

Miscellaneous, Organics and Non-structural Metals Report

Darling Quarter, Darling Harbour



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**for
Casey & Lowe**

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd were commissioned by Lend Lease Development in 2008 to write an *Archaeological Assessment* and an *Archaeological Management Strategy & Research Design* for a the proposed redevelopment of the Darling Quarter (originally Darling Walk), Darling Harbour, Sydney. The development was classified a 'major project' and was determined under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act*. The Archaeological Assessment identified potential archaeological remains within the site and also assessed their heritage significance. The Darling Quarter archaeological sites were considered to contain archaeology of both Local and State heritage significance. The reports also proposed a mitigation strategy for the archaeological resource, outlining in detail, responses to the development impacts. It was recommended that salvage excavation of archaeological remains within the basement footprint be undertaken. Outside the basement, testing and monitoring was carried out in areas of impact. Lend Lease commissioned Casey & Lowe to direct this program of archaeological investigations, and work began in October 2008.¹

The Darling Quarter development site is located within the Darling Harbour precinct, on the western edge of Sydney Central Business District. It is located on the eastern side of the harbour and is bound by Harbour Street to the east, Bathurst Street to the north, Liverpool Street and the Chinese Gardens to the south and Tumbalong Park to the west.

Originally most of the site was below the high water mark. Reclamation work began in the late 1830s when the harbour developed as a predominantly industrial area. The consolidation and alterations to the harbour shoreline continued throughout the 19th century. Major redevelopments also occurred in the 20th century, the last phase being in the 1980s when the Darling Harbour precinct was constructed and the nature and function of the area changed from industrial to leisure, entertainment with some retail and commercial.

The Darling Quarter site was divided into 9 Areas based on historic lot boundaries, industries and streets.

- Area 1 – Grose's Wharf
- Area 2 – William Orr Engineering Workshops
- Area 3 – Anchor Flour Mills
- Area 4 – PN Russell Foundry
- Area 5 – PN Russell Railway Carriage Workshops and Boiler House
- Area 6 – Barker's Jetty, Brodie and Craig's Timber Yard
- Area 7 – Brook's Slaughter House, Murphy's Wharfage, Soap and Candle Manufactory
- Area 8 – Worker's Housing
- Area 9 – Barker's Mill Yard and Pond.

1.2 Excavation Areas

The basement footprint of the new development impacted on 5 of these areas;

- Area 5 – 1870s Boiler House associated with PN Russell foundry
- Area 6 – 1820s Barker's jetty and subsequent reclamation work
- Area 7 – 1850s reclamation, Murphy's wharfage and cottage

¹ Background information regarding the history and excavation of the site comes from Casey & Lowe 2008, Dusting 2009, Harrop 2009, and Hincks 2009

- Area 8 – 1840s reclamation and workers housing
- Area 9 – 1820s Barker’s mill yard and mill pond, and later industrial development.

1.3 Archaeological Phases

The study area has been divided into 10 main archaeological phases:

- Phase 1 Natural Landscape
- Phase 2 Aboriginal Occupation
- Phase 3 1788 to 1820s Early Foreshore Activity
- Phase 4 1820s to late 1830s Barker’s Mill and Lands
- Phase 5 Late 1830s/Early 1840s Reclamation
- Phase 6 1840s to 1860s Residential, Industrial Development and Reclamation
- Phase 7 1860s to 1900 Residential and Industrial Development
- Phase 8 1900s to 1920 Resumption and Railways
- Phase 9 1920s to 1980s Railways and Commercial Development
- Phase 10 1980s Demolition and Re-Development

The main archaeological phases were further divided into sub-phases dependant on findings within each area.

1.4 Brief Historical Background

The site is located on the eastern side of Darling Harbour, formerly known as Cockle Bay. Most of the site was at one time below the high water mark. In 1815 John Dickson erected a steam engine powered flour mill at the head of the bay. This was the first use of steam power in Australia. In 1825 the firm Cooper and Levey opened another steam powered flour mill to the north of Dickson’s. Cockle Bay formerly became known as Darling Harbour in 1828. Thomas Barker, a former apprentice to Dickson, bought Cooper and Levey’s mill in 1828 and by 1830 had consolidated an area of 6 acres on Darling Harbour on the west side of Sussex Street, between Bathurst and Liverpool Streets. The western limit of Barker’s land was the harbour shoreline, and this is located within the new development site.²

The waters around Darling Harbour were quite shallow, necessitating the construction of jetties to reach deeper water. The inter-tidal zone and shallow waters also provided the potential for considerable land reclamation and subsequent development. From the late 1820s to the 1850s the shoreline within Barker’s property was considerably altered by reclamation, jetty and wharf construction. The increasing population of Sydney and the Colony from the 1830s gave rise to greater import and export trading, and an expansion of commercial enterprise on the waterfronts. The development of Darling Harbour increased from this time with Barker and other investors capitalising on the value of the waterfront properties. Land reclamation provided more development area with access to deeper water for industries such as the flour mills, timber yards, warehouses and other manufactories.

During the 1840s more land around Barker’s mill was sold. Reclaimed land to the west and north was subdivided for residential development. Builders and timber merchants Brodie and Craig bought two of these lots in 1840 and 1844 for their timber yards and wharf. These lots were extended west into the harbour by reclamation. The four lots that were sold extended well beyond

² This section is a summary of the Historical Background written by Dr Rosemary Annabel in Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd 2008, *Non-Indigenous Archaeological Assessment, Darling Walk, Darling Harbour*, an unpublished report prepared for Lend Lease Development.

the original high water mark, and historic plans depict them as regular shaped city blocks, with a continuous straight line of wharves from Bathurst Street to Brodie and Craig's wharf to the south (close to the line of Liverpool Street). In 1853 Barker was granted legal title to four portions of reclaimed land on both sides of Barker Street, adjacent to his original grant. This included some of the residential subdivision and over 2 acres of waterfrontage that he had sold in the 1830s and 1840s.

By the 1850s the eastern shoreline of Darling Harbour was well established reclaimed land consisting of wharfage, industrial and residential developments. By the end of the decade Pyrmont Bridge, north of the study area, was constructed connecting Market Street to the developing suburb of Pyrmont to the west. In 1855 a branch of the railway was opened on the west side of Darling Harbour, forming the first link between the railway and shipping. By the 1870s the Darling Harbour goods yard was the centre of the railway freight network serving much of Sydney's cargo shipping. On the eastern side of the harbour industrial development continued and PN Russell foundry, whose work was associated with the railways, took over Brodie and Craig's timber yard in 1859. The works of the PN Russell foundry lead to the further alteration of the waterfront, with more reclamation and wharfage west into the harbour area, land on which the new forge was constructed. To the south of the foundry, Barker's wharf became part of the wharfage associated with the Miller and Harrison timber yards. By the late 1870s the commercial premises on the west side of Barker Street formed a continuous line of wharfage along the edge of Barker's original property, disconnecting it from Darling Harbour.

The 19th century development of Darling Harbour was somewhat *ad hoc*. The wharves were in private ownership, and facilities varied greatly with little sanitation and considerable pollution. By the 1880s the need for major re-planning became evident. Providing better access to the wharves and connecting them to the railway was costly and required better systems of management, planning and land resumptions. Providing the impetus for this was the plague that struck Sydney in 1900. Certain wharves at Darling Harbour were identified as the source of the infection that had spread from Hong Kong via the ports on major trading routes to Australia. The *Darling Harbour Wharves Resumption Act* gave the government ownership of the whole wharfage from Darling Harbour to Circular Quay with the management passing to the Sydney Harbour Trust whose task it was to redesign and modernise the commercial waterfront. The resumption of properties between Bathurst and Liverpool Streets included all with a waterfrontage.

New wharfage was built and existing wharves improved along the eastern side of Darling Harbour. Russell's wharf was a main area of concern for the state of the harbour and the health of its inhabitants. The whole of the foundry site was cleared as part of the cleansing operations. By 1910 the wharves at the end of Liverpool Street formed the head of the harbour that had once extended south to Hay Street. In 1918 control of the lots within the study area passed from the Sydney Harbour Trust to the Railway Commissioners for NSW. In the early 1920s continued city railway constructions provided fill for more land reclamation around the harbour. The Sydney Harbour Trust improvements to the wharves between Bathurst and Liverpool Streets were covered over and buildings demolished. The Sydney Goods Yard with new wharfage was constructed in their place, and this goods rail yard was the biggest in Australia.

The 1940s saw the decline in shipping and the gradual replacement by rail and road transport. Private car ownership also became a more dominant factor in city planning from the 1950s. The wharves at Darling Harbour suffered during these decades of decline. The advent of containerised revolutionised the transport of goods by sea and onwards by land. Ports needed to develop roll-on/roll-off wharves with large flat concrete aprons and room for large cranes, transport vehicles and stores. The redevelopment of the Darling Harbour wharves was undertaken by the Maritime Services Board and during the 1960s work was concentrated on the eastern side of the harbour. In

1974 No.5 berth was completed and at 315m in length it was the longest cargo shed in Australia. Despite the investment, Darling Harbour could not compete with the container shipping facilities being developed at Port Botany. Transport from the wharves in the city was inadequate as the streets were too narrow and busy to accommodate the new semi-trailers.

Road building around Darling Harbour continued through the 1970s and in the 1980s the Western Distributor along its eastern side was completed. The State Rail Authority was instructed to move out in 1982 by the government. The Harbour was once again the subject of redevelopment as the State's major contribution to the Bicentennial program. The new complex included an exhibition and convention centres, park, foreshore promenade, the Chinese Gardens and the National Maritime Museum as well as sites for commercial development. When this redevelopment was completed Barker, Thomas, Duncan and Steam Mill Streets had disappeared off the map and replaced by the new Harbour Street and a complex traffic intersection. The current redevelopment prompted by the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority will see the construction of office and retail premises at the Darling Quarter site.

1.5 Aims of Report

This report focuses on information from the miscellaneous or small finds, and those of metal and organic material that were not related to construction, services, native garden vegetation or all-purpose timber-working. The five areas impacted upon by the new development will be discussed individually in Sections 2 and 3. Analysis of Areas 6 and 7 was limited to the earliest phases allowing more time to focus on the bulk of the material from the Steam Mill Street houses in Area 8. Significant themes are analysed in Section 4 in order to address research questions pertinent to the excavation project. The discussion also refers to the gridded spatial location tables compiled for the main artefact groups found in the underfloor deposits of each room in the houses of Area 8. Conclusions about the assemblage and the significant contexts will be given in Section 5. A bibliography has been compiled in Section 6.

1.6 Methodology

The methodology used to catalogue the artefact categories 'miscellaneous' (small finds), 'metals' and 'organics' analysed in this report was developed by Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd.³ Cataloguing was done by Robyn Stocks, Sandra Kuiters and Robert Maxwell. The catalogue sheets used an individual catalogue number for each artefact entry which was assigned in group numbers according to their category. The miscellaneous numbers were #69601-69992; #80297-81905, #98450-99,996, #15,001-17246; metal #16218, #68450-69518, #69526, #69533-69586; organic seeds #95670-95709, wood #95710-95792; and organic leather, fabric, rope #8201-8416. The catalogue is included in Volume 6 of the Excavation Report.








Other cataloguing fields where applicable were: the area, trench, house, 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 (glass, limestone etc.); colour; decoration (hand painted, glaze etc.); country of manufacture; names of the manufacturer and retailer or wholesaler; mark (ticked 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; fragments; weight; brief description (includes mark description and information on maker); from and to date, and the box number (final location of item for storage).

³³ Casey: 2004.

The minimum item count (MIC) was ascertained both by 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 and entered only once under the 'item' column to avoid doubling up on numbers with the number of fragments entered in all cases (the second part of the object being the smallest or deemed to have been disturbed from the original position was assigned a '0' item). When discussing any of the artefacts found all the numbers refer to the minimum item count (MIC) unless specifically stated otherwise.

Although individual shape type series for Darling Quarter was not done many shapes, such as buttons, beads and thimbles, were assigned to a type based on the methodology in constant development at Casey & Lowe which incorporate artefacts excavated from many archaeological sites. Type names and codes generally follow accepted terminology or that based on fabric and specific morphology. Every effort has been made to enable comparison of these types with type series formulated by other researchers. To that end significant and typed artefacts were also scanned and photographed.

Abbreviations used during cataloguing and listed in the artefact tables are explained in Volume 6 of the Excavation Report. Below is the key to the colour coding used on the spatial grids in this report.

KEY	SPATIAL GRIDS
	window
	door
	fireplace
	significant disturbance
	very high artefact concentration
	high artefact concentration
	medium artefact concentration

Detailed Abbreviations are included in Volume 5, Appendix 5.3.

1.7 Authorship

This report has been written by Robyn Stocks, Senior Specialist, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd. The catalogue information was entered onto a Microsoft Access database by Sandra Kuiters and Mary Semper. Compilation of the artefact spatial grids was done by Sandra Kuiters using part of the Access database program devised by Brian Robson. The report was reviewed by Dr Mary Casey, Director, Casey & Lowe.

2.0 Miscellaneous and Related Artefacts in Individual Areas

2.1 Overview of Assemblage

A minimum count (#MIC) of 8354 miscellaneous and related artefacts (5884 fragments) was recovered from all areas of the Darling Quarter site (Table 2.1). For purposes of this report these comprised miscellaneous or small finds, and those of metal and organic material that were not related to construction, services, native garden vegetation or general timber-working. By far the greatest number was found in Area 8, numbering 7673 items and representing 91.8 per cent of the entire assemblage. The majority of these were from underfloor deposits in the six houses fronting Steam Mill Street dating to Phases 6 and 7 (Table 2.2). In Sections 2 and 3 these items are discussed within each area and in Area 8 by house. Various research questions and themes are addressed in Section 4 with the aid of tables showing the gridded spatial location of functional groups from the underfloor deposits of the houses in Area 8. Conclusions about the assemblage from each area are provided in Section 5.

Table 2.1: Total miscellaneous, organic and non-structural metals from the site.

Area	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%
4	4	0.0	2	0.0
5	15	0.2	21	0.4
6	134	1.6	232	3.9
7	420	5.0	547	9.3
8	7670	91.8	4820	81.9
9	111	1.4	262	4.5
TOTAL	8354	100	5884	100

Table 2.2: Total miscellaneous and related artefacts by Area and Phase.

Area	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 6	Phase 6+7	Phase 7	Phase 8	Phase 8+9	Phase 9	Phase 10	All	#MIC
4				1		3						4
5				9		4				2		15
6	3	19	12	37		15	9		39			134
7	3		56	47	9	244	49		12			420
8				7165	5	379	45	1	14	7	54	7670
9		4		64		28			10	5		111
TOTAL	6	23	68	7323	14	673	103	1	75	14	54	8354

The general functions of miscellaneous and related artefacts found at the site are listed below by area (Table 2.3). For Areas 5, 7, 8 and 9 the main items were of a personal nature, which for the most part comprised clothing fastenings and jewellery such as beads. In Area 6 these were exceeded by recreation artefacts used in play and for tobacco smoking. These categories were also prominent elsewhere on the site. Other large groups included those used in the household, for clerical work and transport. The highest number and range of artefacts were found in Area 8. This included artefacts with unidentified or multiple functions. The functional groupings within each area are discussed in more detail in the following sections.

Table 2.3: General function of artefacts by Area.

Area	Gen Function	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%
4	indust	3	75.0	2	100
	trans	1	25.0	0	0.0
	Area 4 TOTAL	4	100	2	100
5	food	1	6.7	1	4.8
	indust	2	13.3	9	42.9
	paint	1	6.7	3	14.3
	pers	7	46.7	6	28.6
	rec	1	6.7	1	4.8
	trans	1	6.7	0	0.0
	unid	1	6.7	1	4.8
	work/unid	1	6.7	0	0.0
	Area 5 TOTAL	15	100	21	100
6	arms/work	1	0.7	0	0.0
	cleric	4	3.0	4	1.7
	economy	2	1.5	0	0.0
	food	7	5.2	3	1.3
	h'hold	4	3.0	5	2.2
	indust	1	0.7	1	0.4
	music	2	1.5	2	0.9
	pers	29	21.6	126	54.3
	rec	65	48.5	60	25.9
	store	3	2.2	3	1.3
	trans	3	2.2	3	1.3
	unid	10	7.5	22	9.5
	work	3	2.2	3	1.3
	Area 6 TOTAL	134	100	232	100
7	arms/work	2	0.5	0	0.0
	bev	2	0.5	0	0.0
	cleric	16	3.8	12	2.2
	economy	7	1.7	0	0.0
	food	24	5.7	30	5.5
	h'hold	15	3.6	10	1.8
	h'hold/indust	1	0.2	0	0.0
	h'hold/rec	1	0.2	0	0.0
	indust	24	5.7	29	5.3
	indust/trans	1	0.2	0	0.0
	music	1	0.2	1	0.2
	pers	114	27.1	207	37.8
	pers/trans	3	0.7	3	0.5
	rec	109	26.0	97	17.7
	store	3	0.7	3	0.5
	trans	54	12.9	113	20.7
	trans/indust	1	0.2	0	0.0
	unid	25	6.0	28	5.1
	work	17	4.0	14	2.6
	Area 7 TOTAL	420	100	547	100

Area	Gen Function	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%
8	arms	8	0.1	6	0.1
	arms/work	4	0.1	1	0.0
	bev	6	0.1	2	0.0
	cleric	508	6.6	460	9.5
	cleric/rec	3	0.0	1	0.0
	economy	84	1.1	3	0.1
	economy/rec	2	0.0	0	0.0
	economy/rec/pers	1	0.0	0	0.0
	food	91	1.2	70	1.5
	food/bev	8	0.1	5	0.1
	food/h'hold	1	0.0	0	0.0
	food/pers	1	0.0	1	0.0
	friendly society	1	0.0	1	0.0
	h'hold	2198	28.7	1714	35.6
	h'hold/indust	1	0.0	1	0.0
	h'hold/pers	54	0.7	8	0.2
	h'hold/rec	3	0.0	3	0.1
	h'hold/service	2	0.0	1	0.0
	h'hold/trans	29	0.4	4	0.1
	indust	11	0.1	15	0.3
	indust/pharm	2	0.0	0	0.0
	indust/work	1	0.0	1	0.0
	pers	3228	42.1	1665	34.5
	pers/h'hold	50	0.7	41	0.9
	pers/rec	1	0.0	1	0.0
	pers/trans	4	0.1	2	0.0
	pharm	4	0.1	4	0.1
	rec	1173	15.3	713	14.8
	rec/h'hold	1	0.0	0	0.0
	rec/unid	1	0.0	0	0.0
	rec/work	1	0.0	2	0.0
	store	2	0.0	2	0.0
	trans	37	0.5	5	0.1
	trans/indust	2	0.0	0	0.0
	unid	117	1.5	61	1.3
	work	21	0.3	22	0.5
	work/unid	9	0.1	5	0.1
	Area 8 TOTAL	7670	100	4820	100
9	cleric	4	3.6	3	1.1
	economy	1	0.9	0	0.0
	economy/rec	1	0.9	0	0.0
	food	13	11.7	16	6.1
	h'hold	4	3.6	3	1.1
	h'hold/trans	1	0.9	0	0.0
	indust	8	7.2	41	15.6
	pers	45	40.5	167	63.7
	rec	24	21.6	22	8.4
	trans	4	3.6	1	0.4
	unid	5	4.5	9	3.4
	work	1	0.9	0	0.0
	Area 9 TOTAL	111	100	262	100
	GRAND TOTAL	8354		5882	

For 1160 artefacts some 14 countries of manufacture were able to be identified (Table 2.4). These comprised individual nations as well as combinations where such items were known to be made. The latter reflects the increasing globalisation of manufacture and trade during the latter part of the 19th and early 20th century. Most of these identified items were imported from Britain and Europe. The underfloor deposits in the houses of Area 8 contained the majority of items where country of manufacture could be identified, some 1048 or 90.0 per cent of the total (Table 3.3). These included high numbers of lost or discarded marbles and other toys that were predominantly made in Germany, as well as buttons and smoking pipes from Britain and Europe.

Table 2.4: Country or regions of artefact manufacture found at Darling Quarter.

Region	Country	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 8CT	Area 9	Total	%
Australasia	Aus				8			8	0.7
	Aus/Syd		1	1	27			29	2.5
Britain	Eng	1	5	9	82		2	100	8.5
	Scot		8	24	85		6	123	10.6
	UK		6	4	110	1	3	123	10.6
Multi or Global	UK/Aus			1	26			27	2.3
	UK/Europe/Aus			1				1	0.1
	UK/Europe/Aus/USA		1	1	4			6	0.5
	UK/Europe		1	1	126		3	131	11.1
	UK/Europe/Japan				1			1	0.1
Europe	Europe				8			8	0.7
	Belgium				3			3	0.3
	Czech				17			17	1.5
	Fra	1		1	17		1	20	1.7
	Ger		6	21	501	5		526	45.8
	Ger/USA				14	1		16	1.3
	Holl				6			6	0.5
	Ire				3			3	0.3
	Italy				2			2	0.2
North America	Canada				1			1	0.1
	USA				3		1	4	0.3
South America	Peru				1			1	0.1
China	China				5			5	0.4
	TOTAL	2	28	64	1050	7	16	1167	100
	%	0.2	2.4	5.5	90.0	0.6	1.4	100	

The manufacturers of 219 items from each area of the site were able to be identified, even if only as initialised marks (Table 2.5). Of these 174 items were found in the houses of Area 8 and none from Area 8CT. During cataloguing and analysis further details of these businesses were sought (Table 2.6). Most manufacturers operated in Britain with several able to expand and trade globally over a period of several decades. Predominant among there were a number of large Scottish pipemaking firms. For a number of goods it was not possible to differentiate between the individual factories that traditionally made them in each country (Table 2.4). These notably included German producers of toys and games, as well as British and Western European clay pipe makers.

Table 2.5: Known manufacturers of miscellaneous and related items found in each area of the site.

Manufacturer	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 8CT	Area 9	Total
A T & Co				1			1
Anderson, D				1			1
Barth, D				3			3
Bartleet & Sons				1			1
Brookes & Adams				1			1
Clancy, C				1			1
Cluer, W				1			1
Cooke, A				1			1
Crop, C		1		13		2	16
Crowe & Co				1			1
Davidson, T		2	4	11		1	18
Davies, J	1						1
Elliott, J				2			2
Farmer & Co				2			2
Firmin				2			2
Freeman, Hardy & Willis				1			1
GCP				1			1
H. N. & Co.				4			4
Hagon				3			3
Haigh Bros				1			1
Heaton & Sons			4	2			6
Higgins				1			1
Hordern, A				7			7
JJ			1				1
Justice, M				1			1
Kino, CJ				1			1
Lauer				1			1
Levy, Moses				6			6
Lorking, G				1			1
Mann, Joseph				2			2
McDougall, D		2	9	40		4	55
McLean, P				4			4
McPherson, T				1			1
MG				1			1
Miller, D				2			2
Millet, E				1			1
Moore, J				4			4
Mordan				1			1
Moses, HE & M				2			2
MPP				1			1
Murray, W		3	4	3			10
Peapes & Shaw				2			2
Pearse, J & B				1			1
Pike Bros				1			1
Pritchard & Spicer				1			1
RH & S Rogers				1			1
Round & Son				1			1
Savage, H				1			1
Scottish Vulc Co				1			1
Silver				2			2
Sparnaaij, FS				1			1
Stokes & Martin				1			1
SWS			1				1
Tait				1			1
Taylor, WJ			1	5			6
Thornthwaite, J				1			1
White, T		1	2	15		1	19
White, W			1	2			3
Wilkinson				1			1
Wilson, R				1			1
Wood, WJ				2			2
TOTAL	1	9	27	174	0	8	219

Table 2.6: Details of known manufacturers of miscellaneous and related items found at the site.

Manufacturer	Location	Country	Manuf Date	#MIC
A T & Co	? Sheffield or Birmingham	England		1
Anderson, D	Glasgow	Scotland	c.1850-	1
Barth, D	Andenne	Belgium	1855-1890	3
Bartleet & Sons	London, Birmingham	England	c.1820-c.1850	1
Brookes & Adams	Birmingham	England	1853-1963+	1
Clancy, C	Dublin	Ireland	1817-1901	1
Cluer, W	Sydney	Australia	1802-1846	1
Cooke, A	London	England	c.1850-	1
Crop, C	London	England	1856-1924	16
Crowe & Co	Bristol	England	by 1859-	1
Davidson, T	Glasgow	Scotland	1862-1911	18
Davies, J (and Son)	London	England	c.1820-1859	1
Elliott, J	Sydney	Australia	1828-1840	2
Farmer & Co	Sydney	Australia	1869-	2
Firmin	London	England	1655-pres	2
Freeman, Hardy & Willis	multi	UK	1875-1996	1
GCP	Glasgow	Scotland	1879-1882	1
H. N. & Co.	London	England		4
Hagon	Sydney	Australia	c.1882-1949+	3
Haigh Bros	Melbourne	Australia	c.1855-1909+	1
Heaton & Sons	Birmingham	England	1847 (1851 tokens)-1889	6
Higgins	Montreal	Canada	by 1871-	1
Hordern, A & Sons	Sydney	Australia	(c.1823-) 1869-1986	7
JJ	(unknown)			1
Justice, M	Albury	Australia	by 1872-1897	1
Kino, CJ	London	England	c.1860-c.1900	1
Lauer	Nurnberg	Germany	1887-1901	1
Levy, Moses	London	England	c.1809-1878 (1902)	6
Lorking, G	Sydney	Australia	c.1867-1874	1
Mann, Joseph	Birmingham	England	1805-1906+	2
McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scotland	1846-1967	55
McLean, P	Dundee	Scotland	1837-1900	4
McPherson, T	Aberdeen	Scotland	c.1879-c.1882	1
MG	(unknown)			1
Miller, D	Liverpool	England	c.1870-c.1880	2
Millet, E	Sydney	Australia	c.1865-c.1901	1
Moore, J	Birmingham	England	c.1844-1892	4
Mordan	London	England	1815-1941/52	1
Moses, HE & M	London, Colchester etc	England	c.1845-c.1898	2
MPP	(unknown)		c.1810-c.1840	1
Murray, W	Glasgow	Scotland	1830-1861	10
Peapes & Shaw	Sydney	Australia	c.1868-c.1883	2
Pearse, J & B	London	England	by 1800-1902+	1
Pike Bros	Brisbane	Australia	c.1890-c.1960	1
Pritchard & Spicer	Newcastle	England	c.1880-1888	1
RH & S Rogers	London	England	c.1835-1915+	1
Round & Son	Sheffield	England	c.1847-1886	1
Savage, H	Sydney	Australia	by 1867-c.1890	1
Scottish Vulc Co	Edinburgh	Scotland	c.1860-c.1910	1
Silver	London	England	1838-1959	2
Sparnaaij, FS	Gouda	Netherlands	1850	1
Stokes & Martin	Melbourne	Australia	1870-c.1881	1
SWS	Birmingham	England	c.1901-1926	1
Tait	Limerick	Ireland	1852-	1
Taylor, W.J.	London	England	c.1854-c.1888	6
Thornthwaite, J	Sydney	Australia	1850-1863	1
White, T	Edinburgh	Scotland	1823-1876, 1880-1882	19
White, W	Glasgow	Scotland	1806-1955	3
Wilkinson	London	England	1879-1914	1
Wilson, R	Armagh	Nthn Ireland	c.1850-	1
Wood, WJ	Grafton	Australia	c.1850-c.1920 ?	2
TOTAL				219

Many items were marked by merchants or larger retail stores in Sydney with several other premises located in regional NSW, interstate or overseas. Some 55 were able to be identified, with the overwhelming majority coming from Area 8 (Table 2.7). There were none from Areas 5 or 8CT. Details of these businesses are listed on Table 2.8 with most located in Sydney. The objects from Area 8 could have been part of large trade shipments or amongst personal belongings of individuals who resided or worked in the houses. A variety of businesses had tokens made by specialist manufacturers (included in Table 2.6) to advertise their products or services, and to encourage return custom. Many tailors and outfitters from the middle of the 19th century saw the advantage of advertising in newspapers as well as stamping their names on their buttons and other fastenings. This is of great benefit for artefact and other analyses of archaeological sites dating to this period. In addition, a number of items made from 1890 onwards were evident at the site as the *McKinley Tariff Act* required all nations trading with USA (effectively worldwide) to mark their goods, packaging or boxes with the country of origin.⁴

Table 2.7: Known retailers or wholesalers of miscellaneous and related items found in each area of the site.

Product	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 8CT	Area 9	Total
Bartlett, J.				1		1	2
Brown & Duthie				1			1
Bush		1					1
Cohen, H				1			1
Dixson, H			1	13			14
Friedlander			1	1			2
Hamburger		1					1
Hanks & Lloyd				3			3
Hide & de Carle			2				2
Hobday & Jobberns				1			1
Holloway				4			4
Hood, H				1			1
Iredale & Co			1	1			2
Levy Bros				1			1
Levy, Lipman				1			1
Meyers, J				2			2
Mulligan, D.T.			1				1
Peek & Co Tea Stores				1			1
Penfold, E		1		1			2
Saywell, T		1	1	6			8
Smith, Peate			1	1			2
Toogood, A				1			1
Wood, J				1			1
TOTAL	0	4	8	42	0	1	55

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/McKinley_Tariff;
http://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/McKinley_Tariff.html

Table 2.8: Details of retailers or wholesalers of miscellaneous and related products from the site.

Retailer/Wholesaler	Location	Country	Date	Token Date	#MIC
Bartlett, J.	Sydney	Australia	c.1858-1871+		2
Brown & Duthie	New Plymouth	New Zealand	1866-c.1888	1866	1
Bush, W.J.	London	England, Global	c.1850-1966		1
Cohen, Henry	Sydney	Australia	1855-1885	1857-1860	1
Dixon, Hugh	Sydney	Australia	1839-1904		14
Friedlander	London	England	1827-1888+		2
Hamburger & Sons	Sydney	Australia	1849-1855		1
Hanks & Lloyd	Sydney	Australia	1853-1857	1855	3
Hide & de Carle	Melbourne	Australia	1857-1861	1857, 1858	2
Hobday & Jobberns	Christchurch	New Zealand	c.1873-1890	1873	1
Holloway, Prof	London	England	1842-1909	1857, 1858	4
Hood, H	Sydney	Australia	c.1850-1868		1
Iredale & Co	Sydney	Australia	c.1820-1864	1854-1857	2
Levy Bros	Melbourne	Australia	1852-1912+		1
Levy, Lipman	Wellington	New Zealand	1842-1880	1857-1880	1
Meyers, J.H.	Sydney	Australia	1839-1908		2
Mulligan, D.T.	Rockhampton Qld	Australia	1862/3-?	1863	1
Peek & Co. Tea Stores	Sydney	Australia	1835-1857	1852-1853	1
Penfold, Edwin	Sydney	Australia	1856-1888		2
Saywell, Thomas	Sydney	Australia	1865-1905		8
Smith, Peate	Sydney	Australia	1836-1897	1857-1859	2
Toogood, Alfred	Sydney	Australia	c.1845-1867	1855	1
Wood, John	Birmingham	England	1876-1908	1876-1895	1
				TOTAL	55

Table 2.9: Products sold by retailers and wholesalers known at the site.

Product	Business	Retailer/Wholesaler	Location	Country	Date	Token Date	#MIC
Drapery, clothing	Draper	Hobday & Jobberns	Christchurch	New Zealand	c.1873-1890	1873	1
Ready-made clothing	Store	Cohen, Henry Monster Clothing Hall	Sydney	Australia	1855-1885	1857-1860	1
Shoes & leather goods	Manufacturer & Importer	Levy, Lipman	Wellington	New Zealand	1842-1880	1857-1880	1
Toothbrushes, medicine	Chemist & Druggist	Hood, H	Sydney	Australia	c.1850-1868		1
Patent medicine	Merchant	Holloway, Prof	London	England	1842-1909	1857, 1858	4
Groceries, tea & wine	Merchant	Smith, Peate & Co	Sydney	Australia	1836-1897	1857-1859	2
Groceries, wine & spirits		Hide & de Carle	Melbourne	Australia	1857-1861	1857, 1858	2
Multi, toothbrushes	Store	Hamburger & Sons	Sydney	Australia	1849-1855		1
Multi		Mulligan, D.T. Stores	Rockhampton Qld	Australia	1862/3-?	1863	1
Tea & coffee	Merchant	Hanks & Lloyd Tea Mart	Sydney	Australia	1853-1857	1855	3
		Peek & Co Tea Stores	Sydney	Australia	1835-1857	1852-1853	1
Food, drink, accomod	Tavern	Toogood, Alfred	Sydney	Australia	c.1845-1867	1855	1
Tobacco & pipes	Tobacconist	Bartlett, J.	Sydney	Australia	c.1858-1871+		2
		Bush, W.J.	London	England, Global	c.1850-1966		1
		Dixon, Hugh	Sydney	Australia	1839-1904		14
		Friedlander	London	England	1827-1888+		2
		Levy Bros	Melbourne	Australia	1852-1912+		1
		Meyers, J.H.	Sydney	Australia	1839-1908		2
		Penfold, Edwin	Sydney	Australia	1856-1888		2
		Saywell, Thomas	Sydney	Australia	1865-1905		8
Chains, dies, tools	Foundry & Merchant	Wood, John	Birmingham	England	1876-1908	1876-1895	1
Ironmongers	Merchant	Brown & Duthie	New Plymouth	New Zealand	1866-c.1888	1866	1
		Iredale & Co	Sydney	Australia	c.1820-1864	1854-1857	2
						TOTAL	55

The names of the manufacturers and retailers or wholesalers on the tokens provide a direct link to the wider world in which the residents and workers of the site lived. Information on these artefacts can be misleading and require considerable background research. For instance, the Sydney ironmongers Iredale and Co. marked their tokens (8634/#81843) with the date when their business was established in 1820 even though the pieces were minted in the years 1854-1857.⁵ Tokens are discussed as a group in Section 4.17 and listed on Table 4.65.

