

# REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF WARINGA HUT, NEAR CADIA, N.S.W.

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*Archaeology • History • & Heritage*

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OF WARINGA HUT, NEAR CADIA,  
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For  
Cadia Holdings Pty Limited

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.**

Waringa Hut, located on Portion 251 of the Parish of Waldegrave in the County of Bathurst, was identified as a pioneer farming settlement on a 200 acre holding, dating from 1879 to 1886 or 1887. It stands out as an archaeological site, because it was only occupied for 7-8 years before being abandoned for a more favourable site. It has the potential to reveal the living and working conditions on a Condition Purchase, without being contaminated by later occupation.

Therefore the archaeological excavation of Waringa Hut, near Cadia, set out to answer three main research issues:

1. Confirm date range for occupation of hut site to 1879 to 1886 or 1887.
2. Describe living and working conditions of a pioneer family on a Conditional Purchase Selection.
3. Describe artifact assemblage and define characteristics for comparative analysis.

The dating of the artifact assemblage from the 1860s to 1886 provided extraordinarily accurate evidence for the cut off of artifact deposition and hence the abandonment of the site.

The excavation of Waringa Hut enabled the description of a farm on a Conditional Purchase in the 1870s and 1880s. The main findings are:

1. The site was located adjacent to a watercourse on land that was heavily wooded and needed clearance to make it productive for agriculture and stock raising.
2. The most likely reasons for the abandonment of the site after 7-8 years were a growing family, the need for a better water supply and the need for major renovations to a failing structure.
3. The house was a traditional 2 roomed hut, post built, with wattle and daub walls and a thatched roof. It measured 7 by 4.05 metres (23 by 13 feet 3 inches) and had a stone and mud chimney at its south end wall. It had some improvements on the basic plan, including a timber floor and glazed windows.
4. The dairy only survived in part and was of similar post construction to the house, but was located 5 metres from it. The presence of the dairy shows that some of the cattle recorded in 1884 must have been milch cows.

5. A small rectangular structure or pen was located 6 metres to the south of the hut. It was situated in an area used for rubbish disposal and recycling of waste. If it was a pig-sty, then it was conveniently placed for feeding the stock.
6. Other improvements on the site included fencelines, plough marks, indicating ploughed fields and stake holes indicating a possible enclosure. A dam was located across the watercourse, just outside the excavated area.
7. A number of rubbish pits were located around the hut, while two large ash dumps were located to the south of the hut. No cess pit was located, although one of the rubbish pits may have served this purpose.

The excavations at Waringa Hut have revealed what appears to be a typical archaeological site for a farm on a Conditional Purchase holding. Many features can also be found on other sites near Cadia and in Cadia Village. While there is variation in the house types, other remains, including the rubbish pits, possible cess pit, ash dumps and other minor enclosures or outbuildings are typical of sites in Cadia Village and will assist in interpretation and comparison between sites.

The analysis of the artifacts revealed a number of details about the daily lives of the occupants and their standard of living. The main results are outlined below:

1. The assemblage of artifacts recovered from Waringa Hut possesses the general characteristics of a domestic assemblage.
2. The artifact assemblage reveals the presence of a primitive building, a timber framework held together by nails. However the building did possess glazed windows.
3. Water conservation would have been a primary consideration of the occupants of the hut. The presence of barrel hoops suggests that barrels may have been used for water storage near the hut.
4. The assemblage indicates that the occupants of the house were not living in poverty, but were accustomed to a simple lifestyle. They could afford to purchase a range of items for household consumption and use (access to goods and services). Their standard of living, which was reflected in aspects of the domestic living space, in personal attire and at meal times, included:
  - Ceramic dinner sets.
  - Cutlery.
  - Glass tablewares.
  - Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, including beer, wine, gin, schnapps, champagne, soft drinks, tea.
  - Tinned or preserved foods.

- While the bone debris from Waringa is extremely limited, there is ample evidence that the diet was supplemented by a number of accoutrements, including oils, vinegars, pickles, chutneys and sauces.
  - Cooking using cast iron pots in a fireplace or on a stove.
  - Furniture including a locked chest or cabinet and possibly other joinery items of furniture.
  - Lighting using candles and probably oil lamps.
  - A variety of clothing, ranging from work clothing to dress items.
  - A variety of footwear, including working boots or shoes.
  - Literacy.
5. The restricted evidence of bone debris from Waringa tends to suggest that the method of disposal does not allow this material to survive on this rural site. Grinding up and feeding to stock is a possible explanation.
  6. The occupants of Waringa Hut showed a strong preference for ironstone china in their tablewares. Typically the most common shapes were plates, cups and saucers. The most common patterns were plain white glazed items, some moulded, followed by various transfer prints, of which brown transfer print “Orange Blossom” was the most common pattern, followed blue linear ware and hand painted crockery. Rockingham glazed stoneware teapots were common.
  7. A high proportion of medicine or personal toilet bottles was noted, but their usage was open to interpretation. Options included, medication of humans or stock, cleansing of the living space or farm buildings (dairy).
  8. There is limited evidence for the presence of women and children at Waringa, although it is confirmed by historical documentation. The evidence is limited to plates with alphabet moulding around the rim (Food children), one or more buttons (personal clothing) and some Prince Rupert’s drops, supposedly a by-product of glass manufacture, commonly collected by children (Recreation toy).
  9. The use of horses for transport and possibly also for farm work is testified by the presence of horseshoes and harness gear, but is also confirmed by historical documentation.
  10. The occupants of Waringa possessed a 12 gauge shotgun, probably for general farm use, rather than hunting.
  11. Around the hut and on the farm were a number of mechanical items, possibly hand powered grinders, etc., and tools suitable for general purpose construction and carpentry.

In terms of general rubbish disposal:

1. The site is not affected by the trends of urban centres, where municipal garbage disposal is introduced between the 1870s and 1890s.
2. The abandonment of the site in 1886 or 1887 determines the cut off date for artifact deposition on the site.
3. Rubbish was distributed unevenly across the site. It was absent or found in only small quantities around other buildings (Dairy (070) and Structure (068)). The majority of the rubbish was located in rubbish pits and ash dumps (023, 033, 024, 029, 012). Artifacts were generally present in only very small quantities in topsoil (Unstratified (011)).
4. There was a general awareness of health and hygiene in terms of rubbish disposal. The hut may well have been kept clean as well, but its primitive construction allowed rubbish to accumulate around the footings of the structure. This may have been a cause of infection, disease and ill health among the occupants, but it did not stop all the children from reaching adulthood, as confirmed by historical documentation.

Initial comparative analysis also revealed a number of findings.

1. A primitive building is reflected in the archaeological record by a restricted number of building functions in the artifact assemblage, in contrast to a more sophisticated structure, which will be represented by a larger number of building functions. Nonetheless, both Waringa Hut and the Portion 84 Hut possessed glazed windows.
2. At Waringa and the Portion 84 Hut, the food debris indicated an extremely restricted diet, although the bone debris from Waringa tended to show that better cuts of meat were consumed than at the Portion 84 Hut. The evidence may be biased by the possibility that food debris was ground up and fed to stock on rural rather than urban sites, making comparisons difficult.
3. A selection of tablewares was present on both Waringa and the Portion 84 Hut, and is ubiquitous on sites in the Cumberland Plain, as witnessed by the site at Liverpool. At the two rural hut sites, the range of tablewares was limited to under 25 patterns, while at Liverpool it was over 50. This difference can be explained by market choice, consumer choice or access to goods and services. Only further comparative analysis will allow this evidence to be more precisely interpreted and understood. At Waringa, there was a distinct preference for ironstone china, which superseded fine earthenwares in the late 19th century. Fine earthenwares were predominant at both the Portion 84 Hut and at Liverpool. Why ironstone china should be predominant at Waringa, but



not at the similarly dated Portion 84 Hut, cannot be explained, although consumer or market choice could provide useful information after further comparative analysis.

4. The sophistication or simplicity of life in a house is reflected in the number of household functions in the artifact assemblage. The limited range at both Waringa and the Portion 84 Hut indicates a primitive or simple lifestyle.
5. As expected with a simpler lifestyle, there is no evidence for ornamental gardening at either Waringa or the Portion 84 Hut, but functions associated with this activity were present at the house in Liverpool.
6. Women and children. The ability to recover evidence relating to women and children tends to vary because of the relative simplicity or sophistication of the lifestyle enjoyed by the occupants of a house. On sites exhibiting a simpler lifestyle, the ability to recognise the presence of women and children, even though they are known from the historical record, is restricted. At Waringa and the Portion 84 Huts there was limited evidence for both women and children. The evidence was far less pronounced than on an urban site, as represented by the house at Liverpool.

The archaeological investigation of Waringa Hut has provided results that have exceeded expectation. They have confirmed the date range predicted by historical documentation, provided ample evidence for the living and working conditions during the pioneering stages of farming on a Conditional Purchase and have provided findings that can be used in the comparative analysis of other rural sites including the excavations of Cadia Village.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**

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Daniel Percival, Neil Brown.

**Volunteer Team** Karen Gaynor-Sperring.

**Artifact Analysis** Rowan Ward, Jean Smith, Rod Mountford, Dominic Steele, Gina  
Scheer.

**Data entry** Eva Absalom

## ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

BC	Born in the Colony
Bk	Book
CT	Certificate of Title
DP	Deposited Plan (LTO)
Flat sandstocks	A sandstock brick with no frog.
Frog	Indent in the top of a brick to improve mortar adherence.
LTO	Land Titles Office
LTOD	Land Titles Office, Deed
ML	Mitchell Library
No	Number
NSWGG	New South Wales Government Gazette
<i>SMH</i>	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
SRNSW	State Records, New South Wales
TAQ	Terminus ante quem – date before which
TPQ	Terminus post quem – date after which
1 Link	1/100 chain = 0.201168 metre
1 Chain	22 yards = 66 feet = 20.1168 metres
1 Rod	1 perch = 5.5 yards = 16.5 feet = 5.0292 metres linear measure.
1 Perch	30.25 square yards in area = 272.25 square feet = 25.29285 square metres.
1 Rood	40 perches.
1 Acre	4 roods.
1 Square Mile	640 acres.
Portion	Often 640 acres.

## **1 INTRODUCTION.**

### **1.1 Background.**

This report was commissioned by Cadia Holdings Pty Limited in January 2003.

The site of the hut on Portion 251, Parish of Waldegrave, was discovered during historical research for the archival recording of Waringa Homestead in 2001 (Figure 2.3).<sup>1</sup> The location of the hut was then confirmed by site survey. Since the site was to be used as a mine waste dump, it was assessed as possessing sufficient heritage significance to warrant archaeological excavation prior to permanent concealment under the dump.

Excavation of the site was approved by the NSW Heritage Office and completed under the excavation permit dated 21 October 1997.<sup>2</sup>

### **1.2 Brief.**

The purpose of this report is to record, describe and interpret the archaeological remains recovered on site during archaeological excavations prior to development.

### **1.3 Location of site.**

The subject site is located on Portion 248, Parish of Waldegrave, County of Bathurst (Figures 1.1 and 1.2) (Millthorpe 1:25,000 CMA Map. 8731-3-S Grid Reference 867939).

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<sup>1</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd.      Archival recording of Waringa Homestead, Cadia Hill Gold Mine, near Orange, N.S.W. Cadia Holdings Pty Limited. 2001.

<sup>2</sup> Pers. comm. Caitlin Allen, Heritage Office, NSW. 2000.

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#### **1.4 Study methodology and limitations.**

This report has been prepared in accordance with standard guidelines for archaeological investigation, as follows:

NSW Department of Planning & Heritage Council of NSW. 1993.  
*Historical Archaeological Sites. Investigation and Conservation Guidelines.*

Edward Higginbotham. 1985 “Excavation techniques in historical archaeology”, *Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology*, vol. 3, 8-14.

Extreme drought conditions made the soils completely dry. This hampered definition of features, which is much easier when the soil is moist.

#### **1.5 Author identification.**

Historical research was completed by Terry Kass and forms Chapter 2 of this report. Dr. Edward Higginbotham directed the archaeological excavations and prepared this report.







## **2 SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT.**

The historical background of the subject site was prepared by Terry Kass, historian. It outlines the sequence of owners, occupiers, land usage and improvements from the commencement of historical settlement to the present day.

### **2.1 History of the Site**

The property which is today called "Waringa" consisted for many years of two portions, which were managed as part of the one property. They will be described together in the following report.

The first part of the property to be taken up was Portion 248 of 100 acres, which was selected by William Colman of Cadia at the Carcoar Lands Office on 31 July 1879 as CP 79/111. It was accepted at 5/- per acre, and Colman paid a deposit of £25. The land selected was described by Colman as bounded on the north by J Donovan's 100 acre CP and on the east by Donovan's ACP and by Portion 31 and on the other sides by lines to make up the requisite 100 acres.<sup>3</sup>

When Colman's selection was surveyed by Alfred Pechey, on 27 September 1879, there were no buildings or other improvements upon that land.<sup>4</sup> Pechey also declared that Colman did not reside on that land.<sup>5</sup>

However, Colman did live on adjacent land. On 2 October 1879, William Colman of Cadia had selected Portion 251 at the Carcoar Lands Office as CP 79/126.<sup>6</sup> It was also surveyed in September 1879, but this time the survey was by James R Blacket, who completed his survey on 16 September 1879. At that time, there was a hut worth £20

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<sup>3</sup> Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Conditional Purchase Register, Carcoar, SRNSW 7/2834; At CS 86/41065, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17394.

<sup>4</sup> B.1813.2009, DLWC Plan

<sup>5</sup> At 86/17601, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17364

<sup>6</sup> Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Conditional Purchase Register, Carcoar, SRNSW 7/2834



on the northern part of the Portion.<sup>7</sup> Blacket noted that Colman was residing in the hut.<sup>8</sup>

In 1881, the marriage of William Colman with Sara A Baker was registered at Carcoar. The birth of their first child, Alfred W, was registered at Molong in 1882, but the births of their next four children from 1884 to 1889 were registered at Carcoar.<sup>9</sup>

On 12 October 1882, William Colman of Cadia declared with regard to CP 79/111, Portion 248, that he had clearing, buildings and fencing to the value of £100 on his land.<sup>10</sup> In fact, what he meant was that there were improvements to this value on both portions. Furthermore on 2 January 1883, he also declared that he had improvements on Portion 251 consisting of fencing, clearing, and improvements to the value of £100.<sup>11</sup>

Colman may have used his land for cropping, but by late 1885 he had only cleared 16 acres. He may have worked in one of the mines nearby, and possibly have undertaken seasonal work on other farms and properties locally or at other places as required when family finances demanded. When the Stock Return of 31 December 1884 was compiled, William Colman was listed as a landholder at Reedy Flat, with 200 acres, 3 horses, 10 cattle, no sheep and 8 pigs.<sup>12</sup>

Nearly a year later, on 23 November 1885, Conditional Purchase Inspector Langley visited Colman's selection. He described it as "good agricultural land".

On Portion 248, Langley found that there was:

10 acres grubbed worth 80/- per acre	£40/0/0
1/2 mile of log fencing worth	£12/0/0
	<hr/>

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<sup>7</sup> B.1997.2009, DLWC Plan

<sup>8</sup> At 86/17601, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17364

<sup>9</sup> BDM indexes

<sup>10</sup> At 86/17601, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17364

<sup>11</sup> At 86/17601, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17364

<sup>12</sup> Dept of Mines (Stock and Brands Branch), Report 31 Dec 1884, p. 81

£52/0/0

On Portion 251, there was:

Dab and Wattle hut 25 x 12	
Thatch roof 2 rooms	£30/0/0
Dab and wattle dairy 15 x 8 bark roof	12/0/0
6 acres grubbed	24/0/0
20 chains of log fencing	6/0/0
45 rods of two rail split fencing at 5/-	11/5/0
15 chain of post & rail split fencing	10/0/0
	<hr/>
	£93/0/0

According to Langley, by this time Colman and his family was living on ACP Portion 251.<sup>13</sup> Colman thus met most of his residence and improvement conditions, enabling him to begin using the land as collateral for loans.

Hence on 5 July 1886, William Colman, farmer, Cadia, transferred both CPs to William Smyth Blood, storekeeper, Cadia, for £80.<sup>14</sup> Once the loan was paid off, it was then transferred by Blood back to Colman, Cadia, farmer, for £80, namely the loan amount, on 20 December 1886.<sup>15</sup> Colman held the CPs for a short time longer, until 14 February 1887 when William Colman, farmer, Cadia, mortgaged both CPs to Patrick Kenna, hotel keeper, Orange, for £150.<sup>16</sup> Colman did not repay the loan and eventually lost possession of the land, but he appears to have remained in occupation for many years to come.

Patrick Kenna, by then described as a gentleman of Orange, died on 15 June 1894. Kenna was a substantial landholder, who owned many properties in the district and the town of Orange. He also lent a good deal of money on mortgage. On 24 July

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<sup>13</sup> At 86/17601, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17364

<sup>14</sup> At 86/21469, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17369

<sup>15</sup> At 87/11845, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17419

<sup>16</sup> At 87/11844, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17419

1894, Kenna had a total of £21,874 loaned on mortgage.<sup>17</sup> These mortgage debts due to the estate of Patrick Kenna included one from William Colman, for £150 plus interest of £57.<sup>18</sup>

Colman was still on the property. In September 1897 a petition was signed by William Colman, as the father with three children in Cadia Public School.<sup>19</sup> The 1901 Census, which was taken on 31 March 1901, recorded William Colman as living in the Cadia Census District at "Reedy Flat", in a household with three males and four females.<sup>20</sup> Colman appears to have left the property soon afterwards. The 1903 Sands Pastoral Directory, which was compiled from data collected late in 1902 did not list William Colman as a land holder in this district. The same situation was apparent for the next few years.<sup>21</sup> Colman may not have left the district, however. Two of his children were married at Carcoar and Blayney in the 1910s. The death of his wife was registered at Carcoar in 1918. William Colman appears to have been the man aged approximately 86 years old whose death was registered in Orange in 1941.<sup>22</sup>

The trustees of Kenna's estate meanwhile paid off the balance owing on the purchase price of the two portions. On 5 May 1908, the balance of the purchase for Portion 248 was paid.<sup>23</sup> On 31 August 1908, Portion 248 was granted to Patrick Kenna, Orange, for £100.<sup>24</sup> The balance of the purchase price was paid for Portion 251 on 20 November 1908.<sup>25</sup> It too was granted to Patrick Kenna, of Orange, for £100 on 5 February 1909.<sup>26</sup> Thereafter the land would continue to have the same owners.