Trade tokens can have information that is sometimes not available in historical records or images and can lead to unexpected ends. For example, the fairly rare copper token found in Area 8, House 13, Room 3 (8585/#16115) was minted in 1852-53 for S. Peek & Co. Tea Store and Steam Coffee Mills (Figure 3.50). The obverse depicts the shop front at 424 George Street and states: 'TEA / STORE / STEAM / COFFEE / MILLS' and 'ESTABLISHED 1835 / SYDNEY'. They were the first company in Australia to issue trade tokens, which were minted by John Thornthwaite from copper rods obtained from the Burra Burra copper mine in South Australia. Samuel Peek and his wife Caroline for a time rented 'Richmond Villa' on Kent Street at the Rocks but drowned in 1857 when the ship the *Dunbar* was wrecked of Sydney Heads.⁶

Possibly the most challenging token to identify was from Area 8, House 9, Room 2 (8610/#81798) issued by the merchant John Wood who made chains, dies and tools in his Birmingham foundry from 1876-1908. This artefact was in the form of an imitation British 'spade guinea' sporting a date of '1790'. Many such items were commonly made as gaming counters or to hang as a pendant on a fob chain. However, research has made it clear that the item was part of a recorded series of tokens made by die-sinkers for individual businesses in Birmingham. These featured a specific system of coded initials denoting the name, place and specific details of the business. It is thought that this token was probably made by Brookes and Adams in c.1876-1895.⁷

The following sub-sections will discuss the contexts and how frequently different artefacts were found in each area across the site. In Section 4 analysis of the various research themes will include evidence of how and when the residents responded to an increasingly commercialised world. This will be done within the framework of local and overseas trades, manufacturing, retailing and advertising.

⁵ Token: <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/items/79125/token-1-penny-iredale-co-iron-merchants-ironmongers-sydney-new-south-wales-australia-circa-1857>; history: <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/themes/2073/iredale-co-sydney-ironmongers-new-south-wales>

⁶ Token: <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/items/76161/token-halfpenny-tea-stores-sydney-new-south-wales-australia-1852>; history: <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/themes/2488/tea-stores-sydney-new-south-wales>

⁷ Hawkins 1960 and 1963: 183, Type 35.0.16; R.27a.

2.2 Area 5

Area 5 was largely below the original high water mark, and as such hosted little activity until land reclamation occurred in the 1830s. An 1842 map of proposed subdivisions and street layouts included Area 5 and showed the area was bounded by Barker Street to the west, Thomas Street to the south, and Duncan Street to the east (Vol 1, Figure 2.37). The north side of Area 5 was bound by an unnamed lane between Steam Mill Street and Thomas Street, with the exception of the eastern end which extended up to Steam Mill Street.⁸

The key development stages in Area 5 were:

- 1830s–1840s reclamation
- 1869 PN Russell carriage workshop and boiler house
- 1901 Expansion of the NSW Fruit Exchange structure
- 1986 Segaworld redevelopment.

The more significant archaeological features excavated and recorded in Area 5 included:

- Pre-Boiler house features associated with activity not specifically referenced by historical sources
- The boiler house for the carriage workshop constructed in 1869
- A crane base associated with the boiler house
- Wear on the boiler house structure resulting from its operation

2.2.1 Overview of Area 5

A total of 21 miscellaneous and related items were recovered from Area 5 (Table 2.10). Most came from six individual contexts dating to two archaeological phases, with two others collected during general surface clearance (Phase 10). Phase 7 in this area was subdivided into two phases.

- Phase 6 : 1840s to 1860s Residential, Industrial Development and Reclamation
- Phase 7.1: 1861 to 1882 PN Russell ownership
- Phase 7.2: 1882 to 1900 Post Construction/Post-Russell Ownership.

The highest number came from one of the four Phase 6 drainage channel fills (9173) with 5 items representing 33.3 per cent of the total. The seven contexts featuring artefacts are as follows:

- Context 9101 – Phase 10 – general clearance and unstratified finds
- Context 9107 – Phase 7.1 – layer of imported industrial levelling fill
- Context 9153 – Phase 7.1 – levelling fill of yellow sand
- Contexts 9167, 9169, 9171, 9173 – Phase 6 – fills within a drainage channels.

⁸ Background information regarding the history and excavation of Area 5 in Harrop 2009.

Table 2.10: Miscellaneous and related artefacts from Area 5.

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	From	To	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%
6	9167	pers	cloth	shoe	leather	SOHSt6	1829	1900	1	6.7	1	4.8
	9171	food	tblw	fork/knife	ivory	Rect Taper rat-tail	1850		1	6.7	1	4.8
	9173	indust	by-prod	offcut	leather				1	6.7	5	23.8
		pers	cloth	boot	leather	COHSt5	1820	1859	1	6.7	1	4.8
				shoe	leather	CTHSt3			1	6.7	1	4.8
					STHSt3			1	6.7	1	4.8	
			shoe/boot, lace-up	cotton		1827		1	6.7	1	4.8	
6+7?	9169	paint pers	cont cloth	tin can shoe	fe leather	CTHSt3	1890		1 1	6.7 6.7	3 1	14.3 4.8
7.1	9107	unid	unid	strip	aes				1	6.7	1	4.8
	9153	indust	by-prod	offcut	leather				1	6.7	4	19.0
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	Milo	1867	1930	1	6.7	1	4.8
			work/unid	tool/unid	strike-a-light /nodule	flint				1	6.7	0
10	9101	pers	cloth	button	aes	4-hole trouser	1850		1	6.7	0	0.0
		trans	horse	horseshoe	fe		1805		1	6.7	0	0.0
TOTAL							15		15	100	21	100

2.2.2 Phase 6: Fills Within Drainage Channels

The Phase 6 drainage channels (9167, 9169, 9173) contained relatively few artefacts. Of interest was a broken fork or knife (9171) with a tapered rectangular ivory handle probably made in England after c.1850.⁹ The tin can or possible pail (9169) contained the remnants of light blue paint (9169/#69472) and featured a double side seam that was not invented before c.1890.¹⁰ This artefact is either intrusive or shows that the fill (9169) continued to accumulate until the end of the 19th century (Phase 7).

More significant were the eight offcuts and discarded worn-out fragments of child and adult leather footwear that survived in the presumably damp sub-surface conditions. Those with identified age and gender attributions are listed in Table 2.11. These items represent part of the discarded stock or refuse of one or more possibly local shoemakers who worked well into the 19th century (Section 4.18). Several pieces can only be assigned a general date range according to technological attributes and to some extent by style. The shoes and boots had either straight or crooked soles and were all hand-stitched. The cotton-lined lace-up shoe or boot (9173) had copper alloy eyelets that were patented in 1827.¹¹

Table 2.11: Identified age and gender of Area 5 clothing items.

Context	Shape	Age	Gender	#MIC
9167	shoe	Child		1
9169	shoe	Adult		1
9173	shoe	Child		2
	boot lace-up shoe/boot	Adult		1 1
9101	button		Male	1
TOTAL				7

The left suede ankle boot quarter (9173/#8205) had a hot-stamped mark on the inside of the London boot and shoemaker: 'J DAVIES & SON/-9-/GRACECHURCH ST/LONDON' in a circular

⁹ Dunning 2000; Moore 1995.

¹⁰ Rock 1984; Shephard 2000.

¹¹ Anderson 1968; Bower 1989, 1999; Butterworth 1998; Huddleston & Watanabe 1990; Mitchell & Ward 1997; Pratt & Wooley 1999; Stevens & Ordoñez 2005; Stocks 2009b; Carlson 1999-2005; Veres 2004, 2005.

cartouche. This London family business had shoe and outfitting warehouses in London from at least 1794 and a wholesale and retail shop at Gracechurch Street in the east end by 1823. Davies and Son were declared bankrupt in 1859. Their more high-end exported products were advertised in Sydney newspapers and a pair of kid shoes with the same mark belonged to a resident of Springfield Station, a property south of Goulburn which operated from 1828.¹²

2.2.3 Phase 7.1: Levelling Fills

The yellow sand (9153) contained items that were discarded in another location prior to being redeposited within the levelling fill during Phase 7.1. The most recent was an unmarked tobacco pipe stem made in the UK or Europe in the 'Milo' style. The Milo style is distinguished by circular impressed marks along the stem. They were made popular by the tobacconist who originally sold them, Theophilus Milo of The Strand, London from 1867-1870.¹³

Another interesting artefact was a small scarred nodule of brown flint of probable French origin. The scarring suggests it may have been used as a core to make gunflints before being used as a 'strike-a-light'. 'Strike-a-lights' were flint fragments of any shape that could be struck by a piece of steel to cause a spark from which a fire could be lit.¹⁴ 'Strike-a-lights' are characterised by their irregular shape and deep scarring. The stone was often a reused object, such as dumped ship's ballast, a broken or obsolete gunflint or debitage from gunflint production. Strike-a-lights were convenient and damp-proof equipment useful in the household, when on the move or on military campaign and often carried in a tinderbox with the steel. The item from Area 5 can be related to other brown flint nodules and fragments found in other contexts and areas of the site. It is most likely that they were once part of (several?) ship's ballast which had been dumped and become incorporated into various reworked soils and fills through time. Historic flint and chert artefacts from the site as a whole are discussed in detail in Section 4.13.¹⁵

2.2.4 Phase 10: General Clearance and Unstratified Items

The items from Phase 10 (9101) could have originated anywhere in the city. They comprised a machine-stamped button commonly used to fasten male trousers and shirts from c.1850 to the present day.¹⁶ The horseshoe retained part of a cut or cut/wrought nail, a type made from c.1805. It once shod a large horse, one of thousands of draught animals that were vital to transport, trade and industry in Sydney during the 19th and first half of the 20th century.¹⁷

¹² Davies, J & Son in *Kents' Original London Directory 1823* online at <http://books.google.com.au/books?id=RTIQAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA92&lpg=PA92&dq=james+davies+%26+son+shoe+gracechurch+street+london&source=bl&ots=hIVcV9ACQA&sig=rXm0xwKLxC8bV3EXoRe87dW3Jzw&hl=en&sa=X&ei=VUlaUf63H8WmkQWjkoGgAQ&sqi=2&ved=0CGMQ6AEwBw#v=onepage&q=james%20davies%20%26%20son%20shoe%20gracechurch%20street%20london&f=false>. Robbery at the store in 1837 see <http://www.piggin.org/clippings.htm>. Springfield station shoes dated 1850-1859 in the NMA collection, Canberra <http://www.nma.gov.au/collections-search/display?irn=110767>. Advertisement *Sydney Morning Herald* 18.9.1851, p.6. Bankruptcy *Bendigo Advertiser* 9.4.1859, p.2.

¹³ T. Milo had a shop at Finch Lane (1860-70), and tobacconists at The Strand (1867-70). See Oswald 1975: 142; marked examples in Macready & Goodwyn 1990: 57; Wilson 1999: Types 085-088.

¹⁴ Matches were unusable when wet. Reliable and mass-produced igniters fuelled by naphtha were not invented until the first decades of the 20th century <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lighter>

¹⁵ French flint in Australian sites see: Stocks 2010; Allen, J 2008; Delaney 1989. Most recent gunflint review in Ballin 2012. Ballast flint in Jones, W.M. 1976; Hamilton & Emery 1988: 53-57.

¹⁶ Lindbergh 1999; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978.

¹⁷ Seymour 1984: 76-77; Stringer 1980.

2.3 Area 6

Area 6 was bounded on the north by Thomas Street, to the east by Duncan Street, to the south by Area 7 and to the west by Tumbalong Park (originally the foreshore of Darling Harbour) (Vol 1, Figure 2.2). The Area 6 wharf extended outside the basement excavation area, and therefore was not impacted on by the current development.¹⁸

2.3.1 Overview of Area 6

Some 134 miscellaneous and related artefacts were recovered in Area 6 from contexts associated with Phases 3 to 9 from 44 individual contexts (Table 2.12). Artefacts with known manufacturer or retailer are listed on Table 2.13; and gender and age associations on Table 2.14. Context 8201 dating to Phase 9 contained the most items, with the 16 items representing 11.9 per cent of the total assemblage in Area 6, closely followed by context 8367 from Phase 6 with 15 items. Across Area 6 context 8201 was assigned to the collection of unstratified artefacts during machining and from the initial clearance by hand. Discussion of the miscellaneous and related artefacts from this area will be limited to those from the earliest historical Phase 3 to Phase 7.

The artefacts from Area 6 have provided good information about this part of Darling Harbour from when it was a rocky shoreline to being part of a busy industrial area and port. The most significant early artefacts were those associated with early shipping, trade and travel in a war-torn world. The ropes of hand twisted sisal fibres were vital to the construction and operation of sailing ships of every kind. The English gunflint, the only one found at the site, was from a flintlock rifle. In the late 18th and first half of the 19th century such gunflints were technologically superior to those of other countries. Carried to Australia by the military or perhaps sold locally it had become unsuitable for use in the rifle but perfect to be reused as a strike-a-light.

2.3.2 Phase 3: 1788-1820s Early Foreshore Activity

Only two miscellaneous and related artefacts were found dating to Phase 3. Both were found in shoreline tidal accumulation deposits (Table 2.12). None were directly associated with the timber slipway. The black blade rifle gunflint (8483/#80464) was made in England and later heavily scarred when reused as a strike-a-light (Figure 2.1). These gunflints were made from c.1780-1880 and were state-of-the-art during the Napoleonic Wars when Australia was first colonised by the British.¹⁹ Such gunflints used during battles of the American Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and on the Indian subcontinent. Flintlocks were superseded by the introduction of percussion weapons in the 1850s and 1860s, becoming totally obsolete by c.1880.²⁰ Flint, often worn-out or broken gunflints, was used to create a spark to light fires. They were commonly carried with a (striking) steel in a tinderbox. This item is the only English gunflint found at the site. A number of brown French flint nodules, fragments and possible strike-a-lights have been found in several areas of the site. They were probably salvaged or redeposited from ship's ballast dumped at the waterfront prior to or during reclamation (Section 4.13).²¹

The two sections of multi-twisted and frayed sisal rope (8384/#8410, #8411) were found on the natural rocky shore amongst accumulated silt and sand. This 13cm (half inch) diameter rope had presumably been torn from a jetty line or ships rigging and floated to the shore. They are a direct link to the maritime history of Darling Harbour. They are identical to other fragments from Phase 4 (8395/#8412).

¹⁸ For complete background information regarding the history and excavation of Area 6 comes from Cryerhall, Hincks and Harrop 2010.

¹⁹ Ballen 2012; Durst 2009; Hamilton & Emery 1988; Lotbiniere 1984; Oakley 1975; Skertchly 1879; Witthoft 1966.

²⁰ Du Quesne Bird 1978; Fowler, North & Stronge 2007; Fowler & Sweeney 2007.

²¹ French flint in Australia see Allen 2008; Delaney 1989; Gesner & Campbell 2000; Stocks 2010. Ballast see Jones 1976.

Table 2.12: Miscellaneous and related artefacts in Area 6.

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	From	To	#Items	%	#Frgs	%	
3	8384	unid	unid	rope	sisal			2	1.5	2	0.9	
	8483	arms/work	rifle/tool	gunflint/strike-a-light	flint	1780	1880	1	0.7	0	0.0	
4	8339	economy	currency	coin	cu	1825	1827	1	0.7	0	0.0	
	8392	pers rec	cloth smoking	button pipe	aes kaolin	1802		1	0.7	0	0.0	
								4	3.0	4	1.7	
	8395	indust pers	by-prod cloth	offcut shoe, lace-up	leather leather	1850		1	0.7	1	0.4	
								2	1.5	50	21.6	
		rec unid	smoking unid	pipe rope	kaolin sisal			2 1	1.5 0.7	2 11	0.9 4.7	
	8408	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.7	1	0.4	
	8426	pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather/fe	1812	1860	1	0.7	1	0.4	
	8445	pers	cloth	shoe shoe/boot	leather/fe leather/fe	1812 1812		1	0.7	7	3.0	
								1	0.7	1	0.4	
8480	work	rope making	sisal	sisal			1	0.7	1	0.4		
5	8251	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.7	1	0.4	
	8252	pers rec	cloth smoking	shoe lace pipe	leather kaolin			1	0.7	1	0.4	
								2	1.5	2	0.9	
	8259	pers rec	cloth smoking	shoe/boot pipe	leather kaolin			1	0.7	2	0.9	
								1	0.7	1	0.4	
	8280	rec store work	smoking store fishing	pipe barrel hoop weight	kaolin fe pb			2	1.5	2	0.9	
2								1.5	2	0.9		
1								0.7	1	0.4		
8281	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.7	1	0.4		
	8399	pers work	cloth tool	shoe handle	leather/fe wood	1812		1	0.7	15	6.5	
								1	0.7	1	0.4	
6	8260	food h'hold trans unid	seed fitting vehicle unid	nectarine hook rivet eyebolt	seed aes aes fe			1	0.7	1	0.4	
								1	0.7	1	0.4	
								0	0.0	1	0.4	
								1	0.7	1	0.4	
	8289	music	rec	Jews harp	fe	1840	1951	1	0.7	1	0.4	
								rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	
						1820 1820	1840 1880	1 1	0.7 0.7	1 1	0.4 0.4	
	8367	pers pers	cloth cloth	shoe, lace-up shoe/boot	leather/fe leather	1812 1850	1860	1	0.7	2	0.9	
								1	0.7	1	0.4	
		rec	collect	shell	shell			1	0.7	0	0.0	
			smoking	pipe	kaolin			9	6.7	9	3.9	
					1830	1900	1	0.7	1	0.4		
			toy	marble	clay limestone	1750 1800	1830 1914	1 1	0.7 0.7	0 0	0.0 0.0	
	8369	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.7	1	0.4	
					1830	1900	1	0.7	1	0.4		
8431	pers	cloth	boot, lace-up shoe/boot	leather/fe leather	1830	1840	1	0.7	1	0.4		
							1	0.7	6	2.6		
8468	pers unid	cloth cont	shoe/boot tin can/canister	leather fe	1820 1890		1 1	0.7 0.7	1 4	0.4 1.7		
6.1	11364	rec	smoking toy	pipe marble	kaolin limestone	1823 1800	1882 1914	1 1	0.7 0.7	1 1	0.4 0.4	
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			2 1	1.5 0.7	2 1	0.9 0.4	
			trans	horse	bell	aes			1	0.7	1	0.4
	6.2	11388	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.7	1	0.4
7	8230	food	seed	nectarine/peach	seed			1	0.7	0	0.0	
	8233	food	seed	nectarine/peach	seed			1	0.7	1	0.4	
	8235	store unid	store unid	barrel hoop ring	fe pb			1	0.7	1	0.4	
								1	0.7	0	0.0	
	8258	pers rec	cloth smoking	shoe/boot pipe	leather kaolin	1830	1861	1	0.7	3	1.3	
								1	0.7	1	0.4	
	8276	h'hold rec	furn/fitting smoking	finial pipe	wood kaolin			1	0.7	1	0.4	
								1	0.7	1	0.4	
8288	unid	unid	loop	fe			1	0.7	1	0.4		

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	From	To	#Items	%	#Frgs	%			
	8291	pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather	1829		1	0.7	1	0.4			
	8331	pers rec	cloth smoking	button pipe	bone kaolin	 1865	1950 1905	1 1	0.7 2.2	0 1	0.0 0.4			
	8335	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.7	1	0.4			
7.1	11345	unid	unid	bolt/spike	fe			1	0.7	0	0.0			
8	8207	food pers	seed access jew	nectarine penknife bead	seed fe/steel glass			3	0.7	0	0.0			
								1	0.7	1	0.4			
								1	0.7	0	0.0			
	8208	rec	smoking toy	pipe marble	kaolin limestone	1800	1914	1	0.7	1	0.4			
								1	0.7	0	0.0			
8213 8242	unid trans	unid vehicle	ferrule bracket	aes aes/fe	 	 	1 1	0.7 0.7	1 1	0.4 0.4				
9	8201	economy music	currency rec	coin Jews harp	bronze aes	1874	1874	1	1.5	0	0.0			
						1840	1951	1	0.7	1	0.4			
		pers	cloth	boot	leather/fe	1830	1840	1	0.7	12	5.2			
				button	aes glass/aes	1802 1840	 1890	1 1	0.7 0.7	1 0	0.4 0.0			
		rec	collect	pebble	quartz	 	 	1	3.0	0	0.0			
						 	 	1	1.5	1	0.4			
			smoking	pipe	kaolin	1830	1861	2	0.7	2	0.9			
						1850	1966	1	0.7	1	0.4			
						1856	1924	1	1.5	1	0.4			
						1862	1911	1	0.7	1	0.4			
						toy	marble	glass limestone	1846	1914	1	0.7	0	0.0
									1800	1914	1	0.7	0	0.0
			tea cup	porc	1850	1950	1	0.7	1	0.4				
		trans	horse	horseshoe	fe	 	 	1	0.7	0	0.0			
	8209	pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather leather/fe	1829 1812	1900 1860	2 1	0.7 0.7	5 1	2.2 0.4			
			groom	hair comb	vulcanite	1851	1950	1	0.7	1	0.4			
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	 	 	1	0.7	1	0.4			
	8261	food	tblw	knife	fe/bone	1788	1850	1	0.7	1	0.4			
	8301	cleric h'hold pers	writing	slate pencil	slate	 	1960	4	0.7	4	1.7			
			sew	thimble	brass	1850	 	1	0.7	2	0.9			
			cloth	button	porc	1840	1930	1	0.7	1	0.4			
			smoking	pipe	kaolin	1840	1960	1	0.7	4	1.7			
		1846				1967	2	0.7	2	0.9				
			toy	marble	carnelian	1775	1930	1	1.5	0	0.0			
	8370	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1840	1880	1	0.7	1	0.4			
	8434	h'hold	light	lamp	fe	 	 	1	0.7	1	0.4			
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather/fe	1812	1850	1	0.7	11	4.7			
			hygiene	toothbrush	bone	1849	1855	1	0.7	1	0.4			
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	 	 	1	0.7	1	0.4			
		unid	unid	unid	unid	leather	 	 	1	0.7	1	0.4		
	TOTAL						134	100%	100	100				

Table 2.13: Country of manufacturer and retailer/wholesaler of product in Area 6.

Phase	Context	Manufacturer			Retailer / Wholesaler			#MIC
		Name	Location	Country	Name	Location	Country	
3	8483			Eng				1
4	8339			UK				1
6	8289			Aus/Syd				1
				Eng				1
	8367			Ger				1
				UK/Aus/USA/Eur				1
6.1	11364	White, T	Edinburgh	Scot				1
7	8258	Murray, W	Glasgow	Scot				1
	8276	Davidson, T	Glasgow	UK/Europe				1
	8331	(unknown)		Scot	Saywell, T	Sydney	Australia	1
8	8208			UK				1
9	8201			Ger				1
				Eng				3
				Ger				1
		(unknown)		UK				1
				UK	Bush	London	England, Global	1
		Crop, C	London	Eng				1
		Davidson, T	Glasgow	Scot				1
		Murray, W	Glasgow	Scot				2
	8301			Ger				1
		(unknown)		UK	Penfold, E	Sydney	Australia	1
		McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				2
	8370			UK				1
	8434	(unknown)	London	Eng	Hamburger & Sons	Sydney	Australia	1
TOTAL								28

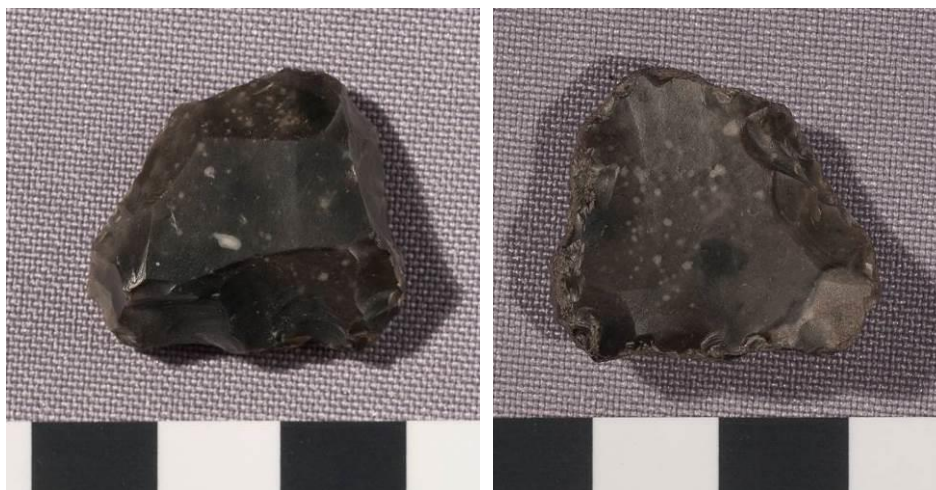


Figure 2.1: English gunflint reused as a 'strike-a-light' from Phase 3, Area 6 tidal accumulation deposit 8483/#80464.

Table 2.14: Identified age and gender associations of items in Area 6.

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Age	Gender	#MIC
4	8395	pers	cloth	Adult	Female	2
	8426	pers	cloth	Adult		1
	8445	pers	cloth	Child Adult		1 1
5	8259	pers	cloth	Adult		1
	8399	pers	cloth	Child		1
6	8367	pers	cloth	Child		1
		rec	toy	Child		2
	8431	pers	cloth	Adult		1
				Adult	Male	1
	8468	pers	cloth	Adult		1
7	8258	pers	cloth	Adult		1
	8291	pers	cloth	Adult		1
8	8207	pers	jew	-	Female	1
	8208	rec	toy	Child		1
9	8201	pers	cloth	Adult		1
		rec	toy	Child Child	 Female	1 2
	8209	pers	cloth	Adult Adult	 Female	1 2
			groom	-	Female	1
	8301	cleric	writing	Child		4
		h'hold	sew	Adult		1
		rec	toy	Child		1
	8434	pers	cloth	Adult		1
				TOTAL		32

2.3.3 Phase 4: 1820s-1830s Barker's Mill and Jetty

Major landscape modification and maritime infrastructural development took place in Area 6 during Phase 4. The milling business established by Cooper & Levey in the mid-1820s was bought and subsequently expanded by Thomas Barker in the late 1820s. The substantial remains of a stone jetty were recovered, with the sandstone jetty wall enabling the ground level to be raised by infilling. A large modern stormwater had removed the southern jetty wall. Associated with the jetty were several deposits within the harbour that accumulated after its construction.

Some 17 miscellaneous and related artefacts were found in seven contexts dating to Phase 4 (Table 2.12). Many of these were offcuts and shoe or boot fragments that were part of discarded stock or debris from a leatherworker or shoemaker. Close access to fresh water found at the head of Darling Harbour and nearby Blackwattle Bay provided the ideal location for tanners and leatherworkers. Although most of the shoes and boots were sturdy types there was also a pair of better-quality brown suede lace up woman's shoes with calf skin lining (8395/#8219). Footwear is very useful for identifying age and gender of the wearers or owners of artefacts (Table 2.14).²²

Several contexts contained items that could have been dumped at the waterfront or washed into the shore before being picked up and incorporated into the fills. These included the sections of sisal rope (8395/#8412) similar to that from Phase 3. A self-tied bundle of twisted sisal strands (8480/#8413) may have been discarded during rope making (Section 4.19).

Dating of some of these events is provided by two artefacts. A gilded aes button with a cross-woven design on the face (8392/#80459) made after c.1802 was found in one of the fills used to

²² Footwear references: Anderson 1968; Bower 1989, 1999; Butterworth 1998; Huddleston & Watanabe 1990; Mitchell & Ward 1997; Stevens & Ordoñez 2005; Stocks 2009b; Carlson 1999-2005; Veres 2004, 2005.

construct the jetty; and an eroded British halfpenny of George IV (8339/#80445) showed that the deposits above the jetty had continued to accumulate after 1825-1827.

2.3.4 Phase 5: 1830s to 1840s Reclamation

Across Area 6 substantial and extensive fills were used to formally reclaim land from the harbour. The previous jetty construction by Barker in Phase 4 indirectly started this process by the extensive infilling between the jetty walls, consequently providing the platform to reclaim. The bulk reclamation fills in the harbour areas of Area 6 came up to the level of the jetty surface. Cart tracks and hoof prints in the clay fill provided evidence for how the reclamation fills were moved about the site.

The six fill contexts from the area contained 15 artefacts of mixed domestic and maritime or waterfront origin. The most interesting were in context 8280, two iron barrel hoop fragments (#69452, #69453) and a fishing weight (#69451) made from a tightly rolled sheet of lead. None of the finds could be dated with any certainty although a child's leather welted shoe/boot (8259/#8214) had a nailed sole which is generally not known before c.1812.

2.3.5 Phase 6: 1840s-1860s Residential and Industrial Development

After reclamation Area 6 continued to be where Barker's mill gained access to the waterfront. There was evidence for two drains or channels associated with the mill and mill pond (Area 9) crossing through Area 6. To the east was a north-south brick channel used to draw salt water from the harbour to the mill's steam engine. In the southeast part of Area 6 an east-west overflow drain built of sandstone, brick and timber ran west towards the harbour. Extensive levelling and ground consolidation works occurred across the area which was mostly recorded in test trenches and sections. A yard surface dated to the 1850s was also investigated.

The 37 miscellaneous artefacts from Phase 6 came from nine contexts. They mostly contained items of a domestic nature but also those relating to horse transport. The domestic objects came from the bitumen surface (8289); black industrial levelling fill either side of the jetty wall (8367); an occupation deposit over fill (8369); a backfilled cut for a drain (8431); and to some extent fill in a robbed wall trench (8468). Unfortunately the presence of the tin can or canister made using technology diagnostic of c.1890 manufacture suggesting that context 8468 was contaminated at a later time.²³ Levelling fill 8260 contained artefacts derived from a slightly different source, including food seeds and metal household and horse transport objects. They appeared similar to finds in some Phase 4 reclamation fills, such as 8280.

Artefacts of most interest from the bitumen surface (8289) include a frame from a Jews harp (#80297) made in England from c.1840-1951 (4.11.1, Figure 4.14);²⁴ and a broken tobacco pipe with a bowl decorated in the British Hanoverian Coat of Arms (#80430), which is known to have been moulded by at least one pipemaker in Sydney from c.1820-1840.²⁵ The fill (8367) had a large weathered Red triton shell (*Charonia rubicunda*, 8367/#80732) with a large hole and two different cheap marbles stashed inside the interior canal or body whorl (Figure 4.16).²⁶ This special treasure had presumably belonged to a child who may have dropped it nearby or it had been thrown out as rubbish and ended up in the fill (4.11.3).

As there were no small offcuts the worn leather child and adult-sized shoes and boots are likely to have been discarded by their wearers rather than being the stock of a shoemaker. One exception may be the cut welted shoe with the rounded toe worn by a female or adolescent (8367/#8218).

²³ Rock 1984.

²⁴ The Black country in England centre for production: <http://rowleyvillage.webs.com/rowleyandthejewsharp.htm>

²⁵ Gojak & Stuart 1999; Stocks 2006, 2008; Wilson 1999; Wilson & Kelly 1987.

²⁶ Marbles discovered inside shell by Melissa Carter, see Carter 2012, Volume 3, Section 8.5: 10.

Almost all the footwear was welted and sturdy, very suitable for walking and working. The lighter single turned shoe or boot insole (8468/#8217) came had squared toes fashionable from c.1820.²⁷

In the Public Domain area levelling fills under the wharf (11364, 11365) and a cleanup deposit (11388) had items that could have come from a domestic or working situation. Some of the pipes could be closely dated, with one (11364/#17242) marked by the large Edinburgh pipemaker Thomas White (1823-1882).²⁸ The small rounded cast copper alloy bell (11365/#17245, Figure 4.24) was the only one found at Darling Quarter and would have been attached to a horse harness. Such bells were a useful warning of the presence of horse-drawn vehicles (Section 4.18).

2.3.6 Phase 7: 1860s-1900 Residential and Industrial Development

In the 1860s the area was leased to George Dent who had a timber yard which may be associated with the timber buildings depicted on the 1865 plan connected by a track to the waterfront. Unfortunately no evidence of this building was found during excavation. In 1875 Barker sold the land to timber merchants Miller and Harrison. By 1880 there was an enlarged wharf and new buildings including a steam saw mill, boiler house and various sheds and stables. Remains of these buildings were found within the basement excavation as well as that of fireplace/footings for a structure fronting Duncan Street; and of another building footing along the southern boundary with Area 7. There was also evidence for the long timber shed beside Thomas Street, yard surfaces, services and levelling fills.

Only a general overview will be given about the 15 miscellaneous and related artefacts from the ten contexts dating to this phase. The items reflect a more organised industrial use of the area than in the previous period. The bolt/spike (#69508) was attached to timbers thought to have been part of a wharf (11345) in the Public Domain area. Several artefacts possibly had a direct association with timber working and machinery (steam sawmill?). These include a barrel hoop (#69415) and a lead ring (#69416), both from context 8235, accumulation deposits beside a fence line; and a timber furniture or fitting finial (#95713) from context 8276, an accumulation deposit on a sandstone surface (8217). An iron loop in a roughly packed surface material (8288/#69427) could also be associated with industrial activity. The broken tobacco pipes (8258/#80416; 8276/#80426-#80427), welted shoe or boot fragments (8258/#8213; 8291/#8215), bone button (8331/#80441) and nectarine/peach seeds (8230/#95677; 8233/#95678) are likely to have been lost or discarded by workers in the area. Three of the pipes were made in Scotland by large manufacturers including William Murray of Glasgow (1830-1861) and one Briar-style model from a house surface (8331/#80442) sold by a Sydney tobacconist Thomas Saywell (1865-1905). One pipe showed that the smoker had an affiliation with Ireland (8276/#80427, with the stem marked 'CORK'). There was no evidence of tools or animal transport. A number of buttons and children's toys and games from various phases in Area 6 are shown on Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4.