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<sup>17</sup> Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files, Patrick Kenna, Orange, duty paid 4/10/94, SRNSW 20/63

<sup>18</sup> Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files, Patrick Kenna, Orange, duty paid 4/10/94, SRNSW 20/63

<sup>19</sup> At 97/57699, Education, School Files, Cadia 1877-1939, SRNSW 5/15228.3

<sup>20</sup> No 88, 1901 Census Collector's Book, District No 16 Carcoar, A. Sub-district Cadia SRNSW 2/8439

<sup>21</sup> Sands, *Directory*, 1903, p 15c; 1904, p. 16c; 1905, p. 23c

<sup>22</sup> BDM indexes

<sup>23</sup> At CS 08/15644, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/20142

<sup>24</sup> C T 1912 f 188

<sup>25</sup> At CS 08/15644, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/20142

<sup>26</sup> C T 1950 f 168

When the Stamp Duties Office inquired about why Colman's land had not been listed on Kenna's 1894 death duties schedule, Patrick Kenna's solicitor replied on 4 February 1909 that the executors were applying for ownership of this land, and that it had been shown as a mortgage on Kenna's death duties schedule of 1894.<sup>27</sup> To further tidy up the title, which was then in the name of a man who had been dead for 14 years, the ownership was changed by transmission to John Kenna of Orange, auctioneer, John Joseph Sullivan of near Bathurst, grazier, and James Stuart Leeds of Orange, auctioneer, on 21 April 1909.<sup>28</sup> Previously, on 12 February 1909, they had transferred the title to Frederick Parish, Cadia, grazier.<sup>29</sup>

The Parishes do not appear to have farmed this land themselves. The 1910 Sands Pastoral Directory showed only Mrs Annie Parish, Bexley, Cadia, as the only family member listed as a property owner in that locality.<sup>30</sup> Thereafter, the name Parish did not appear in this district in the Directory.<sup>31</sup> The land stayed in the hands of the Parish family for some years, and was regularly mortgaged.<sup>32</sup> On 19 October 1936, the two Portions, both 248 and 251, were transferred to Eric Charles Parish of Cadia, grazier.<sup>33</sup> The NSW Department of Public Works acquired an easement for a road across Portion 248 on 23 December 1947.<sup>34</sup> This appears to be the road shown on the CMA map (Figure 1.1).

The two Portions were transferred to Robert Clifford Watterson and Wilfred Reginald Watterson, as tenants in common, on 22 June 1948.<sup>35</sup> Wilfred Reginald Watterson of Forest Reefs was described as a farmer as was Robert Clifford Watterson of Forest Reefs.<sup>36</sup> An easement for an electricity line across Portion 248 was also registered.<sup>37</sup> Robert Watterson transferred his share in the tenancy in common to Wilfred on 14 March 1957.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files, Patrick Kenna, Orange, duty paid 4/10/94, SRNSW 20/63

<sup>28</sup> C T 1912 f 188

<sup>29</sup> C T 1912 f 188

<sup>30</sup> Sands, *Directory*, 1910, p. 33c

<sup>31</sup> Based on five yearly sample.

<sup>32</sup> C T 1912 f 188

<sup>33</sup> C T 1912 f 188

<sup>34</sup> C T 1912 f 188

<sup>35</sup> C T 1912 f 188

<sup>36</sup> C T 5984 f 98-99

<sup>37</sup> C T 5984 f 98-99

<sup>38</sup> C T 5984 f 99

He transferred it to Charles Henry Williams on 29 August 1957.<sup>39</sup> There were a number of owners in quick succession. On 23 December 1963, it was transferred to Jack Eric Mills of Molong, farmer, and his wife, Thelma Mary.<sup>40</sup> On 17 August 1967, it was transferred to William John Gunther of Four Mile Creek via Orange, grazier, and William Peter Gaha of Clontarf, dentist.<sup>41</sup> On 11 October 1976, it was transferred to Lloyd Eric Baker of Orange, farmer, and his wife, Lesley Sue.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> C T 5984 f 98-99

<sup>40</sup> C T 7433 f 117

<sup>41</sup> C T 7433 f 117

<sup>42</sup> C T 7433 f 117



GATE No. B/1813 2009 LAND DIST. 3008

TRACING

COX. SALES No. 82.304/01 D Showing portion 248 in the  
 Parish of Wadegrave  
 County of Ballarat

Scale 20 Fathoms to an Inch.

Applied for by William Coltrane under the  
 13th clause of the C. L. A. Act of 1861.  
 C. P. No. 73. 111 July 31st

LAND B. 83  
 3008  
 HEAD OFFICE, ORANGE

SECTION 248

Section	Area	Owner
248	100.00 x 100.00	William Coltrane
31	1600 ac	Truster of the Cacabolas Copper Mining Comp.
216	50 ac	J. Donovan
165	100 ac	J. Donovan
287	100 ac	J. Donovan

C. P.  
 TRACING BRANCH,  
14 Dec 1879  
 S. G. O.

Date of Survey 27th Sept 1879  
 Value of Improvements Nil  
 (Signed) Alfred J. Pechey  
 Licensed Surveyor.  
 Traced by Alfred J. Pechey  
 Examined by W. B. H.

Section	Area	Owner
1	8000	Box
2	8000	Box
3	8000	Box
4	8000	Box
5	8000	Box
6	8000	Box
7	8000	Box
8	8000	Box
9	8000	Box
10	8000	Box
11	8000	Box
12	8000	Box
13	8000	Box
14	8000	Box
15	8000	Box
16	8000	Box
17	8000	Box
18	8000	Box
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98	8000	Box
99	8000	Box
100	8000	Box

Figure 2.2. Portion 248, 27 Sept 1879

A more legible copy of Pechey's survey of Portion 248 was attached to the departmental correspondence.

Source: With CS 86/17601, Lands, Conditional Sales, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17364

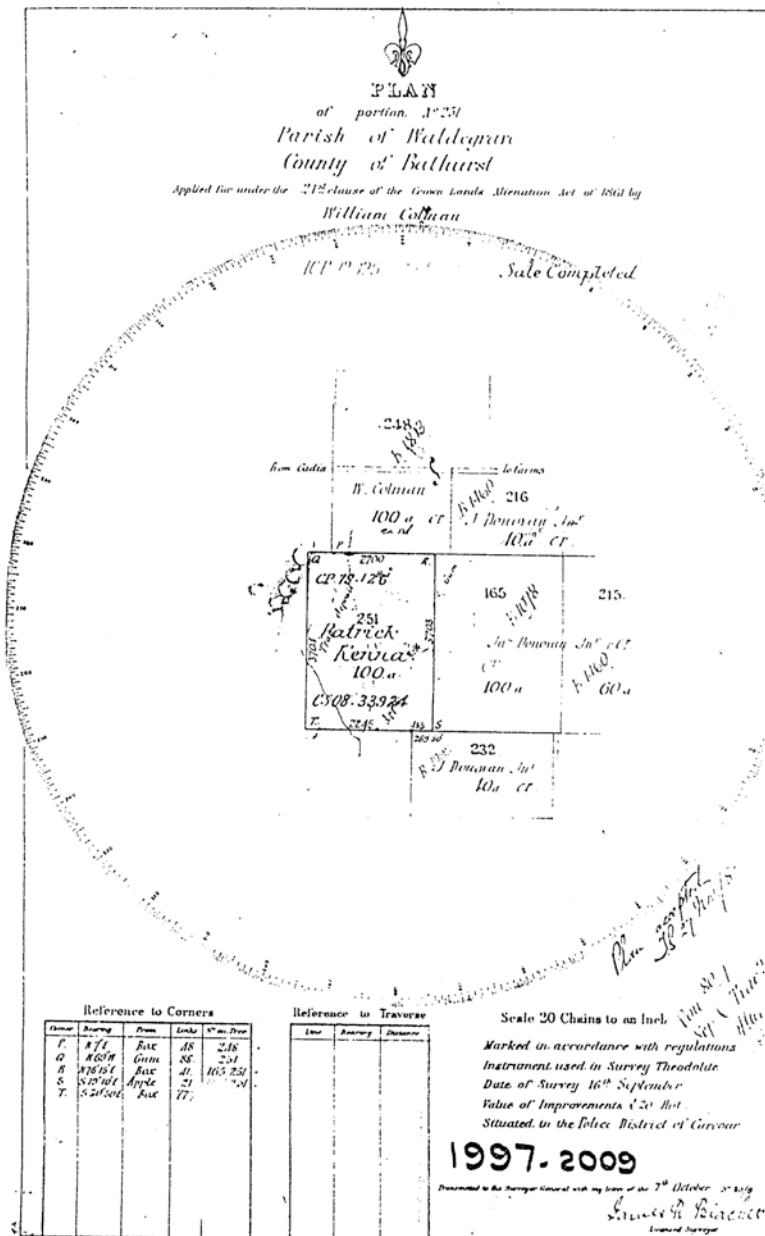


Figure 2.3. Portion 251, 16 Sept 1879

Surveyor Blacket was ordered to survey Portion 251. His survey showed a hut worth £20 on this portion.

Source: B.1997.2009, DLWC Plan.



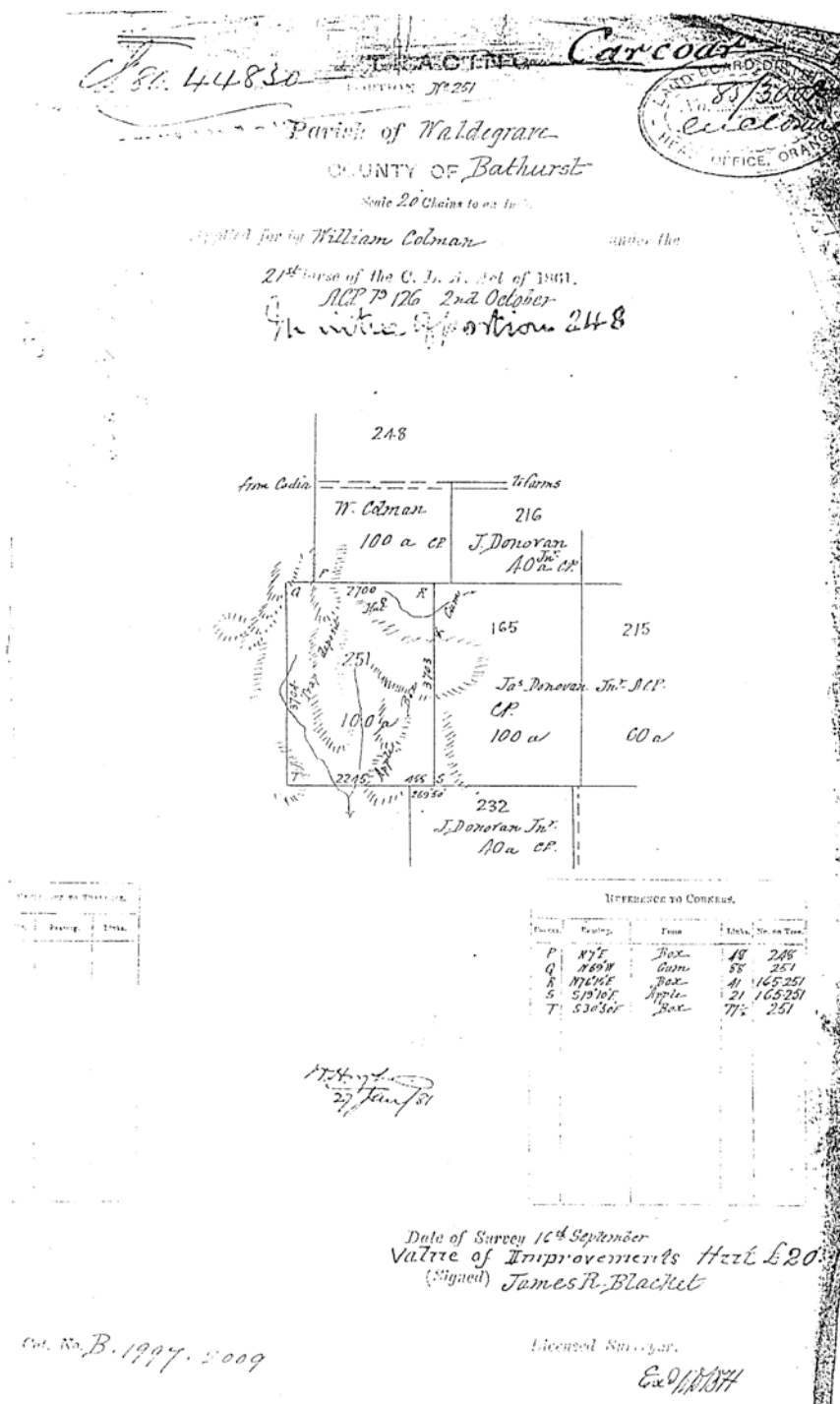


Figure 2.4. Portion 251, 16 Sept 1879

Surveyor Blacket's survey of Portion 251 is also available as a more legible copy attached to departmental files.

Source: With CS 86/17601, Lands, Conditional Sales, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17364

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION.**

#### **3.1 Introduction and research design.**

The archival recording in 2001 suggested that Waringa Homestead was constructed in 1886 to 1887, with extensions in the 1920s to 1940s. Prior to 1886 or 1887, the report indicated that the Colman family had resided in the wattle and daub hut, described in the 1885 Conditional Purchase Inspector's report.<sup>43</sup>

The archaeological investigation of Waringa Hut, the earlier hut site, therefore set out to confirm the dating of the site to the date bracket, 1879 to 1886 or 1887. The investigation of the site would also be important as evidence for the living and working conditions of a growing family on a Conditional Purchase Selection. It is extremely unusual to find a site that is occupied for such a short period, then abandoned in favour of another site. The bracket of 1879 to 1887 is only a period of 7-8 years, which means that the artifact assemblage associated with the pioneer occupation of the site will hopefully not have been contaminated by other later deposits. The other important aspect of this site is that it will provide an assemblage of artifacts associated with a known group of people, a family of husband and wife, with 5 children (2 sons, 3 daughters) by 1889, all of whom survived childhood to be registered in the 1901 Census. This assemblage can be used as comparative evidence for the study of the artifact assemblages recovered from the Cadia Village excavations undertaken in 2002, for which sites there are no one to one identification of individuals or groups with particular structures.

The above description of the main research themes can be summarised below:

1. Confirm date range for occupation of hut site to 1879 to 1886 or 1887.
2. Describe living and working conditions of a pioneer family on a Conditional Purchase Selection.
3. Describe artifact assemblage and define characteristics for comparative analysis.

The archaeological excavation was completed over a period of 10 days, from 30 January to 12 February 2003. The area around the site had already been stripped of

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<sup>43</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Archival recording of Waringa Homestead, Cadia Hill Gold Mine, near Orange, N.S.W. Cadia Holdings Pty Limited. 2001.

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topsoil by the mine, in preparation for extension of the waste rock dump. An area, comprising a square, 50 by 50 metres, with sides 25 metres away from the hut site had been requested for archaeological investigation, but unfortunately this area was curtailed on its west side by stripping of topsoil right up to the pre-existing fenceline.

At the commencement of the excavation, the archaeological site was opened up by mechanical excavator, under archaeological supervision. The machine was equipped with a mud bucket, leaving a smooth surface after stripping of topsoil. The features of the site needed little additional cleaning before planning could be completed (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). The excavated area measured approximately 35 by 50 to 55 metres, or 1,750 square metres.

After planning, manual excavation of a selection of archaeological features was completed, sufficient to recover the significance of the site and to provide answers to research questions. The manual excavation was undertaken by a small team of trained archaeologists.

### **3.2 Land use and improvements – historical periods.**

The historical research included in Chapter 2 indicates that the sequence of development on the site can be divided into a number of periods:

<b>Period</b>	<b>Owners / occupiers</b>	<b>Land use / improvements</b>	<b>Historical date range</b>
1	William Colman, Cadia	Hut, £20.	September 1879
	Married to Sara A Baker		1881
	Son, Alfred W Colman and four other children		1882-1889
		Fencing, clearing, and improvements to the value of £100	January 1883
	William Colman, landholder at Reedy Flat. 200 acres, 3 horses, 10 cattle, no sheep and 8 pigs	200 acres, 3 horses, 10 cattle, no sheep and 8 pigs	31 December 1884

Period	Owners / occupiers	Land use / improvements	Historical date range
		<b>Portion 248</b> 10 acres grubbed worth 80/- per acre, £40/0/0 1/2 mile of log fencing worth, £12/0/0 £52/0/0  <b>Portion 251.</b> Dab and Wattle hut 25 x 12, thatch roof 2 rooms, £30/0/0 Dab and wattle dairy 15 x 8 bark roof, £12/0/0 6 acres grubbed, £24/0/0 20 chains of log fencing, £6/0/0 45 rods of two rail split fencing at 5/-, £1/5/0 15 chain of post & rail split fencing, £10/0/0, £93/0/0	23 November 1885
	Mortgage to William Smyth Blood, storekeeper, Cadia, £80	Portions 248 and 251	5 July 1886
	Reconveyance to William Colman, £80	Portions 248 and 251	20 December 1886
2	Mortgage to Patrick Kenna, hotel keeper, Orange, £150	Portions 248 and 251	14 February 1887
	Death of Patrick Kenna.		15 June 1894
	Owing to estate of Patrick Kenna, £150 plus interest of £57		24 July 1894
	William Colman, Reedy Flat, household, three males and four females, Cadia Census District.		31 March 1901
	Land being acquired by estate of Patrick Kenna	Portions 248 and 251	4 February 1909
3	Transfer to Frederick Parish, Cadia, grazier		12 February 1909
	Correction of previous title. John Kenna of Orange, auctioneer, John Joseph Sullivan of near Bathurst, grazier, and James Stuart Leeds of Orange, auctioneer.		21 April 1909
	Death of Sara Colman, wife, registered at Carcoar		1918
4	Transfer to Eric Charles Parish of Cadia, grazier.	Portions 248 and 251	19 October 1936
	Death of William Colman, registered at Orange		1941
5	Transfer to Robert Clifford Watterson and Wilfred Reginald Watterson, as tenants in common, both of Forest Reefs, farmers.	Portions 248 and 251	22 June 1948

The archaeological evidence from Waringa Homestead indicates that the excavation of the hut site only belongs to Period 1 of the above table, namely the date bracket from 1879 to 1886-1887 (see Chapter 4).