²⁷ Anderson 1968; Mitchell & Ward 1997; Stocks 2009b.

²⁸ Davey (ed.) 1987; Gojak & Stuart 1999; Jack 1986; Oswald 1975; Walker 1983; Wilson 1999.

2.4 Area 7

Area 7 was located at the southern end of Darling Quarter to the east of Area 9.²⁹ Almost all of the study area within area 7 was below the 1820s high water mark; however, wooden fencing revealed during excavation may be indicative of early intertidal property boundaries, land claim stakes or animal corrals. The land underwent many changes and hosted a number of industrial enterprises since the original land grant in 1814. The area began to be reclaimed from the harbour from the 1830s and from 1845 a succession of wharves were built. Substantial parts of the area were consolidated by the early 1850s on which a succession of houses and industrial structures were erected, and streets laid out.

2.4.1 Overview of Area 7

The 547 miscellaneous and related items from Area 7 came from 61 contexts associated with Phases 3 to 9 (Table 2.15). There were no Phase 4 contexts. Those from Phases 3 to 7 are discussed briefly, highlighting the main objects, their attributes and how they contribute to the significance of their contexts. The marbles found in the area are listed by fabric and type on Table 2.16 and can be compared to those from the houses in Area 8. Identified manufacturers and retailers or wholesalers of all the artefacts are on Table 2.17, and the known gender and age associations on Table 2.18.

2.4.2 Phase 3: 1788 to the 1820s

In the 1800s the waters on the eastern side of Darling Harbour were quite shallow, necessitating the construction of jetties to reach deeper water to accommodate the draught of vessels. However, the intertidal zone and shallow waters also provided the potential for considerable land reclamation and subsequent development. Phase 3 is represented here by sand and shell deposits underlying and accumulating around a series of timber fences located within the original intertidal foreshore zone. These timber fences may be related to Captain Brooks' ownership of land to the east from c.1814–1833.³⁰

The three miscellaneous artefacts from this phase (Table 2.15) were small and could have been accidentally dropped or thrown into the tidal zone. They included a hand-stitched shoe upper fragment (7920/#8248) and a slightly curved plain tobacco pipe stem (8058/#80560). The hand-rolled white clay marble with brown mottles (Figure 2.2) could have been made locally (7919/#80473). The marble type is known in the literature as 'Dutch variegated' which was made from c.1785–1830 but similar ones have been found in Sydney made at the pottery of Thomas Ball (c.1801–1823).³¹



Figure 2.2: Variegated clay marble, handmade possibly by the Sydney potter Thomas Ball from c.1801–1823 (7919/#80473). 1cm scale divisions.

²⁹ Background information regarding the history and excavation of Area 7 comes from Dusting 2009.

³⁰ Dusting 2009: 21.

³¹ Baumann 2004; Block 2012; Casey & Lowe 2011; Gartley & Carskadden 1998; Randall 1971;.

Table 2.15: Miscellaneous and related artefacts from Area 7

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	From	To	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%
3	7919	rec	toy	marble	clay	1785	1830	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	7920	pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather			1	0.2%	2	0.4%
	8058	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
5	7904	indust	by-prod	offcut	leather	1812		2	0.5%	2	0.4%
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather/fe			1	0.2%	7	1.3%
		work	tool	handle	wood			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	7906	indust	by-prod	offcut	leather			1	0.2%	4	0.7%
		pers	cloth	boot, lace-up fabric	leather/fe	1820		1	0.2%	5	0.9%
					silk			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
				shoe	leather	1820		2	0.5%	2	0.4%
					leather/fe	1820	1860	2	0.5%	2	0.4%
					leather/fe	1812	1860	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
					leather/fe	1820	1860	1	0.2%	13	2.4%
				stocking	silk			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		unid	unid	rope	sisal			1	0.2%	2	0.4%
					sisal/leather			2	0.5%	2	0.4%
	7912	indust	by-prod	offcut	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	boot, lace-up shoe, latchet	leather	1820		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					leather/fe	1820		2	0.5%	6	1.1%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			2	0.5%	2	0.4%
	7986	food	seed	nectarine	seed			2	0.5%	1	0.2%
		indust	by-prod	offcut	leather	1812		3	0.7%	6	1.1%
		pers	cloth	shoe, ankle strap	leather	1820	1860	2	0.5%	8	1.5%
				shoe, latchet	leather/fe	1820		1	0.2%	6	1.1%
				shoe/boot	leather	1812		2	0.5%	5	0.9%
				shoe/boot, lace-up	leather/fe	1820		2	0.5%	6	1.1%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			4	1.0%	5	0.9%
	8000	indust	by-prod	offcut	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather/fe			1	0.2%	4	0.7%
		pers/trans	cloth/horse	belt/strap	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8003	pers	cloth	shoe, latchet	leather/fe	1820	1860	1	0.2%	8	1.5%
				shoe/boot	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8025	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8026	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8253	indust	by-prod	offcut	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8271	food	seed	nectarine	seed			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	8338	indust	by-prod	offcut	leather			3	0.7%	3	0.5%
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather	1805		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					leather/fe	1820		2	0.5%	20	3.7%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1830	1861	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
6	7964	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1839	1904	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	7991	food	seed	peach	seed			2	0.5%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	buckle	aes			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
				button	aes	1850		1	0.2%	0	0.0%
					porc	1840	1930	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
				shoe	leather	1840		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
				shoe/boot	leather	1812		2	0.5%	3	0.5%
					leather/fe	1812		1	0.2%	2	0.4%
		pers/trans	cloth/horse	belt/strap	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		unid	unid	strap	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
				wire	fe			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		work	tool	file	fe/steel			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	7993	pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather/aes	1862		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	7994	h'hold	furn/fitting	timber	wood			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					terracotta	1820	1880	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8009	rec	toy	marble	limestone	1700	1914	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	8014	pers	cloth	shoe	leather	1820		1	0.2%	4	0.7%
					leather/fe	1820	1860	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		unid	unid	bolt/spike	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
6	8063	trans	horse	horseshoe	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	From	To	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%
	8080	indust	by-prod	offcut	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather	1820		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8260	h'hold	orna	frame	aes			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		indust	by-prod	offcut	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	buckle	aes			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1830	1960	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8267	food	tblw	fork/knife	fe/bone	1800		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather/fe	1812		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1823	1876	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
						1850	1967	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
6+7	8089	pers	cloth	galoshes	rubber	1844		1	0.2%	0	0.0%
				shoe/boot	leather/fe	1830	1840	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
	8090	food	tblw	fork/knife	fe/bone	1800		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	shoe	leather	1805	1860	2	0.5%	2	0.4%
				shoe/boot	leather	1820	1860	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					leather/fe	1812		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1830	1861	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
7	7927	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate		1960	3	0.7%	3	0.5%
		pers	cloth	button	aes	1820		1	0.2%	0	0.0%
					porc	1840	1930	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
				shoe/boot	leather/fe	1820		1	0.2%	2	0.4%
		rec	health	spectacle lens	glass			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
			game	domino	bone	1788		1	0.2%	0	0.0%
			smoking	pipe	kaolin			2	0.5%	2	0.4%
						1846	1967	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
						1862	1911	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
			toy	saucer	porc	1850	1950	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		trans/indust	vehicle/mach	bracket	fe	1840		1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	7928	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate		1960	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
		unid	cont	cork	cork			5	1.2%	5	0.9%
	7932	pers	cloth	coat	wool	1856		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
				shoe/boot	leather/fe			1	0.2%	4	0.7%
						1829	1900	2	0.5%	3	0.5%
		trans	horse	saddle	leather			1	0.2%	2	0.4%
	7943	h'hold	sew	scissors	brass			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather	1829	1900	1	0.2%	3	0.5%
		work	equipment	funnel	cu			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	7950	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate		1960	2	0.5%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	button	glass	1840	1890	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
			groom	comb	vulcanite	1851	1950	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	toy	marble	glass	1846	1914	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	7953	bev	serve	tap	aes			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		h'hold	furn	leg/foot	wood			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	shoe	leather/fe	1829	1900	1	0.2%	5	0.9%
			toy	marble	limestone	1800	1914	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		trans	horse	buckle	aes			6	1.4%	6	1.1%
				ring	fe			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
				saddle	leather			2	0.5%	2	0.4%
				strap	leather			7	1.7%	56	10.2%
					leather/fe			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					leather/fe/aes			1	0.2%	4	0.7%
	7954	food	seed	nectarine	seed			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	7959	work	fishing	weight	pb			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	7967	pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather			1	0.2%	2	0.4%
	7979	h'hold	toilet	toilet roll holder	fe/wood			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		h'hold/indust	fitting	ferrule	fe	1788		1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1830	1861	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
								1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		trans	horse	saddle	leather			1	0.2%	2	0.4%
								1	0.2%	6	1.1%
				strap	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		unid	unid	rope	sisal			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
7	7979	work	tool	ferrule	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	From	To	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%
7				saw	fe/steel			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	7981	economy	currency	token	cu	1858	1858	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	7987	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate		1960	5	1.2%	4	0.7%
		economy	currency	coin	cu	1839	1858	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
				token	cu	1854	1857	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
						1863	1863	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		indust/trans	mach/vehicle	handle	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather/fe	1812		2	0.5%	2	0.4%
						1850		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	game	ball	rubber			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
				domino	bone	1788		1	0.2%	0	0.0%
			smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
						1862	1911	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
			toy	doll	porc	1860		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
				marble	limestone	1800	1914	2	0.5%	0	0.0%
		trans	horse vehicle v-fitting	ring bracket, step rollock bracket	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
					fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
					fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		work	tool	file hammer	fe/steel			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
					fe/steel			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	8004	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate		1960	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		economy	currency	token	cu	1857	1857	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
						1857	1859	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		food	tblw	fork/knife	bone	1800		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					bone/pb	1800		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
				spoon	pewter			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		h'hold	orna	chain	aes			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	button	bone		1950	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
					fe	1802		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					glass/aes	1802	1950	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					porc	1840	1930	2	0.5%	0	0.0%
			cloth/jew groom jew	button/ring comb bead	glass			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					vulcanite	1851	1950	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					glass			7	1.7%	0	0.0%
		rec	toy	marble	glass	1846	1914	5	1.2%	1	0.2%
					limestone	1800	1914	4	1.0%	0	0.0%
	8037	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate		1960	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		food	org	coconut	husk			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
			seed	grape	seed			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
				nectarine/peach	seed			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
				pumpkin	seed			6	1.4%	0	0.0%
			tblw	spoon, dessert	aes/ag	1840		1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		h'hold indust	furn by-prod	spindle offcut	wood leather			1 3	0.2% 0.7%	1 3	0.2% 0.5%
		pers	cloth	button	aes	1901	1926	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
					bone		1950	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			4	1.0%	4	0.7%
						1862	1911	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		unid	unid	ferrule	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
				pulley wheel	steel	1850		1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		work	mach	lever	fe/steel			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
			tool	axe chisel wedge	fe/steel			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					fe/steel			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
					fe/steel			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8038	trans unid	v-fitting unid	thimble bar	fe fe			2 1	0.5% 0.2%	0 1	0.0% 0.2%
	8043	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate		1960	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1850	1888	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		trans	v-fitting	rollock	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	8087	rec trans	smoking horse	pipe horseshoe	terracotta fe	1830	1900	1 1	0.2% 0.2%	1 1	0.2% 0.2%
	8097	economy	currency	coin	bronze	1866	1866	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather/fe	1812		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
						1830		1	0.2%	3	0.5%
	8097					1830	1840	1	0.2%	2	0.4%

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	From	To	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%
7		pers/trans	cloth/horse	belt/strap	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1850	1930	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
						1873	1935	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		trans	horse	buckle	aes brass/fe			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
								2	0.5%	2	0.4%
		8099	pers	cloth	fabric galoshes	wool rubber	1844	2	0.5%	2	0.4%
								1	0.2%	1	0.2%
								3	0.7%	8	1.5%
								1812	1860	1	0.2%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1862	1911	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		trans	horse	buckle	aes ring	fe		4	1.0%	4	0.7%
								1	0.2%	1	0.2%
			unid	unid	strap	leather		4	1.0%	14	2.6%
								2	0.5%	3	0.5%
	8233	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1850	1930	2	0.5%	4	0.7%
	8235	h'hold	cooking fitting	hook hook	fe fe	1788		2	0.5%	2	0.4%
								1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1846	1967	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
								3	0.7%	4	0.7%
	8242	pers	cloth	button shoe/boot	porc leather/fe	1840 1812	1930	1	0.2%	3	0.5%
	8256	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8257	indust	weighing	weight	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		rec	smoking toy	pipe marble	kaolin limestone	1846 1700	1967 1914	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8262	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1820	1880	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		work	cabinetmaking /carving	block	bone			1	0.2%	3	0.5%
	8263	food	tblw	knife	fe			1	0.2%	20	3.7%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8293	arms/work	flintknapping/tool	core/strike-a-light	flint			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		indust	security	chain	fe			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather/fe	1812		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	smoking	pipe	bone	1860 1860	1930	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8295	pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather/fe	1829	1900	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			2	0.5%	2	0.4%
		trans	horse	buckle	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	8303	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate		1960	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	8308	rec	toy	marble	limestone	1820	1914	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	8311	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1846	1967	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8313	pers	cloth	shoe	leather		1860	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
				shoe/boot	leather	1840		1	0.2%	3	0.5%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1846	1967	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
				handle	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8317	unid	cont	hoop	fe			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8321	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
	8330	h'hold	fitting	hook	fe	1788		1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		h'hold	furn/fitting	nail	aes/fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%
		pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather	1805	1860	1	0.2%	2	0.4%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			4	1.0%	4	0.7%
		store	store	barrel hoop	fe			2	0.5%	2	0.4%
		unid	unid	bracket strap	fe fe			1	0.2%	2	0.4%
	8345	h'hold	fitting	hook	fe	1788		1	0.2%	1	0.2%
								1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1750	1830	2	0.5%	3	0.5%
								1	0.2%	0	0.0%
	8345	store	store	barrel hoop	fe			1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		trans	horse	ring	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	From	To	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%		
8		unid	cont	hoop	fe			1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
	8400	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
	7902	bev	bev	stopper	porc/fe	1889	1950	1	0.2%	0	0.0%		
		h'hold	time-keeping	clock	aes	1850		1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1865	1905	1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
		trans	horse	horseshoe	fe			2	0.5%	0	0.0%		
		work	tool	chisel	fe/steel			1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
		7947	h'hold	light	arc lamp	graphite	1905	1960	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	
	indust		by-prod	offcut	leather			2	0.5%	2	0.4%		
		music	rec	Jews harp	aes	1840	1951	1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1846	1867	1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
		8211	arms/work	flintknapping/tool	core/strike-a-light	flint			1	0.2%	0	0.0%	
	pers		cloth	button	bone	1850	1950	1	0.2%	0	0.0%		
								2	0.5%	4	0.7%		
				shoe/boot	leather	1820		1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			4	1.0%	5	0.9%		
						1846	1967	1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
	8214	pers	access	penknife	aes/fe/steel/antler			1	0.2%	2	0.4%		
			cloth	button	aes	1850		1	0.2%	0	0.0%		
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
		work	tool	anvil/core	stone siliceous			1	0.2%	0	0.0%		
	8248	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
	8279	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate		1960	1	0.2%	0	0.0%		
		food	seed	nectarine	seed			1	0.2%	0	0.0%		
		h'hold	furn/fitting	nail	aes/fe			1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
		h'hold/rec	orn/game	finial	bone			1	0.2%	0	0.0%		
		indust	by-prod	offcut	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
		pers	cloth	shoe	leather	1856		1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
					leather/fe/aes	1850		1	0.2%	2	0.4%		
				shoe/boot	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	1806	1955	2	0.5%	6	1.1%		
								1823	1882	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
								1846	1967	2	0.5%	2	0.4%
								1850	1930	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
		rec	toy	marble	limestone	1700	1914	2	0.5%	0	0.0%		
		trans	v-hull	sheathing tack	aes	1835		1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
	unid	cont	cont	hoop	fe/sn	1850		1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
								1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
	work	tool	file	fe/steel			1	0.2%	1	0.2%			
	8360	pers	cloth	shoe/boot	leather/fe/aes	1812		1	0.2%	2	0.4%		
	8360	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin			1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
	9	7901	food	tblw	spoon	fe			1	0.2%	1	0.2%	
			indust	by-prod	offcut	leather			2	0.5%	2	0.4%	
			pers	cloth	belt	leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%	
shoe/boot					leather			1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
							1880	1	0.2%	2	0.4%		
rec			smoking	pipe	kaolin	1830	1900	1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
trans		v-hull	clinch bolt	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%			
unid		unid	tube	glass			1	0.2%	4	0.7%			
7951		trans	horse	horseshoe	fe			1	0.2%	1	0.2%		
8094		trans	horse	horseshoe	fe			1	0.2%	0	0.0%		
8202	work	tool	file	fe/steel			1	0.2%	1	0.2%			
								TOTAL	100%	547	100%		

The marbles from Phases 6 to 8 in Area 7 were typical of those from the mid to late 19th century (Table 2.16). Although far fewer in number they have a similar range and type percentages to those from the houses on Steam Mill Street in Area 8. The earliest marbles were hand-rolled in clay, either locally or in Europe or the UK. Possible local makers include the potter Thomas Ball (c.1801-1823) whose waster pits contained similar types of marbles.³² The most common types were made in Germany of limestone but only one still had painted or dyed surface colour remaining. The

³² Casey & Lowe 2011.

handmade glass types were slightly more expensive as was the single plain porcelain example. The most recent marble was the glass 'Pop alley', a reused stopper from a Codd patent bottle made in the UK and Australia.

Table 2.16: Marbles by fabric and type in Area 7.

Fabric	Type	Country	Phase	Context	From	To	#MIC
clay	Clay h made stw	UK/Aus/USA/Eur	7	8345	1750	1830	1
	Clay h made variegi	Aus/UK/Europe	3	7919	1785	1830	1
glass	Glass alley h made clearie blue	Ger	7	8004	1846	1914	1
	Glass alley h made swirl	Ger	7	7950	1846	1914	1
			7	8004	1846	1914	2
	Glass alley h made swirl Joseph	Ger	7	8004	1846	1914	1
	Glass alley h made swirl onionskin	Ger	7	8004	1846	1914	1
	Pop alley	UK/Aus	7	8097	1873	1935	1
limestone	Stonie	Ger	6	8009	1700	1914	1
			7	7953	1800	1914	1
			7	7987	1800	1914	2
			7	8004	1800	1914	4
			7	8257	1700	1914	1
			8	8279	1700	1914	2
	Stonie paint	Ger	7	8308	1820	1914	1
porc	China alley	Ger	7	7987	1770	1914	1
					TOTAL		22

2.4.3 Phase 5: 1830s and 1840s Reclamation

The 1830s and 1840s saw an intense period of reclamation in Area 7, which was represented archaeologically as a series of dumps and fills overlying the original foreshore and timber fencing of Phase 3. These initial dumps may represent an informal episode of reclamation during Verge's tenancy prior to 1852. A plan of 1852 shows some land reclamation, the presence of structures to the west of the original high water mark on the northern boundary of Brooks' property and a possible early wharf. Following this initial reclamation event a second phase of reclamation took place with extensive reclamation and development of the property having occurred by 1856, including the construction of formal wharfage. It is likely that the first and second phases of reclamation were punctuated by the installation of fencing to the north of Brooks' property on the boundary of Area 6 and 7 and the introduction of a brick drain running from the night soil lane at the rear of six stone houses fronting Liverpool Street down to the harbour. The fences were a westerly extension of the property boundary between Brooks' and Barker's original land grants above the high-water mark and may have acted as some form of barrier or revetment to aid in Barkers reclamation of foreshore land in the early 1830s. The reclamation in Area 7 was not a uniform process and clay fills undulated from the southern part of the site across the property to the boundary with Area 6 to the north.³³

The 11 contexts from Phase 5 contained 56 miscellaneous and related artefacts (Table 2.15). Almost all were reclamation fills or dumps with two being decomposing woody harbour deposits (7906 and 8026). The items were overwhelmingly organic, with harbourside artefacts such as a sisal rope with leather tag. Most were leather offcuts and discarded footwear from discarded shoemaker's stock. They were worn by children, infants and adults of both genders (Table 2.18). Many of the shoes or boots had narrow squared toes worn from c.1820 but there was one with an oval toe which was fashionable slightly earlier, from c.1805. Most were utilitarian but there was also an ankle strap shoe (7986/#8272). Three shoes had an old-fashioned latchet-style lace or buckle fastening over the tongue (7912/#8246, 7986/#8274, 8003/#8289). Other items of clothing

³³ Dusting 2009: 30.

included a silk stocking fragment (7906/#8415). The styles and technology of the shoes and boots dates them from c.1820 to c.1860. This is supported by the tobacco pipe (8338/#80369) marked by the Glasgow maker William Murray (1830-1861).

Table 2.17: Country, manufacturer and retailer/wholesaler of artefacts in Area 7.

Phase	Context	Manufacturer			Retailer / Wholesaler			#MIC
		Name	Location	Country	Name	Location	Country	
3	7919			Aus/UK/Europe				1
	8338	Murray, W	Glasgow	Scot				1
6	7964	(unknown)		UK	Dixson, H	Sydney	Australia	1
	7979	Murray, W	Glasgow	Scot				1
	7994			Aus/Syd				1
	8009			Ger				1
	8014	JJ	(unknown)					1
	8260			Scot				1
		Murray, W	Glasgow	Scot				1
6/7	8267			Scot				1
		White, T	Edinburgh	Scot				1
6/7	8090	Murray, W	Glasgow	Scot				1
7	7927			Ger				1
		Davidson, T	Glasgow	Scot				1
		McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				1
	7950			Ger				1
	7953			Ger				1
	7981	Heaton & Sons	Birmingham	Eng	Hide & de Carle	Melbourne	Australia	1
	7987			Ger				4
				UK				1
		Davidson, T	Glasgow	Scot				1
		Heaton & Sons	Birmingham	Eng	Iredale & Co	Sydney	Australia	1
		Taylor, WJ	London	Eng	Mulligan, D.T.	Rockhampton Qld	Australia	1
	8004			Ger				9
		Heaton & Sons	Birmingham	Eng	Hide & de Carle	Melbourne	Australia	1
		Heaton & Sons	Birmingham	Eng	Smith, Peate	Sydney	Australia	1
	8037	Davidson, T	Glasgow	Scot				1
	8037	SWS	Birmingham	Eng				1
	8043	(unknown)		Eng	Friedlander	London	England	1
	8097			UK				1
				UK/Aus				1
	8099	Davidson, T	Glasgow	Scot				1
	8233			Scot				1
	8235	McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				1
	8257			Ger				1
		McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				1
	8293			Fra				1
	8293			UK/Europe				1
	8308			Ger				1
	8311	McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				1
	8313	McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				1
	8345			UK/Aus/USA/Eur				1
8	7902	(unknown)		UK	Saywell, T	Sydney	Australia	1
	7947			Eng				1
		McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				1
	8211			Eng				1
		McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				1
	8279			Ger				2
				Scot				1
		McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				2
		White, T	Edinburgh	Scot				1
		White, W	Glasgow	Scot				1
TOTAL								65

Table 2.18: Identified age and gender associations of items in Area 7.

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Age	Gender	#MIC	
7	7987	cleric	writing	Child		5	
		pers	cloth	Adult		1	
		rec	game	Child		1	
			toy	Child	Female	3	
		8004	cleric	writing	Child		1
			food	tblw	Child		1
			pers	cloth	Adult	Male	1
			rec	toy	Child		9
		8037	cleric	writing	Child		1
		pers	cloth	-	Male	1	
	8043	cleric	writing	Child		1	
	8097	pers	cloth	Adult		1	
		pers	cloth	Adult	Female	1	
		rec	toy	Child		1	
	8099	pers	cloth	Adult		2	
		pers	cloth	Adult	Female	1	
	8257	rec	toy	Child		1	
	8293	pers	cloth	Adult		1	
	8303	cleric	writing	Child		1	
	8308	rec	toy	Child		1	
	8313	pers	cloth	Adult		1	
				Child		1	
	8345	pers	cloth	Adult		1	
rec		toy	Child		1		
8	8211	pers	cloth	Child		2	
				Adult		1	
	8279	cleric	writing	Child		1	
		pers	cloth	Adult		2	
				Child		1	
	8360	rec	toy	Child		2	
pers		cloth	Child		1		
9	7901	pers	cloth	Adult		1	
TOTAL						101	

2.4.4 Phase 6: 1840s to 1860s Residential and Industrial Development

Much of the residential and commercial development in Area 7 occurred during the 1840s to the 1860s. During this time the allotment area to the south and the wharf was utilised by Murphy and Bradley as a Timber, Lime and Coal Yard and the allotment to the north was tenanted by Messers Hughes Soap and Candle Manufactory until the 1860s. Phase 6 was characterised by a period of construction and development. This included levelling fills and ground preparation over the reclamation; the introduction of wharfage in the form of the Union Wharf later known as Murphy's Wharf; the construction of a dwelling house or cottage on the southern boundary of the northern allotment; the construction of buildings on the northern boundary; and the institution of fencing and drainage.³⁴

Some 46 miscellaneous items were found in 12 Phase 6 contexts including two contexts Phased 6+7 (Table 2.15). In brief, these artefacts reflect the mixed domestic and commercial nature of the occupation of this area at this period. Some artefacts provide continued evidence for leatherworking and c.1820 shoe toe styles. However, others fall into categories not seen in earlier phases, including objects associated with horse and cart transport and an increased variety of goods relating to food consumption at the table. Several of the items can be securely dated, such as the tobacco pipes made by William Murray in Glasgow (1830-1861) and sold by the Sydney tobacconist

³⁴ Dusting 2009: 47.

Hugh Dixon (1839-1904), and the rubber galoshes made from 1844. However, an unmarked the pipe stem fragment (8267/#80344) can only be broadly dated to c.1850-c.1967 due to its similarity with pipes made by Duncan McDougal and Thomas Davidson of Glasgow, Scotland. A number of buttons and children's toys and games from various phases in Area 7 are shown on Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4.

2.4.5 Phase 7 1860s-1900 Residential, Industrial and Commercial Activity

The 1860s onwards saw a period of intense commercial development and the continued occupation of existing buildings. By 1865 several new buildings had been erected on the portion occupied by Murphy, expanding the Coal, Lime and Wood Company, including a structure abutting the stone cottage. On the northern property boundary structures previously associated with the tenancy of the Soap and Candle Works continued to be used and expanded by subsequent tenants. This period of commercial activity resulted in the restructuring of the allotment configuration and by 1880 occupancy and use of the area on the northern portion of the property was divided between the Biggs' Iron Foundry to the east and the Fresh Food and Ice Company to the west. The Fresh Food and Ice Company leased an L-shaped allotment encompassing street frontage at 14-18 Liverpool Street to the northern boundary and down to the wharf on Darling Harbour. From the 1880s to the 1900s the Fresh Food and Ice Company utilised the area for cart sheds, stables and yards. Several long and narrow structures were erected on the western portion of the property resulting in the modification or demolition of the sandstone cottage. The extant buildings to the north were used as sheds and stables. A large proportion of the property straddling the previous east-west allotment boundary was likely to have been used as open yard areas. Murphy's Wharf and the western portion of the southern allotment were leased by the Murphy family to various timber and lime merchants during the 1880s until Bernard Byrnes Ltd. gained the lease in 1898 and the wharf was renamed Byrnes Wharf.³⁵

Phase 7 was identified archaeologically as: occupation fills and demolition deposits associated with the 1850s buildings; yard surfaces with paving; a cess pit; industrial levelling fills and activities associated with Biggs' Foundry; and constructional phases of the 1860s and 1880s related to stables, sheds, yards and outhouses. There were 254 miscellaneous and related artefacts from 37 Phase 7 contexts (Table 2.15). The high number of items reflects the number of local domestic households and industries in the area at this time (Figure 2.3 to Figure 2.6). There was an even greater range of objects than in Phase 6, typical of the increasing commercialism and availability of cheaper goods for the growing population of Sydney. The waterfront and adjacent areas would have been a very busy place during this period with businessmen, tradesmen, workers, sailors and residents of the houses walking or utilising horse transport to travel or cart goods to and from home, work or the wharves.

Domestic activities are evident in the number and variety of small domestic objects that were lost by adults and children below floors or in the yards of the houses. The diversity of local industries serviced by horse transportation are shown by the trade tokens, a carved bone block (8262/#80424), an iron weight (8257/#69220), numerous tools, utilitarian shoes and boots including galoshes, machinery parts and a range of horse equipage elements such as saddles, straps, buckles, rings and horseshoes.

³⁵ Dusting 2009: 71-72.



Figure 2.3: Select button types Areas 6, 7 and 9. Left-right, top row: bone 1-hole, 4-hole sunken eye 8211/#80402, 8331/#80441, milky white glass swirlback with metal shank 8201/#80376, aes 2-piece cross-weave pattern 8392/#80459; porcelain 4-hole piecrust1 8301/#80437. Bottom row: porcelain 4-hole piecrust2 9249/#80330; grey porcelain 4-hole 8004/#80538; mounted glass waistcoat 8004/#80540; bone 4-hole incised rolled rim 8004/#80539; black glass floral swirlback 7950/#80491; aes 4-hole trouser SWS & Co. 8037/#80551, plain 7991/#80518; aes concave inset 7927/#80479. 10cm scale, Gallery2.



Figure 2.4: Child recreation group from Areas 6, 7 and 8. Left-right, top row: small bone domino 7987/#80506; glazed porcelain teaset cup 8201/#80385 and 'Bathing doll' 7987/#80510; small bone domino 7927/#80475. Middle row: marbles, 'Glass alley h-made swirl' 8201/#80387, carnelian 'Blood aggie' 8301/#80439, 'Stonie paint' 8308/#80362, 'Clay h-made stw'; 8345/#80372, glass 'Pop alley' 8097/#80565, 'Glass alley h-made swirl' 7950/#80488. Bottom row: Area 7 marbles, 'Stonie paint' 8004/#80527 (4), 'Glass h-made blue clearie' 8004/#80528, 'Glass alley h-made swirls' 8004/#80529, #80530, 'Glass alley h-made swirl Joseph' 8004/#80531. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

Maritime connections are seen in the rollock (8043/#69137), rollock bracket (7987/#69125), sail thimbles (8038/#69199, #69200), pulley wheel (8037/#69177), fishing or sounding weight (7959/#69232); and sheathing nail (8235/#69235). Liquids and other goods were stored and transported in wooden barrels and smaller hooped containers visible in the assemblage (8317/#69217; 8330/#69255–#69257; and especially 8345/#69209 and #69231). The marked pipes, buttons, coins and tokens provide secure dates for many of the contexts. The more recent artefacts were the tobacco pipe (7927/#80481) made by Thomas Davidson in Glasgow (1862-1911); tokens made for Hide & de Carle, grocers and wine merchants in Melbourne dated 1857 (8004/#80523) and 1858 (7981/#80516); a British penny (8097/#80564) minted in 1866; and the children's 'Pop alley' glass marbles (8097/#80565) not made before 1873.



Figure 2.5: Copper trade tokens from Area 7. Top row (l-r): Hide & de Carle Melbourne 1858 (7981/#80516); Smith, Peate & Co., Sydney (1857-1859) 8004/#80522. Bottom row: Iredale & Co., Sydney (1854-1857) 7987/#80514; Mulligan, Rockhampton (1863) 7987/#80515; Hide & de Carle, Melbourne (1857) 8004/#80523. Obverse. 10cm scale, Gallery2.



Figure 2.6: Select tools and maritime artefacts from Area 7 Phase 7. Top: Aes sail thimbles 8038/#69200, #69199. Bottom row, (l-r): lead fishing/sounding weight 7959/#69232; iron rivet 8037/#69192; steel pulley 8037/#69177; iron chisel 8037/#69193. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

2.5 Area 9

Area 9 was bordered to the west by Duncan Street and extended outside the development area in other directions. Part of Thomas Barker's mill yard, mill pond and later industrial development were within Area 9. The portion of Area 9 that fell within the Darling Quarter development footprint was divided into Area 9 Mill Yard and Area 9 Mill Pond. Area 9 Mill Yard was immediately north of the Area 9 Mill Pond, and south of the main mill structures.³⁶

2.5.1 Overview of Area 9

The miscellaneous and related artefacts in Area 9 came from contexts associated with Phases 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10. A total of 111 items were recovered from a total of 17 individual contexts (Table 2.19). They represent a wide variety of activities that may have been conducted in the area of Barker's Mill Pond and Mill Yard during Phases 4 and 6, as well those occurring during redevelopment and clearance in Phases 6 to 10. Many fills contained artefacts derived from other locations (Table 2.20). The evidence for any manufacturer or retailer of the items will be outlined (Table 2.21); followed by data on the age and gender of the people who bought and used them (Table 2.22). The artefacts will then be discussed by phase and context.