### 3.3 Archaeological phases.

The archaeological investigation enabled the recognition of a number of phases from the archaeological evidence, which tie in with the historical outline.

Note that the date range in this table is derived from the archaeological evidence itself. See section entitled “Dating of the site” for the dating of each phase. The table provides the following dates:

<b>Date from</b>	The production commencement date for the latest artifacts. (Where there is evidence of contamination, the latest date provided by introduced artifacts is given in brackets).
<b>Date to</b>	The production cut off date for the earliest artifacts. (Where there is evidence of contamination, the earliest date provided by residual artifacts is given in brackets).

Period	Phase	Phase name	Date from	Date to
	000	Natural		
1	001	Total Assemblage	1886	1860s
1	002	Hut (074)		
1	003	Dairy (070)		
1	004	Structure (068)		
1	005	Fencelines and other improvements		
1	006	Pits, rubbish pits and ash dumps.		

The historical periods relate to the stages in the historical sequence of development on the site.

### 3.4 Location of Hut.

Waringa Hut is located near the northern boundary of Portion 251 on a minor watercourse, across which a dam was placed, adjacent to the hut site. Although there is no dating evidence, it is highly likely that the dam was built for the use of the residents of the hut, not only for drinking water, but for stock as well.

The main determining factors for the location of historical settlement on rural land in the nineteenth century included:

1. Water supply, river or watercourse.
2. Land suitable for cultivation.
3. Landmark, for example, the top of a hill.

#### 4. Main road frontage.

The close correlation of water and settlement usually results in the location of most buildings on the first available level ground above the flood plain, but otherwise as close as possible to the banks of a creek or river. Only a small range of features were actually placed within the flood prone area beside watercourses, including ridge and furrow or other evidence of cultivation. On occasion, house sites were placed to take advantage of landmark locations, other landscape features or views, or alternatively were placed along a main road frontage.<sup>44</sup>

At Waringa, the hut was located beside a watercourse, on a slight terrace or levelled area. It certainly has a wide outlook, but whether this was apparent when the land was heavily timbered is unclear. It is unlikely that the outlook was a major factor in the choice of the site. There was ample adjacent land, suitable for cultivation. There is no main road nearby, but communication with other settlement may have been a factor of minor importance in site selection.

The question arises why should the site have been occupied for only a short period from 1879 to 1886 or 1887. The answer may probably be found in three factors, namely water supply, growing family and house construction. William Colman and his wife, Sara, had five children by 1889. There is little or no evidence for extension to the hut at Waringa, indicating that the hut would have become extremely cramped by the mid 1880s. It is suggested that this factor, together with a desire to obtain a better water supply, once the full character of the land was known, were the most important reasons for building Waringa Homestead at a site further to the south in 1886 to 1887.<sup>45</sup>

The other important consideration is house construction. A post built structure will only last about ten years, unless it is timber framed. A timber framed structure can support itself, even if the posts in the ground rot out. So by 1886 to 1887, the hut would have needed major repairs. The second house, Waringa Homestead, was a timber framed structure, built on timber piers, which could be replaced if and when

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<sup>44</sup> Edward Higginbotham. 1994. The historical archaeology of rural settlement in the South Western Districts of New South Wales, PhD Thesis, University of Sydney:186-7.

<sup>45</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Archival recording of Waringa Homestead, Cadia Hill Gold Mine, near Orange, N.S.W. Cadia Holdings Pty Limited. 2001.

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necessary. Provided such a house was maintained and weatherproof, it could last for ever, not so with the original hut.

### 3.5 Soil descriptions.

Four main soil types were present at the site of Waringa Hut. They are described as follows.

Soil Type no.	Soil Type	Description.
1	Topsoil (A1)	Munsell colour 10YR 4/3. Brown to dark brown. Silty loam. Crumb structure. Friable consistency.
2.	Creamy subsoil (A2)	Munsell colour 10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown Silty loam. Crumb structure. Friable consistency.
3	Red clay (B horizon)	Munsell colour 2.5YR 3/4 Dark reddish brown. Clay. Cloddy structure. Compact consistency.
4	Yellow clay (B horizon)	Munsell colour 10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow Clay. Cloddy structure. Compact consistency.

Apart from the above soil types, charcoal flecks and the scorching of the subsoil and clays was a frequent occurrence, especially around tree root disturbance.

### **3.6 Description of the archaeological site.**

The principal findings of the archaeological excavation are described according to the phases allotted to rooms, buildings, spaces and features (see Figures 3.1 and 3.2).

The archaeological features can be divided into a number of categories, including:

1. Tree throws or tree root disturbance.
2. House or hut site.
3. Outbuildings.
4. Fencelines and other farm improvements.
5. Rubbish pits.
6. Ash dumps.

This range of archaeological features is typical of rural archaeological sites in this area.

#### **3.6.1 Phase 000. Natural.**

The most ubiquitous features on this archaeological site are remains of tree throws and tree root disturbance. The features are irregular in shape, filled predominantly with topsoil, but including varying quantities of charcoal and other evidence of burning. Often the soil is reddened as a result of heat.

These features represent both the natural processes of forest fires, but also the results of clearance.

Bailliere's New South Wales Gazetteer of 1866 provides the following description of the rural areas surrounding Cadia.

“A considerable portion of the land in the district is highly fit for cultivation, the only obstacle being the heavy timber growing upon it.”<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Bailliere's New South Wales Gazetteer of 1866.



Settlement in New South Wales up to the 1840s had largely concentrated on land, which was already open grassland or only lightly wooded. This is the reason why conflict with the Aborigines was unavoidable. They had created the open grasslands, highly sought after by the Europeans, through fire husbandry to improve grasses for the species they hunted. Where woodland had to be cleared the government had supplied convict clearing gangs in the 1830s, but the landholders could also have used clearing leases, so that others would clear the land they needed or used their only labour.

However, it was not until the 1850s that population pressure pushed the settler into more heavily timbered areas. The 1861 Crown Land Alienation Acts simply provided a further stimulus to this process. So Waringa is a site that typifies the situation of a farmer opening up heavily timbered land on a Conditional Purchase of the late 1870s. We may find it difficult to comprehend the extent of woodland prior to the clearance of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, but we should remember that most of the grass paddocks we see in this area today were once heavily timbered. This archaeological site gives us an impression of the density of this timber, with a mature eucalypt growing between 3.5 and 6.5 metres from its nearest neighbour. Yet, as we shall see below, a portion of this land was cleared and ploughed within only a few years.

### **3.6.2 Phase 001. Total assemblage.**

This phase includes all the archaeological evidence associated with Waringa Hut. It is dated by artifact analysis from the 1860s to 1886.

Historical evidence indicates that the hut was built c.1879 and was occupied until 1886 or 1887. The artifact assemblage shows occupation by the 1860s and abandonment by 1886. While the archaeological evidence is less precise than the historical data about the commencement of occupation, the cut off date for the end of occupation is extraordinarily accurate and demonstrates the efficacy of artifact cataloguing for dating a site.

The archaeological features included in Phase 001 can be divided into a number of categories, including:

1. House or hut site.
2. Outbuildings.
3. Fencelines and other farm improvements.

4. Rubbish pits.
5. Ash dumps.

These categories are allotted phases, as required, and are described below. These phases all have the one date range of 1860s to 1886.

### **3.6.3 Phase 002. Hut (074)**

Prior to excavation, the site of the hut was clearly visible as a series of mounds of earth, with the remnants of a trench around the upslope sides. Upon excavation, these mounds were shown to be composed mostly of topsoil, but had concentrations or areas where grey clay mottles were well mixed into the topsoil matrix. This was interpreted as the remains of the daub that had been spread over the timber frame to form the walls.

Grey clays (reduced) were generally preferred over red clays (oxidised) for daub. This can be seen even in the earliest convict huts at Parramatta, dating from the 1790s onwards. The grey clay had more plasticity and was more durable. Thus on a site with red clay subsoil, the grey clays used in the daub are clearly visible.

With the removal of topsoil by machine, the layout of the hut became clearly visible. The SW side wall comprised a row of 8 posts, up to 45 by 45 centimetres square, including corner posts (038, 041, 044, 050 and other unnumbered posts). The NW end wall comprised 5 posts, including corner posts (055 and other unnumbered posts) (The corner posts are numbered twice). The NE side wall, being on the lower side of the house, had a greater depth of soil and showed up as a trench, in which a number of post holes were visible (055, 056, 059, 062 and other unnumbered posts). It is assumed that it had the same number of posts as the opposite side. The SE side of the hut had no posts, except for the corner posts (038 and other unnumbered post) and was made up of remains of the fireplace (014), a scatter of rough stone rubble in topsoil.

The hut measured 7 by 4.05 metres (23 by 13 feet 3 inches) and comprised a total area of 28.35 square metres (306.59 square feet). This compares well with the historical documentation for a hut measuring 25 by 12 feet, recorded in 1885, but its length is

likely to have included the chimney.<sup>47</sup> Traditionally a hut of this type was composed of 8 posts along each side wall, including corner posts, and 4 posts on the end wall, including corner posts (accounted for twice). The construction of the hut was quite simple. The corner posts were put in place and a pair of posts flanked each opening in the wall. Thus 2 posts flanked the fireplace on one end wall – always the south facing wall at and around Cadia – making 4 posts with the corner posts. The side walls has a central doorway, 2 posts, and a pair of symmetrically placed windows, another 2 sets of 2 posts, making a total of 8 posts, with the corner posts included. The central doorway on each side wall made a passage across the hut, along one side of which was a partition wall, dividing the hut into two rooms of unequal size. This partition wall is clearly visible at Waringa, with two posts flanking the doorway from one room to the other (054 and other unnumbered posts). The larger room always included the fireplace, the smaller room was used principally for sleeping (man and wife), the children sleeping in the parlour or kitchen, under verandahs or in skillions attached to the hut. We know that the Colmans had five children by 1889, but no additions seem to have been built onto the structure, so sleeping arrangements may have been quite cramped prior to the move to the larger homestead in 1886 or 1887.

The timber frame of the hut was supported in the ground and the spaces between the posts infilled with wattles or more likely a simple frame of branches on which the daub could solidify. Wattle and daub is completely different from pise or cobb construction. With the former the walls only needed to be the thickness of the posts, while with pise or cobb, the walls had to be at least 30 cms (1 foot) thick, since the mud was self supporting without a timber post frame.

It is clear from the scatter of window glass around the hut that single sashes could have been obtained from the demolition of other structures and fitted into the window spaces of the hut at Waringa. When the site was abandoned, these items could have been recycled again, though it is unlikely that any windows from the later Waringa Homestead represent the originals taken from this hut, since the window spaces at the hut would have been too small. Indeed the photographs taken for the archival recording of Waringa Homestead reveal that the process of recycling continues, as most of the sash windows had already been removed.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> At 86/17601, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17364

<sup>48</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Archival recording of Waringa Homestead, Cadia Hill Gold Mine, near Orange, N.S.W. Cadia Holdings Pty Limited. 2001.

The fireplace in the SE wall may have been quite a massive structure, constructed of stone and daub. While the hearth may have been relatively small, measuring approximately 1.1 by 1.1 metres (3 feet 6 inches square), the structure may have been as much as 2.1 by 3.4 metres (6 feet 10 inches by 11 feet 2 inches) wide (Figure 3.2). Such a massive structure would have been required for the stability of the building materials employed.

Apart from window glass, the only other building material that has survived in the artifact assemblage is nails. The majority of joints in the frame of the hut may not have required nails and could easily have been pegged or had mortice and tenon or other simple joints for this purpose. In fact, spikes would have been of more use in securing the frame. The fact that they are not present in any quantity suggests that jointing or pegs were used.

The nails would have been suitable for securing the wattles or simple branch framework to the posts. Alternatively they could have been used to fix battens to the rafters. They survive in sufficient quantity to have been used for these purposes, given that a proportion may have completely corroded or been lost in machine excavation of topsoil. The historical evidence reveals a thatched roof, so the nails would certainly not have been required for fixing shingles to the roof battens.

One of the prerequisites of a building using mud construction is to keep the rain from the walls. This would have been achieved by wide eaves, but also by the drainage trenches (020, 021, 031) that survive on the SW and NW sides of the hut. The trenches, approximately 80 centimetres wide, cut the fill of the post-holes of the hut and were relatively close to the structure, but as long as the drains carried the majority of the water away from the structure, its longevity would be assisted. The drainage trench around the NW side of the house appears to have extended as a linear trench, running away from the hut in a NE direction, but this feature was not further excavated and could also have been a fence alignment. On the NE side of the hut, the drainage trench appeared to continue. In fact, there was a change of level along the NE wall, the lower area (066) being filled with topsoil, but the linear feature would not have served as a drain.

Another notable feature of the hut was evidence for a timber floor, at least in the main room. Remains of two timber joists were located (037, 065), running the length of the room. One joist (037) lay flush with the wall posts on the SW side of the hut, giving

some indication of the thickness of the walls, while the other (065) lay in front of the fireplace (014) and was found at the base of an occupation deposit (068).

How does the size of the hut compare with other structures of the 19<sup>th</sup> century? During the planning of the Village Site at Cadia in 2000, the measurements of each site were recorded.<sup>49</sup> This allowed them be divided up into single or multiple roomed structures (Figure 3.3). An average room size of 13.38 square metres appears to equate with the perceived dimensions of the sites. Some caution must be given concerning site size, due to the imprecise information relating to the size of each site. Archaeological investigation may reveal that the actual size of a structure is substantially different from its surface scatter, as planned during site survey.

The size of 13.38 square metres was not chosen arbitrarily, but represents a room size of 12 by 12 feet or 144 square feet, which is the average room size of two roomed structures. Such buildings are ubiquitous in historical settlement in Australia, and are similar to the miner's cottages, identified in S Australia by Peter Bell. While Peter Bell sees the origin of this type of 2 room structure in rural cottages of English farm labourers, nonetheless it is apparent that the building type was introduced with the earliest historical settlement of Australia in the 1780s, and probably repeatedly introduced for various housing purposes with immigration or transportation from Britain and Ireland.<sup>50</sup>

Based on table below, Figure 3.4 indicates that the most numerous structures at Cadia were 2 roomed structures. While there were also single roomed structures, it should be noted that some sites were only recognisable by their chimney remains. The measurement of the chimney would clearly give a result smaller than the building as a whole, so that some single roomed structures are on this basis likely to represent 2 or more roomed structures.

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<sup>49</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Historical and archaeological assessment of Cadia Village in advance of the proposed mining of Cadia Quarry, Cadia, NSW. Cadia Holdings Pty Limited. 2000: 60-61.

<sup>50</sup> Peter Bell, "The Fabric and structure of Australian mining settlements", in A Bernard Knapp et alia (ed). 1998. Social approaches to an industrial past. The archaeology and anthropology of mining. p.31.

Number of rooms	Frequency
1	11
2	18
3	16
4	11
5	13
6	10
7	4
8	9
9	6
10	1
11	3
12	1
13 or more	12

Table. Frequency of sites with one or more rooms, when room size is measured at 13.38 square metres (or 144 square feet, 12 by 12 feet).

The size of the hut at Waringa measured 7 by 4.05 metres (23 by 13 feet 3 inches) and comprised a total area of 28.35 square metres (306.59 square feet). This fits in well with the standard 2 room structure found at Cadia, but widely distributed throughout the Australian colonies.

#### **3.6.4 Phase 003. Dairy (070)**

At first, the structure to the south of the hut was considered to be the dairy (see Structure 068). However its dimensions did not equate with the historical documentation for a building measuring 15 by 8 feet (4.57 by 2.43 metres), as recorded in 1885.<sup>51</sup> Where was the dairy located? At first, the line of posts (070) was interpreted as a wall line for an addition to the hut (074). However by careful measuring of the length of the wall, signified by the surviving post-holes, it was clear that this was possibly the NE wall of the dairy, measuring 5 metres (16 feet 5 inches) in length. To further investigate this possibility, the site was extended by machine on the west side by the removal of the modern fence line to the very edge of the previously stripped topsoil. Three post-holes relating to the side walls of the structure were located in this process, one for the NW wall, 2 for the SE wall, leaving little doubt that the rectangular dairy structure extended beyond the site on the western edge of the excavation. The remainder of the structure had been destroyed by soil

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<sup>51</sup> At 86/17601, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17364

erosion after the stripping of topsoil. The dairy was located about 5 metres behind the hut.

In the 1885 historical documentation, the dairy is recorded as a wattle and daub building with a bark roof.<sup>52</sup> The post-hole remains are consistent with this evidence, though lack of time precluded any detailed excavation of this structure. No artifacts were recovered from this building.

By December 1884, William Colman had 10 cattle.<sup>53</sup> The presence of the dairy indicates that at least some of these must have been milch cows.

### **3.6.5 Phase 004. Structure (068, 069)**

At about 6.3 metres to the SE of the hut (074), the footings of a small structure were located (068, 069). The structure simply comprised a rectangular trench or slot, filled with topsoil, cut into subsoil. It measured 2.8 by 2.42 metres (9 feet 2 inches by 7 feet 11 inches). The most likely interpretation for such a small structure is as a pen for stock, possibly the pigs, recorded in the historical documentation dating to 1884. This structure lay beside the two ash dumps (024 and 029) and would have been a primary area for the recycling of rubbish or feeding the pigs with food waste.

### **3.6.6 Phase 005. Fencelines and other improvements**

Unlike other sites at or near Cadia, fencelines were difficult to discern at the Waringa Hut site. However plough marks were discernable after stripping of topsoil. They were located sporadically to the north and east of the hut, indicating the presence of ploughed paddocks by 1886-1887. These plough marks occasionally cut through tree root disturbance and also one of the ash pits (024). This useful stratigraphic relationship indicates that cultivation came after tree clearance or felling and also after a period of occupation of the hut (Figures 3.1 and 3.2).

The historical documentation indicates that 16 acres were grubbed and cleared by late 1885, ten of which were on Portion 248, the remaining 6 on Portion 251. The smaller

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<sup>52</sup> At 86/17601, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17364

<sup>53</sup> Dept of Mines (Stock and Brands Branch), Report 31 Dec 1884, p. 81

area of cultivation was clearly around the hut site, while the larger area may have been just to the north on the adjacent portion. Given the density of timber described above, the clearance of trees and the grubbing out of roots on 16 acres between 1879 and 1885 was clearly a hard task to achieve.

A number of fence lines may be present. One of the plough marks to the north of the hut is particularly distinct. It runs in a NW to SE direction and may have been a fence line constructed of logs or with a continuous base plate or split timber, leaving a slot in the subsoil, filled with topsoil. There is a row of four, possibly five post holes running NE-SW on the north side of the hut, which could be a post and rail fence, while the slot running NE from the N corner of the hut was also possibly identified as a fenceline.

Fence lines indicated by slots in the ground could easily be a remnant of the 20 chains (402.3 metres) of log fencing, or even the 45 rods (226.3 metres) of 2 rail split fencing, while the post-holes may represent part of the 15 chains (301.75 metres) of post and rail split fencing, all described in late 1885.<sup>54</sup>

The length of fencing and the number of rails does not give any indication that there were stockyards, even though William Colman had 10 cattle and 8 pigs by December 1884.<sup>55</sup> A fence of 3 or 4 rails is usually needed for a stockyard.

However, at the northern end of the site, to the west of the possible log fence line is a concentration of stake holes, each measuring approximately 10-15 centimetres in diameter.<sup>56</sup> This may represent some form of temporary enclosure, measuring approximately 10 by 4 metres, or 40 square metres in size and may possibly be a stockyard.

At the north-east corner of the archaeological excavation, a dam was placed across the line of a watercourse. The dam had been removed prior to excavation by topsoil stripping as part of the preparation of the waste dump area for the mine. A linear trench ran across the archaeological site from the rim of the dam, following the

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<sup>54</sup> At 86/17601, Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/17364

<sup>55</sup> Dept of Mines (Stock and Brands Branch), Report 31 Dec 1884, p. 81

<sup>56</sup> A stake-hole is defined as a post or stake driven into the ground, without having first dug a hole. When a hole is dug and a post inserted, the term stake-hole is not used.



contour in a SE direction (Figure 3.1). It was unclear whether this supplied water to the dam or fed water into the paddocks, when the dam overflowed. There was no dating evidence for this contour drain.

### **3.6.7 Phase 006. Pits, rubbish pits and ash dumps.**

Patterns of rubbish disposal are discussed in more detail in Chapter 4 below. A number of rubbish pits and other areas of rubbish disposal were located and excavated at the Waringa Hut site. These included 3 rubbish pits (012, 023 and 033), while pit (035) may have been a post-hole and 2 large ash dumps (024 and 029). Rubbish pits and ash dumps are typical of rural house sites near Cadia as well as in Cadia Village.

The location of these garbage disposal features indicates that rubbish was disposed in pits to the north and east of the hut, but that the two ash dumps were located to the south of the hut, near Structure (068). One rubbish pit (012) appears to have been at the foot of a tree or in a grubbed out tree stump hole. The ash dumps measured 5-6 metres in diameter and were 5-10 centimetres deep.

No cess pit was located during the excavations. Usually these features are identified as square pits, with four posts, forming a square. It is possible that one of the rubbish pits may have served this purpose.

### **3.7 Summary of main findings of archaeological excavation.**

The excavation of Waringa Hut has enabled the description of a farm on a Conditional Purchase in the 1870s and 1880s. The main findings are:

1. The site was located adjacent to a watercourse on land that was heavily wooded and needed clearance to make it productive for agriculture and stock raising.
2. Artifact analysis enables the site to be dated from the 1860s to 1886 or 1887, and provides a precise cut off date for occupation, confirming the date available from historical documentation.
3. The most likely reasons for the abandonment of the site after 7-8 years were a growing family, the need for a better water supply and the need for major renovations to a failing structure.

4. The house was a traditional 2 roomed hut, post built, with wattle and daub walls and a thatched roof. It measured 7 by 4.05 metres (23 by 13 feet 3 inches) and had a stone and mud chimney at its south end wall. It had some improvements on the basic plan, including a timber floor and glazed windows.
5. The dairy only survived in part and was of similar post construction to the house, 5 metres away. The presence of the dairy shows that some of the cattle recorded in 1884 must have been milch cows.
6. A small rectangular structure or pen was located 6 metres to the south of the hut. It was located in an area used for rubbish disposal and recycling of waste. If it was a pig-sty, then it was conveniently placed for feeding the stock.
7. Other improvements on the site included fencelines, plough marks, indicating ploughed fields and stake holes indicating a possible enclosure. A dam was located across the watercourse, just outside the excavated area.
8. A number of rubbish pits were located around the hut, while two large ash dumps were located to the south of the hut. No cess pit was located, although one of the rubbish pits may have served this purpose.

The excavations at Waringa Hut have revealed what appears to be a typical archaeological site for a farm on a Conditional Purchase holding. Many features can also be found on other sites near Cadia and in Cadia Village. While there is variation in the house type, other remains, including the rubbish pits, possible cess pit, ash dumps and other minor enclosures or outbuildings are typical of sites in Cadia Village and will assist in interpretation and comparison between sites.



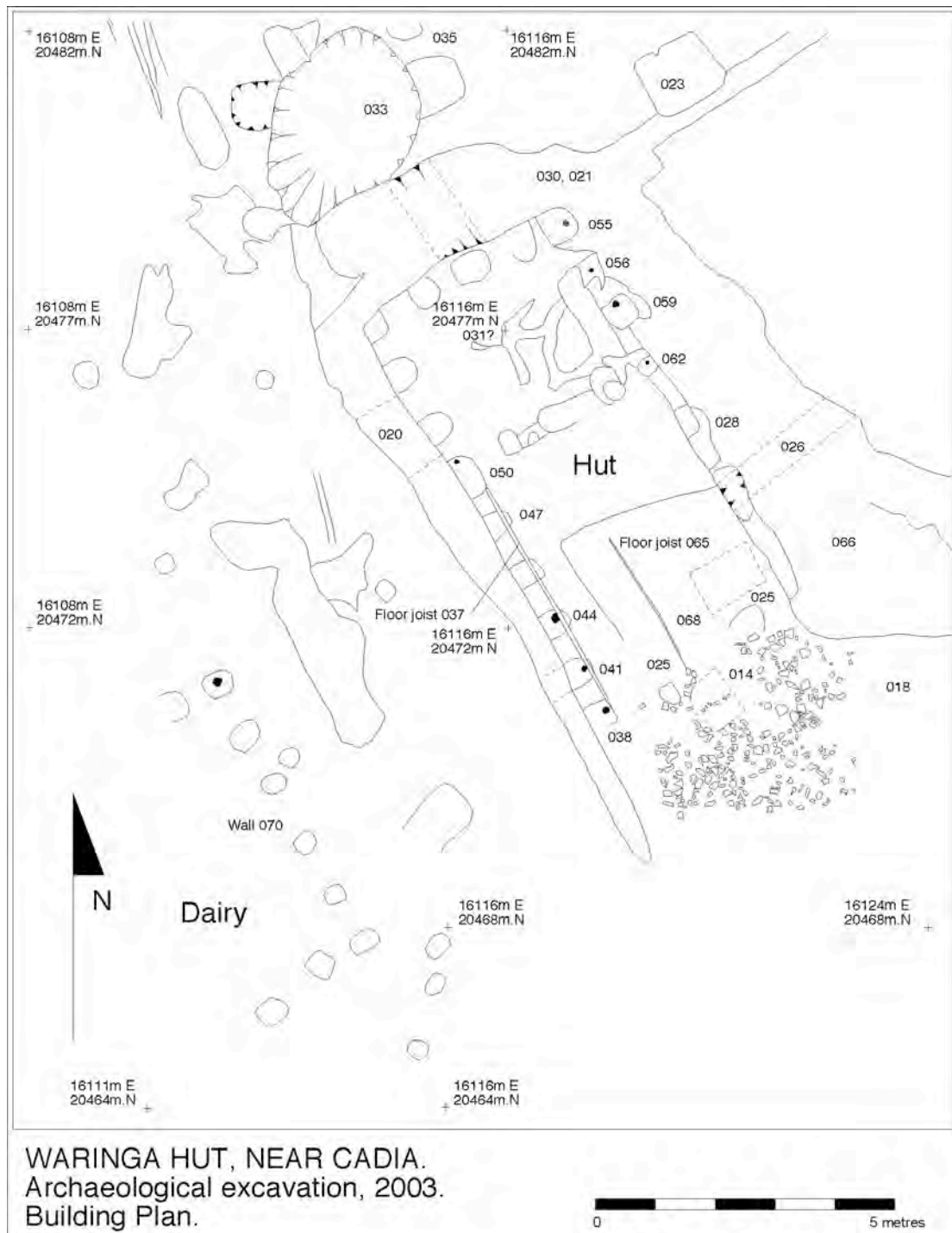


Figure 3.2. Waringa Hut, near Cadia, NSW. Building plan (Edward Higginbotham).

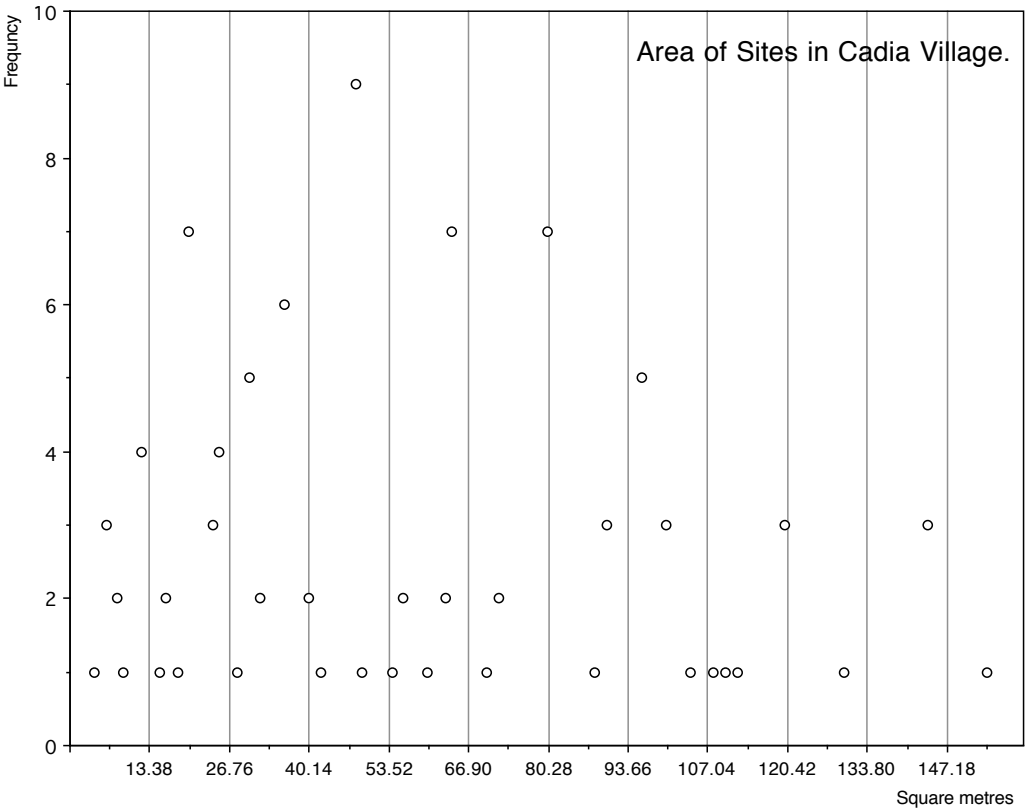


Figure 3.3. Graph showing the size of sites in Cadia Village (square metres) and their frequency. The vertical divisions represent a room size of 13.38 square metres (or a room 12 by 12 feet or 144 square feet).

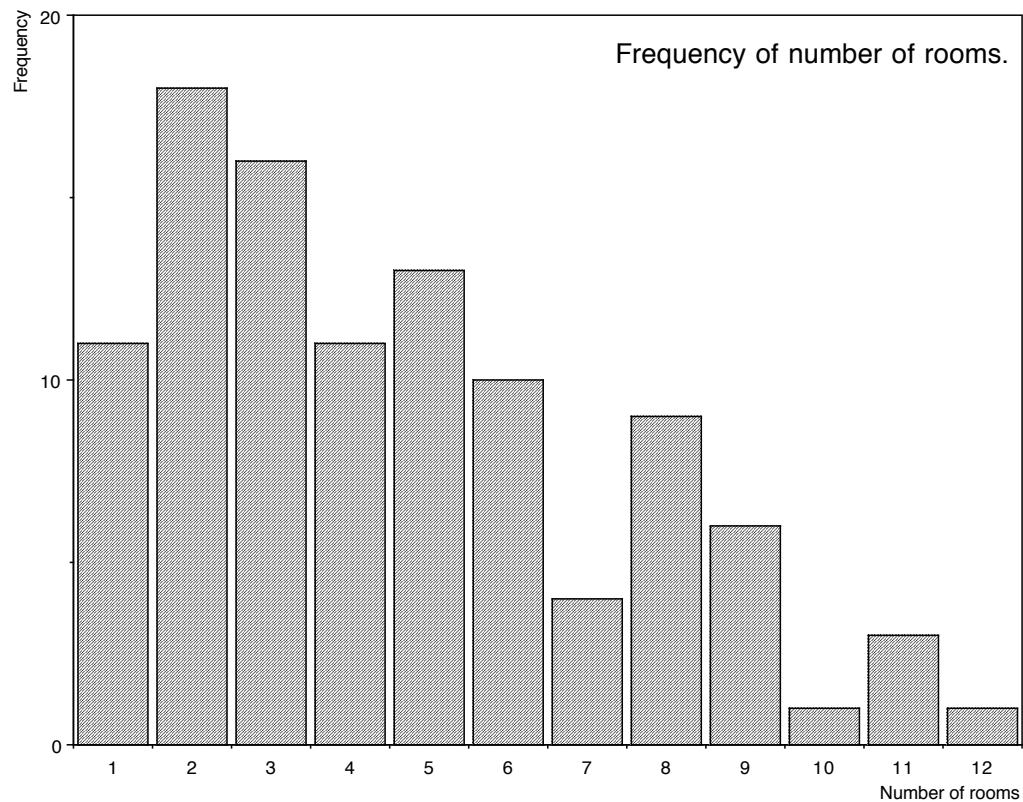


Figure 3.4. Graph showing the frequency of sites containing one or more rooms at Cadia Village, based on Table 3.2, assuming that each room is 13.38 square metres (or a room 12 by 12 feet or 144 square feet).

### 3.9 Photographs.



Plate 3.1. Waringa Hut, near Cadia. General view of archaeological excavation at the hut site, during the drought of 2002-2003.

Plate 3.2. Waringa Hut, near Cadia. General view of the site of the hut, showing rubbish pit (033) in the foreground, drainage slots around the hut (074) and the fireplace (014) at the south end of the hut. (Looking SE. Scale 1 metre, with 0.5 metre subdivisions. Photograph: Edward Higginbotham).





Plate 3.3. Waringa Hut, near Cadia. Detail view of the fireplace (014) at the south end of the Hut (074). (Looking SE. Scale 1 metre, with 0.5 metre subdivisions. Photograph: Edward Higginbotham).

Plate 3.4. Waringa Hut, near Cadia. View of the Hut (074) after sample excavation. The fireplace (014) is in the foreground. The lateral drainage trench, post-holes, underfloor deposit, joists and other deposits have been partially excavated. (Looking NW. Scale 1 metre, with 0.5 metre subdivisions. Photograph: Edward Higginbotham).





Plate 3.5. Waringa Hut, near Cadia. View of the Hut (074) after sample excavation. Rubbish pit (033) is in the foreground. The lateral drainage trench, post-holes, underfloor deposit, joists and other deposits have been partially excavated. (Looking SE. Scale 1 metre, with 0.5 metre subdivisions. Photograph: Edward Higginbotham).

Plate 3.6. Waringa Hut, near Cadia. Half section of rubbish pit (033). This pit was fully excavated by the end of the excavation. (Looking SE. Scale 1 metre, with 0.5 metre subdivisions. Photograph: Edward Higginbotham).



Plate 3.7. Waringa Hut, near Cadia. Post-hole alignment on NE wall of Dairy (070). (Looking SE. Scale 1 metre, with 0.5 metre subdivisions. Photograph: Edward Higginbotham).



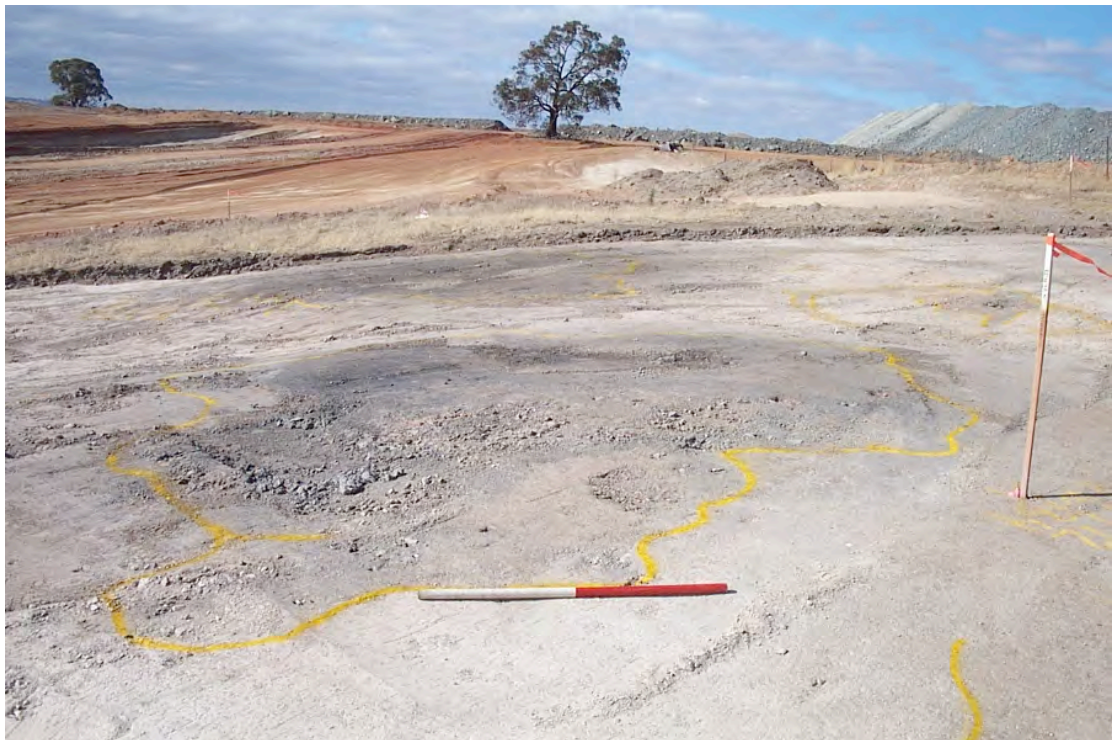


Plate 3.8. Waringa Hut, near Cadia. Structure (068), possibly a pig-sty, with ash dumps in the background. (Looking SE. Scale 1 metre, with 0.5 metre subdivisions. Photograph: Edward Higginbotham).