Table 2.19: Total of miscellaneous and related artefacts by context in Area 9. Note 9201=9230.

Phase	Location				Context	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%
	Mill Pond	Drain 9204	Jetty	Mill Yard					
4	Construction/lining				9466	1	0.9	0	0.0
	Lining				9251	1	0.9	0	0.0
	Floor to west				9241	1	0.9	0	0.0
			Deposit		9266	1	0.9	0	0.0
6	Lining (mixed with sediment?)	Occupation accumulation Sediment/fill			9249	31	27.9	63	24.0
					9252	3	2.7	11	4.2
	Sediment/cleanup?/backfill?				9207	1	0.9	1	0.4
	Domestic/Trade/Industrial backfill				9206	26	23.4	95	36.3
7	Levelling fill				9201	19	17.1	30	11.5
					9230	5	4.5	5	1.9
				Toilet demolition fill	9450	2	1.8	3	1.1
				Industrial waste fill	9470	1	0.9	0	0.0
9				Levelling fill/surface	9509	1	0.9	0	0.0
		Unstrat clearance		Unstrat clearance	9202	3	2.7	1	0.4
					9203	7	6.3	47	17.9
10				Unstrat clearance	9401	5	4.5	3	1.1
					TOTAL	111	100	262	100

³⁶ Background information regarding the history and excavation of Area 9 see Harrop 2009 and Cryerhall 2011.

Table 2.20: Shape and function of miscellaneous and related items from Area 9.

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	From	To	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%	
4	9241	trans	horse	horseshoe	fe				1	0.9	0	0.0	
	9251	h'hold/trans	fitting	hook	fe		1788		1	0.9	0	0.0	
	9266	economy/rec	currency/game	token/counter	pb	Starburst pelleted	1788	1850	1	0.9	0	0.0	
	9466	economy	currency	coin	cu	Halfpenny	1826	1826	1	0.9	0	0.0	
6	9206	cleric	writing	ink pen	steel/aes		1822		1	0.9	1	0.4	
		food	seed	nectarine	seed				2	1.8	2	0.8	
		h'hold	cooking	trivet	fe		1788		1	0.9	0	0.0	
			furn	matting	grass	sisal			1	0.9	1	0.4	
								1	0.9	1	0.4		
		indust	by-prod	offcut	leather				1	0.9	5	1.9	
		pers	cloth	fabric	cotton/rubber	silk	wool			1	0.9	2	0.8
										1	0.9	15	5.7
										1	0.9	1	0.4
								galoshes	rubber		1844		1
		shoe/boot	leather	SOHSt5		1805		1	0.9	1	0.4		
				STHSt3		1805	1860	1	0.9	2	0.8		
				leather/fe	UOWP4		1830	1840	1	0.9	2	0.8	
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin				1	0.9	1	0.4	
								1820	1880	1	0.9	1	0.4
								1840	1900	1	0.9	2	0.8
								1846	1967	1	0.9	1	0.4
								1856	1924	1	0.9	1	0.4
							1862	1911	1	0.9	1	0.4	
						Briar		1858	1871	1	0.9	1	0.4
						Squatters Budgeriee		1840	1880	1	0.9	1	0.4
						Zoomorphic		1856	1924	1	0.9	1	0.4
		unid	unid	strip	washer	leather	leather			1	0.9	1	0.4
										1	0.9	1	0.4
		work	scientific	eyepiece	glass/brass					1	0.9	0	0.0
	9207	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin					1	0.9	1	0.4
	9248	pers	cloth	shoe	leather	CTHSt3		1805		2	1.8	2	0.8
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin					1	0.9	1	0.4
	9249	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate	Mach-cylind			1960	1	0.9	1	0.4
		food	cont	tin can	fe/sn	Key opened rect		1866		1	0.9	1	0.4
			org	coconut	husk					4	3.6	7	2.7
			prep/serve	bowl	fe/sn					1	0.9	1	0.4
				pail	fe/sn				1	0.9	1	0.4	
		h'hold	furn	escutcheon	aes				1	0.9	1	0.4	
		indust	by-prod	offcut	leather				3	2.7	8	3.1	
		pers	cloth	boot, lace-up	leather/fe	UOWP1		1830	1840	2	1.8	17	6.5
button				porc	4-hole sunkeneye piecrust 2		1840	1930	1	0.9	0	0.0	
galoshes				rubber			1844		3	2.7	4	1.5	
shoe/boot				leather				3	2.7	6	2.3		
								3	2.7	9	3.4		
	SOHSt6						2	1.8	2	0.8			
	STHSt1				1	0.9	1	0.4					
		leather/fe			1812		3	2.7	3	1.1			
rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin					1	0.9	1	0.4		
9252	food	org	coconut	husk					1	0.9	1	0.4	
	indust	by-prod	offcut	leather					1	0.9	1	0.4	
	pers	cloth	shoe, latchet	leather/fe	COWP1		1820		1	0.9	9	3.4	
7	9201	cleric	writing	ink pen	wood		1822		1	0.9	0	0.0	
		indust	by-prod	offcut	leather				2	1.8	2	0.8	
		pers	cloth	boot	leather	SOWP4		1829	1900	1	0.9	4	1.5
					leather/fe	SOWP4		1830	1840	1	0.9	1	0.4
				fabric					1	0.9	1	0.4	
				galoshes	silk		1856		1	0.9	1	0.4	
				shoe, lace-up	rubber		1827		1	0.9	2	0.8	
				shoe/boot	leather/fe/aes	SON2			1	0.9	2	0.8	
					leather	COHSt5			1	0.9	1	0.4	
			leather/fe		CON4		1812		2	1.8	8	3.1	
					COWP2		1840		1	0.9	1	0.4	
					CTHSt3		1850		1	0.9	2	0.8	
			SOWP5		1812		3	2.7	4	1.5			
					1829	1900	1	0.9	1	0.4			
rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin		Briar		1860	1930	1	0.9	1	0.4	

Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	From	To	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%	
	9230	cleric pers	writing cloth	slate pencil shoe/boot	slate leather	Mach-cylind		1960	1 1	0.9 0.9	1 1	0.4 0.4	
		rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin		1823 1846	1882 1967	1 1	0.9 0.9	1 1	0.4 0.4	
		9450	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	Irish Cork Irish Cork rouletted	1860 1860	1930 1930	1 1	0.9 0.9	0 3	0.0 1.1
	9470	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin		1846	1967	1	0.9	0	0.0	
	9509	rec	game	counter	few		1830		1	0.9	0	0.0	
	9	9202	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	Effigial Bernard TD	1846 1890 1845	1967 1950 1865	1 1 1	0.9 0.9 0.9	1 0 0	0.4 0.0 0.0
		9203	food indust	prep/serve by-prod	bowl offcut	fe/sn leather				1 1	0.9 0.9	1 25	0.4 9.5
pers			cloth	boot, lace-up shoe/boot	leather/fe leather/fe	SOWP1 COWP4	1830 1829	1840 1900	1 1	0.9 0.9	6 8	2.3 3.1	
unid			cont	tin can tin/box	fe fe/sn	Stamped	1847 1846		2 1	1.8 0.9	2 5	0.8 1.9	
10			9401	food	seed tblw	mango fork/knife	seed fe/bone	Rect Taper rat-tail	1800		1 1	0.9 0.9	1 1
	trans	horse		chain horseshoe ring	fe fe aes			1 1 1788	0.9 0.9 0.9	1 0 0	0.4 0.0 0.0		
	TOTAL							111	100	262	100		

Table 2.21: Country of manufacturer and retailer/wholesaler of products from Area 9.

Phase	Context	Manufacturer			Retailer / Wholesaler			#MIC
		Name	Location	Country	Name	Location	Country	
4	9466			UK				1
6	9206			UK	Bartlett, J.	Sydney	Australia	1
		(unknown)		UK				1
		Crop, C	London	Eng				2
		Davidson, T	Glasgow	Scot				1
		McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				1
7	9201			UK/Europe				1
	9230	McDougall, D White, T	Glasgow Edinburgh	Scot				1
				Scot				1
	9450			UK/Europe				2
	9470	McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				1
9	9202			Fra				1
				USA				1
		McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				1
							TOTAL	16

The majority of the items with known manufacturers and retailers from Area 9 were smoking pipes (Table 2.21). Almost all were made in the United Kingdom by large Scottish and London firms. One of these pipes was made for James Bartlett who had a tobacconist shop by 1858 until 1871 at a number of addresses on George and Clarence Streets, Sydney. Other pipes were typical of those made in other countries such as France, USA and two possibly from the Netherlands or France.³⁷ They are described in more detail below according to their phase.

Most of the items with identifiable age and gender attributes were fastenings and leather footwear (Table 2.22).³⁸ The two broken slate pencils were probably used by children to do lessons at school or practice at home. They could also have been drawn on or acted as a board for informal games. The footwear were mainly utilitarian shoes and boots with most being found in Phase 7 levelling fill

³⁷ Atkinson 1972; Ayto 1994; Bradley 2000; Davey (ed.) 1987; Duco 2004; Gojak 1995; Gojak & Stuart 1999; Jack 1986; Oswald 1975; Pfeiffer 1986; Reckner & Dallal 2000; Scott & Scott 1981; Walker 1983; Wilson 1999; Wilson & Kelly 1987.

³⁸ Anderson 1968; Bower 1989, 1999; Butterworth 1998; Huddleston & Watanabe 1990; Mitchell & Ward 1997; Stevens & Ordoñez 2005; Stocks 2009b; Carlson 1999-2005; Veres 2004, 2005.

within the disused mill pond (9201), and the final Phase 6 mill pond sediment(9249). The leather and other lining fabrics were fairly well preserved due to the damp anaerobic conditions. Many shoes and boots had been repaired and finally thrown out when too worn or old fashioned to wear. The different types of footwear, their general wear and tear prior to deposition, and presence of leather offcuts in the assemblage indicate that at least some were derived from the discarded stock of leatherworkers or shoemakers. The footwear is discussed within their contexts.

Table 2.22: Identified age and gender associations of items in Area 9.

Gender associations of items in Area 5:						
Phase	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Age	Sex	#MIC
6	9206	pers	cloth	-	Female	1
				Adult		2
	9248	pers	cloth	Adult		2
				9249	cleric	writing
	pers	cloth	Adult			8
				Child		3
	9252	pers	cloth	Adult		1
7	9201	pers	cloth	-	Female	1
				Adult		9
				Adult	Female	2
				Adult		Male
				Infant		1
	9230	cleric	writing	Child		1
9	9203	pers	cloth	Adult		1
				Adult	Female	1
				TOTAL		35

2.5.2 Phase 4: 1820s to late 1830s Barker's Mill and Lands

Fills deposited during Phase 4 contained four items that relate to the operation of Barker's Mill (Table 2.20). All were found in the vicinity of the mill pond.³⁹ The 'horseshoe' (9241/#68760) was found in the packing for the timber and brick flooring beside a timber ramp (9262) on the west side of the mill pond. Its irregular teardrop-shape indicates that it had shod a donkey or mule, or was a highly remedial horseshoe. This is likely to have belonged to a working animal at the mill.⁴⁰ The large hand-forged iron hook (9251/#68755) was associated with the timber lining of the mill pond and may have been fitted to it. During cataloguing the hook was observed to be still attached to a flaring strap at one end with two nail/screw holes bent to go around corner of a possible wall, vehicle or machine. It turned horizontal in the centre and ended in a thick tapered point.

Other interesting items were the lead token or counter with a pelleted starburst relief design on the single die-struck obverse (9266/#80334) and the British copper 1826 halfpenny (9466/#80338). Context 9266 was a very thin wash deposit of dark brown silt over sandstone paving (9265) to the west of the mill pond. The lead token or counter may have been dropped by one of the workers at Barker's Mill. Similar lead tokens or counters have been found in small numbers on many pre 1840s sites in Sydney and Parramatta. Their exact date of manufacture is not known. These items always have a limited range of simple poorly-rendered designs, many of which are variants of a spoked wheel. Their purpose is not fully understood and it is thought that they may have been used as work jettons given each day and then exchanged for real wages perhaps at the end of the week.⁴¹ The halfpenny was only slightly worn during circulation but after deposition the surface was damaged by friction or corrosive compounds in the surrounding soil. It was found in fill possibly dumped during the first phase of mill pond construction.

³⁹ Three items were found during the Mill Yard Excavation, see Cryerhall 2011; the coin from context 9466 was from the Mill Yard Excavation, see Harrop 2009c.

⁴⁰ Seymour 1984, 2001: 76.

⁴¹ Johnson 1999; Lobel et al 1991-96; Mira 1981; Myatt & Hanley 1980.

2.5.3 Phase 6: 1840s to 1860s Residential and Industrial Development

By the late 1840s the reclamation of this part of Darling Harbour was nearly complete with new workers' housing, industries and shipping yards, and deep-water wharves established. The archaeological evidence in Area 9 for this phase of activity was found in the mill pond structure and sediments from siltation and initial backfilling, as well as a large associated overflow drain (9204). The area between the drain and mill pond was truncated by modern services. The drain was first indicated on an 1856 plan as a channel heading west from the western edge of the pond towards the harbour. Sediments containing artefacts would have settled in the mill pond from its time of construction in the late 1820s until it went out of use in the early 1860s. The final accumulation of sediment was context 9249. Early backfills in the disused pond and yard to the west comprised domestic and trade waste, as well as that from furnaces and heavy industry.



Figure 2.7: Select metal household artefacts. Left-right: Area 9 Phase 6 pan/dish 9249/#68759 and cooking trivet 9206/#68763; Area 8 House 11 Room 2 thumbscrew 8529/#68848. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

Some 64 miscellaneous and related artefacts were found in five contexts of Phase 6 (Table 2.19, Table 2.20). The majority were from 9249 and 9206 which contained many similar items. The artefacts indicate that the final sediment (9249) was contaminated by the first phase of backfill (9206), and the second phase of pond backfill (Site Phase 7, Section 2.5.4) beginning in the early 1860s (9201, 9230). Similar objects were found in the overflow drain fills (9207, 9252). Some items found in the sediments were undoubtedly washed-in from the immediate vicinity, either during the later years of the mill yard, and/or when it was disused or being cleaned up for redevelopment. Due to the moist anaerobic conditions the organic artefacts were found in good condition.

The 31 artefacts from context 9249 (Figure 2.3, Figure 2.6), and three from 9348 related to domestic and trade activities. They include items used to contain, prepare and serve food as well as part of a coconut husk, as found in context 9252. The tin can appears to be one of the last items to be incorporated into the sediment 9249. It was opened by winding an attached key, a method patented in 1866 but probably not in general use until several years after that date.⁴² Common items in the Phase 6 contexts from the mill pond were leather shoes, boots and offcuts. A few may have washed into the mill pond sediments but most were part of general municipal waste used to backfill the pond. All the footwear was repaired and worn, with some having pared or cut-away

⁴² Rock 1984; Shephard 2000.

sections. The latter and the offcuts were part of stock and debris discarded by at least one leather worker or shoemaker.

The last sediment (9249) contained at least 14 worn-out leather shoes or boots, their components and offcuts; and three rubber galoshes. The three identifiable straight leather shoes or boots were worn by children and had nailed and hand-stitched soles. Such basic forms of footwear were made well into the 19th and even in the early 20th century. In contrast a pair of wood-pegged lace-up boots (9249/#8400), which had duck-billed toes, appears to have been fashionable in Sydney only from c.1830-c.1840.⁴³ The three adult-sized galoshes would have been useful in muddy conditions such as beside Barker's mill pond. These practical items were made of vulcanised rubber from c.1844 and are very similar to one found in 9206.⁴⁴

The other backfill 9248 contained two damaged right soles from adult crooked turned shoes or slippers (9248/#8397). With one sporting an oval-rounded toe these hand-stitched items could have been made as early as 1805 when this style was more fashionable.⁴⁵

The 26 artefacts from the first backfill (9206) of the mill pond were very similar or identical to those from the last sediment (9249) and the main phase of backfill deposits (9201, 9230, Site Phase 7). However, this fill contained a smaller proportion of footwear to other organic items and smoking pipes. More unusual artefacts were a brass-mounted glass eyepiece from a scientific instrument (Figure 2.8), an ink pen with a wooden handle and an iron cooking trivet (Figure 2.7). Among the footwear there was another adult duck-billed shoe or boot (9206/#8395) and rubber galosh (9206/#8384). The nine different broken tobacco pipes were mostly made during the mid to late 19th century by large firms in England and Scotland. One of these with a more 'Briar' style was sold by the Sydney tobacconist James Bartlett who had a tobacconist shop by 1858 until 1871 (see overview and Table 2.21). Moulded bowl designs included a 'Squatters Budgerie' depicting a swagman camping beside a banyan tree on the left side and two drinking Aboriginal men on the other side (Figure 3.47). Such types were made by UK pipemakers specifically for the colonial market in the 1840s to c.1880. The 'Zoomorphic' pipe (9206/#80319) made by Charles Crop in London once had a small animal such as a possum or fox fully moulded onto the top of the stem beside the bowl. These were advertised in illustrated catalogues and fashionable from the mid of the 19th century.⁴⁶

Other organic artefacts from 9206 included grass and sisal matting, fabric made of silk, wool and cotton, and nectarine seeds. Grass and sisal were often woven into cheap floor coverings in many parts of the Subcontinent, East Asia and the Pacific. Matting was also used as a convenient protective wrapping for shipment of products including furniture. The fragment made of grass (9206/#8392) was finely woven and could have been part of a bag or hat. The rectangular sisal mat or runner (9206/#8390) was coarser with multi-strands that were double-twisted and then cross-woven. It had a possible fringe at one end, with other ripped and the centre worn thin by probable treadage. The fabric may have been offcuts or fragments of shoe or garment lining. The rectangular fragments of black elasticised cotton were perhaps made for a pair of shoes, a corset or waist belt.

The sediments (9252, 9207) in the overflow drain had a few of the same or similar artefacts to those in the mill pond. These included a broken pipe and a coconut husk fragment and another leather offcut. More interesting was the latchet-style adult (female?) shoe (9252/#8409) with decorative

⁴³ Bower 1999.

⁴⁴ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galoshes>; also Couzens & Yarsley 1968; Katz 1986.

⁴⁵ Anderson 1968; Huddleston & Watanabe 1990; Mitchell & Ward 1997; Stocks 2009b.

⁴⁶ Duco 2004; Parr, Hicks & Stareck (eds.) 1976; Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1906.

stitching across the vamp, a square toe and hand-pegged sole (Figure 2.9). It was carefully made by a good shoemaker, possibly as early as 1820 and had been worn long enough to be repaired.



Figure 2.8: Select artefacts from Area 9. Left-right, top row: lead token 9266/#80334; counter made on transfer printed ceramic 9509/#80340; glass/brass eyepiece 9206/#80312. 2nd top: ivory knife/fork handle 9171/#80304. 3rd top: ink pen with wooden handle 9206/#80313. Bottom: tinned rectangular box made by J Hymans & Co. London 9203/#80311. 10cm scale, Gallery2.



Figure 2.9: Area 9 adult duck-billed latchet shoe with pegged sole seam 9252/#8409. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

2.5.4 Phase 7: 1860s to 1900 Residential and Industrial Development

By the 1860s Darling Harbour had been completely transformed by the process of reclamation and wharf building. The deep waterfront location was utilised by foundries, flour mills, coal and timber yards, shipbuilding and a gasworks. Barker's mill was redeveloped and now contained both a flour and tweed mill. Only four artefacts were found in three contexts (9450, 9470, 9509) of the Mill Yard area of Area 9. They were from demolition and levelling fills associated with the expansion of the mill complex (Table 2.19, Table 2.20). Of these, three were broken smoking pipes made in either the UK or Europe in the second half of the 19th century. The two from the demolition fill (9450) of a toilet (9452) were smoked by someone with a strong Irish connection. The other (9470/#80339) was made by the large firm of Duncan McDougall of Glasgow Scotland. The more unusual game counter (9509/#80340) was crudely fashioned from a broken fragment of fine earthenware plate with a fine green transfer-printed pattern.

The mill pond in Phase 7 was completely backfilled and became a part of a large open tender yard. These backfills (9201, 9230) contained large quantities of artefacts and have been interpreted as municipal waste. They were used to consolidate the general area but were deepest in the mill pond. By the 1880s Duncan Street was laid out and formed the western limit of the archaeological excavation program Area 9 Mill Pond. Within the Area 9 Mill Yard excavation the majority of the structural elements identified during the archaeological program related to the expansion of the mill complex in Phase 7.

Some 28 miscellaneous and related artefacts were found in five contexts from Phase 7 (Table 2.19, Table 2.20). The two backfills in the mill pond assigned different context numbers 9201 and 9230 during excavation are now considered to be the same fill event. More artefacts were retrieved from 9201 as it was excavated in bulk by machine. Together these fills contained 24 items which were remarkably similar in range and date to each other and those from the Phase 6 mill pond lining 9249 and the late sediment 9206. They are typical of domestic and trade refuse and many appear to have originated from the same location(s). It is likely that contamination of the lower sediment and lining occurred at the time of Phase 7 backfilling. This could have happened as the heavy poured and tamped-down fill pushed into the wet mill pond sediments and lining below.

Context 9201 comprised at least 20 separate fills dumped in the area. The majority of the artefacts recovered were footwear and offcuts, some of which represent the discarded stock of leatherworkers or shoemakers. The shoes and boots were all handmade using a variety of different manufacturing techniques with 14 of sufficient size and condition to identify age (size) and gender (Table 2.22). There were 12 adult shoes and one well-made lace-up shoe worn by an infant. Many of the adult shoes could have been worn by either gender. In general it can also be difficult to ascertain whether some footwear belonged to an adult female or adolescent. Of the three shoes clearly worn by women, two were carefully made with one having a dyed or patent leather blue upper. The other was a medium high-heeled pegged shoe or boot with an iron heel plate. The duck-billed man's suede boot (9201/#8371), fashionable in c.1830-c.1840, had a pegged sole and medium-high heel. It was very similar to those from contexts 9249 and 9206. The adult-sized rubber galosh (9201/#8369) was similar to those from 9249 and 9206 but was marked: 'NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO / 5M / EDINBURGH' in a circular cartouche. This company made rubber boots (Wellingtons) and other goods from 1856.⁴⁷

The fill also contained an undone black silk bow (9201/#8380) which had been hand-stitched onto a dress or perhaps a hat. The wooden handle of the ink pen (9201/#80305) was very similar to but shorter than one from the sediment 9206 (#80313). Also of interest were the five smoking pipe

⁴⁷ Now Hunter Boot Ltd: <http://www.hunter-boot.com/about-us>; see also http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunter_Boot_Ltd

fragments recovered from the backfills. Those from 9201 included two manufactured by the large Scottish firms of Duncan McDougall, Glasgow (1846-1967), and Thomas White & Company, Edinburgh (1823-1882). The latter was marked 'WHITE'S / RIFLE / PIPE' in a shield cartouche on the bowl front. Although small, the briar-shaped bowl of the pipe from 9230 was typical of models that copied wooden pipes made of the late 19th to early 20th century.



Figure 2.10: Area 9: views of French effigial pipe with bowl of painter Emile Bernard 9202/#80309. 1cm scale divisions, Gallery2.

2.5.5 Phase 9: 1920s to 1980s Railways and Commercial Development

Darling Harbour underwent various stages of redevelopment during the 20th century. Clearance and cleaning of the area during excavation uncovered ten miscellaneous and related artefacts that are essentially unstratified (Table 2.19, Table 2.20).

The only artefacts of interest were two smoking pipes from context 9202. The unusual French pipe (9202/#80309) had a bowl in the shape of the head of painter Emile Bernard (1868-1941). This was made in a style popular from c1890-1950 (Figure 2.10; see Section 4.7, Figure 4.6).⁴⁸ A pipe bowl with a relief moulded back showing 'T D' in a circle of 13 stars and leaves up the seams has been attributed to the USA (Figure 4.6). These pipes made from 1845-1865 are found on numerous American archaeological sites. The stars represent the original number of British colonies who declared independence in 1777.⁴⁹

2.5.6 Phase 10: Unstratified Machining

This Phase was created to take account of all completely unstratified finds found during machine-excavation of Area 9. The five miscellaneous and related artefacts from 9401 (Table 2.19, Table 2.20) are similar to others from stratified contexts and would have been deposited during a range of domestic and industrial activities.

⁴⁸ Ayto 1994; Bradley 2000; Duco 2004; Gojak & Stuart 1999; Wilson 1999.

⁴⁹ Reckner & Dallal 2000: pipe #235; 13 stars on early flags see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_the_United_States with references.

3.0 Area 8 and Housing

Although excavation of Area 8 resulted in the retrieval of information concerning all of the archaeological phases, the most significant material concerned Phases 6 and 7, covering the period from 1840 to 1900. The area yielded substantial material remains associated with the workers housing on the southern side of Steam Mill Street between 1840 and 1901.⁵⁰

Area 8 was below the high water mark until the 1830s when the land was reclaimed by Thomas Barker. From 1837 Barker began to sell the land around his mill. Some had frontages to Bathurst and Sussex Streets, while to the west of the mill new streets were laid out: Steam Mill Street, Thomas Street and Barker Street. In 1856 a number of houses along Steam Mill and Barker Streets had been built with ten more by 1865. The residents of the area were boiler makers, stonemasons, weavers, draymen, engineers, mariners, timber merchants and wharfingers, as well as the grocers, bootmakers, tailors and laundresses.

Residences fronting Duncan Street, Barker's Lane, Steam Mill Street and the tweed manufactory were inspected by the Sewage and Health Board in the 1870s. This exposed a high level of multiple-occupancy and poor condition of the houses and services. The houses in the southern study area on Steam Mill Street were demolished by 1901 when it was incorporated into the fruit market with the former PN Russell carriage workshop.

3.1 Overview of Area 8

The miscellaneous and related artefacts recovered from Area 8 came from 113 contexts and numbered 7670 in total (Table 3.1). There were far more small items from this area than any other at the site due to the long-term domestic use of the allotments (Table 2.3). Most were tiny whole or broken objects that had been lost or discarded below the timber floors of various houses where they remained largely undisturbed in the archaeological record. Many were discovered during sieving, part of an overall excavation strategy which targeted contexts with high-potential for artefacts and organic remains.

The miscellaneous and related items from Steam Mill Street in Area 8 will be discussed in more detail within their relevant phasing according to their house location (Table 3.3). Several general observations can be made here. As a whole they were typical of working and middle-class domestic assemblages of the mid-19th century to the first decades of the 20th century, otherwise the Victorian to Edwardian periods. The artefacts were fairly consistent in range but their quality and total numbers were quite different. There were far fewer objects from House 7 and a lot more in the various rooms of House 13, even when Rooms 2 and 3 were counted separately. The number and varieties of items were most similar in Houses 9, 11 and 19. The damage to the archaeological deposits of Houses 15 and 17 has made comparative analysis relatively difficult.

In most houses the room where the most activity occurred was Room 2 to the rear of the front Room 1. However, in the case of House 19, which had only one ground-floor (Room 1) until Phase 7, this was of course the most utilised space. The residents of House 13 also mainly used Room 2 but tasks appear to have overflowed into the adjacent Room 3. Despite the different total number of artefacts found in the houses their internal function grouping proportions are actually similar. This can be most clearly seen with the house percentages of Specific Function groups from Phase 6 to 7 underfloor deposits in the most active room(s) of Houses 7, 9, 11, 19 and 13 (Table 3.5).

⁵⁰ Background information regarding the history and excavation of Area 8 from Hincks 2009.

Table 3.1: Miscellaneous and related artefacts from individual contexts in Area 8 including 8CT (in green).

Phase	Context	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%
All	8501	54	0.7	32	0.7
6	8519	4	0.1	5	0.1
	8520	8	0.1	6	0.1
	8529	1317	17.2	782	16.2
	8576	1	0.0	1	0.0
	8583	6	0.1	1	0.0
	8585	320	4.2	217	4.5
	8592	4	0.1	1	0.0
	8600	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8608	14	0.2	5	0.1
	8609	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8610	1172	15.3	747	15.5
	8614	68	0.9	49	1.0
	8615	49	0.6	40	0.8
	8616	3	0.0	2	0.0
	8617	7	0.1	2	0.0
	8621	2	0.0	2	0.0
	8625	6	0.1	14	0.3
	8626	13	0.2	11	0.2
	8628	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8630	2237	29.2	1449	30.1
	8631	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8634	79	1.0	51	1.1
	8647	2	0.0	1	0.0
	8652	2	0.0	2	0.0
	8655	3	0.0	2	0.0
	8672	4	0.1	2	0.0
	8682	1	0.0	1	0.0
	8683	10	0.1	6	0.1
	8684	2	0.0	2	0.0
	8688	1	0.0	1	0.0
	8693	1	0.0	1	0.0
	8694	5	0.1	3	0.1
	8696	10	0.1	10	0.2
	8700	321	4.2	152	3.2
	8705	1	0.0	1	0.0
	8735	48	0.6	25	0.5
	8772	2	0.0	3	0.1
	8810	46	0.6	32	0.7
	8816	2	0.0	1	0.0
	8821	18	0.2	15	0.3
	8824	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8841	2	0.0	2	0.0
	8850	1281	16.7	814	16.9
	8861	83	1.1	47	1.0
	8870	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8873	4	0.1	3	0.1
6+7	9040	4	0.1	3	0.1
	9041	1	0.0	1	0.0

Phase	Context	#MIC	%	#Frgs	%
7	8512	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8513	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8515	2	0.0	1	0.0
	8525	2	0.0	2	0.0
	8527	18	0.2	14	0.3
	8535	2	0.0	2	0.0
	8557	3	0.0	4	0.1
	8563	23	0.3	18	0.4
	8570	4	0.1	0	0.0
	8572	5	0.1	4	0.1
	8579	6	0.1	2	0.0
	8580	3	0.0	8	0.2
	8587	23	0.3	13	0.3
	8594	2	0.0	1	0.0
	8601	2	0.0	0	0.0
	8602	6	0.1	1	0.0
	8629	15	0.2	7	0.1
	8633	15	0.2	8	0.2
	8641	4	0.1	2	0.0
	8643	3	0.0	2	0.0
	8663	1	0.0	1	0.0
	8664	3	0.0	3	0.1
	8723	1	0.0	1	0.0
	8724	13	0.2	11	0.2
	8730	5	0.1	2	0.0
	8736	46	0.6	26	0.5
	8737	68	0.9	37	0.8
	8739	25	0.3	10	0.2
	8770	7	0.1	5	0.1
	8785	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8798	4	0.1	2	0.0
	8805	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8815	3	0.0	1	0.0
	8818	3	0.0	2	0.0
	8834	2	0.0	1	0.0
	8847	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8856	1	0.0	1	0.0
	8860	29	0.4	25	0.5
	8874	13	0.2	11	0.2
	8875	2	0.0	1	0.0
	9029	3	0.0	1	0.0
	9037	6	0.1	2	0.0
	9038	1	0.0	0	0.0
8	8505	4	0.1	2	0.0
	8510	1	0.0	1	0.0
	8517	4	0.1	0	0.0
	8567	3	0.0	1	0.0
	8591	7	0.1	8	0.2
	8598	4	0.1	3	0.1
	8605	5	0.1	6	0.1
	8606	3	0.0	0	0.0
	8754	2	0.0	0	0.0
	8756	6	0.1	4	0.1
	8787	2	0.0	1	0.0
	8802	3	0.0	2	0.0
	8820	1	0.0	0	0.0
8+9	9008	1	0.0	0	0.0
9	8543	1	0.0	0	0.0
	8546	2	0.0	2	0.0
	8568	5	0.1	2	0.0
	8765	3	0.0	2	0.0
	8838	3	0.0	5	0.1
10	9001	3	0.0	1	0.0
	9002	4	0.1	1	0.0
	TOTAL	7670	100	4820	100

Several miscellaneous and related artefacts had conjoins between various contexts which affected the minimum item count (#MIC). These 21 items survived as 95 joining fragments within eight contexts (Table 3.2). Six contexts were underfloor deposits, one an underfloor fill and another 'interface' fill (8629) where the underfloor deposit (8610) had been disturbed during later construction. The underfloor deposits were found within rooms of Houses 7 (8700, 8735), 9 (8610), 11 (8529), 13 (8630) and 19 (8850), with conjoins occurring between excavated gridded squares and spits. The fills were associated with House 7 (8696) and House 9 (8629). The significance of some of the conjoining items will be discussed further with other artefacts from individual houses.

Table 3.2: Conjoining miscellaneous and related items by house in Area 8.