Plate 3.9. Waringa Hut, near Cadia. Ash dumps (024 and 029), with Structure (068) in the right background. (Looking SE. Scale 1 metre, with 0.5 metre subdivisions. Photograph: Edward Higginbotham).





Plate 3.10. Waringa Hut, near Cadia. A typical tree throw, used as a rubbish dump (012). (Looking SE. Scale 1 metre, with 0.5 metre subdivisions. Photograph: Edward Higginbotham).

Plate 3.11. Waringa Hut, near Cadia. General view of the topography around the archaeological excavation. The topsoil has been stripped in preparation for the waste dump (Looking E. Scale 1 metre, with 0.5 metre subdivisions. Photograph: Edward Higginbotham).

## **4 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS.**

### **4.1 Introduction.**

In this report, the computer catalogue of artifacts has been used for two principal purposes, first the dating of the site, and second to elucidate the usage or function of the site. The dating of the artifacts is essential, so that the chronological sequence of the site may be determined in relation to the stratigraphic evidence. Nonconformity may occur in two distinct ways, first between the stratigraphic and artifact dating evidence, but secondly between the historical and archaeological evidence for the dating of the site. This may indicate:

1. The contamination of the archaeological evidence, either by residual or introduced artifacts,
2. The need to reassess the historical documentation, or
3. The need to reassess the dating of artifact categories.

These processes are standard practice in the advance of archaeological knowledge for sites or artifact types. Once the dating analysis has been successfully completed, the functional analysis of a site can proceed.

There are various procedures common to the dating and functional analysis of a site. The archaeological contexts are grouped into a number of phases in accordance with stratigraphic, chronological and other comparative evidence. The identification of phases is in fact a significant simplification of the function of the 'Harris Matrix', but achieves the same result.

### **4.2 Land use and improvements – historical periods.**

The historical research included in Chapter 2 indicates that the sequence of development on the site can be divided into a number of periods:

<b>Period</b>	<b>Sequence of historical development.</b>	<b>Land use</b>	<b>Historical date range</b>
1	William Colman and family.	Hut, Dairy	1879 to 1886 or 1887

Although several periods were identified in the historical documentation, only the first period of occupation relates to this site.

### **4.3 Archaeological phases.**

The archaeological investigation enabled the recognition of a number of phases from the archaeological evidence, which tie in with the historical outline.

Note that the date range in this table is derived from the archaeological evidence itself. See section entitled “Dating of the site” for the dating of each phase. The table provides the following dates:

<b>Date from</b>	The production commencement date for the latest artifacts. (Where there is evidence of contamination, the latest date provided by introduced artifacts is given in brackets).
<b>Date to</b>	The production cut off date for the earliest artifacts. (Where there is evidence of contamination, the earliest date provided by residual artifacts is given in brackets).

Period	Phase	Phase name	Date from	Date to
	000	Natural		
1	001	Total Assemblage	1886	1860s
	002	Hut (074)		
	003	Dairy (070)		
	004	Structure (068)		
	005	Fencelines and other improvements		
	006	Pits, rubbish pits and ash dumps.		

The historical periods relate to the stages in the historical sequence of development on the site.

The dating of the artifacts can differ significantly from the historical periods because of the numerous factors, which have influenced the deposition of objects on the site. The most important factors are identified in the following analysis.

#### 4.4 Artifact dating and methodology.

All datable artifacts have been used for the purpose of dating each site. For every artifact category, it was possible to list the frequency of artifacts, together with the date range of production. These dates were listed as follows:

'From' records the date production commenced.

'To' records the date production ceased.

Artifact frequency was calculated on total number of pieces found, not on any calculation of the actual number of complete artifacts that might be represented by the total number of pieces.

A phase may be dated by the following methods and considerations:

**1. Production from dates.** It is assumed that there is a steady flow of newly produced artifacts, which are deposited on site. A consistent flow of new artifacts will therefore indicate the occupation date range for a phase, except in the following circumstances:

1. where residual artifacts are introduced from earlier deposits.
2. where artifacts from later deposits have been introduced.
3. where deposition of artifacts ceased by whatever mechanism, but occupation can be demonstrated to have continued on the basis of other evidence. The cessation of deposition may be caused by such

mechanisms as municipal garbage collection, or by surfaces, which seal the soil from further deposition.

Where an archaeological context or unit is sealed by another, then the artifacts with the latest production commencement date will provide the date at which the layer was sealed, except in 2 or 3 above.

**2. Production to dates.** The earliest date of artifacts going out of production is usually taken to indicate the latest date for the commencement of occupation.

**3. Consumables.** Because most of the datable artifacts are consumable, it is expected that they will not appear in the archaeological record more than a decade after going out of production, except in exceptional circumstances.

Ceramics and glass, except where they become items of value, such as collectibles or antiques, will fall into this category.

Building materials, especially bricks, cannot be considered in the same manner as other consumables, since they can be reused so easily. Thus a sandstock brick, which goes out of production in the 1830s, may be found in much later contexts. Therefore they are not reliable indicators of the commencement of occupation in a phase, especially when considered in isolation.

Coins can usually be dated by their inscriptions. If not, then their date of first production is usually known. Dates when coins and tokens go out of circulation are also known, and can be useful in determining the date of a phase. However the uncertainties of their usage as gaming pieces, collectibles or antiques, often renders currency a very difficult medium to use in the dating of archaeological contexts, when in isolation from other datable artifacts.

**4. Accuracy and reliability.** The graphs showing the date range of production are in many cases shown to be accurate, since they can be tested against historical documentation. In this report, the closest dating is usually by decade, but in certain instances the exact year of production is known. The reliability of the dating is evaluated on the basis of sample size, the concentration of frequencies in consecutive decades, and the conformity of the graph towards a consistent or smooth curve.

#### **4.5 Dating of the site.**

The following pages are devoted to the analysis and interpretation of graphs indicating the frequency of artifacts against their production date range, as defined above. In some cases the sample of datable artifacts was too small to give a reliable

date range. The result is that historical documentation and the structural fabric of a site has to be relied upon for dating purposes.

The tables provide the following dates:

<b>Date from</b>	The production commencement date for the latest artifacts. (Where there is evidence of contamination, the latest date provided by introduced artifacts is given in brackets).
<b>Date to</b>	The production cut off date for the earliest artifacts. (Where there is evidence of contamination, the earliest date provided by residual artifacts is given in brackets).

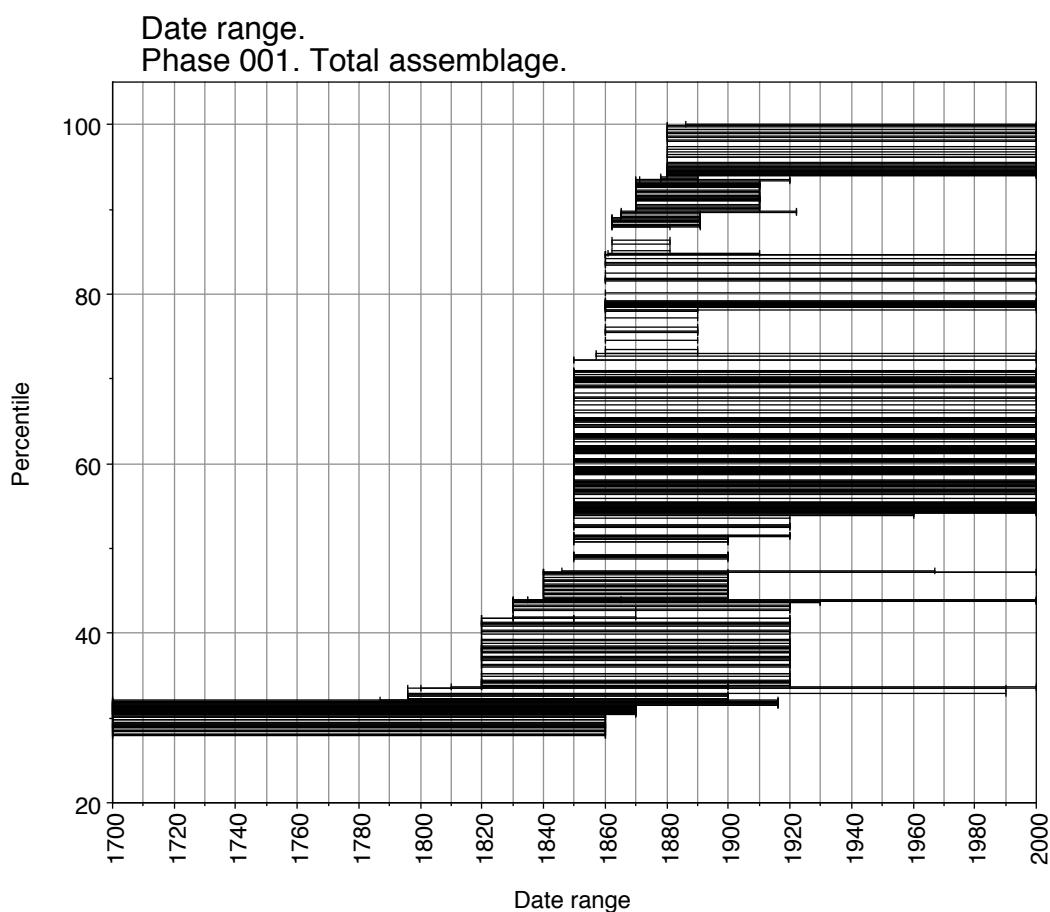
The following date range is provided as an example:

<b>Date from:</b>	1880s
<b>Date to:</b>	1830s

The date range indicates occupation by at least the 1830s until the 1880s or soon thereafter.



#### 4.5.1 Phase 001. Total assemblage



<b>Phase number:</b>	001
<b>Phase description:</b>	Total assemblage
<b>Total number of artifacts:</b>	2555
<b>Percentage undated</b>	28%
<b>Reliability of sample:</b>	Large sample consistent with other phases and historical documentation
<b>Date from:</b>	1886
<b>Date to:</b>	1860s

**Interpretation of sample:** Historical evidence indicates that the hut was built c.1879 and was occupied until 1886 or 1887. The artifact assemblage shows occupation by the 1860s and the end of occupation by 1886. The early date of 1860s is the result of the dating of certain button types and also types of window glass. In this case, the historical date of 1879 for the commencement of occupation is considered accurate. It is likely that the artifacts indicated above remained in production or circulation until

the 1870s, instead of the 1860s. A similar nonconformity was found on a pioneer hut associated with Tynan's Slaughterhouse, Cadia.<sup>57</sup>

The cut off date for the end of occupation is extraordinarily accurate and demonstrates the efficacy of artifact cataloguing for dating a site.

#### 4.6 Inventory of functions.

The cataloguing of the each artifact includes a brief description, an object name, a function and key function, in accordance with general practice in archaeology. There is a very extensive range of possible uses for artifacts. The key function is therefore used to cut down on the number of functions recognised, allowing them to be grouped for analysis. The following table lists all the key functions that may be used in the artifact catalogue, together with the range of objects usually listed under each heading:

Key functions.	Object names.
Aboriginal	Aboriginal artifacts.
Building	Building materials, including: Bolts. Bricks. Mortar. Nails. Plaster. Sheet iron. Slate. Spikes. Spikes / pegs. Tiles. Washers
Building door	Door furniture
Building roofing	Roof coverings or fasteners
Building window	Window glass.
Building or household furnishing	Items which could be part of a building, household furnishing or other item of furniture.
Construction	This key function no longer used. Artifacts formerly labelled with this key function now listed under hardware or mechanical
Container	Bottles, usage unidentified. Containers, usage unidentified. Fragments, usage unidentified. Handle, usage unidentified. Jar, usage unidentified. Lead foil bottle tops. Lid, usage unidentified. Rim, usage unidentified. Storage jars, usage unidentified. Unidentified ceramic and glass fragments.
Container barrel	Barrel hoops

<sup>57</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Archival recording of Waringa Homestead, Cadia Hill Gold Mine, near Orange, N.S.W. Cadia Holdings Pty Limited. 2001.

<b>Key functions.</b>	<b>Object names.</b>
Economic	Coinage, tokens used as currency by retailers.
Fastener	Eyelets, hooks studs, safety pins, studs, mostly used in clothing, packaging, etc. See also Hardware
Food aerated water	All aerated water containers, including soft drinks and ginger beer.
Food alcohol	All containers of alcohol, for example: Fragments. Stout Bottles.
Food baby goods	Items used in baby food preparation or feeding.
Food children	Items association with consumption of food by children, for example plates, bowls, mugs, decorated with childish motifs, like the alphabet, etc.
Food container	Containers, sardine type. Fragments of food containers. Ginger jars. Jars, for food. Storage jars or jugs, for food.
Food debris	Bone and shell debris from food species.
Food service cutlery	All cutlery.
Food service kitchenware	Basins. Bowls. Containers. Handles. Jars. Jugs. Lids, etc. Usually in cheaper or coarser ceramics, metal, etc.
Food service tableware	All parts of ceramic dinner sets, including food serving items. Glass bowls and other tablewares, principally clear glass, stemwares and tumblers.
Government	Items associated with government administration or regulation.
Hardware.	Principally metal items, the specific usage unidentified, including: Band. Bar. Off-cut. Piping. Plate. Ring. Rod. Sheet. Tubing. Wire.
Household accessory	Items used in the household, not as appliances, but as accessories, for example: A stand for an iron. Fire iron. Coat hangers.
Household appliance	Appliances.
Household cleaning	Blacking bottles. Polish. Laundry blue
Household collectible	Items collected for their intrinsic beauty, rather than usefulness, including: Shells, non-edible species.
Household cooking or heating	Items used to heat food or the household.
Household furnishing	Household furnishing, other item of furniture, including fittings. Fixed toilet bowls, but not chamber pots. Mirror glass.

<b>Key functions.</b>	<b>Object names.</b>
Household ornamental	Vases, ornaments and other household decorative items.
Household security	All items associated with the security of property, including latches, bolts, locks, keys, padlocks, window locks, escutcheon plates.
Household timekeeping	All component parts of clocks, but not watches.
Household toilet	Chamber pots. Wash basins and bowls. Wash jugs. Excluding fitted toilet bowls.
Human skeletal	Human bone or teeth.
Husbandry farming	Items associated with farming, including ceramic eggs to induce hens to lay eggs. Ploughshares, branding irons, fencing wire.
Husbandry fishing	Items used in fishing.
Husbandry horticulture	Items associated with horticulture including basins, bowls, plant pots in coarse earthenwares or terracotta.
Measurement	Weights and measures.
Mechanical	Items of machinery or other equipment.
Media	Newspaper, printing equipment, typesetting, TV aerials.
Merchandising	Labels, brand names and signs for the marketing or advertising of goods.
Military	Items of military uniform.
Natural	Items not altered by man, including: Roots. Branches.
Natural fauna	Native animals, if not used for food
Packaging	All packaging materials, including foil, plastic, foam.
Personal accessory	Personal accessories, including: Belt buckles.
Personal clothing	Items of clothing, including: Buttons. Studs. Cloth or fabric.
Personal cosmetics	All containers of perfume and other cosmetics
Personal dental	Dentures.
Personal footwear	All component parts of boots and shoes.
Personal jewellery	Items of jewellery. Note that glass beads may also be used in cloth covers for jugs and bowls.
Personal medicine	Pill boxes, medicine bottles, phials, tubes, syringes and other medicine containers.
Personal medicine or toilet	All containers of medicines or toiletries, excluding perfumes or cosmetics.
Personal optical	Spectacles and lenses.
Personal religion	All items associated with religious beliefs, including icons, rosaries, Chinese tear bottles.
Personal timekeeping	All component parts of watches and fob watches.
Personal toilet	Personal toiletries, excluding perfume. Including combs, toothbrushes
Pest	Rodent bones. Rat or mouse traps.
Pet	Bone from cats or dogs and other objects associated with pets, including bird cages.
Photography	All items associated with photography.
Recreation game	Counters, dice, balls, quoits and other gaming pieces, not already included under Toys.
Recreation music	All component parts of musical instruments, including pianos and mouth organs.
Recreation smoking	All tobacco pipes, of kaolin or other materials.

Key functions.	Object names.
Recreation toy	Children's toys, including: Marbles. Children's tea-sets.
Scientific	Scientific instruments, telescopes, etc.
Services battery	Batteries for torches and other items.
Services drainage	Items associated with stormwater drainage.
Services drainage or sanitation	Principally ceramic drainage pipes, which may be used for stormwater and/or sewerage.
Services electricity	All items associated with the supply and use of electrical items, including brass and copper wiring, electrical cables, conduits and fittings.
Services energy	Gas piping, petrol containers.
Services energy or water	Principally iron piping which may be used for gas or water supply.
Services fuel	Coal. Coke. Charcoal. Burnt wood.
Services lighting	Items relating to the provision of light, including: Glass covers.
Services lighting electric	All items associated with the provision of electric lighting.
Services lighting gas	All items associated with the provision of gas lighting.
Services lighting oil	All items associated with the provision of oil lighting.
Services sanitation	Fitted toilet bowls, excluding chamber pots.
Stationery	All stationery items, excluding writing materials. Glue bottles, paper scissors, magnifying glasses.
Transport	Items associated with vehicular transport, including parts and accessories.
Transport automotive	Items associated with vehicular transport, specifically cars, trucks and buses.
Transport bicycle	Items associated with bicycles, including parts and accessories.
Transport equestrian	All items associated with horse transport, including: Horseshoes. Horseshoe nails. Harness.
Trophy	Plaques, cups and trophies awarded for excellence in sport or other endeavour.
Unidentified	Unidentified usage.
Weaponry	Items used in combat or hunting, including: Musket balls.
Work butcher	Butcher's hook.
Work glassblowing by-product	Rupert's drops, a by-product of glassblowing.
Work haberdashery	Items used in making or mending cloth or clothing, including: Pins. Thimbles. Bobbins.
Work leatherworking	Leather off cuts.
Work metalworking	Slags and other residues of metalworking. Note that slag like materials may be produced in ordinary fires.
Work tool	Tools or other items associated with trades or employment.
Writing	Writing materials, including: Penny ink bottles. Slate pencils. Slate tablets.

#### **4.7 Depositional Theory or taphonomy.**

The graphs summarising the functional analysis are simply a means of graphically describing the range of functions and the number of artifacts belonging to each function in a phase or group of phases.

The graphs do not indicate a direct relationship with the activities that have taken place on site. 'Depositional or Post-depositional Theory' (more recently termed 'taphonomy') has been developed by archaeologists to assist in the interpretation of the processes whereby artifacts find their way into the archaeological record. Each stage in the 'life' of an artifact has to be considered in order to gain a better understanding of the archaeological record, including manufacturing, usage, depositional and post-depositional stages.

The dating of the artifacts has already revealed evidence concerning the taphonomy of the assemblages in depositional and post-depositional stages. Analysis has indicated the possibility of residual artifacts. In other words artifacts deposited in one phase or period may have been disturbed by later occupation (post-depositional processes), so that they are incorporated into a later assemblage. Furthermore artifact dating indicated that artifacts were discarded off site, by means of various possible mechanisms, including municipal or other organised garbage disposal, the presence of scavenging districts, or possibly by disposal a watercourse if located nearby (depositional processes). These examples illustrate the factors to be considered at particular stages in the 'life' of artifacts. The above examples of taphonomic processes reduce the reliability of any interpretation based upon an analysis of the functions of the artifact assemblage.

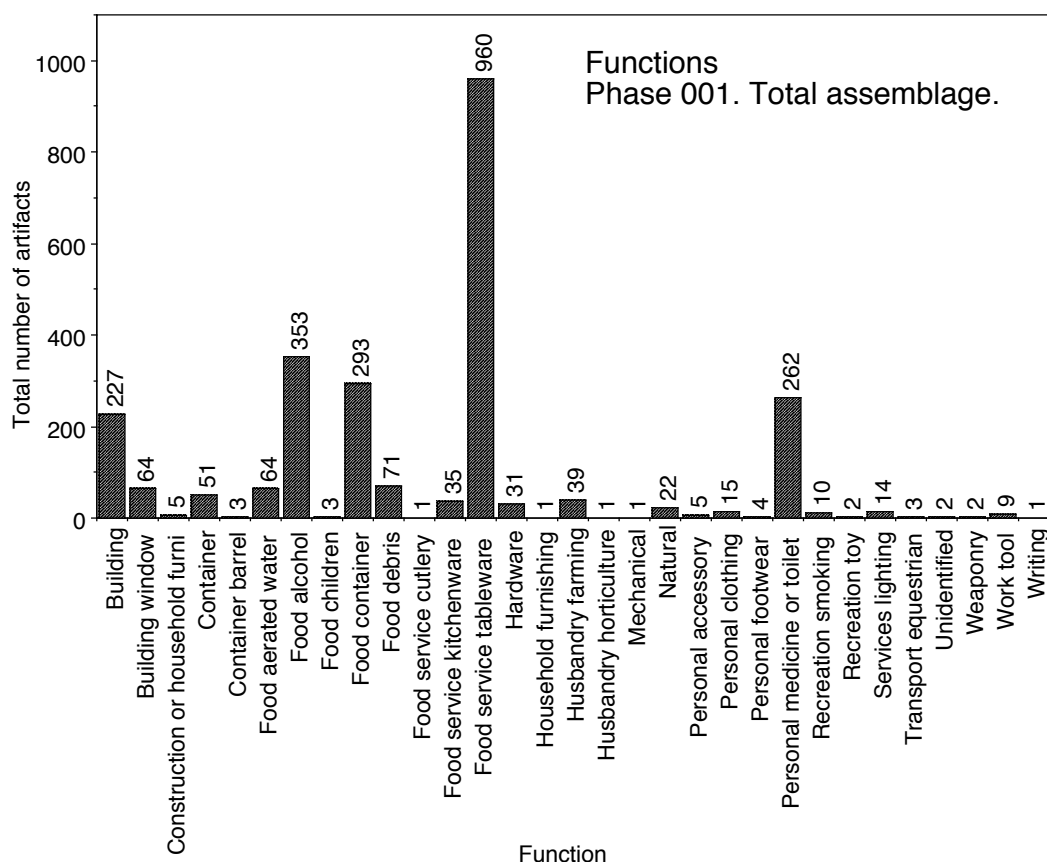
Nonetheless the archaeological excavation and analysis of a large number of assemblages from urban sites in Sydney reveal various common features. The broad range of artifacts is duplicated on most urban sites, which have formed domestic residences in the 18th or 19th centuries. In other words the typical assemblage may be described as characteristic of domestic occupation. The assemblages vary in accordance with date range or with socio-economic grouping, although the nature of variation between socio-economic groups has yet to be described, interpreted or explained in most cases.

The extent of variation between the various phases on a site is evident from the graphs contained in the following pages. The assemblages vary both in the number of functions and the number of artifacts. Depositional or Post-Depositional Theory (Taphonomy) will be used to assist in the description, interpretation and explanation of the archaeological record.

#### 4.8 Functional analysis of the site.

For the purpose of the functional analysis of the site, the archaeological contexts were initially grouped into the phases already used for dating the site. Various phases revealed similar date ranges, and could be grouped together into periods. The following pages are devoted to the analysis and interpretation of a number of graphs indicating the frequency of artifacts against the range of key functions in each phase.

##### 4.8.1 Phase 001. Total assemblage.



<b>Phase number:</b>	001
<b>Phase description:</b>	Total assemblage
<b>Total number of artifacts:</b>	2555
<b>Percentage undated</b>	28%
<b>Reliability of sample:</b>	Large sample consistent with other phases and historical documentation
<b>Date from:</b>	1886
<b>Date to:</b>	1860s
<b>Number of key functions.</b>	31

**Description of assemblage:** Refer to Inventory of Functions for types of artifacts included in each function. Refer to artifact catalogue for description of each object in this assemblage.

**Interpretation of assemblage.** This large sample possesses the characteristics of a domestic assemblage.

#### **4.9 On site garbage disposal.**

Unlike sites in Sydney, Parramatta, Liverpool or other urban centres of the Cumberland Plain, this rural site was not influenced by the same trends for garbage disposal. In the major urban centres, municipal garbage disposal was introduced between the 1870s and 1890s. Clearly this factor did not influence this site. The cessation of deposition in 1886 is due to the historical evidence for abandonment by 1886 to 1887.

The table below reveals that discarded artifacts were distributed unevenly across the site. They reveal that while rubbish was discarded around the main hut, it was absent or present in only small quantities around other structures (Dairy (070) and Structure (068)). The majority of the rubbish was located in rubbish pits and ash dumps (033, 024, 029, 012). Artifacts were generally present in only very small quantities in topsoil (Unstratified (011)).

<b>Location</b>	<b>Total number of artifacts</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Hut (074)	533	21.0
Structure (068)	19	0.7
Dairy (070)	0	0.0
Pit (035)	0	0.0
Rubbish Pit (033)	978	38.6
Ash dump (024)	344	13.6
Ash dump (029)	227	9.0
Pit (012)	114	4.5
Unstratified (011)	248	9.8
Rubbish Pit (023)	71	2.8

Rubbish disposal provides, on the one hand, evidence of careful disposal in rubbish pits or dumps and, on the other hand, careless disposal in and around the house itself. Thus the evidence shows an awareness of the health issues associated with rubbish disposal, but also a tendency to discard rubbish around the living space.

This evidence may be giving us a false picture. It is highly likely that the living space was kept clean but that the fireplace was used to discard and burn rubbish. The artifacts found in and around the living space may have been swept out of sight, but not removed from the living space. There is strong evidence for this practice in the



Inner Sydney suburbs, for example, in The Rocks, although archaeologists consistently find rubbish in every possible location on the small allotments.<sup>58</sup>

The conclusions to be made are as follows. There was a general awareness of health and hygiene in terms of rubbish disposal, but rubbish that was out of sight was also out of mind. This failure to maintain a clean living space, enabled by the difficulty of keeping a primitive hut structure clean, may have been a cause of infection, disease and ill health among the population, although in the case of the Colman family, all their children reached adulthood.

#### **4.10 General and spatial analysis of artifacts.**

General and spatial analysis of the assemblage at Waringa Hut will reveal details of the way of life experienced by the occupants of the hut during the pioneering stages of settlement on a Conditional Purchase. The dating of the artifacts has confirmed the historical evidence for occupation from 1879 to 1886 or 1887. The artifacts will reveal details of the way of life of the Colman family in their attempt to settle on an uncleared block of land (200 acres).

Interpretation of the assemblages has to concentrate on describing and explaining the patterns of behaviour resulting in artifact deposition over periods of time, often equating to a number of decades. It is the repetition of activities associated with garbage disposal, which eventually form patterns in the distribution of artifacts. It is more unusual to be able to interpret a single event from the artifact assemblage.

The following table has been used to indicate the frequency of each artifact function in each part of the site. The frequency is given as a percentage of the total number of artifacts in that function category.

If the artifacts were discarded in a random fashion, then their distribution should match the overall frequency of artifacts given in the table above. For example, if 20% of the total assemblage appears in Phase 8, then 20% of the artifacts in each function should also appear in that phase. This distribution should be followed in each functional category, unless there is strong patterning in the spatial distribution. Patterning in the spatial distribution of artifacts can be the result of small samples or other biases, but in other cases may reflect patterns of behaviour in the usage or disposal of artifacts.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> Personal communication: Grace Karskens.

<sup>59</sup> “Other biases” may include the following factor, namely fragmentation rates among different artifacts. It is clear that items of glass and ceramic may break into a large number of pieces, whereas a metal object, for example a nail, may not break at all. Thus in ceramics or glass one original object may be represented by 10-30 or more fragments, while in metals one object may still represent one artifact. Since the number of artifacts is compared within function, the bias in the sample caused by this factor is considered to be minimised. However another effect of fragmentation rates is on the total number of artifacts in a phase in relation to the functions represented in that phase. For example, one phase may be composed entirely of ceramics with a high

In the following table, frequencies of functions which vary by more than the percentage of artifacts in that phase + 60% are considered to be potentially significant variation. For example, if Phase 14 contains 39.3% of the total number of artifacts in the assemblage, variation of  $39.2 + 23.5 = 62.7\%$  is considered to be potentially significant variation.

FUNCTION	Unstratified (011)	Pit (012)	Ash dump (024)	Ash dump (029)	Rubbish Pit (033)	Structure (068)	HUT (074)
%	9.7	4.5	13.5	8.9	38.3	0.7	24.4
Building	1.8	4.8	26.9	7.5	15.0	0.0	44.1
Building window	21.9	3.1	15.6	25.0	18.8	0.0	15.6
Construction or household furnishings	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	60.0
Container	0.0	0.0	7.8	9.8	62.7	3.9	15.7
Container barrel	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	13.3	0.0	73.3
Food aerated water	12.5	9.4	21.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	50.0
Food alcohol	9.6	1.1	3.4	5.1	33.1	1.1	46.5
Food children	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
Food container	20.5	0.0	23.9	4.8	31.4	0.0	19.5
Food debris	0.0	0.0	1.4	81.7	15.5	0.0	1.4
Food service cutlery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Food service kitchenware	2.9	2.9	17.1	5.7	51.4	0.0	20.0
Food service tableware	9.2	2.8	8.9	5.8	59.2	0.7	13.4
Hardware	16.1	22.6	9.7	3.2	16.1	0.0	32.3
Household furnishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Husbandry farming	3.7	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.4
Husbandry horticulture	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

fragmentation rate, while another phase may be composed of metals with a low fragmentation rate. This will affect the total number of artifacts in a phase and thus the percentage of the total assemblage represented by that phase. The effect of this factor has not been measured or assessed, but an attempt is made to negate its effect by only accepting large variations of the frequencies of each function from those of each phase as significant.

FUNCTION	Unstratified (011)	Pit (012)	Ash dump (024)	Ash dump (029)	Rubbish Pit (033)	Structure (068)	HUT (074)
Mechanical	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.2	18.8	0.0	68.8
Personal accessory	9.1	54.5	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	9.1
Personal clothing	0.0	0.0	40.0	6.7	20.0	0.0	33.3
Personal footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
Personal medicine or toilet	12.2	18.3	19.1	8.4	17.6	2.3	22.1
Recreation smoking	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Recreation toy	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services lighting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Transport equestrian	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0
Unidentified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Weaponry	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Work tool	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	<b>66.7</b>
Writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>100.0</b>

The following text comments on the description and distribution of each artifact function.

**Building.** Above average numbers of artifacts in this function were located in the Hut (074) and in one of the ash dumps (024). All of these items were nails, which must relate to the timber framing of the hut or its roof, but could also have been used in fencing and other structures on the farm. Their concentration in the hut is expected, but the high frequency in one of the ash pits is possibly due to burning of wood with nails in it. There were no nails found in Structure (068) nor the Dairy (070), the latter because of limited excavation. Structure (068) may not have required nails in its construction.

In total there are only eleven rod nails, dating up to the 1870s, while there are 208 wire nails, mostly rose head, but some flat head, dating from the 1870s onwards.

**Building window.** The historical descriptions reveal a primitive building, a wattle and daub hut with a thatched roof. Therefore it is interesting to find window glass in sufficient quantities to suggest the presence of glazed windows. Higher than expected frequencies of window glass are found in unstratified deposits (011) and one of the ash dumps ((029), but fragments of glass are widespread across the site, but absent from Structure (068). The Dairy (070) was not sampled for artifacts.

**Construction or household furnishings.** Only 5 wood screws fall into this function. The distribution of the sample cannot therefore be considered reliable. Higher than expected frequencies did occur in the Hut (074) and one of the ash pits (029), but the distribution does not reveal any additional information. The wood screws could be part of the hut structure or a piece of furniture.

**Container.** Higher than expected frequencies of container are limited to the rubbish pit (033), but are widely distributed across the site, except for Structure (068). The use of these containers is not specified. They were made of ceramic, glass and iron.

**Container barrel.** Fragments of barrel hoop are found in rubbish pits (029, 0330 and the hut (074). They could have been used for a number of original purposes, but could have been used as water butts on site.

**Food aerated water.** A range of soda and soft drink bottles were found on site. Higher than expected frequencies were found in rubbish pits (012, 024) and the hut (074). Most of the fragments were un-embossed, but one or two examples had a partial word embossed on the body, namely "...ACK...", unfortunately not enough to identify a manufacturer.

**Food alcohol.** Alcohol bottles had by far the highest concentration in the hut itself (074). Although they were also discarded in other locations, the higher than expected frequency in the hut implies a particular behaviour pattern, partly also reflected in the distribution of aerated water bottles. Various explanations are possible, including reuse and food storage purposes, but why they were then discarded in the hut is not explained.

Function	Number of artifacts	Percentage
Alcohol unspecified	38	11.3
Beer or wine	97	28.8
Champagne	90	26.7
Gin or schnapps	112	33.2

Based on the number of fragments alone, there appears to have been a relative balance in the types of alcohol consumed. The presence of alcohol and soft drink bottles on the site indicates that the occupants were not living in poverty, but had sufficient funds to purchase these items.

**Food children.** Just three fragments of a plate with moulded alphabet on the rim indicate an item normally associated with children. The fragments were found in rubbish dumps (029, 033), but their distribution provides no additional information. The presence of children at the site is also suggested by the function of Recreation, Toy, described below.

**Food container.** Higher than expected frequencies of food container were found in unstratified (011) and one of the dumps (024), but were also found across the site. A number of food types were stored in these tins and bottles. There was one key to a tin, usually associated with tinned fish or other preserved food. Most were bottles

Function	Number of artifacts	Percentage
Tinned food	1	0.3
Food unspecified	78	25.7
Oil or vinegar	50	16.5
Pickle or chutney	162	53.5
Sauces	12	4.0

The sauce bottles can all be identified as Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce. Pickles and chutneys were possibly the most popular. Again the presence of these bottles on the site suggests that the occupants were not living in poverty, but had sufficient funds to purchase these items.

**Food debris.** By far the largest proportion of food debris, that is animal or fish bone, was found in the ash pit (029), although bone is also found elsewhere on the site in small quantities.

Species	Number of artifacts	Percentage
Bone unidentified	1	1.2
Cattle, rib	5	5.8
Fish	54	62.8
Lizard	15	17.4
Sheep	11	12.8

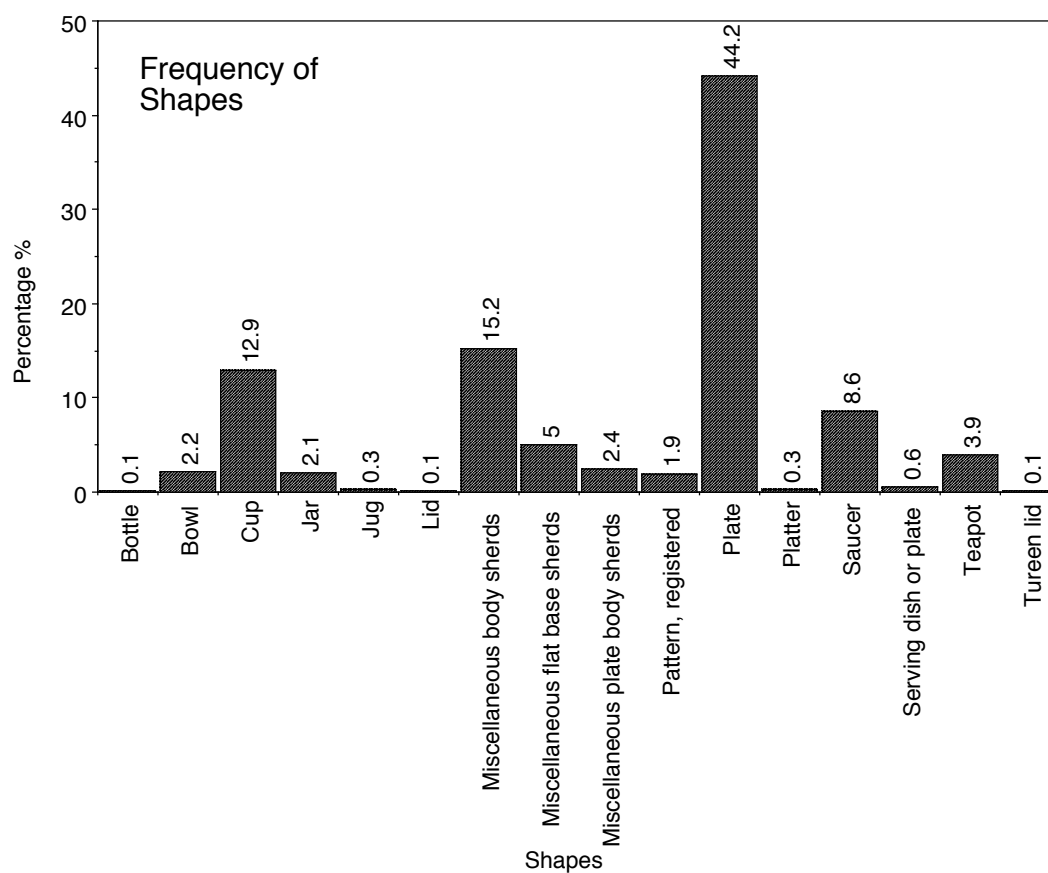
The majority of bone may belong to one or two fish (54 bones), which leaves a very small sample of other types of bone. The small quantity of bone suggests that the occupants of the hut did not consume large quantities of meat, or may have discarded the bone in such a way that it has not been recovered. Given the large size of the excavated area, the bone must have been discarded a long way from the hut, unlike any other discarded item, which makes this explanation unlikely. It is possible that the bone was ground up and fed to pigs or other stock, a process which would decrease the bone sample on site if practised consistently.