House	Room	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	Join	#MIC	#Frag		
7	1	h'hold	orna	frame	aes		8735/#80684 8696/#80653	0 1	1 1		
	2	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate	Mach-cylind	8700/#80991 8700/#80950	1 0	1 1		
9	2	h'hold	light	lamp	aes/fe		8629/#81824 8610/#81816	1 0	1 1		
		pers	cloth	buckle	aes	Rect 1-bar 2-pin	8610/#81563 8610/#81576	1 0	2 1		
11	2	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate	Mach-cylind	8529/#98608 8529/#98580	0 1	1 1		
							pers	access	fan	bone	
		jew	stud	aes/glass/bone	3-piece mounted	8529/#99104 8529/#99043		1 0	1 1		
		pers/h'hold	jew/orn	bead	glass	Bugle mchrome cylind long cut drawn	8529/#99007 8529/#98984	0 1	1 1		
							rec	draw	crayon	crayon	Crayon-cylind
		smoking	pipe	kaolin		8529/#99156 9529/#99013		1 0	1 1		
		13	2	food	tea	teaspoon	aes/ag	Old English floral	8630/#99900 8630/#99879	1 0	3 1
									h'hold	crocheting	crochet hook
				rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin				
	Squatters Budgereee							8630/#99570 8630/#15340	1 0	1 1	
terracotta	Grapevine						8630/#99713 8630/#99482	1 0	1 1		
	19						1	h'hold	sew	thimble	brass
pers		access	purse	aes		8850/#16935 8850/#16819					
					groom	comb		ivory	Nit	8850/#16700 8850/#16680	1 0
		jew	bead	glass						Bugle mchrome hexag cut drawn	8850/#16585 8850/#16524
					Oblate mchrome wound	8850/#16938 8850/#16773		1 0	2 1		
rec		smoking	pipe	kaolin		8850/#16737 8850/#16722		1 0	1 1		
					TOTAL						21

Gen Function	Specific Function	House 7		7+9	House 9			9+11	House 11		11+13	House 13				House 15			15+17	House 17			House 19		All	Total	%		
		Room		Yard/- 1+2	All	Room		Yard/- 1+2	All	Room		Yard/- 1+2	All	Room				Room		Yard/- 1+2	All	Room		Yard/- 1+2	Room	Yard/ 2			
		1	2	1		2	1	2		1	2	3		4	1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2						
h'hold	orna	1					5				2				1												9	0.1	
	orna/time-keeping						1				2																3	0.0	
	power						1				1																1	0.0	
	security		2										1														4	0.1	
	sew	12	91			35	364	6		16	346	3		2	639	89		6	3				3		397		2012	26.5	
	time-keeping										3																4	0.1	
	unid	1				1	4	1			4		1											4	1		16	0.2	
h'hold/indust	cooking/heating						1																				1	0.0	
h'hold/pers	furn/cloth						8			1	14				1				2					21			47	0.6	
	furn/jew	1					1								2											4	0.1		
	sew/cloth										1															1	0.0		
	time-keeping						1				1															2	0.0		
h'hold/rec	orna/toy							1							1								1			3	0.0		
h'hold/service	furn/elect														2											2	0.0		
h'hold/trans	furn/fitting/v-superstru	3	4	1			1	9			2			1	5											1	27	0.4	
indust	by-prod	1					1	2					1	3					1								9	0.1	
	security							1																		1	0.0		
	steam engine						1																			1	0.0		
indust/pharm	weighing															1								1		2	0.0		
pers	access	1				2	2	1			8				2								1		7		24	0.3	
	cloth	9	72	19		10	227	18		14	298	5	1	8	218	37		10	15				5	1	186	3	1	1157	15.2
	cloth/jew		1				5				2			14	1		2	1							8	1	26	0.3	
	groom		4	1	1	5	11	1			27	2			20	2	1		1						1		85	1.1	
	hygiene							1																	1		2	0.0	
	jew	8	28	1		8	164	4	2	4	211			1	904	139	2	45	9				3		356		1889	24.9	
	jew/access						5				2				2			1						2		12	0.2		
	perfume										1														1		1	0.0	
	religious						1				2		1											2		6	0.1		
	time-keeping						3				1								1							4	0.1		
	time-keeping/access										2															3	0.0		
	access/orna														1											1		1	0.0
	cloth/access/furn																								1		1	0.0	
pers/h'hold	jew/furn		2				2	1							1	3		3							1		7	0.1	
	jew/orn									11					12	3		3							12		41	0.5	
pers/rec	cloth/game						1																			1	0.0		
	pers/trans	cloth/horse					2									1								1			4	0.1	
pharm	cont						1																				1	0.0	
	med						1				1							1									3	0.0	

Gen Function	Specific Function	House 7		7+9	House 9			9+11	House 11			11+13	House 13				House 15			15+17	House 17			House 19		All	Total	%	
		Room		Yard/-	All	Room		Yard/-	All	Room		Yard/-	All	Room				Room		Yard/-	All	Room		Yard/-	All				
		1	2	1+2		1	2	1+2		1	2	1+2		1	2	3	4	1	2	1+2		1	2	1+2					1
rec	collect									1															1			2	0.0
	draw						2			2	6							1									11	0.1	
	game		1				2				4				1	2		1									11	0.1	
	game/collect														1												1	0.0	
	game/toy		3				3				5													1			12	0.2	
	music						1								2	4					1							7	0.1
	painting																			1							1	0.0	
	smoking	5	21	14	7	5	80	47	4	6	67	19	1	4	158	53	9	1	10	3	1		13	1	38	5		572	7.5
	toy	8	42	10	1	1	83	10		3	73	10	5	3	77	26		7	4	2	1		3	2	147	4	1	523	6.9
rec/h'hold	smoking/orna																								1			1	0.0
rec/unid	game/cont					1																					1	0.0	
rec/work	toy/tool																								1			1	0.0
store	store														2													2	0.0
trans	horse			2							1				1										2			6	0.1
	horse/vehicle										1																1	0.0	
	vehicle										1																1	0.0	
	v-fitting			1																							1	0.0	
	v-hull	1	5	1			2	1				1		2	4	2									2		21	0.3	
	v-superstru							3			1	1															5	0.1	
trans/indust	vehicle/mach						1									1												2	0.0
unid	cloth/jew						1																					1	0.0
	cont						29				2				1													32	0.4
	non-stru			1																								1	0.0
	unid	1	7	1	3	2	6	4			24	2			15	2	3		1		1				10	1		83	1.1
work	sharpening																							1				1	0.0
work	soldering							1								1												2	0.0
	tool			5	1		3	1				2		1	2	1		1										17	0.2
work/unid	tool/unid									1					4	3							1					9	0.1
	TOTAL	62	330	71	13	83	1193	142	5	62	1324	51	10	26	2254	414	21	83	69	12	3	2	34	3	1289	24	4	7593	100
	%	0.8	4.3	0.9	0.2	1.1	15.7	1.9	0.1	0.8	17.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	29.7	5.5	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	17.0	0.3	0.1	100	

Table 3.4: Countries of manufacture of miscellaneous and related items from Area 8 in each House (excluding 8CT).

Region	Country	House 7			7+9	House 9			9+11	House 11			11+13	House 13				House 15		15+17	House 17					House 19		All	Total	%
		Room		Yard/-	All	Room		Yard/-	All	Room		Yard/-	All	Room				Room		Yard/-	All	Room		Yard/-	All	Room	Yard/-			
		1	2	1+2		1	2	1+2		1	2	1+2		1	2	3	4	1	2	1+2		1	2	1+2						
Australasia	Aus										5	1			1										1			8	0.8	
	Aus/Syd		1				5	1			13			1	2	1			1						2			27	2.6	
Britain	Eng	2	4	1		2	9	13		1	7	1			27	1		1				1			11		1	82	7.8	
	Scot	1	1	4			4	14			11	2			25	8	2		2	1			1	6		2	85	8.1		
	UK		5	1		3	7	13	1		7	5			23	9	1	2	5	3	1	1	2	2	13	2	4	110	10.5	
Multi or Global	UK/Aus		2	2			6				6				2	3				1				1	1	2	26	2.5		
	UK/Europe/Aus																										0	0.0		
	UK/Europe/Aus/USA										1				2				1								4	0.4		
	UK/Europe	1		2	1	3	30	3		1	30	3			22	9		1	1				2		11	3	3	124	11.8	
	UK/Europe/Japan	1																									1	0.1		
Europe	Europe						1				2				4										1			8	0.8	
	Belgium				1			1	1																			3	0.3	
	Czech						2				4				4	4								3			17	1.6		
	Fra	1	1				1			1	3				5	3						1		1			17	1.6		
	Ger	7	43	8	1	1	77	11		3	72	8	5	3	69	20		7	4		1		3	2	146	3	7	501	47.8	
	Ger/USA						1	1				1			4	3									3		1	14	1.3	
	Holl			1				3				1			1													6	0.6	
	Ire						1				1				1													3	0.3	
	Italy										1														1			2	0.2	
North America	Canada														1													1	0.1	
	USA							1			1																1	3	0.3	
South America	Peru						1																					1	0.1	
China	China					1	1				2				1													5	0.5	
	TOTAL	13	57	19	3	10	146	61	2	6	165	23	5	4	194	61	3	10	14	6	2	2	9	5	200	9	21	1050	100	
	%	1.2	5.4	1.8	0.3	1.0	13.9	5.8	0.2	0.6	15.7	2.2	0.5	0.4	18.3	5.8	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	19.1	0.9	2.0	100		

Table 3.5: Percentages of items according to their specific function from select rooms in the Steam Mill Street houses.

Gen Funct	Spec Funct	House 7 R2		H9 R2		H11 R2		H19 R2		H13 R2		H13 R3	
		MIC	%	MIC	%	MIC	%	MIC	%	MIC	%	MIC	%
arms	gun		0.0	2	0.2	3	0.2		0.0		0.0		0.0
	pistol		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.2
	rifle		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0	1	0.0		0.0
arms/work	flintknapping /tool		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0
bev	aw	1	0.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	beer/wine		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0
	closure unid	1	0.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
			0.0	3	0.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
cleric	writing	19	5.8	91	7.6	140	10.6	55	4.3	116	5.1	27	6.5
cleric/rec	writing/painting		0.0	1	0.1		0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0		0.0
economy	currency	3	0.9	10	0.8	13	1.0	9	0.7	19	0.8	5	1.2
economy/rec	currency/game		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.0	1	0.2
economy/ rec/pers	currency/ game/jew		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
food	baby		0.0	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1		0.0		0.0
	cond		0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1		0.0	1	0.0		0.0
	cont		0.0	1	0.1	2	0.2		0.0		0.0		0.0
	org		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	seed		0.0	1	0.1	3	0.2		0.0	4	0.2		0.0
	tblw	2	0.6	6	0.5	3	0.2	3	0.2		0.0	2	0.5
	tblw/serve		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.0		0.0
	tea	4	1.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.5
	tea/cond		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
food/bev	cont		0.0	8	0.7		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
food/h'hold	cont/machine	1	0.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
food/pers	tblw/religious		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
friendly society	ritual		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
h'hold	cooking	1	0.3	4	0.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	fitting	3	0.9	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1		0.0		0.0
	furn	6	1.8	22	1.8	13	1.0	10	0.8	10	0.4	8	1.9
	furn/fitting	2	0.6	4	0.3	8	0.6		0.0		0.0		0.0
	crocheting		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.0		0.0
	knitting		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	lacemaking	2	0.6	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.0		0.0
	lacemaking /crochet	1	0.3		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	laundry	1	0.3	1	0.1		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0
	light		0.0	1	0.1	3	0.2		0.0		0.0		0.0
	light/power		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
h'hold	orna		0.0	5	0.4	2	0.2		0.0	1	0.0		0.0
	orna/ time-keeping		0.0	1	0.1	2	0.2		0.0		0.0		0.0
	power		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0
	security	2	0.6	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	sew	91	27.6	364	30.5	346	26.1	397	30.8	639	28.3	89	21.5
	time-keeping unid		0.0		0.0	3	0.2		0.0		0.0		0.0
			0.0	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3		0.0		0.0
h'hold/indust	cooking/heating		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
h'hold/pers	furn/cloth		0.0	8	0.7	14	1.1	21	1.6	1	0.0		0.0
	furn/jew		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0	2	0.1		0.0
	sew/cloth		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0
	time-keeping		0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0
h'hold/rec	orna/toy		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0		0.0
h'hold/service	furn/elect		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	2	0.1		0.0
h'hold/trans	furn/fitting /v-superstru	4	1.2	1	0.1	2	0.2		0.0	5	0.2		0.0
indust	by-prod		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0	3	0.1		0.0
	security		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	steam engine		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
indust/pharm	weighing		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0	1	0.2

Gen Funct	Spec Funct	House 7 R2		H9 R2		H11 R2		H19 R2		H13 R2		H13 R3	
		MIC	%	MIC	%	MIC	%	MIC	%	MIC	%	MIC	%
pers	access		0.0	2	0.2	8	0.6	7	0.5	2	0.1		0.0
	cloth	72	21.8	227	19.0	298	22.5	186	14.4	218	9.7	37	8.9
	cloth/jew	1	0.3	5	0.4	2	0.2		0.0	14	0.6	1	0.2
	groom	4	1.2	11	0.9	27	2.0	8	0.6	20	0.9	2	0.5
pers	hygiene		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0
	jew	28	8.5	164	13.7	211	15.9	356	27.6	904	40.1	139	33.6
	jew/access		0.0	5	0.4	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.1		0.0
	perfume		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0
	religious		0.0	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2		0.0		0.0
	time-keeping		0.0	3	0.3	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0
	time-keeping /access		0.0		0.0	2	0.2		0.0		0.0		0.0
pers/h'hold	access/orna		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.0		0.0
	cloth/access /furn		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0
	jew/furn	2	0.6	2	0.2		0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0		0.0
	jew/orn		0.0		0.0	11	0.8	12	0.9	12	0.5	3	0.7
pers/rec	cloth/game		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
pers/trans	cloth/horse		0.0	2	0.2		0.0	1	0.1		0.0	1	0.2
pharm	cont		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	med		0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0
rec	collect		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0
	draw		0.0	2	0.2	6	0.5		0.0		0.0		0.0
	game	1	0.3	2	0.2	4	0.3		0.0	1	0.0	2	0.5
	game/collect		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.0		0.0
	game/toy	3	0.9	3	0.3	5	0.4	1	0.1		0.0		0.0
	music		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0	2	0.1	4	1.0
	painting		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	smoking	21	6.4	80	6.7	67	5.1	38	2.9	158	7.0	53	12.8
rec/h'hold rec/unid rec/work	toy	42	12.7	83	7.0	73	5.5	147	11.4	77	3.4	26	6.3
	smoking/orna		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0
	game/cont		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	toy/tool		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0
store	store		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	2	0.1		0.0
trans	horse		0.0		0.0	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.0		0.0
	horse/vehicle		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0
	vehicle		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0
	v-fitting		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	v-hull	5	1.5	2	0.2		0.0	2	0.2	4	0.2	2	0.5
	v-superstru		0.0		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0
trans/indust	vehicle/mach		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.2
unid	cloth/jew		0.0	1	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	cont		0.0	29	2.4	2	0.2		0.0	1	0.0		0.0
	non-stru		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	unid	7	2.1	6	0.5	24	1.8	10	0.8	15	0.7	2	0.5
work	sharpening		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	soldering		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	1	0.2
	tool		0.0	3	0.3		0.0		0.0	2	0.1	1	0.2
work/unid	tool/unid		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	4	0.2	3	0.7
	TOTAL	330	100	1193	100	1324	100	1289	100	2254	100	414	100

The country or countries of manufacture of 1167 artefacts from the whole site were able to be identified with certainty (Table 2.4). Of these 1050 were found in Area 8, representing 90 percent of the total 7672 (Table 3.4). A further five came from Houses 10, 12 and 14 in Area 8CT that are not discussed in detail in this report. In Area 8 the predominant country was Germany representing 501 items or 47.8 per cent of the total. This was followed by England and Scotland which were sometimes able to be separately recognised from the UK in general, giving a combined UK number of 277 or 26.4 per cent of the total. In comparison only 35 items were known to have been made in Australia, with the majority coming from Sydney. Multiple countries are also listed where known.

It should be noted that the percentages of different countries are skewed due to two shapes of artefacts from Area 8 that were represented in huge numbers, beads and sewing pins. They form a significant proportion of the general function groupings of 'personal' and 'personal/household' and 'household' listed in Table 2.3. These items were not assigned a specific country of manufacture as production is known to have been undertaken in many small and micro-scale workshops worldwide. However, it is likely that the majority of the glass beads from the site were made in Venice, Italy; and the pins (as well as other pieces of sewing equipment) in Birmingham, England. Where possible the origin of specific more unusual types of beads are noted, such as those of moulded glass from the Czech Republic (Bohemia) and jet which was mined in Whitby, England.⁵¹

Most of these low-cost artefacts were small or broken having been discarded, lost or irretrievable below timbers floors in the various houses. Several others were found amongst yard soil or in cesspits. They reflect the fact that in many western countries during the Victorian period most children's toys and games utilised items such as marbles, dolls and dollhouse furniture that were predominantly made in Germany. This trade was severely disrupted or stopped by the outbreak of World War I in 1914.⁵²

Other recreational items, such as fragile ball clay smoking pipes were made in large numbers for the local and export market in England and Scotland within the UK as well as the Netherlands, France and other countries in Europe. During the second half of the 19th-century Scottish pipemaking firms dominated the export market to Australasia and the Americas.⁵³ Objects from the economic sphere, such as coins and tokens, provided easily accessible information as to country of origin.⁵⁴ Tokens, buttons, cutlery, pipes, toothbrushes and shoes revealed details of the location of businesses which were researched during analysis.⁵⁵

A total of 174 individual manufacturers were recognised (Table 3.6). Distribution of these items in the houses is shown on Table 3.7. The most popular pipes used by the residents in Area 8 were the large firms of Thomas Davidson, Duncan McDougall and Thomas White of Scotland, and Charles Crop of London. These businesses and their relationship with the residents and workers at the site will be discussed further within the relevant phases and in Section 4.18.

⁵¹ Clabburn, 1980; Crowell, 1997: 161, 171; Francis 1994; Karklins 1985; Kidd & Kidd 1970; Ross 1990; Whitby jet <http://www.whitbymuseum.org.uk/collections/jett.htm>.

⁵² Baumann 2004; Block 2012; Boow 1991; Carskadden & Gartley 1990; Chan 2012; Coleman & Coleman n.d.; Fawdrey & Fawdrey 1979; Garratt 1981; Gartley & Carskadden 1998; Goodfellow 1993; Joplin 1994; Lima 2012; Opie & Opie 1997; Pascal 2003; Randall 1971.

⁵³ Atkinson 1972; Ayto 1994; Bradley 2000; Davey (ed) 1987; Duco 2004; Gojak 1995; Gojak & Stuart 1999; Jack 1986; Oswald 1975; Reckner & Dallal 2000; Walker 1983; Wilson 1999; Wilson & Kelly 1987.

⁵⁴ Johnson 1999; Lobel et al 1991-96; Mira 1981; Myatt & Hanley 1980; Olson 1983; Ritchie & Park 1987; Seaby 1985.

⁵⁵ Banister 1970; Cossum 1988; Dunning 2000; Eckstein & Firkins 1987; Fletcher 1984; Lindbergh 1999; Mattick 2010; Meredith & Meredith 2000; Moore 1995; Newton 2008; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964; Sprague 1985; C. Wilkinson-Latham 1978; R. Wilkinson-Latham 1973.

Table 3.6: Area 8 details of known manufacturers.

Manufacturer	Item	Location	Country	Manufacture Date	#MIC
A T & Co	spoon	? Sheffield or Birmingham	England		1
Anderson, D	button	Glasgow	Scotland	c.1850-	1
Barth, D	pipe	Andenne	Belgium	1855-1890	3
Bartleet & Sons	button	London, Birmingham	England	c.1820-c.1850	1
Brookes & Adams	token	Birmingham	England	1853-1963+	1
Clancy, C	button	Dublin	Ireland	1817-1901	1
Cluer, W	pipe	Sydney	Australia	1802-1846	1
Cooke, A	button	London	England	c.1850-	1
Crop, C	pipe	London	England	1856-1924	13
Crowe & Co	button	Bristol	England	by 1859-	1
Davidson, T	pipe	Glasgow	Scotland	1862-1911	11
Elliott, J	pipe	Sydney	Australia	1828-1840	2
Farmer & Co	button	Sydney	Australia	1869-	2
Firmin	button	London	England	1655-pres	2
Freeman, Hardy & Willis	shoe eyelet	multinational	UK	1875-1996	1
GCP	pipe	Glasgow	Scotland	1879-1882	1
H. N. & Co.	pipe	London	England		4
Hagon	button	Sydney	Australia	c.1882-1949+	3
Haigh Bros	button	Melbourne	Australia	c.1855-1909+	1
Heaton & Sons	token	Birmingham	England	1851-1889	2
Higgins	pipe	Montreal	Canada	by 1871-	1
Hordern, A. & Sons	button	Sydney	Australia	(c.1823-) 1869-1986	7
Justice, M	button	Albury	Australia	by 1872-1897	1
Kino, CJ	pipe	London	England	c.1860-c.1900	1
Lauer	pendant/token	Nurnberg	Germany	1887-1901	1
Levy, Moses	button	London	England	c.1809-1878 (1902)	6
Lorking, G	button	Sydney	Australia	c.1867-1874	1
Mann, J	button	Birmingham	England	1805-1906+	2
McDougall, D	pipe	Glasgow	Scotland	1846-1967	40
McLean, P	pipe	Dundee	Scotland	1837-1900	4
McPherson, T	button	Aberdeen	Scotland	c.1879-c.1882	1
MG	pipe	(unknown)			1
Miller, D	pipe	Liverpool	England	c.1870-c.1880	2
Millet, E	button	Sydney	Australia	c.1865-c.1901	1
Moore, J	token	Birmingham	England	c.1844-1892	4
Mordan	mechanical pencil	London	England	1815-1941/52	1
Moses, HE & M	button	London, Colchester etc.	England	c.1845-c.1898	2
MPP	pipe	unknown		c.1810-c.1840	1
Murray, W	pipe	Glasgow	Scotland	1830-1861	3
Peapes & Shaw	button	Sydney	Australia	c.1868-c.1883	2
Pearse, J & B	button	London	England	by 1800-1902+	1
Pike Bros	button	Brisbane	Australia	c.1890-c.1960	1
Pritchard & Spicer	button	Newcastle	England	c.1880-1888	1
RH & S Rogers	button	London	England	c.1835-1915+	1
Round & Son	fork	Sheffield	England	c.1847-1886	1
Savage, H	button	Sydney	Australia	by 1867-c.1890	1
Scottish Vulc Co	comb	Edinburgh	Scotland	c.1860-c.1910	1
Silver	button	London	England	1838-1959	2
Sparnaaij, FS	pipe	Gouda	Netherlands	1850	1
Stokes & Martin	token	Melbourne	Australia	1870-c.1881	1
Tait	button	Limerick	Ireland	1852-	1
Taylor, WJ	token	London	England	c.1854-c.1888	5
Thornthwaite, J	token	Sydney	Australia	1850-1863	1
White, T	pipe	Edinburgh	Scotland	1823-1876, 1880-1882	15
White, W	pipe	Glasgow	Scotland	1806-1955	2
Wilkinson	button	London	England	1879-1914	1
Wilson, R	button	Armagh	Nthn Ireland	c.1850-	1
Wood, WJ	button	Grafton	Australia	c.1850-c.1920	2
				TOTAL	174

Table 3.7: Manufacturers of miscellaneous and related items from Area 8 in each House (excluding 8CT).

[illegible]

Manufacturer	Item	House 7		7+9	House 9			9+11	House 11			House 13				House 15			House 17			House 19		All	Total	%		
		Room		Yard/-	All	Room		Yard/-	All	Room		Yard/-	Room				Room		Yard/-	Room		Yard/-	Room		Yard/-			
		1	2			1	2			1+2	1		2	1+2	1	2	3	4		1	2		1+2	1				
Peapes & Shaw	button						1				1														2	1.1		
Pearse, J & B	button													1											1	0.6		
Pike Bros	button													1											1	0.6		
Pritchard & Spicer	button						1																		1	0.6		
RH & S Rogers	button													1											1	0.6		
Round & Son	fork							1																	1	0.6		
Savage, H	button										1														1	0.6		
Scottish Vulc Co	comb										1														1	0.6		
Silver	button													1									1		2	1.1		
Sparnaaij, FS	pipe			1																					1	0.6		
Stokes & Martin	token										1														1	0.6		
Tait	button						1																		1	0.6		
Taylor, WJ	token										2			2				1							5	2.9		
Thornthwaite, J	token														1										1	0.6		
White, T	pipe			1			1	1						4	2					1	1		4		15	8.6		
White, W	pipe						1								1										2	1.1		
Wilkinson	button		1																						1	0.6		
Wilson, R	button										1														1	0.6		
Wood, WJ	button										2														2	1.1		
TOTAL		1	6	6	1	1	16	29	1	0	34	2	1	48	8	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	11	0	2	174	100	
%		0.6	3.4	3.4	0.6	0.6	9.2	16.7	0.6	0.0	19.5	1.1	0.6	27.6	4.6	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	6.3	0.0	1.1	100		

In Area 8 some 42 artefacts had been marked by the company who had sold them either wholesale or retail (Table 3.8). Distribution of these items in the houses is shown on Table 3.9. Many were tokens made for the client by diemakers or medallists that are listed with other manufacturers above (Section 4.17). Other goods included tea, liquor, smoking pipes, toothbrushes and clothing fasteners. Most shops or warehouses were located in Sydney but some were interstate or overseas. The particular items purchased by the residents of the houses in the area or by individuals arriving by ship will be discussed within each phase and house.

Table 3.8: Area 8 details of known retailers and wholesalers.

Retailer/Wholesaler	Item	Location	Country	Company Date	#MIC
Bartlett, J.	pipe	Sydney	Australia	c.1858-1871+	1
Brown & Duthie	token	New Plymouth	New Zealand	1866-c.1888	1
Cohen, H	button	Sydney	Australia	1855-1875, -1880	1
Dixon, H	pipe	Sydney	Australia	1839-1904	13
Friedlander	pipe	London	England	1827-1888(+)	1
Hanks & Lloyd	token	Sydney	Australia	1853-1857	3
Hobday & Jobberns	token	Christchurch	New Zealand	by 1873-1890	1
Holloway	token	533 Oxford St, London	England	1842-1909	4
Hood, H	toothbrush	Sydney	Australia	c.1850-1868	1
Iredale & Co	token	Sydney	Australia	1820-1864	1
Levy Bros	button	Melbourne	Australia	1852-1912+	1
Levy, Lipman	button	Wellington	New Zealand	1842-1880	1
Meyers, J	button	Sydney	Australia	1839-1908	2
Peek & Co Tea Stores	token	Sydney	Australia	1835-1857	1
Penfold, E	pipe	Sydney	Australia	1856-1888	1
Saywell, T	pipe	Sydney	Australia	1865-1905	6
Smith, Peate	token	Sydney	Australia	1836-1897	1
Toogood, A	token	Sydney	Australia	c.1845-1867	1
Wood, J	token	Birmingham	England	1876-1908	1
				TOTAL	42

Table 3.9: Retailers and Wholesalers of miscellaneous and related items from Area 8 in each House (excluding 8CT).

Retailer/Wholesaler	Item	House 7			House 9			9+11	House 11			House 13				House 15			15+17	House 17			House 19		All	TOTAL	%
		Room		Yard/-	Room		Yard/-		Room		Yard/-	Room				Room		Yard/-		Room		Yard/-	Room	Yard/			
		1	2		1	2			1	2		1	2	3	4	1	2			1	2						
Bartlett, J.	pipe																					1			1	2.4	
Brown & Duthie	token											1													1	2.4	
Cohen, H	button																					1			1	2.4	
Dixon, H	pipe		1			1	1	1			3			1			1	1	1		2				13	31.0	
Friedlander	pipe											1					1								1	2.4	
Hanks & Lloyd	token											2					1								3	7.1	
Hobday & Jobberns	token									1			2												1	2.4	
Holloway	token												4												4	9.5	
Hood, H	toothbrush												4									1			1	2.4	
Iredale & Co	token				1																				1	2.4	
Levy Bros	button												1												1	2.4	
Levy, Lipman	button									1															1	2.4	
Meyers, J	button						2																		2	4.8	
Peek & Co Tea Stores	token													1											1	2.4	
Penfold, E	pipe						1																		1	2.4	
Saywell, T	pipe		1			1				1			3												6	14.3	
Smith, Peate	token			1																					1	2.4	
Toogood, A	token									1															1	2.4	
Wood, J	token					1																			1	2.4	
TOTAL		0	2	1	1	2	5	1	0	4	3	0	12	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	42	100
%		0.0	4.8	2.4	2.4	4.8	11.9	2.4	0.0	9.5	7.1	0.0	28.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.4	2.4	0.0	4.8	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100	

3.2 Phase 5: Late 1830s to Early 1840s Reclamation

In 1830 the land occupied by the houses on the southern side of Steam Mill Street was below the high water mark. During this decade the land was reclaimed using a series of sterile clay, sandstone rubble and sand fills in large quantities. By 1842 the area was subdivided into lots, streets and lanes ready for sale. Prior to house construction a number of levelling fills had also been dumped to counteract early subsidence. None of these contained miscellaneous or related artefacts.

3.3 Phase 6: 1840s to 1860s Residential and Industrial Development

This phase represents the period when Houses 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 19 along the southern side of Steam Mill Street were constructed. Those houses and allotments within Area 8CT are not discussed in this section. According to historical records the houses on Steam Mill Street were mainly occupied employees of the nearby milling and foundry industries. Others worked on the docks and crewed ships. Evidence of sheds, boundary markers and early yard surfaces were found that correspond to this phase of construction and early occupation. Yard fills were laid down to alter surfaces in and around structures, as well as a gradual accumulation of material associated with occupation. The early yard modifications used either clay or industrial waste from works off-site as levelling or surfacing material.

A total of 46 contexts containing miscellaneous and related artefacts were identified as belonging to Phase 6 (Table 3.10). A smaller number could be related to the later Phase 7 of house occupation. The contexts were room underfloor deposits, levelling fills and yard surface modifications and fills. The underfloor deposits from each room had by far the highest number of items, with four containing well over 1000. To maximise information from these deposits they were excavated within a 500mm x 500mm grid and in 50mm spits. The soil was then sieved using 5mm and 3mm nested sieves.

The artefacts have been analysed with the aid of spatial room plots which are presented as tables. Artefact distribution in the underfloor deposits of the houses is discussed in terms of probable primary and secondary activities. Unfortunately for many rooms the evidence for these activities has been significantly impacted by later disturbance. Primary household tasks such as sewing were often done with the aid of various light sources such as a window or door during the day, and a lamp or fire at night. Fireplace ashes and other burnt material were also observed in the rooms and at times able to be assigned specific context numbers.

The condition of the floorboards and skirting (if any) was crucial as to how large and how many items could slip below and become incorporated into the underfloor deposit. The boards would become less robust through time and the floor could slope down in one direction. There may be periods when they were covered by furniture, matting or be patched and repaired. Gaps often form between boards in doorways or other high-treadage areas; and beside walls if the skirting boards are a damaged or non-existent.

The behaviour of the residents in keeping the house clean and tidy had a secondary impact on artefact distribution below the floor. It has often been observed how sweeping tends to work towards a convenient door or a gap in the floor. Many small items or fragments would easily be incorporated in the dust, even those unintentionally lost.

Table 3.10: Phase 6 contexts in Area 8 (excluding 8CT) with miscellaneous and related artefacts.

House	Room/Location	Context	#MIC	%	#Frag	%
7	1	8696	10	0.1	10	0.2
		8735	48	0.7	25	0.6
	2	8628	1	0.0	0	0.0
		8700	321	4.5	152	3.4
	Yard	8592	4	0.1	1	0.0
		8647	2	0.0	1	0.0
Yard/Verandah?	8576	1	0.0	1	0.0	
9	1	8634	79	1.1	51	1.1
	2	8610	1172	16.4	747	16.6
		8631	1	0.0	0	0.0
	Yard	8519	4	0.1	5	0.1
		8625	6	0.1	14	0.3
		8655	3	0.0	2	0.0
		8672	4	0.1	2	0.0
		8682	1	0.0	1	0.0
		8683	10	0.1	6	0.1
		8684	2	0.0	2	0.0
		8688	1	0.0	1	0.0
9+11	Yard	8694	5	0.1	3	0.1
		8693	1	0.0	1	0.0
11	1	8615	49	0.7	40	0.9
		8616	3	0.0	2	0.0
		8617	7	0.1	2	0.0
		8621	2	0.0	2	0.0
	2	8529	1317	18.4	782	17.3
		8583	6	0.1	1	0.0
	Yard	8600	1	0.0	0	0.0
		8520	8	0.1	6	0.1
13	1	8608	14	0.2	5	0.1
		8609	1	0.0	0	0.0
		8652	2	0.0	2	0.0
	2	8630	2237	31.2	1449	32.1
	3	8585	320	4.5	217	4.8
		8614	68	0.9	49	1.1
	Yard	8705	1	0.0	1	0.0
	15	1	8861	83	1.2	47
2		8810	46	0.6	32	0.7
		8821	18	0.3	15	0.3
		8824	1	0.0	0	0.0
Yard		8772	2	0.0	3	0.1
19		1	8850	1281	17.9	814
	8870		1	0.0	0	0.0
	8873		4	0.1	3	0.1
	2 / E Yard	8841	2	0.0	2	0.0
	Yard	8816	2	0.0	1	0.0
			TOTAL	7165	100	4511

The window(s) must have been located in the north and/or west wall but this cannot be confirmed as only four window glass fragments were found in the deposit near the eastern and western end of the north wall. Comparison with House 9 and the distribution of the artefacts in the underfloor deposit suggest that the front doorway either opened directly onto the street towards the eastern end of the north wall or perhaps onto the northern end of the eastern corridor. The internal door in the south wall is likely to have been on a similar alignment.

Of the 48 items found within Room 1 the majority were recovered from the underfloor deposit 8735 (Table 3.12). However, some of these artefacts were clearly disturbed during Phase 7 when the levelling fill (8696) was deposited with similar types being found in both contexts. A broken ornamental frame (Figure 3.1) from 8735 square C10 (#80684) joined a fragment from 8696 (#80653). This frame and a broken furniture chain are the only evidence for ornament in the room. The front room of the house was traditionally one where visitors were received and used less for private multiple activities. The artefacts found in this room appear to support this concept as they were far less numerous than in the rear room. However, later disturbance hampers any real understanding of how different parts of room were used or whether this changed over time.

Table 3.12: Phase 6 miscellaneous and related artefacts in House 7 Room 1.

Context Type	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	From	To	#MIC
Underfloor	8735	arms/work	flint knapping/tool	frag/strike-a-light			1
		cleric	writing	lead pencil			1
				slate pencil		1960	5
		h'hold	orna	frame			1
			sew	pin			4
					1809		8
		h'hold/pers h'hold/trans	furn/jew	chain			1
			furn/fitting/v-superstru	nail	1835		1
		pers	access	fan			1
			cloth	button		1950	1
					1840	1930	1
					1850		3
			jew	eye			1
				safety pin	1849		1
				stud	1840	1930	1
			ring	bead	1860	1930	6
							1
		rec	smoking	pipe			1
			toy	marble	1700	1914	1
					1800	1914	3
					1870	1914	1
				saucer	1850	1950	1
		trans unid	v-hull unid	sheathing nail	1835		1
				rod			1
					TOTAL		48

The majority of the items from the underfloor deposit (8735, Figure 3.1) were related to sewing and mending of clothes, and beadwork for jewellery or embroidering dresses, accessories or soft furnishings.⁵⁷ A number of beads and clothing fasteners such as buttons may have dropped directly from clothes or other household objects during the course of dressing or laundering. Most of the buttons were inexpensive and made of bone, mother of pearl (MoP) and porcelain (Prosser process).⁵⁸ The types and retail origins of buttons in the houses will be discussed further in Section 4.3.



Figure 3.1: Select artefacts from House 7 Room 1 Phase 6 context 8735 with others identified from Phase 7 and 8 contexts 8696 and 8598. Left-right, top row: monochrome drawn glass beads, white seed #80685; bugle black #80691, amber #80669, cob blue #80658, clear #80686; bugle facettied cob blue #80681; jet rectangular spacer #80668; glass oval inlay #80667; EUH pins, top-bottom #60687, #80677, #80688. 2nd top row: buttons, bone concave incised rolled rim (frag) #80670; MoP 4-hole sunkeneye #80682, concave rolled rim #80661; porcelain sunkeneye bev #80665; porcelain stud #80679; aes dress eye (frag) #80662; safety pin (frag) #80695. 3rd top row: teaset saucer (frag) #80659; lead pencil rect #80660; slate pencil #80666. 4th top row: marbles, 'Stonie' limestone #80654, #80656; brown 'Bennington' #80657. 2nd bottom row: bisque doll's leg 8696/#80649; carved bone tool handle 8598/#80625. Bottom row: aes frame joining frags 8696/#80653 and 8735/#80684.

⁵⁷ Beaudry 2006; Clabburn 1980; Fletcher 1984; Groves 1966; Johnson 1982; Scandrett 1978; Wright 1995.

⁵⁸ Bianchi, Bianco & Mahoney 2006; Cossum 1988; Fletcher 1984; Houart 1977; Lindbergh 1999; Meredith & Meredith 2000; Newton 2008; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964; Sprague 1985; Wilkinson-Latham 1973. Company information from online research.

Items belonging to women included a plain rectangular tabular bead made from polished jet mined in Whitby, England. Black jewellery, either made from jet, or copied in more affordable moulded glass, became very fashionable when Queen Victoria wore it for several decades while mourning for Prince Albert following his death in 1861. Bead types and origins will be described in more detail in Section 4.4. Another item probably used by a woman in the house was a polished bone fan stick with pierced or fretted fine linear & narrow/feather decoration found in square B11. Probably made in China, the fan was similar to others found in Houses 11 and 19 (Section 4.2.2).⁵⁹

The presence of children in the house is represented by toys, games and clerical items. The three inexpensive limestone and glazed stoneware marbles were among several types imported from Germany in their thousands until World War I severely interrupted trade.⁶⁰ For girls, playing with teasetts and dolls was viewed as part of learning their future role in society.⁶¹ The five broken slate pencils indicate that writing and sums were practiced by children, and perhaps adults, within the room. Some could have been used for informal games. Lead pencils at this stage were not commonly used in schools or Sunday schools, mostly due to the cost of paper. As the pencil fragment from this room was narrow and rectangular it was perhaps more likely to have been used by an adult for writing rather than a tradesman or butcher.⁶²

In the underfloor deposit were two early machine formed square section copper alloy nails that probably once was used to fasten ship or boat timbers and metal fittings. This technology was developed by 1835. Sheathing nails and tacks secured copper sheets to the outside of timber hulls in order to protect the vessel from marine worm. Such fastenings were regularly recycled at shipyards and at times reused in furniture or fittings within the home, such as cases, trunks or boxes. They are similar to ones found in Room 2 and the backyard.⁶³

Despite the disturbance to the underfloor deposits the remaining artefacts may be interpreted as clustering in low-frequency groups in the northeast corner, beside the north wall and centre of the south wall. If so then these items could have been dropped when sewing or mending clothes, beadwork and writing. These are activities that require good lighting such as provided by a window, doorway, fireplace or lamp. The position of a window or door at either end of the north wall is only tenuously supported by the find locations of the four fragments of window glass. The absence of artefacts in the southwest corner of the room is due to disturbance, perhaps when a fireplace was also removed fireplace. Other factors, such as uneven or sloping floorboards, sweeping behaviour during room cleaning and animal disturbance below the floor may have also affected the final resting position of the artefacts in this deposit. For example is possible that the items may be clustered in the northeast or against the walls because they rolled that way along the floor, slipped through wider gaps in the boards, and/or swept with general dust in this direction towards a door.

⁵⁹ Contemporary ox bone fan with similar long fretted sticks and threaded ribbon at <http://www.awm.gov.au/collection/REL33805.001>.

⁶⁰ Baumann 2004; Block 2012; Carskadden & Gartley 1990; Gartley & Carskadden 1998; Opie & Opie 1997; Randall 1971.

⁶¹ Chan 2012; Coleman & Coleman n.d.; Fawdrey & Fawdrey 1979; Goodfellow 1993; Hillier 1968; Lechler 1989; Lima 2012; Opie & Opie 1997; Riley 1991.

⁶² Davies 2005; Early Office Museum 2000-2012; Petroski 1989.

⁶³ Maritime copper alloy sheathing, fastenings and fittings: Chapelle 1962; Coroneos 2012; Gesner & Campbell 2000; Hebert (ed.) 1836/37; McCarthy 2000; Staniforth 1985; Varman 1993: Chapter 3 ff.

3.3.1.2 Rear Room 2 Underfloor

A substantial underfloor deposit (8700) remained across most of the rear room suggesting that it was more utilised than the front. This room was most likely the kitchen as it also contained a fireplace against the west wall. The deposit varied in depth between 5mm to 200mm and was deepest against the fireplace support. The fireplace (8745) was represented by hearthstones shown on the gridded plan of Room 1 onto which the miscellaneous and related artefacts have been plotted (Table 3.13). The number of items from this room was much fewer than from rear rooms of other houses in the street (Table 3.5). The spatial distribution of thematic artefact shape groups, such as beads and pipes are presented in Section 4.

Table 3.13: Spatial location of miscellaneous and related artefacts from underfloor deposit 8700 in House 7, Room 2 (Phase 6). Location of doors and windows not confirmed.

KEY SPATIAL GRIDS														
		window				significant disturbance		very high artefact concentration		high artefact concentration		medium artefact concentration		
		door?												
		fireplace												
8700	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	TOTAL	%	
A	6	7	2		3	1			1	1	9	30	9.7	
B		2	1		2					3	2	10	3.2	
C	2		2						1	4	6	15	4.8	
D	2				1	2			7	15	33	60	19.4	
E	1	7	11	10	10	2			14	9	12	76	24.5	
F	10	5	14	5	4	6			4	14	29	91	29.4	
G	2	5	2	1	3				6	9		28	9.0	
TOTAL	23	26	32	16	23	11	0	0	33	55	91	310	100	
%	7.4	8.4	10.3	5.2	7.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	10.6	17.7	29.4	100		

Although the underfloor deposit was deepest against the fireplace, far more miscellaneous artefacts were found to the southern and eastern parts of the room. The largest clustering may be due to the location of a work table perhaps lit by a doorway, window or lamp. The items may have dropped through boards that may have been very worn by constant foot-traffic through a door in the south wall. This part of the room may also have directly led into the front room via a door in the opposite wall. The groups in the southwest and to a lesser extent the northwest may reflect activities undertaken by means of light from a window during the day and the fireplace at night. Some 39 fragments of window glass were also found in the underfloor deposit scattered across the same three zones. A small concentration in the northwest corner may indicate that there was a window at the northern end of the west wall.

Some 321 miscellaneous and related artefacts were recovered from the underfloor deposit 8700 in Room 2 (Table 3.14). Of these ten were not recovered from a grid square. Over the years a succession of families lived and worked in this space, dropping and losing a number of small items. There is a wide range of activities represented, typical of a mid to late 19th century-domestic assemblage. The most common groups were related to clerical tasks, sewing, fastening and mending clothes; adornment and decoration; smoking and playing. It is clear from the items that the deposit continued to accumulate and/or was disturbed well into Phase 7. The single coin found in the room during Phase 6 occupation was a much worn 1854 British penny (#80832, Table 3.14).

Table 3.14: Miscellaneous and related artefacts in House 7 Room 2 underfloor deposit 8700 (Phase 6).

Context Type	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	From	To	#MIC
Underfloor	8700	bev	aw closure	stopper wire	1875	1910	1 1
		cleric	writing	mechanical pencil	1822		1
				slate pencil		1960	16
				slate pencil & holder		1960	1
				slate pencil holder		1960	1
		economy	currency	coin	1854	1854	1
		food	tblw	fork/knife	1800		2
			tea	teaspoon	1840		4
		food/h'hold	cont/machine	lid			1
		h'hold	cooking	hook			1
			fitting	escutcheon	1835		1
				hook	1850		1
				sash dog			1
			furn	bracket			1
				knob			2
				tack	1788		1 2
			furn/fitting	sprig	1788		2
			lacemaking	bobbin			2
			lacemaking/crochet	bobbin/needle			1
			laundry	blue			1
			security	key			2
		sew	pin			1880	18
					1809		1 70
			thimble	1850			1
				1870			1
		h'hold/trans	furn/fitting/v-superstru	nail	1835		4
		pers	cloth	buckle			2
				button			1
						1870	2
						1930	2
						1950	12
					1802		1
					1802	1950	1
					1840	1902	2
					1840	1930	7
					1841		1
					1850		15
					1850	1900	3
					1870		3
					1879	1914	1
					1880		4
					1886	1969	1
				corset	1829	1935	1
				hook			4
				safety pin	1849		1

Context Type	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	From	To	#MIC
				shoe eyelet stud	1827 1830	1950	4 1
			cloth/jew	inlay			1
			groom	comb	1851	1950	1 3
			jew	bead ring			25 2
		pers/h'hold	jew/furn	bead			2
		rec	game game/toy	dice counter/marble	1800	1914	1 3
			smoking	pipe	1839	1904	1
					1840		2
					1846	1967	1
					1850	1930	1
					1860		2
					1865	1905	1
			toy	doll	1865	1890	1
				marble	1700	1914	15
					1775	1930	1
					1800	1914	16
					1820	1914	1
					1846	1914	3
			1870		1914	2	
			1873	1935	2		
			teapot	1850	1950	1	
			trans	v-hull	sheathing nail sheathing tack	1835 1835	
		unid	unid	ferrule strap			3 1
				washer wire	1851	1950	1 1
							TOTAL

A range of sewing equipment was retrieved from the room (Figure 3.2). Sewing pins are frequently found under timber floors and the type predominantly found in Room 2 are early 'upset head' (EUH) types. This name described how from c.1809 the head was pushed and shaped by an early heading machine rather than by manually winding wire into a spherical (SW) or conical shape (SWC). Two machine-pressed sewing thimbles were also found, one made of iron or steel.⁶⁴ Other household craft equipment included two bone lacemaking bobbins and a possible crochet hook.

⁶⁴ Beaudry 2006; Groves 1966; Johnson 1982; Tylecote 1972.



Figure 3.2: Select clothing, sewing, crocheting and lacemaking artefacts from House 7 Room 2 context 8700. Pins on left, top-bottom: SW #80952, EUH #80899, #80801, #80816, #80815. Left-right, top row, left-right: buckles, D-braces #80949; Rect 1-bar #80881. 2nd top row: dress hook #80790; shoe eyelet #80845; corset reinforcement strap #80788. 3rd top row: larger hook #80766; bone knob #80904; safety pin Hunt Patent #80760 above bone crochet hook (butt) #80883. Bottom row: bone lace bobbins #80737, #80738.

A wide variety of buttons and other fastenings such as hooks, eyes, eyelets and buckles and an early form of safety pin were recovered. The most numerous buttons were common types made from bone and copper alloy (Figure 3.3). Button types are discussed in Section 4.3. Bone buttons were usually used to fasten undergarments or where covered in fabric or thread. Machine-stamped copper alloy buttons were made from c.1850 to the present day and fastened men's trousers and shirts. A number from the room have been stamped by their manufacturer or tailor/outfitter. These included Wilkinson (1879-1914)⁶⁵ and Moses Levy (c.1809-1878, and 1902)⁶⁶ of London, and Anthony Hordern and Sons of Sydney (c.1823-1986)⁶⁷. Moses Levy exported goods to Australia from 1856. Other clothing fastenings can be specifically related to men in the household, including a mother of pearl (MoP) mounted waistcoat button and copper alloy shirt stud. The black glass buttons are more likely to have been part of a mature woman's attire.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ Wilkinson & Son, 34 & 36 Maddox St, London 1879-1914, sew through & waistcoat livery button maker; information at <http://www.hullcc.gov.uk/museumcollections/>

⁶⁶ Messrs Abraham Lyon Moses & Abraham Levy & Co, merchants & wholesale clothiers, slop sellers (sailors clothing).and insurance agents. Cargo advertisement Hobart Mercury 26 May 1856 <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/3338258>

⁶⁷ Anthony Hordern, Sydney drapers, menswear 1823-; Hordern & Sons 1886-1969; Palace Emporium 1905-1969; store in Windsor until c.1986

⁶⁸ Bianchi, Bianco & Mahoney 2006; Cossum 1988; Fletcher 1984; Houart 1977; Lindbergh 1999; Meredith & Meredith 2000; Newton 2008; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964; Sprague 1985; Wilkinson-Latham 1973. Company information from online research.



Figure 3.3: Select buttons and studs from House 7 Room 2 context 8700. Left-right, top row: aes buttons, 3-fold linen frame #80930; 2-hole 2-piece bar inset Improved Patent #80903 (back), 2-piece csunkeye #80979, 2-piece bar #80805; bar Wilkinson #80936, 2-hole fisheye beaded Improved Patent #80739; mounted MoP aes #80980; aes stud #80969. 2nd top row: MoP buttons pin shk toothed #80779; sew-through, fisheye incised #80770, concave boss #80935, concave #80851; sunkeneye rolled rim #81000, star #80803, concave #80824, concave boss #80823, rayed #80822, bev #80923. 2nd bottom row: aes 4-hole trouser buttons #80978, inset #80764, curl & leaf #80874, Best Ring Edge1 #80894, Best Ring Edge3 #80957, Hordern & Sons #80946, Moses Levy1 #80791, Moses Levy2 #80977. Bottom row: porcelain 4-hole sunkeneye bev #80922; bone 4-hole sunkeneye #80947, incised rolled rim #80852, concave border #80742, incised rolled rim #80747 (back) and with marking-out lines #80804; black glass shanked #80798, #80873 (back), #80748. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

Two copper alloy adult finger rings were also found in this room. One was plain; the other had a raised shield device suggesting it may have been worn by a man. All but one of the beads was made of glass and most could have been used to decorate dresses, bags or household furnishings. The corset iron reinforcement strap fragment had remnant woven or thread covering. Corsets were standard undergarments for women from c.1829-c.1935.⁶⁹



Figure 3.4: Select beads and other jewellery from House 7 Room 2 context 8700. Left-right, top row: drawn glass beads, seed blue #80885; barrels blue #80892, l green #80893, white #80959; bugles green #80934, cob blue #80743, clear #80762 (2), #80901. 2nd top row: beads, glass narrow cylindrical bugle black #81002; bone #80948, glass oblate wound dk green #80872, aquamarine #81794. Bottom row: aes rings, with shield dec #80891; plain #80891; MoP inlay #80985. 1cm scale divisions, Gallery2.

⁶⁹ Fletcher 1984; Fontarel 1992, 1997; Scandrett 1978.

The broken fine-toothed ivory nit comb was one of two grooming items from this room (Figure 4.5). It was nearly identical to others from Houses 11, 13 and 19 (Section 4.5). The other comb was made of hard rubber or vulcanite. Both could have been purchased at a city store but the similarity of the ivory combs could indicate a more specialist maker or seller.

Almost all the cutlery used in the house was found in Room 2 (Figure 3.5). They comprised fairly inexpensive bone and wood-handled knives or forks and Fiddle pattern silvered teaspoons not made before the 1840s. They are relatively modest in comparison with the selection from some of the other houses in the street (Section 4.14).⁷⁰



Figure 3.5: Select personal grooming, food, household furniture and security artefacts from House 7 context 8700. Left-right, top row: Vulcanite combs #80746, #80789; bone knife/fork handles #80740 above a child's #80864. Middle: Fiddle pattern teaspoon #80741. Bottom row: furniture bracket #80905; broken key #80999. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

The broken slate pencils were used by children, and possibly adults, to practice writing and sums on slate boards which were not found in the deposit as they are typically too large to be lost (Figure 3.6). Only one mechanical pencil without leads was found, presumably dropped by an adult. This device was invented in c.1822.⁷¹ Children in the household were well represented by numerous marbles, most of which were made of limestone in Germany.⁷² The three limestone counter/marbles are only differentiated from the rest of the marbles by their flatter side, at times deliberately ground to shape. Several were badly rat-gnawed indicating a serious infestation. Two porcelain teaset pieces reveal the presence of girls, learning their future roles in society through play.⁷³ The bone dice (die) may have been used in more adult games (Section 4.2.1, Section 4.10.1).⁷⁴

⁷⁰ Banister 1970; Dunning 2000; Moore 1995.

⁷¹ Lead pencils, slate pencils and boards: Davies 2005; Early Office Museum 2000-2012; Petroski 1989. Mechanical pencils and leadholders: Crosby 2007; Lead holder history: www.leadholder.com/main-history.html#leadholder_origins

⁷² Baumann 2004; Block 2012; Carskadden & Gartley 1990; Gartley & Carskadden 1998; Opie & Opie 1997; Randall 1971.

⁷³ Chan 201; Hillier 1968; Lechler 1989; Opie & Opie 1997.

⁷⁴ Costello et al 2008.



Figure 3.6: Select games, toys and clerical artefacts from House 7 Room 2 context 8700. Left-right, top row: slate pencils #80991, #80950. 2nd top row: slate pencil stubs #80866; thick faceted point #80847. 3rd top row: hand-painted bisque doll leg #80778; quartz dice #80970; mechanical pencil nozzle #80793; slate pencil and holder #80955; porcelain teaset teapot frag #80843. 2nd bottom row: marbles, 'Glass alley swirls' #80915, #80914, #80939; Codd bottle 'Pop alley' #80916; carnelian 'Striped aggie' #80917; brown 'Benningtons' #80810, #80765. Bottom row: 'Stonie' limestone marbles, some painted/dyed or rat-gnawed #81009, #80821, #80918, #80879, #81008, #80870, #80809. 10cm scale, Gallery2.



Figure 3.7: Select smoking pipes from House 7 context 8700. Left-right, top row: keeled bowl #80813; mouthpieces, bent kaolin #80853; amber screw mount #80911, bent #80900. 2nd top row: mouthpieces, bent bone #80750; glazed kaolin #80896, #80882. 2nd bottom row: stems, Saywell #80895; Paris model #80811. Bottom row: Dixson Ship & Anchor #80986. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

Another common item found in the underfloor deposit were smoking pipe fragments. These were mostly made of moulded ball clay (kaolin), but some had bone or amber mouthpieces (Figure 3.7).⁷⁵ More than half could not be specifically dated but others had decorated forms made in Britain and Europe that were popular in the mid to late 19th century (Section 4.7). Many of these types were also found in other houses on Steam Mill Street. Two were marked and sold by Sydney tobacconists Thomas Saywell (1865-1905) and Hugh Dixon (1839-1904). The latter had a bowl decorated with a sailing ship and a fouled anchor, motifs favoured by sailors, whether merchant or navy, or those fond of the sea.⁷⁶

Within the assemblage were eight fastenings made of machine-drawn copper alloy wire used in ship or boat construction.⁷⁷ As with Room 1 this hardware could have been part of large cases or trunks or brought separately from the shipyard with the possible intention of reusing them in household furniture or fittings (Section 4.19).

3.3.1.3 Yard Modification Fills

Only seven miscellaneous and related artefacts were found in the fills associated with yard modifications (Table 3.15). Many could have come in with the imported fills but some may have become incorporated into the soils during building activities and occupation of the house. Curiously none were found in the fill 8639 that was probably the first long-term yard surface. The items from fills 8576, 8592 and 8647 included two common inexpensive buttons (Figure 3.69) possibly dropped during washing or swept into the yard when cleaning. One of these has been provisionally dated from c.1870.⁷⁸ Other items that were perhaps deliberately discarded in the yard by the residents included metal hardware, tools and a used horseshoe.⁷⁹ This may have happened during mending of household furniture or maintenance of horses and carts. The sheathing tack originally made for a ship or boat hull was identical to those from the underfloor deposits inside the house.

Table 3.15: Miscellaneous items in House 7 yard modification fills (Phase 6)

Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	From	To	#MIC
8576	pers	cloth	button	aes/fe	2-hole 2-piece bar	1870		1
8592	h'hold	furn	knob	aes/few		1850		1
	pers	cloth	button	porc	2-hole sunkeneye bev raised rim 1	1840	1930	1
	trans work	horse tool	horseshoe screw driver	fe/steel				1
8647	trans work	v-hull tool	sheathing tack	aes	WD sq	1835		1
			file	fe/steel	Taper			1
						TOTAL		7

⁷⁵ Atkinson 1972; Ayto 1994; Bradley 2000; Davey (ed) 1987; Duco 2004; Gojak 1995; Gojak & Stuart 1999; Jack 1986; Oswald 1975; Pfeiffer 1986; Reckner & Dallal 2000; Scott & Scott 1981; Walker 1983; Wilson 1999.

⁷⁶ Military uniforms: Cossum 1998; Montague 1981; Wilkinson-Latham 1973, 1978.

⁷⁷ Chapelle 1962; Coroneos 2012; Hebert 1836/37; McCarthy 2005; Staniforth 1985; Varman 1993.

⁷⁸ Lindbergh 1999; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978.

⁷⁹ Horseshoe types and manufacture: Seymour 1984/2001: 76-77. Files were used by farriers and for wood and metal working: Ross & Light 2000.

3.3.2 House 9

Houses 9 and 7 were separated by a narrow alleyway or corridor and were almost certainly owned and built by the same person. The interior configurations of the houses are likely to have mirrored each other, as is suggested by the location of fireplaces in the rear room. The 1861 Assessment Book described House 9 as having five rooms over two storeys, of brick construction with a shingled roof (Vol 5, Appendix 5.2.2). Some 13 contexts relating to Phase 6 preliminary levelling of the lot, house construction and occupation contained 1289 miscellaneous and related artefacts (Table 3.10).

3.3.2.1 Levelling fills








Two levelling fills were used prior to the construction of House 9 in Phase 6. Of these only a single terracotta pipe stem fragment dating from c.1850-1930 was found (8693/#99431). It had probably been made in Britain.

3.3.2.2 Front Room 1 Underfloor

Due to significant later disturbance, the underfloor deposit (8634) in the front room only survived close to the western, north and northeastern edges of the room (Table 3.16). Some 79 miscellaneous and related artefacts were recovered from the deposit that was 10mm to 100mm deep (Table 3.17). Some contamination of the deposit with construction material from below may also have occurred through time and during excavation. There was no evidence for a fireplace.

Despite the loss of the underfloor deposits in most of the room, a few remarks can be posited from the remaining spatial distribution. The very high concentration of items in squares A1-2 can be interpreted as an area of worn floorboards through which artefacts tumbled when dust was swept through a door, rather than a primary activity area. If so then three glass fragments found in squares A1-2 do not help pinpoint the position of a window which must have been in the north wall. The lack of artefacts in the southern part of the room near a possible inner doorway could be due to later disturbance as well as sweeping. It can be seen that several items were found on the other side of the 'doorway' in the rear room but the majority appear to have been swept towards the back door of the house in Room 2 (Table 3.18).

Table 3.16: Spatial location of miscellaneous and related artefacts from underfloor deposit 8634 in House 9, Room 1 (Phase 6 - 7). Location of doors, windows and fireplace not confirmed.

KEY SPATIAL GRIDS										
	window				significant disturbance					
	door?				very high artefact concentration					
	fireplace				high artefact concentration					
					medium artefact concentration					

8634	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL	%
A	33	31		1					65	82.3
B		2					1	3	6	7.6
C	1							1	2	2.5
D									0	0.0
E	3								3	3.8
F	3								3	3.8
G									0	0.0
TOTAL	40	33	0	1	0	0	1	4	79	100
%	50.6	41.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.1	100	

While the preservation of the deposit was limited and the house perhaps not occupied until 1861, the artefacts reveal that they had continued to accumulate below the floor from late Phase 6 into Phase 7. Although the deposit was excavated in two spits there was no real difference in the physical matrix or artefacts. Later occupation of the room and lack of internal stratigraphy in the deposit can be demonstrated by the British 1876 threepence from Spit 2 in Square A1 (#81844) and 1891 halfpenny from Spit 1 in Square C1 (#81893).⁸⁰

The Chinese cash (Figure 3.8) minted from 1796-1820 in Dongchuan, Yunnan during the reign of Emperor Jiaqing was probably retained as a gambling counter (Section 4.2.1). It could have come into the possession of a resident by many routes and does not imply the presence of a person with Chinese descent.⁸¹ The trade token was minted in c.1854-1857 by Heaton and Sons, Birmingham for iron merchants and general ironmongers Iredale and Company, established in Sydney in 1820. It may indicate that someone in the house traded with or worked for this company.⁸²

⁸⁰ Lobel et al 1991-96.

⁸¹ Olsen 1983: Fig 2c; Fig 3i. More information about Chinese coin identification and gambling in Costello et al 2008; Cresswell 1979; Hellmann & Yang 1997; Johnson 1999: 262-263; Ritchie & Park 1987.

⁸² Token at <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/items/79125/token-1-penny-iredale-co-iron-merchants-ironmongers-sydney-new-south-wales-australia-circa-1857>; company information at <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/themes/2073/iredale-co-sydney-ironmongers-new-south-wales>

Table 3.17: Phase 6 miscellaneous and related artefacts in House 9 Room 1 underfloor deposit 8634.

Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	Country	From	To	#MIC				
cleric	writing	lead pencil & holder	graphite	Lead-cylind		1822		1				
		slate pencil	slate	Cut-hexag Mach-cylind			1960 1960	1 3				
economy	currency	coin	ag	Threepence	UK	1876	1876	1				
			bronze	Halfpenny Halfpenny	UK UK	1863 1891	1863 1891	1 1				
				cu	Cash	China	1796	1820	1			
		token	cu	Trade Iredale	Eng	1854	1857	1				
h'hold	furn	tack	aes	HF Upholstery		1788		1 1				
	sew	pin	brass	EUH SWC		1809 1840	1880	8 26 1				
								1				
pers	cloth	button	aes/ag/glass	Flat shk & plate		1850	1930	2				
			bone	3-hole concave rolled rim 4-hole sunkeneye			1830 1950	1 1				
				fe/fabric	2-piece dome fabric Sanders shk 2-piece flat fabric Sanders shk		1830 1830		1 1			
			glass/aes MoP	Dome floral swirlback 2-hole concave		1840 1850	1860	1 1				
		hook shoe eyelet	aes aes	Long wire		1827		1 1				
		groom	comb hair comb	vulcanite vulcanite			1851 1851	1950 1950	4 1			
					jew	bead	glass	Bugle mchrome cylind cut drawn Bugle mchrome facettied cut drawn Bugle mchrome hexag cut drawn Seed bichrome h/t drawn				2 1 4 1
		rec	smoking	pipe				kaolin		UK/Europe	1850	1930
	toy								marble			
	unid	unid	unid washer	aes vulcanite	CW				1			
								1851	1950	1		
							TOTAL		79			

Sewing and mending appear to have been the main activity undertaken in this room. Only one of the pins was a wire-wound conical head type (SWC) dating from c.1840, the rest had 'upset' heads made with an early machine (EUH) introduced in c.1809.⁸³ Other activities included beading, hair grooming, writing and smoking. Many of these tasks and recreational pursuits could be done while seated perhaps by the door or window at the same time as observing or chatting with family members and neighbours. Coins and clothing fastenings could have fallen out of pockets or off when dressing or undressing.⁸⁴ Alternatively they may have been dropped or discarded during mending or ironing. Dressing and grooming prior to leaving the house, perhaps in front of a mirror, may have caused jewellery and combs to break and drop. The broken comb and female hair comb were made of black hardened rubber or vulcanite.⁸⁵ Notably only one toy was found.

⁸³ Tylecote 1972.

⁸⁴ Bianchi, Bianco & Mahoney 2006; Cossum 1988; Fletcher 1984; Houart 1977; Lindbergh 1999; Meredith & Meredith 2000; Newton 2008; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964; Sprague 1985; Wilkinson-Latham 1973. Company information from online research.

⁸⁵ Vulcanite moulded into combs from 1851, Couzens & Yarsley 1968; Katz 1986. Haircomb details: 'I. R. Comb Co., and Charles Goodyear: Hair comb (2000.561)', in *Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History*, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 2000-, online at <http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/works-of-art/2000.561> (October 2006).



Figure 3.8: Coins from House 9, Rooms 1 and 2. Left-right, top row: Chinese cash (1796-1820) 8634/#81888; Lima (Spanish) (Lima) cob (1688) 8610/#80909; French 10 Centimes (1852) 8610/#81396. Middle: British halfpenny (1888) 8629/#81830, farthing (1881) 8567/#81057, threepence (1876) 8634/#81844, (1877) 8610/#81579. Bottom row: British halfpenny (1863) 8634/#81845, penny (1867) 8610/#81642, grooved worn 'cartwheel' penny (1797) 8570/#81059. Obverse above reverse. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

3.3.2.3 Rear Room 2 Underfloor

The underfloor deposit 8610 was substantial and survived to a depth of 160mm in some areas of the room where it was dug in three spits. Disturbance by early 20th-century footings (8508) had removed a 1m wide north-south section in the centre-east squares (Table 3.18). Some 1172 miscellaneous and related artefacts were found (Table 3.19). An area of the underfloor deposit was 120mm deep in the vicinity of the fireplace in the northeast corner of the room and was allocated a different context number (8631) due to the high density of charcoal. This material was excavated and sieved separately but only one miscellaneous artefact was recovered from this context, a single sewing pin (square B8, #81901) dating after c.1809. A discussion of the spatial distribution of thematic artefact shape groups, such as beads and pipes are presented in Section 4.

This rear room was most likely used as a kitchen, as the remains of a substantial fireplace was located at the centre of the east wall. It was where many of the activities of the household were undertaken with the highest concentration of artefacts in the southwest. This may be explained by a combination of factors similar to that in House 7 Room2: accessible light, worn floorboards and sweeping behaviour out the backdoor. This area also had a concentrated scatter of window glass fragments that had probably come from a broken window in the south wall, particularly considering the plans of Houses 7, 9 and 11. The position of the rear door is further indicated by the brick paved porch or path immediately to the south of Room 2 (8542), which would have helped prevent dust or mud from entering the house.

Table 3.18: Spatial location of miscellaneous and related artefacts from underfloor deposit 8610 in House 9, Room 2 (Phase 6 - 7). Location of doors and windows not confirmed.

KEY SPATIAL GRIDS											
		window		significant disturbance		very high artefact concentration		high artefact concentration		medium artefact concentration	
		Door?									
		fireplace									
8610	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL	%
A	5	4		4	9					22	1.9
B		5						8		13	1.1
C	27	2		2						31	2.6
D	43	9	1	1	1					55	4.7
E	76	53	22	5	2					158	13.5
F	121	138	57	37	8		10	30	1	402	34.3
G	79	106	148	112	31		7	8		491	41.9
TOTAL	351	317	228	161	51	0	17	46	1	1172	100
%	29.9	27.0	19.5	13.7	4.4	0.0	1.5	3.9	0.1	100	

As with the front room of House 9, many items were made after the 1860s and it is clear that the underfloor deposit accumulated during Phases 6 and 7. The artefacts are typical of a working to middle-class domestic assemblage of the mid 19th to early 20th century. The 18 items retrieved from the lowest spit, spit 3, within Squares E, F and G/1 included the same types as those from the upper two spits. The artefacts with firm manufacturing dates are shown in bold on Table 3.19. Notable are the buttons, coins, tokens and smoking pipes marked by makers or retailers. Dates of other items are known from patent information, such as the 1870 patent safety pin and six marbles that were reused stoppers from Codd bottle stoppers made from 1873.⁸⁶

This room was where babies and children were fed (Figure 3.9), and where they played and practised writing and sums using slate pencils and boards (Figure 4.7). Some of the board fragments appear to have been used for informal games such as noughts and crosses. The room was also where adults did clerical tasks, either for professional reasons, household accounts or letter writing. The underfloor deposit contained a selection of writing and drawing equipment. These included a polished bone inkpen handle with broken nib (8610/#81176) as well as seven separate nibs and 13 lead pencils of different dimensions, some of which were probably used in the broken mechanical pencil (8610/#81640). A wood-encased lead pencil was also found dumped during Phase 7 in the backyard cesspit (8739/#69622). Metal nibs were not commercially available until 1822-1823. Another metal ferrule may have been from a pencil or small paint brush.