The only evidence for exploitation of native species was the lizard. It is not clear whether this animal had been consumed or had died in its burrow in the ash dump (029). The skeletal material was not articulated when found, suggesting the former interpretation is more likely.

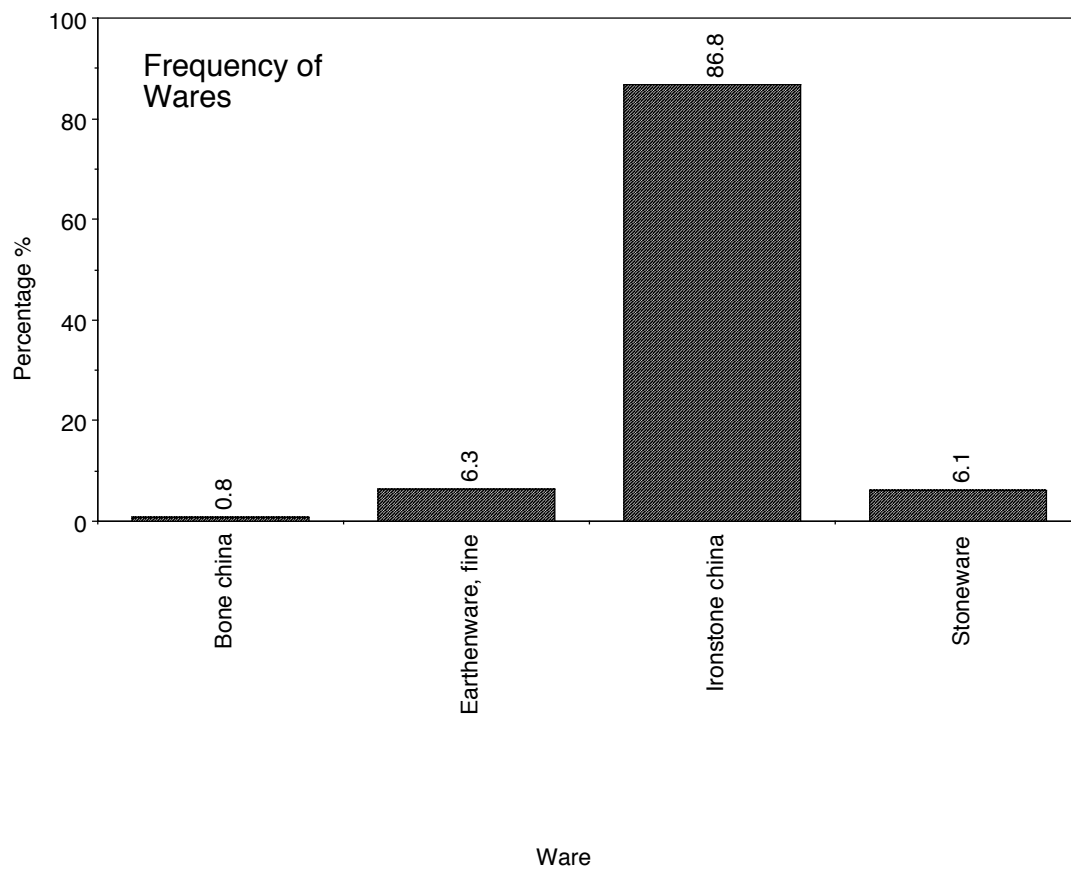
**Food service cutlery.** The handle of a knife (?) was discarded in a rubbish pit (033). A portion of a fork was also present (incorrectly placed in the function of Husbandry horticulture).

**Food service kitchenware.** Kitchenwares were restricted to fragments of cast iron cooking pots, which would have been used over the fire. They were spread across the site, except for the dairy (070) and the Structure (068). Together with the absence of other ceramic kitchenwares, the cast iron pots suggest a relatively primitive kitchen set up.

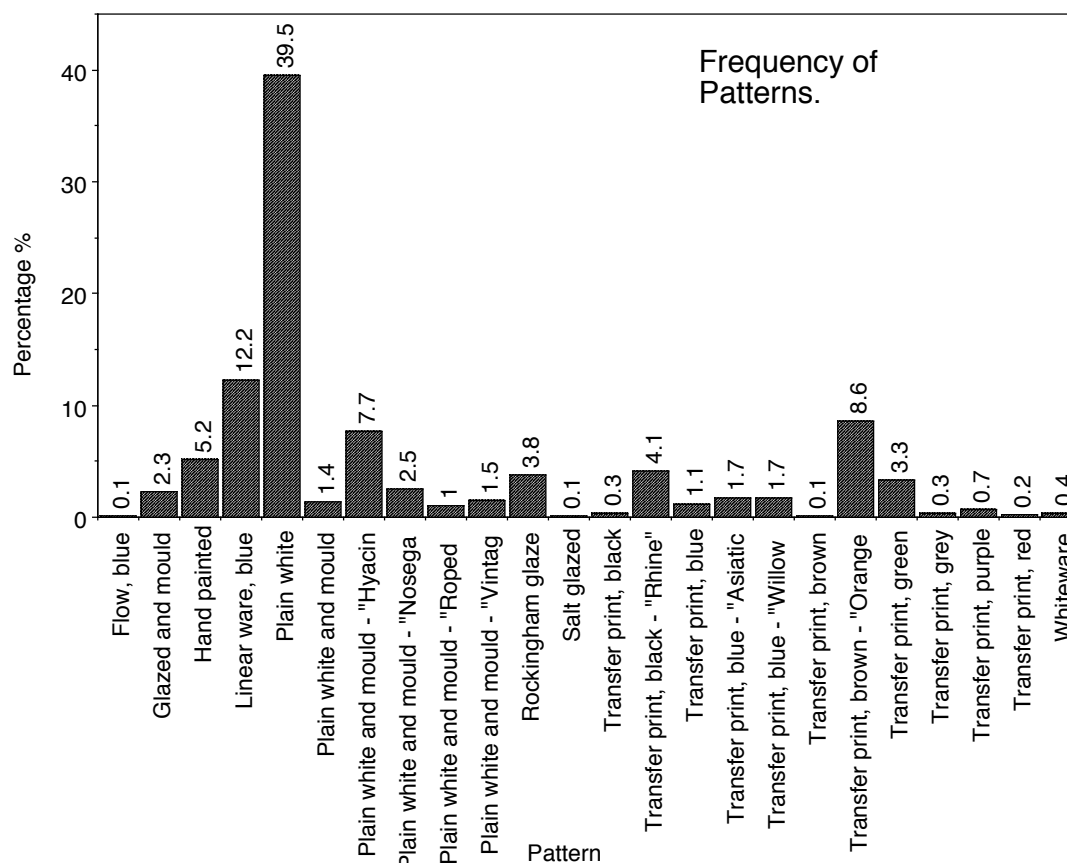
**Food service tableware.** As is usual with archaeological sites, tablewares are scattered broadly across the site, but in this case, without any major concentration being discernable.



Shape	Total	%
Bottle	1	0.1
Bowl	20	2.2
Cup	116	12.9
Jar	19	2.1
Jug	3	0.3
Lid	1	0.1
Miscellaneous body sherds	137	15.2
Miscellaneous flat base sherds	45	5.0
Miscellaneous plate body sherds	22	2.4
Pattern, registered	17	1.9
Plate	398	44.2
Platter	3	0.3
Saucer	77	8.6
Serving dish or plate	5	0.6
Teapot	35	3.9
Tureen lid	1	0.1



Ware	Total	%
Bone china	7	0.8
Earthenware, fine	57	6.3
Ironstone china	781	86.8
Stoneware	55	6.1



Pattern	Total	%
Flow, blue	1	0.1
Glazed and mould	21	2.3
Hand painted	47	5.2
Linear ware, blue	110	12.2
Plain white	357	39.5
Plain white and mould	13	1.4
Plain white and mould - "Hyacinth"	70	7.7
Plain white and mould - "Nosegay"	23	2.5
Plain white and mould - "Roped wheat"	9	1.0
Plain white and mould - "Vintage shape"	14	1.5
Rockingham glaze	34	3.8
Salt glazed	1	0.1
Transfer print, black	3	0.3
Transfer print, black - "Rhine"	37	4.1
Transfer print, blue	10	1.1
Transfer print, blue - "Asiatic Pheasants"	15	1.7



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Pattern	Total	%
Transfer print, blue - "Willow 3"	15	1.7
Transfer print, brown	1	0.1
Transfer print, brown - "Orange Blossom"	78	8.6
Transfer print, green	30	3.3
Transfer print, grey	3	0.3
Transfer print, purple	6	0.7
Transfer print, red	2	0.2
Whiteware	4	0.4

The tablewares represent a relatively limited range of shapes and patterns. The majority of items are plates, followed by cups, miscellaneous body sherds and saucers, indicating the functions of food consumption and the drinking of beverages, traditionally tea. By far the most common wares are ironstone china, the most common pattern being plain whitewares, some moulded, followed by various transfer prints (22.1%), of which brown transfer print "Orange Blossom" was the most common (8.7%), followed blue linear ware (12.2%) and hand painted (5.2%). Rockingham glazed stoneware was restricted to tea pots.

The tablewares do indicate that the occupants were not living in poverty, but had sufficient funds to purchase a range of items, although at the cheaper end of the market, as indicated by the predominance of plain white ironstone china and the ubiquitous transfer prints.

**Hardware.** This function is widespread across the site, but has higher than expected frequencies in unstratified (011) and a rubbish pit (012). These items were probably used in house construction, farm improvements, household or farm equipment.

**Household furnishing.** This function is limited to a fragment of an escutcheon plate for a lock on a door or chest.

**Husbandry farming.** A number of fragments of fencing wire were located on the ash pit (029) and in the hut (074).

**Husbandry horticulture.** Part of a fork is the only item in this function category. (This item is only 60 mm long and should be placed in Food cutlery, since it is not a garden fork).

**Mechanical.** A cog wheel, possibly part of household or farm equipment, like a hand mill or grinder.

**Natural.** The presence of tree roots beneath the hut and in rubbish disposal deposits is not unexpected, given the land needed clearing for agriculture in the 1870s.

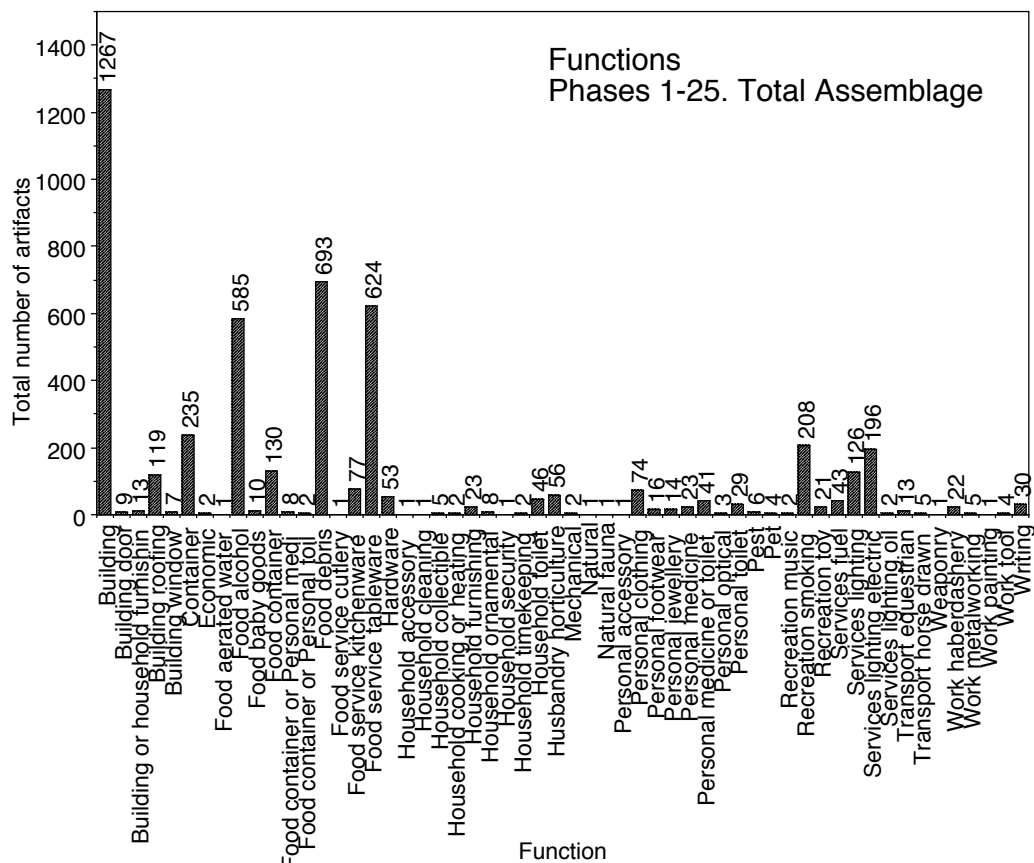
**Personal accessory.** A number of belt buckles or fragments.

**Personal clothing.** A variety of buttons, trouser, shirt, dress shirt, etc, were located. Only one or two buttons suggest the presence of women, for example, a black glass button.

**Personal footwear.** Various heel plates indicating heavy duty footwear and a surround for a lace hole.

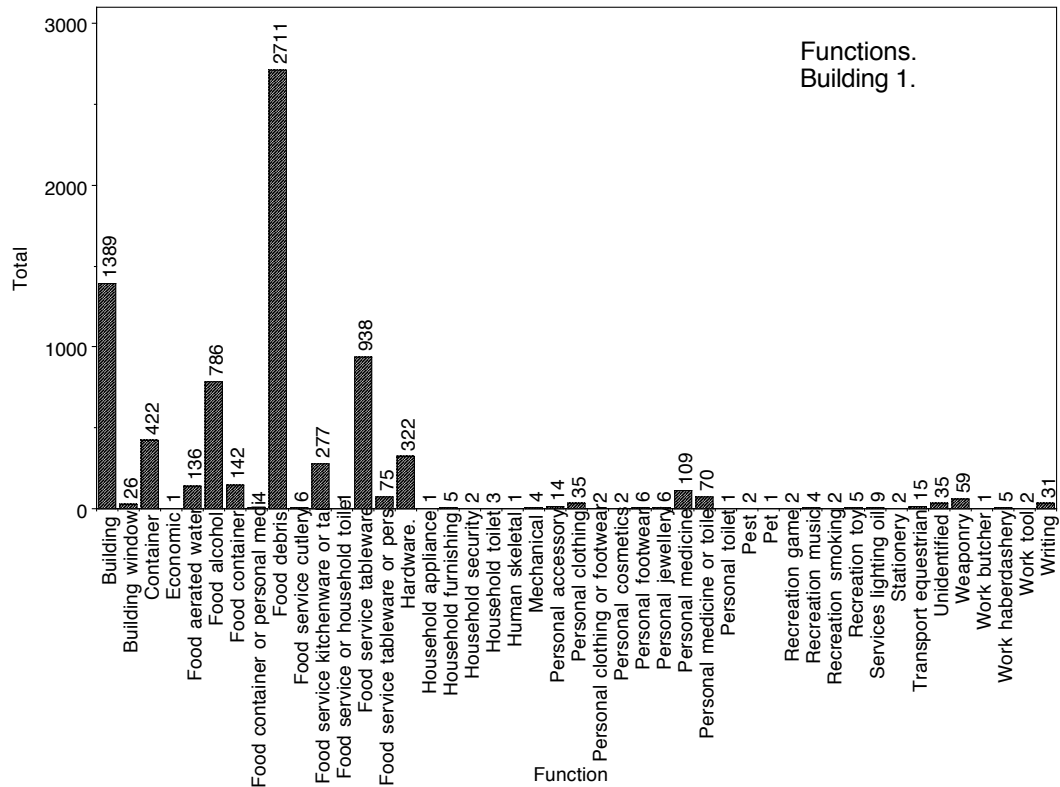
**Personal medicine or toilet.** The presence of a substantial quantity of medicine or toilet bottles is comparable with the pioneer hut on Portion 84, near Cadia (Parish of Clarendon and County of Bathurst). At that site, it was suggested that this function was associated with the disinfecting of the slaughterhouse. This interpretation is possible, since the assemblage was dated from the 1860s to 1929.<sup>60</sup>

Unless the same interpretation is given to the Waringa Hut assemblage, the evidence needs reassessment. The high frequency of this and related functions at Waringa Hut and the pioneer hut on Portion 84 can be contrasted with the proportion usually found on sites on the Cumberland Plain. For example, the total assemblage found on the site at Lachlan and Bigge Streets, Liverpool may be contrasted with the Waringa Hut and Portion 84 hut sites.



Lachlan & Bigge Streets, Liverpool.

<sup>60</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Report on the archaeological excavation of Tynan's Slaughterhouse, Old Cadia Road, Cadia, NSW. Cadia Holdings Pty Limited. 2001: 60.



Portion 84 Hut.

At Liverpool, the number of items associated with personal medicine or toilet was 93 out of a total of 4895 artifacts, or 1.89% of the total assemblage.<sup>61</sup> At Waringa Hut, the proportion was 10.25% and at the Portion 84 hut, 178 out of a total of 7672 artifacts or 2.32% (see above).