Figure 3.9: Select clothing, sewing, food, health and timekeeping artefacts from House 9 Room 2 context 8610. Pins on left, top-bottom: SW #81195, #81791, #81792; EUH #81696, #81543, #81698, #81793, #81788, #81814. Rows on right, left-right, top row: watch crystal #81835; aes machine-pressed thimble #81421; dress hooks #81549, #81701 (3). Mid row: bone nipple guard #81274; shoe hook #81419 above; safety pins #81375, 81428. Bottom row: bone lace bobbin #81175; corset busk strap and eyelet #81687. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

⁸⁶ Marbles: Baumann 2004; Block 2012; Boow 1991; Carskadden & Gartley 1990; Gartley & Carskadden 1998; Jones et al 1985; Opie & Opie 1997; Randall 1971.

Table 3.19: Phase 6 and 7 miscellaneous and related artefacts from House 9 Room 2 underfloor deposit 8610.

Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	From	To	#MIC
arms	gun	bullet	1860		1
		cartridge	1860		1
	rifle	cartridge	1860		1
bev	unid	seal			3
cleric	writing	ink pen	1822		8
		lead pencil			7
			1822		6
		mechanical pencil	1822		1
		slate board		1960	5
		slate pencil		1960	61
		slate pencil & holder		1960	1
cleric/rec	writing/painting	ferrule			1
economy	currency	coin			1
			1688	1688	1
			1852	1852	1
			1860	1894	2
			1867	1867	2
			1877	1877	1
		coin/token			1
economy/rec/pers	currency/game/jew	token/counter/pendant	1876	1895	1
food	baby	feeding bottle			1
	cond	mustard spoon	1840		1
		salt spoon			1
		lid			1
	seed	nectarine			1
	tblw	fork	1760	1850	1
		fork/knife	1800		1
			1860		1
		knife			1
			1760	1850	1
	tea	teaspoon	1840		2
food/bev	cont	seal			8
h'hold	cooking	hook			4
	fitting	hook			2
	furn	curtain ring			1
		escutcheon			2
		hasp	1850		1
		hinge			1
					1
		key			1
		rose plate			1
	furn/fitting	tack			1
			1788		9
		toggle	1850		1
	furn/fitting	eyescrew	1860		1
		screw	1850		1
	lacemaking	washer	1850		1
		bobbin			1
	laundry	blue			1
	light	lamp	1870		1
	light/power	turnkey	1860		1
	orna	chain			2
	orna	frame			3
	orna/time-keeping	frame/clock			1
	security	key			1
	sew	pin			59
				1880	3
			1809		296
			1840	1880	1
		pin/needle			2
		thimble	1850		2

Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	From	To	#MIC
	unid	pin			1
		ring			1
		rivet	1860		1
h'hold/pers	furn/cloth	tack	1835		8
	furn/jew	chain			1
	time-keeping	clock/watch			1
h'hold/trans	furn/fitting/v-superstru	washer			1
indust	by-prod	offcut			1
pers	access	penknife			1
		swivel ring	1870	1930	1
	cloth	buckle			3
		button		1950	11
			1802		4
			1802	1950	1
			1802	1968	1
			1820		1
			1820	1850	1
			1830		4
			1830	1930	2
			1840		5
			1840	1890	1
			1840	1900	2
			1840	1902	1
			1840	1930	25
			1841		1
			1850		55
			1850	1900	1
			1850	1930	12
			1850	1950	1
			1855		1
			1855	1901	1
			1860		1
			1860	1900	1
			1868	1884	1
			1869	1950	1
			1870		7
			1870	1898	1
			1880		11
			1880	1888	1
			1882	1949	1
			1886	1969	1
		button/stud		1950	2
			1840	1930	1
		corset			1
			1829	1935	2
		disc			1
		eye			2
		eye/eyelet			1
		eyelet			1
		heel plate	1812		1
		hook			25
		safety pin	1849		3
			1870		1
		shoe eyelet	1827		10
		shoe/boot	1812		1
		stud		1950	7
			1830	1950	2
		tack	1862		1
	cloth/jew	button/ring			1
		inlay	1860		3
		ring			1
	groom	comb	1851	1950	11

Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	From	To	#MIC	
	jew	badge			1	
		bead			152	
		bead	1800	1860	2	
		brooch/clip			1	
		brooch/pendant			1	
		gem (fake)			3	
		pendant			1	
		ring			2	
	jew/access	brooch/clip			1	
	jew/access	chain			1	
		inlay/seal			1	
	link			2		
	religious	medal	1832		1	
	time-keeping	watch			1	
		watch crystal			1	
pers/h'hold pers/rec pers/trans	jew/furn cloth/game cloth/horse	bead	1850	1930	2	
		button/counter			1	
		buckle			2	
pharm	cont	stopper	1880		1	
	med	syringe			1870	1
rec	draw	crayon			2	
	game	chess piece			1	
		domino	1788		1	
	game/toy	counter/marble	1700	1914	3	
		music	harmonica			1
	smoking	match case	1870	1930	1	
		pipe				30
				1800	1930	1
				1806	1955	1
				1830	1880	1
				1839	1904	1
				1846	1967	2
				1850		5
				1850	1930	14
				1860		2
				1860	1930	18
				1880	1882	1
				1880	1960	1
	toy	doll	1860		1	
		marble	1700	1914	24	
			1800	1914	40	
			1820	1914	2	
			1846	1914	6	
			1850	1928	1	
			1870	1914	1	
			1873	1935	6	
		wheel			1	
		trans	v-hull	sheathing nail	1835	
trans/indust	vehicle/mach	bracket			1	
unid	cloth/jew	button/brooch			1	
		seal			29	
	unid	ferrule			2	
	strip			2		
	washer	1851	1950	1		
work	tool	chisel			1	
TOTAL					1172	

The 159 buttons recovered from the Room 2 (Figure 3.10) were made of many materials representing clothing worn by all ages and genders. The most common were those of copper alloy (52) and combinations, followed by plain and simply decorated mother of pearl (MoP) and porcelain types. Less well represented were buttons made from bone, common for underwear, and glass that were reserved for more elaborate outer clothing mainly worn by women from c.1860. There were interesting differences in quality and finish between the buttons. The drilled holes in many of the turned bone sew-through buttons were markedly off-centre. This defect may have been of no

concern to the wearer, or may have been the reason why those buttons were discarded. In contrast, the elegant shanked bone button in the form of a pierced rosette (#81080) could have been worn as a brooch.

The majority of the glass buttons were black and circular. The designs were fairly plain with many being flat with an inner circle or ring, although there were other types, such as domed, ball, floral, Gothic Revival and faceted. A set of six black glass buttons with a silver-inlaid ring ('Flat inset circle shk & plate' #81533) may have fallen below the floor together, perhaps from a spilled container. These were only found in this house. There was a single clear glass button with a Maltese cross design (#81133).



Figure 3.10: Buttons and stud types (some named) from House 9 Room 2 context 8610. Left-right, top row: porcelain buttons (various), sew-through #81599, #81734 (back), #81659, #81524, #81732, shanked #81478; studs, red glass mounted #81222 (2), #81272; aes #81605, #81360; bone #81359, large aes #81147. 2nd top row: aes 2-hole and 2-piece #81268, #81737 (back with fabric), #81738, 2-hole 2-piece bar #81481 (back), Improved Patent #81137 (back), HE & M Moses #81624, fisheye #81810, fisheye Improved Patent #81351, fisheye inset #81531. 3rd top row: aes 4-hole concave 1- and 2-piece #81811, #81625, #81663, Hagon #81159, Farmer & Co. #81098, Superior #81138 (back), #81715, #81349, Peapes & Shaw #81743, #81664. 4th top row: aes 4-hole trouser Best Ring Edge 2 #81561, Kino #81661, Double Ring Edge #81739, #81330, Thistle brand #81740, Hordern & Sons #81216, floral vine #81662, rayed #81598, Double ring edge #81245, Excelsior #81081. 5th top row: MoP (various) #81262, #81355, #81713 (back), #81602, #81730, #81821, #81082, #81477, #81820, #81486, #81527. 6th top row: aes shank ball #81666, mounted waistcoat #81523, floral #81736, NSW Water Police #81414, fabric Sanders shk #81266 and #81267, C&L #81094 (back), Military 50th #81594. 2nd bottom row: bone (various) #81620, #81080, #81644, #81660, #81264, #81333; glass dome floral #81133 (back is Maltese Cross). Bottom row: black glass shank (various) #81604, #81083, #81271, #81665, Flat inset circle shk & plate #81533, #81417, #81357, #81532, #81358, #81270. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

Many of the machine-stamped copper alloy (aes) buttons were common utilitarian types found in other houses on Steam Mill Street. They were worn on male trousers and shirts. Several had a patent name but others were marked by tailors, outfitters or button makers from different countries. According to the buttons in Room 2 the men of House 9 purchased clothing from Sydney tailors and outfitters Farmer & Co. (1869-)⁸⁷, R. C. Hagon (c.1882-1949+)⁸⁸, Anthony Hordern & Sons (1886-1969)⁸⁹ and Peapes & Shaw (c.1868-c.1883)⁹⁰. The English tailors included C. J. Kino (c.1860-c.1900)⁹¹, Moses Levy (c.1809-1878, 1902)⁹² and HE & M Moses (c.1845-c.1898)⁹³ in London; and Pritchard & Spicer (c.1880-1888)⁹⁴ in Newcastle. Levy were importing directly to Australia by 1856.

The profession of two adult male tenants are indicated by two shanked copper alloy uniform buttons. The NSW Water Police jacket or coat button with a fouled anchor design (c.1802-1968) was made by the long-standing company of Firmin & Sons, London.⁹⁵ The button with the crowned lion 'passante' insignia of the British 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment of Foot was manufactured according to the 1855 Dress Regulations by the large firm of P. Tait & Co. of Limerick, Ireland.⁹⁶

The room had a small number of shanked metal buttons suitable for men's clothing. The smaller types fastened and adorned waistcoats while the larger were more suitable for coats. Some of these buttons were inlaid glass or MoP or had remnant fabric coverings. There were eight plain or decorated studs made of bone, and mounted copper alloy (Figure 3.10, top row). In addition three shanked fasteners of MoP and porcelain could have been worn as (sleeve) buttons or studs.

A variety of bead types were recovered from Room 2. These mostly were small seed and bugle varieties commonly used to embroider dressers, accessories and household furnishings (Figure 3.11). Most were probably made in Venice, but the faceted moulded beads and many of the faceted bugles are thought to have been made in Bohemia (Czech Republic). A more unusual bead for the houses on Steam Mill Street was made from hollow copper alloy (#81534). It had either been strung on a necklace or rosary. Another bead made of polished bone (#81719) may also have been strung on a necklace, but alternately could have been used as a lamp or blind pull. Almost all the glass beads were in monochrome shades of blue, green, black, white or clear. There were only two examples of bichrome red on white seed beads that were found more frequently in other houses.

⁸⁷ Joseph Farmer a draper in 1840, wife Caroline had a dress and millinery shop from 1839. Established larger outfitters Farmer & Co. at Pitt Street, Sydney in 1869 which was the main store of a department chain in the 20th century.

⁸⁸ R. C. Hagon tailor and outfitter, in 1882 at 127 King St, Sydney; 1891-1949+ at 129 King St.

⁸⁹ Anthony Hordern, Sydney drapers and menswear 1823-; Hordern & Sons 1886-1969; Palace Emporium 1905-1969; store in Windsor until c.1986.

⁹⁰ Peapes & Shaw, Sydney clothier/tailer/retailer after 1863 and definitely by 1868-c1883; Peapes & Co Ltd c1884-1921+.

⁹¹ C. J. Kino London tailor, property developer and arts patron. Arrived with brother from Russia in 1860s, shops at 164 Fenchurch St & 40 West Strand; surname changed to Knowles just after 1881 census, died 1900.

⁹² Messrs Abraham Lyon Moses & Abraham Levy & Co., merchants & wholesale clothiers, slop sellers (sailors clothing). At 2 and 3 Algate, London (main office) by 1809. Exported to Australia by 1856, insurance agents 1866, Liverpool shop sold 1878, not in London Directory in 1902.

⁹³ H. E. & M. Moses, tailors, in the Minories (Aldgate) London 1840s-. Traded in Colchester 1855-c1898 with factory opened in 1863. Other locations included Manchester.

⁹⁴ Henry Pritchard & William Spicer, tailors, partnership dissolved 5.9.1888 [*The London Gazette* 7.9.1888].

⁹⁵ Firmin & Sons buttonmakers from 1655-present.

⁹⁶ P. Tait & Co. buttonmakers from c1850-?.



Figure 3.11: Bead types from House 9 Room 2 context 8610. Left-right, top row: glass mchrome drawn barrel green #81071, blue #81590; wound oblate amber #81718; seed bichrome red on white #81650, mchrome blue #81650 (7), white #81535 (2), purple #81770, pink #81647, green #81589, black #81771. Mid row: glass bugles black #81325, #81652, green #81279, black #81780, cob blue #81627, #81537, #81536, l blue #81324, amber #81653, clear #81779, #81782. Bottom row: aes hollow #81534; bone #81719; glass black moulded facettted #81509, wound l blue #81656, black moulded facettted #81275, wound dk green #81538, cob blue #81510. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

There was a modest range of other jewellery in this room (Figure 3.12). These included a range of glass faux 'gems' and inlays from rings, pendants, buttons and possibly a pendant seal from a man's fob or Leontine chain. The looped pendant with a double diamond-shaped drop had a missing inlayed stone or 'gem'. Both finger rings were made of copper. Of these one worn by a woman or girl and no trace of gilding had a fine diagonally-etched band and broken claw setting for a 'gem'. The other marked '15C' on the interior was in the shape of a belt with a curved buckle. There were elements of possibly four brooches with floral motifs and a badge.

At least one resident was of the Catholic faith with a small Miraculous Mary medal (#81273) worn as a pendant (Figure 3.13). This type of medal was made from c.1832 and was identical to another from the underfloor deposit in House 11 Room 2 (Section 4.12).⁹⁷ Music on the harmonica was played in the room (#81483), as well as at several other houses on the street (Section 4.11).

A small range of cutlery was found typical of the increasing variety that became fashionable for well-set dinner tables in Victorian times (Figure 3.13).⁹⁸ These included forks and knives from different sets as well as silver plate or EPNS fiddle pattern teaspoons and condiment spoons. The mustard spoon (#81637) was made in England by 'A T & Co'.⁹⁹ The four cooking hooks were used to suspend pots over a fire in the kitchen.¹⁰⁰ Clocks and watches allowed the residents to keep good time for work and other activities. These and other items used to furnish the room were represented as small fragments. They included an ornamental frame, hanging chain, furniture hinges and various parts of lamps fuelled by oil, kerosene or gas.

⁹⁷ Religious medals information and images: <http://www.catholicsaintmedals.com/about-religious-medals.aspx>; <http://www.stchristopherpendants.co.uk/miraculous-medal-history>; www.marys-touch.com/Saints/medal/medal.htm

⁹⁸ Banister 1970; Dunning 2000; Moore 1995.

⁹⁹ A T & Co unidentified maker probably in Sheffield or Birmingham, see www.925-1000.com/silverplate_Unk.html

¹⁰⁰ Open-hearth cooking in Seymour 1984/2001: 212-217.



Figure 3.12: Select jewellery and accessories from House 9 Room 2 context 8610. Left-right, top row: unusual beads, shell disc #81073; aes spherical hollow #8153; bone on wire #81224; cut coral #81368, #81655. 2nd top row: inlays, silvered black glass #81126 (2); white #81282; faceted 'gems' green #81125; blue #81110; clear #81769; seal/inlay frag #81643; gilt black glass frag #81109. 3rd top row: pendant #81127; swivel ring #81628; ring with claw setting #81817; belt design ring #81223; floral decoration #81401; Miraculous Mary medal #81273; palmette #81400. Bottom row: chain #81645 (2); rope chain #81768. 10cm scale, Gallery2.



Figure 3.13: Select household and other artefacts from House 9 Room 2 Phase 6 context 8610 with others identified from Phase 7 context 8629. Left-right, top row: context 8610, curtain ring #81565; pewter knob/foot #81515; .22 gun cartridge #81171; hook bracket #81244; key escutcheon #81693; box hasp #81285. 2nd top row: penknife with silver inlaid bone scales #81299; knife blade frag #81695. 3rd top row: fiddle pattern mustard spoon #81637; teaspoon #81616. Bottom row: Fiddle pattern fork 8629/#81829 (back). 10cm scale, Gallery2.

Among the coins and tokens found in Room 2, some would have fallen through the floor of the room during Phase 6 (and 7?) occupation, but a few may have escaped from pockets or a man's fob chain during trenching works in Phase 7. The coins (Figure 3.8, Table 3.20) were all of low

denomination. A few came from countries other than Britain and were perhaps picked up on voyages to Australia (Section 4.17, Table 4.64, Table 4.65).¹⁰¹

Table 3.20: Coins, coin/token and token/counter/pendant from House 9 Room 2 underfloor deposit 8610.

Shape	Fabric	Denomination	Country	From	To	#MIC
coin	ag	Threepence	UK	1877	1877	1
	bronze	Halfpenny	UK	1860	1894	1
		Penny	UK	1860	1894	1
				1867	1867	2
	cu	10 Centimes	Fra	1852	1852	1
		Half cash	China			1
		Cob pillars & waves	Peru	1688	1688	1
coin/token	aes					1
token/counter/pendant	aes	Spade guinea	Eng	1876	1895	1
				TOTAL		10

The three oldest coins were probably collected for use as souvenirs and/or lucky gaming tokens (Section 4.2). These were the (illegible) Chinese half cash (#81903) and the rare Spanish colonial copper cob of unknown denomination (Figure 3.14). According to the marks on the obverse and reverse this thin and irregular cob was minted in Lima, Peru by assayer 'M' in 1688.¹⁰² Although an incredibly rare and important artefact for Sydney in the present day, this cob was not made of silver, it was of low denomination, debased or even counterfeit. The obverse has a cross with the Arms of Castile and Leon symbols (castle & lion) in the corners above parts of incuse lettering: '[] IN[DIARUM]'(?) with coarse beading above. The reverse has the Pillars of Hercules at the Straits of Gibraltar with waves intersected by three horizontal lines of text of which the first (top) line is missing. The second line: '[L] V / S V [L] / T'. Third line: 'M / 88 / L'.



Figure 3.14: Spanish colonial copper cob of 'Pillars and Waves' type was made in Lima, Peru in 1688, from House 9 Room 2 (8610/#80909). Left-right: obverse–reverse. 1cm scale divisions, Gallery2.

¹⁰¹ Coins and tokens references: Johnson 1999; Lobel et al 1991-96; Mira 1981; Myatt & Hanley 1980; Olson 1983; Ritchie & Park 1987; Seaby 1985.

¹⁰² <http://www.coins.nd.edu/ColCoin/ColCoinIntros/Sp-Cobs.intro.html>;
http://wapedia.mobi/en/Currency_of_Spanish_America

Also of great interest was a perforated copper alloy trade token in the shape of a spade guinea and marked '1790' (Figure 3.15). It was made before 1895 by the Birmingham medallists Brookes and Adams for John Wood, who made chains, dies and tools in Birmingham from 1876-1908 (Table 2.9, Table 3.20). The initials around the crowned shield on the reverse: '[J].W.REX.F.D.M.C.M.D.S.T.M.S.P.ET.C / .1790.' mean: 'John Wood, [Rex, fidei defensor] machine chain maker, die sinker, tool maker, stamper, piercer, etc'. The token may have been a counter before being hung as a pendant on a man's fob or Leontine chain.¹⁰³



Figure 3.15: 'Spade' guinea trade token/counter/pendant made for John Wood, Birmingham (c.1876-c.1895) from House 9 Room 2 (8610/#81798). Left-right: obverse-reverse. 1cm scale divisions, Gallery2.

Adult and children's toys and games were recovered from the room (Figure 3.16, Figure 3.29). A total of 80 inexpensive types of marbles dominate the assemblage with another three possibly being used as counters due to their asymmetry.¹⁰⁴ As with the marbles from all the houses on the street most were made of limestone with only two having remnant surface brown or maroon paint or dye. The smaller selection of glass marbles were hand-formed or had been retrieved from Codd patent bottles. Only one was made of porcelain. Marbles have been regarded as games traditionally played with by boys. For girl's play there was only a single tiny unglazed (bisque) porcelain arm from a pudding or bathing doll.¹⁰⁵ In addition there were two grey and a white drawing crayons.

More adult games are represented by a small bone domino and a complete 2-piece bone chess piece (#81461, Figure 3.16 and front cover of this report) which appeared to be of the same or similar set to those from Rooms 2 and 3 in House 13 (Figure 4.11, Section 4.10.1). The domino was irregular and hand-sawn with deeply-drilled numbers '3' and '4' (#81630). Carving and turning bone, ivory and other materials (scrimshaw) into objects of utility, fun or beauty is a traditional skill

¹⁰³ Hawkins 1960 and 1963: 183, Type 35.0.16; R.27a.

¹⁰⁴ Baumann 2004; Block 2012; Carskadden & Gartley 1990; Gartley & Carskadden 1998; Opie & Opie 1997; Randall 1971.

¹⁰⁵ Chan 2012; Coleman & Coleman n.d.; Fawdrey & Fawdrey 1979; Goodfellow 1993; Hillier 1968; Lechler 1989.

typically associated with sailors.¹⁰⁶ Discussion of these items in relation to games and evidence for bone carving is in Section 4.10.1.



Figure 3.16: Select games and toys from House 9 Room 2 context 8610. Main picture, left-right-top row: bone domino #81630; bisque doll's arm #81408; noughts and crosses game on slate board fragment #81207. Mid row: marbles, 'China alley glazed coil leaves' #81112; maroon painted/dyed limestone #81471; Codd bottle 'Pop alley' #81723; handmade glass, swirl core #81786; single gather #81670. Bottom row: limestone marbles, some painted/dyed or asymmetric: #81575, #81684, #81261, #81542, #81501, #81682. Right picture: Bone chess piece #81461. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

Fragments of 77 smoking pipes were found in the room, most of which were short cutty or dudeen types that could have been held in the mouth while working (Figure 3.17). Made of kaolin (ball clay) the types preferred by the residents were those mostly imported from large manufacturers in England, Scotland and Europe (Table 3.21). They reveal a preference for armorial and Irish thematic types, with one 'Lachlander' that was specifically made in Britain for the colonial market. Later 19th-century forms were found, such as bent and composite types with bone or amber mouthpieces, which were influenced by a more European tradition.¹⁰⁷ In addition there was a hand-painted and glazed fragment of a possible porcelain match case or ornament in the form of a bird of prey (#81456).

¹⁰⁶ Frank 2012; Bianchi, Bianco & Mahoney 2006; Klippel & Schroedl 1999; Stocks 2008, 2009a (with references). Comparable bone, ivory and wooden chess sets with links: <http://www.chess-museum.com/wooden-spanish-chessmen.html>; James Matthews shipwreck 1841: Henderson 1976.

¹⁰⁷ Ayto 1994; Bradley 2000; Ducco 2004; Gojak & Stuart 1999; Jack 1986; Oswald 1975; Pfeiffer 1986; Scott & Scott 1981; Wilson 1999.



Figure 3.17: Select smoking pipes from House 9 Room 2 context 8610. Left-right, Top row: hp porcelain pipe or possible match container in shape of bird #81456; kaolin pipe bowl armorial #81797; stems Irish Cork #81452, McDougall #81756 above T. White 81450. Middle row: mouthpieces, bone #81322; kaolin with teethwear #81517. 2nd bottom row: mouthpieces, composite pipe amber #81580; Dixon glazed #81639; Bottom row: Irish Cork rouletted bowl/stem #81753; stem with thickened lenticular mouthpiece #81703. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

Table 3.21: Tobacco pipes from House 9 Room 2 underfloor deposit 8610.

Fabric	Type	Manufacturer			Tobacconist			To	From	#MIC
		Name	Location	Country	Name	Location	Country			
amber bone	Composite straight							1860		1
	Composite straight							1860		1
kaolin				-				1850		29
								1850	1930	4
								1850	1930	2
								1880	1960	1
				UK	Dixson, H	Sydney	Australia	1839	1904	1
				UK/Europe				1800	1930	1
								1850		1
								1850	1930	9
							1860	1930	6	
				McDougall, D White, T White, W	Glasgow	Scot			1846	1967
	Edinburgh	Scot				1880	1882	1		
	Glasgow	Scot				1806	1955	1		
	kaolin	Armorial Bent Churchwarden?			-				1850	1930
				-						1
				Aus/Syd				1830	1880	1
Irish Cork		McDougall, D	Glasgow	Scot				1846	1967	1
				UK/Europe				1860	1930	7
Irish Cork rouletted Irish harp rouletted Irish rouletted				UK/Europe				1860	1930	1
			UK/Europe				1860	1930	1	
			UK/Europe				1860	1930	3	
Lachlander Thorn			Eng				1850	1930	1	
			UK/Europe				1850	1930	1	
								TOTAL		77

More functional objects from tools, horses and their vehicles, and shipping were also found in this room, providing clues of how members of the household were employed and related to the outside world. There is evidence for individuals owning percussion weapons and possibly cleaning them in this room. These comprise an unfired bullet (damaged) and two cartridge casings. One of the latter was fired from a .22 centrefire calibre gun.¹⁰⁸ Outdoor wood and metal working is represented by tools such as a narrow chisel. The ship or boat sheathing tack and nail were perhaps picked up near the waterfront or on the job and reused in furniture. They are identical to those found in several yard modification fills and at other houses on Steam Mill Street.¹⁰⁹

3.3.2.4 Yard Modification Fills

A number of fills represented early yard modifications that were probably deposited in quick succession to compensate for any subsidence or settling of the underlying reclamation fills. Context 8684 was a mixture of grey-brown sands, silt and ash below context 8683 which consisted of tightly packed red, yellow and white clays, with fragments of sandstock brick and sandstone. Context 8682 was comprised of very compacted grey silts with ash and may have been the first yard surface in this area. Fill 8672 was mixed pale grey silty sand with construction debris, cinders and ash. Deposit 8655 was a layer of black industrial waste, pale grey ash, cinders and large sandstock brick fragments. No miscellaneous or related items were found within either 8654, a sandy clay mix containing artefacts believed to have been associated with the early occupation of the house, or 8680, building rubble mixed with sands and silts and having a firm surface.

Three fills representing early yard modifications in the area of the boundary between Houses 9 and 11 were also found, identified as probable localised events to again level uneven reclamation fills and act as temporary surfaces. Context 8688 was the first of these levelling fills being firmly packed white crushed shell and fine pale sand below fine silts and industrial gravels. Below 8688 was 8654 and then 8695. The latter two were compacted fills of dark brown silt with numerous charcoal inclusions (more frequent in 8695) and light brown silt with some sand. No miscellaneous artefacts were found in 8654 or 8695.

Some 26 items were found in eight of the yard modification fills (Table 3.22). The range of objects were restricted to smoking pipes, work tools and a variety of copper alloy hardware and sheeting from boats which may have been reused in household furniture. These artefacts are typical of those relating to waterfront activities such as boat building and salvage. The nails were made on early machine-formed square section copper alloy wire, a technique developed by 1835, but the two roves were hand-cut. The pipes were short cutty or dudeen types that could have been held in the mouth while working.

Several of the pipe fragments from the yard fills provide firm dating evidence.¹¹⁰ One made by Duncan McDougall shows that the early fill 8684 could not have been dumped before 1846. It should be noted that there is a problem with the dating of the fragment made by Thomas White who made pipes from 1823-1876 and then, after non-productive period, returned briefly in 1880-1882 as the company became incorporated. In accordance with current scholarship, the company mark on the pipe stem dates this artefact to the latter years of manufacture. However, considering its inclusion in this fill it would appear more likely that the pipe should be assigned a fuller date range of c.1823-1882. Similarly the broken pipe sold by the Sydney tobacconist Hugh Dixson means that the fill 8683 cannot have been dumped on Lot 11 before 1839. The first yard surface (8682) contained a broken pipe made by Desiree Barth in Belgium who operated from c.1855-1890. This

¹⁰⁸ Du Quesne Bord 1978; Fowler & Stronge 2007; Fowler & Sweeney 2007; Wilkinson-Latham 1978.

¹⁰⁹ References see House 7 Room 1.

¹¹⁰ Atkinson 1972; Ayto 1994; Bradley 2000; Davey (ed) 1987; Duco 2004; Gojak 1995; Gojak & Stuart 1999; Jack 1986; Oswald 1975; Pfeiffer 1986; Reckner & Dallal 2000; Scott & Scott 1981; Walker 1983; Wilson 1999.

means that the deposit was created and yard surface was formed sometime after 1855. The fill 8694 between Houses 9 and 11 contained a pipe fragments from the same maker and tobacconist as 8682 and 8683.

Table 3.22: Miscellaneous items in House 9 Yard modification fills (Phase 6)

Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	Country	Manuf	Product	From	To	#MIC
8655	h'hold/ trans	furn/fitting/ v-superstru	nail	aes							1
	rec work	smoking tool	pipe file	kaolin fe/steel	Square						1 1
8672	h'hold/ trans	furn/fitting/ v-superstru	nail	aes	WD sq				1835		2
	rec trans	smoking v-superstru	pipe nail	kaolin aes	WD sq				1835		1 1
8682	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin		Belgium	Barth, D		1855	1890	1
8683	h'hold/ trans	furn/fitting/ v-superstru	nail	aes	WD sq				1835		6
	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin		UK		Dixson, H	1839	1904	1
					Floral grapevine leaf	UK/ Europe			1830	1930	1
	trans	v-hull	nail & rove	aes	WD sq				1835		1
		v-superstru	nail & rove	aes	WD sq				1835		1
8684	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	Burns cutty	Scot Scot	White, T McDougall, D		1880 1846	1882 1967	1 1
8688	unid	unid	sheet	aes							1
8694	pers	jew	bead	glass	Bugle bichrome facetted cut drawn						2
	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin							1
						Belgium UK	Barth, D	Dixson, H	1855 1839	1890 1904	1 1
									TOTAL		26

3.3.2.5 Yard Accumulation 8519 at Houses 9 and 11

Context 8519 was compacted sandy silt that appeared to have accumulated on the surface of the rear yards of Houses 9 and 11. At some stage it was partly covered by brick paving beside the south wall of House 9 that may have facilitated access to the back door. The soils continued to accumulate after the paving was laid and contained charcoal and sandstone fragments as well as artefacts including four miscellaneous and related items (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23: Miscellaneous items in Houses 9 and 11 yard accumulation 8519

Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	Country	Manuf	Product	From	To	#MIC
8519	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin							2
	work	soldering	solder	pb							1
	unid	unid	wire	fe							1
TOTAL											4

3.3.2.6 Yard fill 8625

Context 8625 was sand and gravel fill thought to be mixed with occupation-related artefacts. Up to 270mm in depth it was located in the northeast corner of the backyard directly against the southern footing of House 9 and the boundary of Lot 11. The southern and western boundaries were truncated by modern disturbance.¹¹¹

The six different miscellaneous artefacts found in the fill do appear to have been derived from the residential occupation (Table 3.24). All are typical of the latter part of the 19th century and mirror those in the rear room underfloor deposits of both Houses 9 and 11. The most interesting was the copper alloy jacket button with relief decoration of eagle heads around a floral centre (8625/#99023). An identical button was found in Room 2 of House 11 (8529/#98720). Due to the iconography the buttons were probably made in the USA.¹¹²

Table 3.24: Miscellaneous items in House 9 Yard fill 8625 (Phase 6)

Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	Country	From	To	#MIC
cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate	Mach-cylind			1960	1
h'hold	sew	thimble	brass	Dimp dome etched band rim		1850		1
indust	by-prod	offcut	leather					1
pers	cloth	button	aes	4-piece dome loop shk floral-eagle	USA	1802		1
	jew	bead	glass	Barrel mchrome facettled moulded				1
rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	Carved cutty		1850	1960	1
							TOTAL	6

3.3.2.7 Postholes 8699 and 8708

The remains of four postholes cut into early levelling or yard fills marked the original boundary between Lots 9 and 11. Three of the postholes were assigned the number 8699, with the fourth, context 8708, occurring in Lot 11. None contained any miscellaneous or related artefacts.

¹¹¹ Hincks 2009:34

¹¹² Eckstein & Firkins 1987; Houart 1977; Lindbergh 1999; Meredith & Meredith 2000; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964.

3.3.3 House 11

House 11 was constructed on Steam Mill Street during the same phase as Houses 7 and 9. It was built on a matching alignment with its western wall abutting House 9. The 1855 City Detail Sheet shows a divided structure replicating the extant footings of House 11. The first description in 1861 records a two-storey, three-room house of brick and shingle construction. Some 1406 miscellaneous and related items (Table 3.10) were found in nine House 11 contexts associated with construction debris (8600, 8621), yard surface fills (8520, 8626) and underfloor deposits in the Room 1 (8615, 8616, 8617) and Room 2 (8529, 8583).

3.3.3.1 Construction Deposits

Both rooms of House 11 had some construction debris below the underfloor deposits. In the front Room 1, the sandy debris (8621) contained sandy shell mortar, ironstones, sandstock brick fragments and two miscellaneous artefacts. Similar construction debris (8600) in the rear Room 2 found only around the fireplace had a single miscellaneous item (Table 3.25).

Table 3.25: Miscellaneous items in the House 11 construction debris 8621 and 8600 (Phase 6).

Room	Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	Country	From	To	#MIC
1	8621	pers rec	cloth smoking	button pipe	aes kaolin	Mounted waistcoat?		1850	1950	1 1
2	8600	trans	horse/vehicle	ring	fe					1
									TOTAL	3

The items could have been dropped by workmen at the site or become mixed with items fallen below the floors. The very small mounted button with missing central inlay (8621) was probably from a man's waistcoat. The maker of the button and the smoking pipe are unknown. The iron ring (8600) may have been part of a machine or tool rather than horse equipage or associated with a vehicle.

3.3.3.2 Yard Surface Modification Fills

A number of yard modification fills were dumped in the mid-yard area of House 11 to compensate subsidence and unevenness of the reclamation fills. A large central area of subsidence was initially filled with sand that included charcoal, sandstone and sandstock brick fragments (8520). Some eight miscellaneous and related items were found in this context. Another fill (8626) on one side of House 9 contained 13 miscellaneous artefacts (Table 3.26, Figure 3.18).

Both fills appear to have been derived from structural debris as well as sweepings from rooms and/or yards. The dating evidence of the smoking pipes shows that they could not have been deposited before c.1860. At least one smoker in the house purchased pipes from the Sydney tobacconist Hugh Dixon.¹¹³ The presence of children is attested by the slate pencils and toys. All these items were similar to those in the room underfloor deposits of House 11. Notable was the porcelain glazed china head (8626/#99342) from a soft-bodied doll made in Germany from c.1840-1880.¹¹⁴ The underfloor deposit in Room 2 contained two glass eyes from dolls made later in the 19th century. The copper alloy ship's fastenings may have been retrieved from the boatyard where the residents worked or came from the bulk of the fill, perhaps derived from the waterfront.

¹¹³ Atkinson 1972; Ayto 1994; Bradley 2000; Davey (ed) 1987; Duco 2004; Gojak 1995; Gojak & Stuart 1999; Jack 1986; Oswald 1975; Pfeiffer 1986; Reckner & Dallal 2000; Scott & Scott 1981; Walker 1983; Wilson 1999.

¹¹⁴ Chan 2012; Coleman & Coleman n.d.; Fawdrey & Fawdrey 1979; Goodfellow 1993; Hillier 1968; Lechler 1989; Lima 2012.

Table 3.26: Miscellaneous items in House 11 yard surface modification fills (Phase 6)

Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	Country	Manuf	Retailer	From	To	#MIC
8520	pers	cloth	button	aes	4-hole trouser				1850		1
	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	Sydney(?) cutty	Holl UK UK/Europe Scot		Dixson, H	1860	1930	1
									1839	1904	1
									1850	1930	1
		toy	marble	limestone	Stonie	Ger			1850	1960	1
									1800	1914	1
8626	unid	unid	ring rod	fe fe							1 1
	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate	Mach-cylind					1960	2
	pers	cloth	buckle	aes	Belt clasp circ dec T						1
	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin	Grapevine leaf	UK UK/Europe UK		Dixson, H			1
									1830	1880	2
									1839	1904	1
									1860	1930	1
									1840	1900	1
		toy	doll marble	porc limestone	Glazed China head Stonie	Ger Ger			1840 1800	1880 1914	1 1
	trans	v-hull	sheathing tack & sheathing	aes	WD				1835		1
v-superstru		nail	aes	WD sq				1835		1	
									TOTAL	21	










Figure 3.18: Select range of artefacts from Yards of House 11 Phase 6 context 8626 and House 9 Phase 7 context 8730. Left-right, top row: belt clasp 8626/#99428; limestone marble 8626/#99341; 'glazed China head' doll 8626/#99342; marked aes buttons, Farmer & Co 8730/#69616, Ne Plus Ultra 8730/#69615. Bottom row: pipe, bowl with grapevine leaf decoration 8626/#99335; slate pencil 8626/#99343 above pipe stem Dixon 8626/#99331; pipe bowl with Gouda shield 8626/#99329. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

3.3.3.3 Front Room 1 Underfloor

The underfloor deposits in the front room of House 11 were patchy. They were assigned three individual context numbers according to the location within the room and the level of contamination. The majority of artefacts were retrieved from large areas of reasonably intact deposit (8615) in the southwest and northeast corners (Table 3.27). The remaining two patchy deposits both showed signs of heavy contamination with demolition or other material. Context 8616 covered a large area in the eastern half of the room up to the southern footing; 8617 was an uneven deposit between the western wall and a diagonal service pipe trench (8586) that continued south into Room 2. A badly damaged fireplace (8588) was located against the east wall and to its west the underfloor deposit was disturbed by brick paving (8558) laid on a bitumen layer during Phase 7. A total of 59 miscellaneous and related items were recovered from the three deposits, with 49 in 8615, three in 8616 and seven in 8617.

The damage to the underfloor deposits in this room precludes meaningful spatial analysis. The location of the doors in House 11 is slightly problematic due to the placement of fireplaces in opposite corners of the front and back rooms. Any windows in the western or eastern walls are extremely unlikely. The only extant cluster of artefacts was in the southwest corner beside and above the service pipe trench as it travelled into Room 2. The trench diggers no doubt disturbed the original underfloor deposit(s) in both rooms and may have partly scraped it back towards the trench during backfilling, creating a concentration in the trench fill. Alternatively the underfloor may have been little altered and the items removed for the pipe may have been redeposited close to their original position. If the clustering is genuine then they may indicate a primary or secondary activity area; or an area of high foot traffic such as a doorway, where items could slip more easily through floorboards.

Table 3.27: Spatial location of miscellaneous and related artefacts from combined underfloor deposits 8615, 8616 and 8617 in House 11, Room 1 (Phase 6). Location of doors, windows and entire fireplace not confirmed.

KEY SPATIAL GRIDS											
	window										
	door										
	fireplace										
	significant disturbance										
	very high artefact concentration										
	high artefact concentration										
	medium artefact concentration										









































































8615, 8616 & 8617	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL	%
A											0	0.0
B										1	1	1.7
C	2										2	3.4
D	5										5	8.5
E											0	0.0
F							3				3	5.1
G		21	10								31	52.5
H		8	9								17	28.8
TOTAL	7	29	19	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	59	100
%	11.9	49.2	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	100	

Table 3.28: Miscellaneous and related items in House 11, Room 1 underfloor deposits (Phase 6)

Context	Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	Type	Country	Manuf	Retailer	From	To	#MIC
8615	cleric	writing	lead pencil	graphite	Lead-rect						1
			slate pencil	slate	Mach-cylind					1960	6
			slate pencil holder	fe						1960	1
	food food/pers	tblw	spoon	aes	Old English				1840		1
		tblw/religious	knife	fe/steel/bone					1850		1
	h'hold	furn/fitting	tack	fe	HF				1788	1890	2
		sew	pin	brass							2
			pin	brass	EUH				1809		9
			thimble	brass					1850		1
	h'hold/pers	furn/cloth	tack	fe	WD						1
	pers	cloth	buckle	aes	Rect 2-pin						1
			button	aes	2-piece dome Sanders shk				1825		1
				aes	4-hole trouser beaded				1850		1
				aes	Dome fouled anchor Navy/Marines alpha shk				1785	1855	1
				aes/au/fe/fabric	Mounted 2-piece fabric				1830		1
				aes/fe	2-piece dome fouled anchor Navy/Marines crown				1855		2
				bone	4-hole concave incised rolled rim					1950	1
				MoP	4-hole incised				1850		1
			eye hook	aes	Standard wire						1
				aes	Standard wire						1
			safety pin	aes					1849		1
		jew	bead	glass	Bugle mchrome hexag cut drawn						2
					Seed bichrome h/t drawn						1
					Seed mchrome h/t drawn						1
	rec	collect	medallion	aes	Commemorative Royal	Eng			1888	1888	1
		draw	crayon	crayon	Crayon-cylind						1
					Crayon-oct						1
		smoking	pipe	kaolin		UK/Europe			1860	1930	2
		toy	marble	limestone	Stonie	Ger			1800	1914	1
	work/unid	tool/unid	strike-a-light/nodule	flint		Fra					1
8616	rec	smoking	pipe	kaolin					1850	1930	2
		toy	marble	limestone	Stonie	Ger			1700	1914	1
8617	cleric	writing	slate pencil	slate	Cut-hexag					1960	1
	h'hold	sew	pin	brass							1
					EUH				1809		3
	pers rec	cloth toy	button marble	MoP limestone	4-hole sunkeneye Stonie	Ger			1850 1800		1 1
										TOTAL	59

Artefacts in Room 1 were mainly found in context 8615 (Figure 3.19). They included a number of clothing fasteners including eight buttons.¹¹⁵ Of these, three were British Navy or Marines copper alloy buttons, which were made for dress regulation standard uniforms of pre and post-1855. Other men's garments represented by the buttons included underclothes (bone), trousers or shirts and a probable jacket (mounted). The presence of women was less prominent, but still evident with four small glass beads dropped from jewellery or more probably from a dress, handbag or furnishing. Items belonging to children were more common, with a number of slate pencils and a








¹¹⁵ Bianchi, Bianco & Mahoney 2006; Cossum 1988; Fletcher 1984; Houart 1977; Lindbergh 1999; Meredith & Meredith 2000; Newton 2008; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964; Sprague 1985; Wilkinson-Latham 1973.

3.3.3.4 Rear Room 2 Underfloor

The thick underfloor deposit (8529) was found across the rear room, probably the kitchen. In this room the deposit was excavated in 50mm vertical spits that were measured from absolute levels, not from the level of the deposit surface. The undulating nature of the deposit meant that not every square in the grid was represented in the first spit. The fireplace in the southwest corner contained a similar looking occupation deposit (8583) to the underfloor in the rest of the room. Nevertheless, as it contained larger objects it was interpreted as fill rather than a more finely-deposited accumulation.

The underfloor deposit was cut diagonally during the late 19th century by a trench (8586) for a service pipe (8586) encased in early concrete (8692). The pipe continued north into Room 1. After this event fine sand and dust with small artefacts continued to drop through the floorboards and accumulate on top of the backfill (8587) of the service trench. During excavation the context number of the upper part of the underfloor deposit (8529) continued to be used for the lower original underfloor deposit. In later years, the eastern side of the room was also badly disturbed further complicating any spatial interpretation and dating information gained from the underfloor deposit artefacts. The artefacts found in the room have been spatially plotted (Table 3.29). The distribution of thematic artefact shape groups, such as beads and pipes are presented in Section 4.

Table 3.29: Spatial location of miscellaneous and related artefacts from underfloor deposit 8529 in House 11, Room 2 (Phase 6). Location of north door and windows not confirmed.

KEY SPATIAL GRIDS											
	window		significant disturbance								
	door		very high artefact concentration								
	fireplace		high artefact concentration								
			medium artefact concentration								

8529	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL	%
A	29	47	48	50	21	18	7				220	17
B	10	31	54	72	29	17	3				216	16
C	14	40	46	50	61	28	21	6			266	20
D	12	19	39	43	69	49	38	15			284	22
E			5	49	63	56	57	28			258	20
F			1	21	29	15	7				73	6
TOTAL	65	137	193	285	272	183	133	49	0	0	1317	100
%	4.9	10.4	14.7	21.6	20.7	13.9	10.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	100	

At first glance the north internal doorway is suggested by the cluster of artefacts located towards the west end of the central wall. This clustering continued diagonally across the room past the fireplace towards the back door. The back door had a worn threshold stone in the centre of southern wall. Although this alignment mirrors that of the pipe trench it is possible that the items were redeposited by the trench diggers near to where they had originally fallen below the floor. In this way they may still reflect the original spatial pattern of more frequent activity or foot traffic in this area causing the artefacts to drop through gaps in the floorboards. However, the diagonal

clustering may also have arisen during the installation of the pipe. In the course of these works, the underfloor deposit across the room, along with the artefacts it contained, would have been disturbed, cleaned-up or scraped towards the trench during backfilling. These events may also have occurred in Room 1.

Table 3.30: Miscellaneous and related items from House 11 Room 2 underfloor deposit 8529.

Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	From	To	#MIC
arms	gun	cartridge	brass	1860		3
cleric	writing	ink pen	aes steel	1822 1822		2 2
		lead pencil	graphite graphite	1822		14 19
		mechanical pencil	aes graphite/aes	1822 1822		2 1
		pen/pencil	aes/fe	1822		1
		slate board	slate		1960	1
		slate pencil	slate		1960	95
		slate pencil & holder slate pencil holder	slate/fe fe		1960 1960	1 1
economy	currency	coin	aes ag	1861	1861	1 1
			bronze	1862 1879 1890 1891 1895 1895	1862 1879 1890 1891 1895 1901	1 1 1 1 1 1
			cu	1700	1722	1 1
		token	cu	1855 1857 1873	1855 1880 1873	1 1 1
food	baby cond	feeding bottle salt spoon	bone aes			2 1
	cont seed	key nectarine	fe seed	1895		2 3
	tblw	fork/knife knife spoon	bone fe/steel fe/steel			1 1 1
	tea	teaspoon	aes/ag	1840		2
h'hold	fitting	hook	aes			1
	furn	curtain ring	aes			1
		inlay	MoP			4
		spring	aes			1
		tack	aes	1788 1835		1 3 1
			aes/fe fe	1788	1890	1 1
	furn/fitting	eyescrew	aes			1
		nail/tack	fe	1853		3
		nut	aes			1
		screw	aes	1850		2
		tack	fe	1853		2
	lacemaking	bobbin	bone			3
	light	arc lamp	graphite	1905	1960	1
		prism	glass glass/aes			1 1
	orna	chain frame	aes aes/fe			1 1
	orna/time-keeping	frame/clock	aes			2
	power	battery	graphite	1900		1
	sew	pin	brass		1880	100 2 237
		pin/needle thimble	brass aes/fe/steel brass	1809 1870 1850		1 1 2

Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	From	To	#MIC
	time-keeping	clock	aes			2
			aes/steel			1
	unid	plate	aes			1
		rivet	aes			1
h'hold/pers	furn/cloth	strip	vulcanite	1844	1950	1
		thumbscrew	fe/brass			1
		tack	aes	1835		14
		pin	brass	1809		1
h'hold/trans	furn/fitting/v-superstru	clock/watch	aes			1
		nail	aes	1835		2
		clip	aes	1850		1
		fan	bone			1
pers	access	handle	bone			1
		penknife	aes			1
			aes/bone/fe/steel			1
			fe/steel			1
			tortoiseshell			1
		swivel ring	aes/fe	1870	1930	1
	cloth	buckle	aes			2
				1850		1
		button	aes	1785		1
				1785	1855	1
				1802		4
				1820		1
				1825	1901	1
				1840		1
				1840	1902	1
				1841		4
				1850		38
				1855		1
				1865	1901	1
				1867	1890	1
				1868	1884	1
				1870		4
				1870	1897	1
				1870	1909	1
				1879	1882	1
				1880		6
				1882		1
				1886	1969	4
			aes/au/glass	1802	1950	1
			aes/fabric	1825		1
				1841		1
				1880		5
			aes/fe	1802		3
				1855		1
				1855	1940	1
				1870		3
			aes/MoP		1800	1
			bone	1850		1
					1830	1
			fe/fabric		1950	10
				1830		12
			glass	1830	1930	1
				1840	1890	1
				1860		1
			1880			1
		button	glass/aes	1802	1950	1
				1840	1890	3
				1850	1900	1
				1850	1930	1
			MoP			1
					1870	7
		button/badge	aes/fe/celluloid		1880	2
				1850		53
				1840	1930	31
		button/cuff link	aes/MoP	1880		1
					1800	1
		button/stud	aes			1

Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	From	To	#MIC
		corset	aes	1829	1935	1
		disc	aes			3
		eye	aes			6
		eyelet	aes	1827 1875	1996	1 1 1
		hook	aes aes/fabric			19 1
		rivet	aes	1850		1 2
			aes/fabric			1
		safety pin	aes	1849 1870		1 1 2
		shoe eyelet	aes	1827		10
		shoe hook	aes			4
		shoe/boot	leather			1
		split pin	aes			1
		spur	aes			1
		stud	aes	1830 1895	1950 1950	1 1 2
			bone horn/fe		1950 1950	8 1
	cloth/jew	inlay	glass			2
	groom	comb	ivory			1
			vulcanite	1851 1860	1950 1910	21 1
		comb/hair comb	vulcanite	1851	1950	2
	jew	curler	kaolin	1860		1
		hair clip	vulcanite	1851		1
		bead	glass	1800 1860	1860	183 4 2
			glass/aes			2
			jet	1860	1930	1
			jet/ag	1860	1930	1
			shell			1
		bracelet/necklace	aes			1
		brooch	aes			2
		brooch/stud	glass/au			1
		disc	vulcanite	1851		1
		earring	aes			1
		gem (fake)	glass			3
		inlay	glass			2
		inlay	glass	1860		1
		necklace	aes	1850	1920	1
		pendant	aes	1887	1901	1
			bone			1
		ring	aes			1
		stud	aes/glass/bone		1950	1
	jew/access	chain	aes			1
		pendant	glass/aes/au	1850	1920	1
	perfume	stopper	glass			1
	religious	medal	aes		1880	1
				1832		1
	time-keeping	watch crystal	glass			1
		fob watch	aes			1
			aes/au	1820	1850	1
pers/h'hold	jew/orn	bead	glass			11
pharm	med	tube	glass			1
rec	draw	crayon	crayon			6
	game	ball	rubber			1
		dice	bone	1788		1
		domino	aes/bone			1
		domino	aes/bone/wood			1
	game/toy	counter/marble	limestone	1700	1914	2
				1800	1914	3
	smoking	pipe	amber	1860		3

Gen Funct	Spec Funct	Shape	Fabric	From	To	#MIC			
			kaolin			19			
				1820	1840	1			
				1828	1840	2			
				1830	1880	1			
				1840	1930	2			
				1846	1967	3			
				1850	1930	2			
				1856	1924	2			
				1860	1930	26			
				1862	1911	5			
				1865	1905	1			
				toy	doll	glass	1850		1
							1873	1958	1
					lid	porc	1850		1
	marble	glass	1846				1914	3	
			1873		1935	6			
		limestone	1700		1914	14			
			1800		1914	35			
		1820	1914		1				
		porc stw	1770		1914	2			
	1870		1914		2				
	ointment/toothpaste jar saucer	few	1850			1			
		porc	1850		2				
	tea cup	bc	1850		2				
		porc	1850		1				
trans	horse vehicle v-superstru	horseshoe bicycle rove	fe aes aes	1849		1 1 1			
unid	cont	lid seal	aes fe			1 1			
	unid	cap chalk disc	bone chalk aes			1 1 1			
		ferrule	aes fe			3 1			
		finial nut ring	aes aes aes			1 2 3			
			rod stopper	glass vulcanite	1844		1 1		
			strip tube unid	aes glass aes			1 1 1		
		washer	aes vulcanite	1851	1950	2 1			
		wheel	fe			1			
		wire	cu fe			1 1			
		TOTAL				1317			

Some 1317 miscellaneous and related items were found in the Room 2 underfloor deposit 8529 (Table 3.30). They are typical of a domestic assemblage dating from the mid 19th century onwards. A small number were made after 1870 (highlighted in bold on the table) confirming that the deposit continued to accumulate and/or was disturbed well into Phase 7 and even Phase 8, with two items dating from the early 1900s. The artefacts from Room 2 were far more numerous and varied than those in Room 1. As with other houses in the street the rear room was clearly used for the greatest number of activities by the occupants over time. They made the most of the sun shining though the back door and southern window (exact location uncertain), and the fireplace and lamps at night.

A range of broken furnishings, furniture and fittings (Figure 3.20) were found in the deposit that was typical of many Victorian homes.¹¹⁸ These included rings for heavy curtains, a chain for either a framed picture or mirror, and wheels (gears) for a clock (Figure 3.20).¹¹⁹ Mother-of-pearl from inlaid furniture and, glass prisms which would have dangled from lamps indicates a fairly elegant interior. The few cutlery items included two Fiddle pattern silvered teaspoons and a salt spoon.¹²⁰



Figure 3.20: Select household, arms, personal and food artefacts from House 11 Room 2 context 8529. Left-right, top row: prisms #99257, #98861; MoP inlay #69909 (4) above; .22 marked 'B' gun cartridges #99312, #99056, #99165. 2nd top row: clock/watch wheels #99293, #98623, #98970, and spoke nipple from bicycle (or pram) wheel #99187, frame leg from clock or similar #99241. 2nd bottom row: hanging or plug chain #98523. Bottom row: Fiddle pattern teaspoon #98961; fork/knife cylindrical bone handle #98651. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

The three .22 rimfire cartridges in the deposit may have been lost or discarded when the gun was cleaned or a bag emptied (Figure 3.20). Such a small handgun may have been used for protection rather than hunting or military use. At least five buttons were from British military and Navy/Marines uniforms (Figure 3.22). These were made both before and after the change in dress regulations in 1855. Although none had regimental insignia they indicate that more than one tenant was a military man before settling in Australia. In addition there was a small rowel from a spur typical of those worn by cavalry regiments in the mid to late 19th century.¹²¹

As in other houses on Steam Mill Street sewing, beadwork and to a lesser extent lacemaking were regular activities done in the rear room (Figure 3.21). The most common sewing item lost or broken below the floor were pins. These were mostly an early version of the 'upset head' type (EUH), although there were two with older-style spiral-wound wire heads (SW).¹²² One pin was very large and perhaps served another purpose to the smaller pins.

¹¹⁸ Wright 1995.

¹¹⁹ Leibe 1999.

¹²⁰ Banister 1970; Dunning 2000; Moore 1995.

¹²¹ Munitions: Du Quesne Bord 1978; Fowler & Stronge 2007; Fowler & Sweeney 2007; Wilkinson-Latham 1978. Buttons: Cossum 1988; Fletcher 1984; Montague 1981; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964; Wilkinson-Latham 1973, 1987.

Spur: Noël Hume 1970; Shopland 2005; Stoeklin 2003.

¹²² Beaudry 2006; Groves 1966; Tylecote 1972.

None of the three machine-pressed thimbles had slogans, but one had the name 'JOSEPHINA' (Section 4.8).¹²³ There may have been one broken needle, possibly an item more carefully guarded by the owner and not frequently found on sites. A variety of clothing fasteners, such as buttons, buckles, hooks, eyes, eyelets and four early patent safety pins¹²⁴ fell or were also discarded in the room. Two of the buckles probably secured men's belts, one with a laurel-wreath design around the frame.



Figure 3.21: Select clothing and sewing artefacts (not buttons) from House 11 Room 2 context 8529. Top: large pin #98761. Left-right, 2nd top row: buckles #98645, #98956; shoe/boot eyelet and hooks, top-bottom #98673, #98957, #69764; pins, top-bottom: SW #99099, #69760; EUH #98459#69808, #69809, #69810. 3rd top row: spur rowel #98571; safety pin (Hunt) #98486; dress hooks #98557, #69851 and eyes #98558, #98600. Bottom row: machine-pressed thimbles aes/fe/steel #98860, brass #99023, brass Josephina #69791; bone lace bobbins #98904, with spangle hole #99169. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

The numerous buttons and studs were from clothing ranging in date and worn by both genders (Figure 3.22). Many of the copper alloy trouser types were marked by the names of tailors or shops from a number of different locations.¹²⁵ Two MoP buttons or cufflinks (8529/69921, #98499) were made before c.1800 and may have been part of treasured sets. One had an incised floral design.¹²⁶ The jacket button with a floral centre circled by small eagle heads was probably made in the USA (8529/#98720). It was identical to another found dumped in the backyard of House 9 (8625/#99023) presumably among rubbish from House 11. A brass eye from a corset (8529/#69813, not pictured) is a reminder of the restrictive fashionable clothing worn by women from c.1829-c.1935.¹²⁷

¹²³ Johnson 1982.

¹²⁴ Hunt and rib corrugated patent safety pins.

¹²⁵ Bianchi, Bianco & Mahoney 2006; Cossum 1988; Fletcher 1984; Houart 1977; Lindbergh 1999; Meredith & Meredith 2000; Newton 2008; Olsen 1963; Peacock 1978; South 1964; Sprague 1985; Wilkinson-Latham 1973. Company information from online research.

¹²⁶ South 1964: Type 34 sleeve link with cast drilled eye.

¹²⁷ Fletcher 1984; Fontarel 1992, 1997; Scandrett 1978; Shep 1993.



Figure 3.22: Button and stud types in House 11 Room 2 context 8529. Left-right, top row: studs aes Climax #98927, #99139; mounted #69908, 98822; porc buttons 4-hole piecrust1 #98463; 2-hole fisheye dome #98525, sunkeneye #69732; studs mounted bone/aes #99043 & #99104; bone #99151, #98878; horn/fe #98948. 2nd top row: buttons fabric covered fe #69718, #98640, #69885 (back) #98718, #98467 (back), #69967, #99121, #98474. 3rd top row: aes 2-hole 2-piece, fabric #99060, #69880, fisheye Millett #98832, bar rope #98719 (2 thread), Extra Quality #98667, Haigh Bros #98947; 3-fold linen frame #69881. 4th top row: 4-hole trouser McPherson #98899, Wood #99319, Our Own Make #98946, Best Ring Edge2 #98665, Ne Plus Ultra2 #99224, Double Ring Edge #99230; concave Anderson #98846, Savage #98766. 5th top row: 4-hole trouser Wilson #98472, Moses Levy1 #99001, Justice #99103; Hordern & Sons #98945, #98524; 4-hole large concave Hagon #98967. 6th top row: 4-hole trouser stars #98567, Our Own Make #99102, Best Ring Edge2 #99163, Best Make #98596, Best Ring Edge #99138, Suspender #69769; #69733, #98944. 7th top row: aes Navy/Marines #99150, #99225, #69972; Military crown #69703, geo #98612, fruit #98714, eagle heads & flower #98720. 8th top row: MoP sew-through various #69948, #69905, #98670, #98943, #98872, #98504, #99309, #69800, #98690, #98890, #98691, #99296. 9th top row: aes 2-piece dome #99122, mtd waistcoat #99195, glass dome swirlbk #98481; splitpin #98593; black mtd waistcoat #98717; MoP cufflinks cast shks #98499, floral #69921; dome button #98589. 2nd bottom row: bone sew through various #98756, #98925, #98716, #98968, #69702, #98599, #99232. Bottom row: black glass shk ball faceted #69832, #98817, #69767; floral flat #69819, dome #69903; 2-hole fisheye faceted #69949; flat floral #98926. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

Jewellery and accessories worn or made by the tenants was also evident in the room (Figure 3.24). Beadwork, whether for embroidering dresses, accessories or furnishings, or making jewellery was a frequent task in the room. Many of the beads were small varieties (Figure 3.23) but the larger types were suitable for necklaces, rosary beads, household ornaments including lamp fringing, or lamp or blind pulls.¹²⁸ There were three jewellery items not found in any other house on the street. These were the discoidal shell bead (8529/#99000), a pierced cat's tooth pendant (8529/#99189) and an engraved aes clasp from a three-stranded necklace (8529/#99143). Discoidal shell beads were not commonly worn on necklaces by women of the Victorian or Edwardian periods. However, they were worn by many indigenous people, for example in Australia, the Pacific islands, Africa and the Americas.¹²⁹ The cat's tooth may also have been brought to Sydney and perhaps worn by a sailor.



Figure 3.23: Bead types from House 11 Room 2 context 8529. Left-right, top row: glass seed, monochrome #98560, #99008, #98922, #99199, #99251, #99183, strung #99283, bichrome #69965, #69983. 2nd top row: possible dress or household decorative glass bugles, black #99276, #99087, #98479, clear #99243, #98794. 3rd top row: glass bugles, monochrome #69749, #69929, #69771, bichrome #69964, #69788; pierced cat's tooth pendant #99189, shell disc #99000; glass bugles monochrome #69843, #69833, #69770, #99086, #69834, #69755. 2nd bottom row: glass beads, spherical moulded #98490, #69730; ovoid wound & pressed #98546; faceted moulded spherical #98920, lenticular #99083; broken hexagonal pendant #69963. Possible brooch vulcanite serrated disc #98797. Broken jet v-shaped pendant bead #69962. Stranded necklace clasp #99143. Glass beads drawn, oblate #98989, barrel #99009, oblate #69728. Bottom row: glass wound beads, spherical #99167, oblate #69900, #98919, barrel #98807, spherical #69721, #69901, ellipsoid #98675, #69729, barrel #98921, oblate #99285, annular #98491, #99168. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

¹²⁸ Clabburn, 1980; Crowell, 1997: 161, 171; Francis 1994; Karklins 1985; Kidd & Kidd 1970; Ross 1990, 1997; Rumrill 1991; Spector 1976; Sprague 1985; Wright 1995 (furnishings). Whitby jet <http://www.whitbymuseum.org.uk/collections/jett.htm>.

¹²⁹ Francis 1994; Ross 1990; Rumrill 1991.

The underfloor deposit contained a variety of inexpensive jewellery and accessory elements worn by men and women (Figure 3.24). These included glass inlays and 'gems' from rings, earrings, buttons and studs; fragments of two earrings; a belt or strap ring; a bar brooch engraved with a flower and a swivel ring from a fob chain. The pierced fake threepence coin was made by Lauer and sold as a pendant and/or counter in many countries (8529/#98941).¹³⁰ The two religious medals of Miraculous Mary and St Benedict attest to the practice of Catholicism by some of the residents. They were identical to medlas found in Houses 9 and 19 (Section 4.12).



Figure 3.24: Select jewellery and accessories from House 11 Room 2 context 8529. Main panel, left-right, top row: glass inlays and 'gems', clear #99057, white #69750, red #98834, black #99262, red #99197, green #98960, white #99166, #98972. 2nd top row: Lauer threepence pendant reverse (obverse on panel to left) #98941; aes earring hook #69958, catch #98451 above; 'belt' ring (top view) #98594, fob chain swivel ring #98452; bar brooch #69879; religious medallions St Benedict #98450, Miraculous Mary #69754 above clip pin #99106. Bottom row: rope chain #98694. 10cm scale, Gallery2.

The most unusual and expensive items found in the underfloor deposit of the room (Figure 3.25, Figure 3.26 and backlit on the front cover of this report) were probably worn by men.¹³¹ There were a gold spiral brooch or stud with inlaid glass 'gems' (8529/#99035); an aes badge or button with a worn printed message covered in celluloid (8529/#98715)¹³²; and a dark red glass intaglio pendant engraved with the goddess Athena hung from a gilded fob or Leontine chain (8529/#98883).¹³³ They complement the male accessories (Figure 3.27), such as the penknife with tortoiseshell scales (8529/#99242).

¹³⁰ These coins pendants made by Ludwig Christian Lauer are always dated '1887'.

http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/support/friends/opac/cataloguedetail.html?&prirref=158715&function=_xslt&limit=100#1

¹³¹ Fletcher 1984; Eckstein & Firkins 1987.

¹³² Synthetics: Couzens & Yarsley 1968; Katz 1986.

¹³³ Gods and heroes commonly carved on glass, carnelian and sardonyx intaglios for fob chain pendants and seals, and rings. Online comparisons: <http://facetsofhistory.com/node/122>; <http://www.rubylane.com/item/276161-10201428/Victorian-Watch-Chain-Locket-Fob>; <http://www.rubylane.com/item/150922-twt1036/Victorian-GF-50-Chain-PLUS>



Figure 3.25: Unusual jewellery or accessories from House 11 Room 2 context 8529. Left: 'gem' encrusted swirling gold brooch/stud (8529/#99035). Right: Printed celluloid-covered badge/button, face. Both as found. 1cm scale divisions, Gallery2.



Figure 3.26: Dark red glass intaglio pendant with helmeted goddess Athena from a fob or Leontine chain, House 11 Room 2 (8529/#98883). 1cm scale divisions, (frontlit) Gallery2.

Several other items reveal details of the age and gender of individuals in the different families who lived in the house through time. The two bone nipple guards were from baby feeding bottles or teething rings (Figure 3.27). The crayons and 96 worn-down or broken slate pencils and single slate board belonged to children who practiced drawing, writing and sums away from school (Figure 3.28). Adults may also have used them for other tasks but would more likely have written with the ink pens or lead pencils.

The stick fragments from a fretted bone hand fan were made in China and were probably owned by a woman. They are similar to others from Houses 7 and 19 (Section 4.2.2). The broken fine-toothed ivory nit comb was one of several grooming items from the room. It was nearly identical to others from Houses 7, 13 and 19 (Section 4.5). Other grooming items included 21 vulcanite combs and one haircomb (Figure 3.27). Of these one (8529/#69849) was made by the Scottish Vulcanite Company (1860-1910).¹³⁴ All could have been purchased at a city store, but the similarity of the ivory combs could indicate a more specialist maker or seller. Someone in the house also took care to style their hair as shown by the thrifty reuse of a smoking pipe stem as a hair curler (8529/#98686, Figure 3.30).¹³⁵

¹³⁴ Couzens & Yarsley 1968; Katz 1986; ; 'I. R. Comb Co., and Charles Goodyear: Hair comb (2000.561)', in *Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History*, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 2000–. <http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/works-of-art/2000.561> (October 2006). Similar comb in Victoria: <http://museumvictoria.com.au/collections/items/1260868/comb-plastic-scottish-vulcanite-co-edinburgh-circa-1880>; Scottish Vulcanite Company history: <http://www.nbrinklies.com/thebusiness1946-1972.html>

¹³⁵ Alternative uses for pipes: Sudbury 1978; Walker 1976.