In some respects the assemblage from the Portion 84 hut is similar to that from Liverpool. Nonetheless, the high frequency of medicine or toilet bottles at Waringa is noted. It is substantially higher than at the Portion 84 hut, where the high proportion was first noted.

What are the possible interpretations of this feature of the assemblage at Waringa and also at the Portion 84 hut? The following possibilities are listed.

1. Use in farming activity, eg. Dairy, slaughterhouse or veterinary activities.
2. Use to disinfect living space.
3. Difficulty in obtaining medical attention leads to consumption of self medication and readily available medicines.
4. Proximity of medical professional leads to high frequency of medicine bottles.
5. Bottles have been misinterpreted and do not have medicine or toilet use.

A number of the medicine or toilet bottles are the traditional cobalt blue associated with medical products, while other bottles are light green or clear. There seems to be

<sup>61</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Report on the archaeological excavation of 11, 11a Bigge & 35-39 Lachlan Streets, Liverpool. Pagano Design Services Pty Ltd. 2003: 112.

little reason to doubt the function of the bottles, since the glass specialist used for all the above sites was also a professional pharmacist during her career.

There is ample historical documentation to indicate that it was extremely difficult to obtain the services of a medical practitioner for the miners at nearby Cadia. If this is the case, it would have been more difficult on a remote farm. Self medication using a number of readily available medications therefore seems to be a preferred interpretation. The use of the contents to disinfect the living space, or in the dairy or other farm activity cannot at this stage be assessed. The use of readily available medications for veterinary purposes would probably be influenced by a similar difficulty or cost of obtaining professional veterinary services. The issue remains unresolved, but should be noted for future comparative analysis.

**Recreation smoking.** Clay tobacco pipes are usually ubiquitous on archaeological sites. The fact that they were restricted to one rubbish pit (033) and to such small numbers (10) probably implies the near absence of smokers on the site, perhaps restricted to visitors. Other forms of smoking are possible and may not have left any archaeological trace.

**Recreation toy.** The evidence for children on this site is limited. The presence of a number of sherds of a plate with moulded alphabet has already been described (see Food children). The only other evidence is provided by a number of Prince Rupert's drops, globules of molten glass derived from the glass manufacturing process, sometimes used by children as toys or keepsakes. The fact that these items were found in an ash dump (024) may lend some doubt as to their identification or source, possibly as the result of molten glass in a fireplace.

There is clear historical evidence for children on this site by 1884, two years before the hut was abandoned. The fact that children are hardly visible in the archaeological record should be acknowledged and the evidence used to assist in comparisons between sites.

**Services lighting.** A number of glass slivers indicate the presence of glass covered lamps or candles. Only 14 fragments were found in one of the rubbish pits (033).

**Transport equestrian.** The presence of 2 horseshoes and a possible harness buckle in rubbish deposits (012, 029 and 033) is the only available evidence to suggest the presence of horses on site. From the historical evidence we know that William Colman had 3 horses by December 1884 and they must have been an essential item on farms in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Unidentified.** Only 2 items remained unidentified in relation to function on this site. The majority of items can at least be categorised according to basis function.

**Weaponry.** Two 12 gauge shotgun cartridges, one found in a garbage deposit (024), the other in the hut (074) indicate the possession of one or more guns by the occupants of the house. A gun would have been a necessary item on a farm for shooting pests (rabbit, etc) and possibly for hunting. The bone debris has revealed no

exploitation of native fauna for food, except possibly for a lizard, which would hardly have needed a shot gun.

**Work tool.** A number of items have been interpreted as tools, or parts of tools. There are two whetting stones for sharpening, a brass handle or guard for a cutting implement, a file with triangular section, a handle, a brass clip, and a possible saw blade. Such tools would have been a necessary item on a pioneer farm.

**Writing.** The evidence for literacy is restricted to one slate pencil. By 1886, when the hut was abandoned for a better site, William and Sara Colman's eldest child would have been 2-3 years old, hardly old enough to have learned writing. Clearly one or both of the parents were literate, as testified by signatures on historical documents.

#### **4.11 Comparative analysis - range of functions.**

It is usual to find artifacts relating to a wide range of functions on an archaeological site. The example of an archaeological site at Liverpool has been given above. It possessed a total of 56 functions to describe the assemblage on that site.<sup>62</sup> Waringa Hut has a total of 31 functions, while the Portion 84 Hut had 45 functions.<sup>63</sup>

Why is the total number of functions so low at Waringa Hut? There are a number of possible explanations:

1. Short duration of occupation.
2. Low standard of living.

At Liverpool the date range of the artifacts was more than 110 years, commencing in the 1830s and terminating in the 1940s, although municipal garbage disposal was introduced in the 1870s to 1890s. At the Portion 84 hut, the occupation lasted from the 1870s to the 1920s. At Waringa Hut, occupation lasted less than 10 years, from 1879 to 1886 or 1887. As noted above, patterns of garbage disposal are developed over a number of years, often in decades, so it is not surprising that the range of functions at Waringa Hut should be low, although a number of other reasons might be given in explanation.

It might be assumed that both the Portion 84 Hut and Waringa Hut might be comparable in terms of standard of living. It may also be assumed that the house at Liverpool represents a comfortable living standard, or at least higher than that available in the other examples. So what are the major differences in functions between the three sites?

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<sup>62</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Report on the archaeological excavation of 11, 11a Bigge & 35-39 Lachlan Streets, Liverpool. Pagano Design Services Pty Ltd. 2003: 112.

<sup>63</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Report on the archaeological excavation of Tynan's Slaughterhouse, Old Cadia Road, Cadia, NSW. Cadia Holdings Pty Limited. 2001: 60.

<b>Waringa Hut</b>	<b>Portion 84 Hut</b>	<b>Liverpool</b>
Building	Building	Building
		Building door
		Building or household furnishing
		Building roofing
Building window	Building window	Building window
Construction or household furnishing		
Container	Container	Container
Container barrel		
	Economic	Economic
Food aerated water	Food aerated water	Food aerated water
Food alcohol	Food alcohol	Food alcohol
		Food baby goods
Food children		(Food children)
Food container	Food container	Food container
	Food container or personal medicine	Food container or Personal medicine
		Food container or Personal toilet
Food debris	Food debris	Food debris
Food service cutlery	Food service cutlery	Food service cutlery
Food service kitchenware		Food service kitchenware
	Food service kitchenware or tableware	
	Food service or household toilet	
Food service tableware	Food service tableware	Food service tableware
	Food service tableware or personal accessory	
Hardware	Hardware.	Hardware
		Household accessory
	Household appliance	
		Household cleaning
		Household collectible
		Household cooking or heating
Household furnishing	Household furnishing	Household furnishing
		Household ornamental
(Household security)	Household security	Household security
		Household timekeeping
	Household toilet	Household toilet
	Human skeletal	
Husbandry farming		
Husbandry horticulture		Husbandry horticulture
Mechanical	Mechanical	Mechanical
Natural		Natural

Waringa Hut	Portion 84 Hut	Liverpool
		Natural fauna
Personal accessory	Personal accessory	Personal accessory
Personal clothing	Personal clothing	Personal clothing
	Personal clothing or footwear	
	Personal cosmetics	(Personal cosmetics)
Personal footwear	Personal footwear	Personal footwear
	Personal jewellery	Personal jewellery
	Personal medicine	Personal medicine
Personal medicine or toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	Personal medicine or toilet
		Personal optical
	Personal toilet	Personal toilet
	Pest	Pest
	Pet	Pet
	Recreation game	
	Recreation music	Recreation music
Recreation smoking	Recreation smoking	Recreation smoking
Recreation toy	Recreation toy	Recreation toy
		Services fuel
Services lighting		Services lighting
		Services lighting electric
	Services lighting oil	Services lighting oil
	Stationery	
Transport equestrian	Transport equestrian	Transport equestrian
		Transport horse drawn
Unidentified	Unidentified	
Weaponry	Weaponry	Weaponry
	Work butcher	
	Work haberdashery	Work haberdashery
		Work metalworking
		Work painting
Work tool	Work tool	Work tool
Writing	Writing	Writing

**Building functions.** The greater number of building functions at Liverpool is a reflection of the complexity or sophistication of the structures or buildings erected. At Waringa Hut and the Portion 84 Hut the buildings were primitive structures, while at Liverpool there was a brick house of several rooms. Even though they were primitive, it is interesting to note that both Waringa Hut and the Portion 84 hut had glazed windows.

**Container functions.** Waringa Hut was the only one of the three sites, which had any evidence for barrels, in terms of barrel hoop fragments.

**Economic function.** Waringa Hut was the only site from which no coins were recovered.

**Food baby goods and Food children functions.** Occasionally evidence for babies or children can be found on archaeological sites. At Liverpool a number of baby feeding bottles were located, while at Waringa Hut it was fragments of an alphabet dish, usually used by children to eat their meals.

**Food debris function.** While the assemblage from Liverpool possessed many features, which are common on archaeological sites in the Cumberland Plain, both Waringa Hut and the Portion 84 Hut revealed a highly distinct assemblage of bone debris. Both sites reveal a relatively restricted range of food types. This is limited to 4 food types at Waringa Hut and ten food types at the Portion 84 Hut. At Waringa Hut the most numerous bone type is fish (54), but this was absent from the Portion 84 Hut. The rest of the assemblage is made up of sheep (12) and cattle (5) bone. Bone (15) from a lizard may represent a non-food element. The assemblage at Waringa Hut differs from the Portion 84 Hut in having no pig or rabbit.

On the Portion 84 Hut it was concluded that “Rabbit meat appears to have clearly constituted an important component of the daily diet to the site’s inhabitants. Efforts to supplement a clearly meagre ‘self sufficient’ diet comprising traditional beef and mutton foods appear to be represented by this data.”<sup>64</sup> The rabbit bone was however found in an ash dump, possibly tunnelled with a rabbit warren, so the assemblage may have been biased. If the rabbit bone can be accounted for on this basis, it does not remove the fact that the assemblage was incredibly impoverished.

At Waringa Hut, the bone assemblage is very small. While this renders it susceptible to bias, the bone reveals little evidence of ‘extremity’ portions (2 examples), but is predominantly composed of trunk or limb elements.

The ‘extremity’ portions produce limited meat yields of low to moderate quality and are therefore often considered, at least in contemporary terms, to represent low-grade meat cuts and/or to reflect slaughtering ‘waste’.

Trunk elements (ribs and vertebra etc), from which the majority of most commercial-retail cuts of quality derive, are represented for both sheep and cattle, whilst some limb bones from which roasts and individual steak cuts are subdivided are also present. This evidence might imply that the occupants of Waringa Hut ate well, when meat was available. The small sample might imply that this was not too often in their occupation of this site for less than ten years.

Nonetheless the restricted sample at both Waringa Hut and the Portion 84 Hut may be the result of feeding waste to stock, or purposely grinding down bone waste into meal. If this is the case, then the expectation of finding reliable evidence for human diet from rural site like these is minimised.

**Food service functions.** Each site has a number of food service functions. They may vary in terms of duration of occupation or range of goods included in the respective

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<sup>64</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Report on the archaeological excavation of Tynan's Slaughterhouse, Old Cadia Road, Cadia, NSW. Cadia Holdings Pty Limited. 2001: 54.



assemblages. At Waringa Hut the kitchenwares are represented predominantly by fragments of cast iron cooking pots, typical of those suspended over an open fire or used on a cast iron stove. At the Portion 84 hut, no cooking pots or stove fragments were present, providing no information on how food was cooked. At Liverpool a cooking pot handle (Household cooking or heating) was present, together with a fragment of a stove for heating or cooking. The absence of evidence does not rule out the presence of a stove for cooking and heating in even the most primitive of houses. They were certainly present at the later Waringa Homestead.<sup>65</sup>

Cutlery is sufficiently rare or occurs only in small numbers that it is usually an unreliable indicator of table manners, while tablewares are almost ubiquitous. They are present on all three sites. Comparative analysis reveals some preliminary results.<sup>66</sup>

**Shapes.** Treating the miscellaneous and unidentified sherds as one type, there are 13, 12 and 12 shapes at Waringa Hut, the Portion 84 Hut and Liverpool. Apart from miscellaneous sherds, The most common shapes are plates, cups and saucers, in that order and on all three sites. This must reflect the habitual and common forms of consumption for food and beverages, showing little variation between sites where the occupants had varying social and economic status.

**Wares.** There is however a dramatic difference between each site on the basis of wares. At Waringa, the most common ware was ironstone china, but at the Portion 84 Hut it was fine earthenwares, followed by china and bone china, with hardly any ironstone china. At Liverpool, the predominant ware was fine earthenware, followed by bone china. This frequency of ware is unaffected if the date range of the tablewares is restricted to those only available between the 1870s and 1880s.

In general, ironstone china became more popular in the late nineteenth century. Consumers liked the availability of moulded patterns as well as the colourful transfer patterns available on ironstone china. Fine earthenwares had the patterns, but tended not to have the moulding. Ironstone china was also more durable than fine earthenware. While Liverpool and the Portion 84 Hut may be exhibiting a typical assemblage of the nineteenth century, Waringa Hut had occupants who preferred the newer moulded ironstone patterns. It was thus a matter of consumer choice, or perhaps of market choice. It will be interesting to see whether the tablewares from Cadia Village follow the fine earthenware or ironstone china trends indicated by these two sites near Cadia. It may be possible to discern that the tablewares were bought in different markets, one local, another further away.

**Patterns.** At Waringa Hut and the Portion 84 Hut there are 24 and 23 patterns respectively in the tablewares, while at Liverpool there are 53 different patterns, a figure reduced only to 51, if the date range is narrowed to the 1870s and 1880s. The

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<sup>65</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Archival recording of Waringa Homestead, Cadia Hill Gold Mine, near Orange, N.S.W. Cadia Holdings Pty Limited. 2001: 41, 45.

<sup>66</sup> See Appendix 3 for tablewares from other sites.

three possible interpretations are consumer choice, market choice or access to goods and services. The most obvious explanations are as follows:

1. On the Cumberland Plain a wide choice of goods and services were available, including tablewares (market choice).
2. Near Cadia the range of goods and services were more restricted, because of the distance from the point of manufacture or importation (market choice).
3. The house at Liverpool represents the residence of a family who could afford a wide range of goods and services (consumer choice, access to goods and services).
4. The huts at Waringa and Portion 84 represent the residences of those who could only afford a narrow range of goods and services (consumer choice, access to goods and services).

All of these factors probably influenced the tablewares found at each site. It will be necessary to compare a larger number of sites in order to resolve these issues of interpretation more precisely. At present it can only be stated that the number of patterns found on a site is a broad indicator of market choice or consumer choice / access to goods and services.

**Household functions.** The range of household functions found at the house in Liverpool is a consequence of the sophistication of the structure compared with the huts at Waringa or Portion 84. The type of cooking equipment has already been discussed under the heading of kitchenwares above. The presence at Liverpool of a whole range of household functions, including accessory cleaning, collectible, cooking or heating, furnishing, ornamental, security, timekeeping and toilet illustrate the sophisticated nature of the multi roomed structure, while their absence or limited presence at the hut sites illustrates their simplicity. The security function is bracketed for Waringa because an escutcheon for a lock was present but was put into the household furnishing rather than the security function.

**Husbandry functions.** The evidence for horticulture is usually indicated by flower pots. These items were absent from Waringa and the Portion 84 Huts. Instead at Waringa, a number of sections of wire were recognised as fencing wire (Husbandry farming). At Liverpool, there was evidence for an ornamental garden, with paths and flower beds, decorated with pot plants on the verandah. At Waringa and the Portion 84 Hut the conditions were more primitive, with no evidence of any ornamental garden.

**Personal functions and functions related to women and children.** The personal functions include a number of functions, which indicate the presence of women at a site. At Liverpool, the following functions were related in distribution and were interpreted as an indication of the presence of women and children. They included:

- Personal clothing,
- Personal jewellery,
- Recreation toy,
- Work haberdashery and
- Writing.

At Liverpool, the distribution of these functions indicates that the items were predominantly lost or discarded within the living environment, as might be expected with small items like screws, coins and buttons. Apart from small size and

associations with living space, the common characteristic of these functions is association with women, either as personal adornment or work / duties performed by women, including dressmaking, clothes mending, child minding and teaching.<sup>67</sup>

A similar distribution of functions associated with women and children was also found on other sites, particularly 132-136 Gloucester Street, The Rocks.<sup>68</sup>

Other functions, which could be associated with women or children include:

- Food baby goods.
- Food children.
- Personal cosmetics.
- Recreation game.

At Waringa Hut, there are no functions which give any clear indication of the presence of women, except indirectly the function of Food children, namely a plate with alphabet mounding around the rim and Personal clothing, namely buttons, only one of which is likely to have belonged to women's clothing. There are no cosmetics, no jewellery, no haberdashery items, all of which would give a suggestion of the presence of women. Even the function of Recreation toy is limited to two glass items, namely Price Rupert's drops, which are supposedly a by-product of glass manufacture used by children as play things.

The functions which can be associated with women are almost non-existent at Waringa, likewise children are very poorly represented as well by the alphabet plate (Food children) and the Price Rupert's drops (Recreation toy).

At the hut on Portion 84, the presence of women is indicated by buttons (Personal clothing), a perfume bottle (Personal cosmetics), bobby pins (Personal clothing and Personal jewellery), and other items of jewellery, including a brooch and a clasp (Personal Jewellery). The evidence for children was limited to parts of a porcelain doll and a child's tea set, both probably indicative of girls (Recreation Toy).

While at a large site, like the multi-roomed house at Liverpool, there is an spatial association between the various functions associated with women and children, at a more primitive hut site there need be very little evidence for these occupants. At the Portion 84 Hut, there were a number of pins and a thimble, indicating dressmaking or mending of clothes (Work haberdashery), but at Waringa even these basic items were absent.

The ability to recover evidence relating to women and children will clearly vary, not only depending on presence or absence of women and children, but also because of

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<sup>67</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. Report on the archaeological excavation of 11, 11a Bigge & 35-39 Lachlan Streets, Liverpool. Pagano Design Services Pty Ltd. 2003: 125.

<sup>68</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. 2000. Report on the archaeological excavation of part of the former Saint Patrick's Church property, 129-145 Harrington and Gloucester Streets, Sydney, NSW. Volumes 1-3. Grocon Pty Ltd.

the relative simplicity or sophistication of the lifestyle enjoyed by the occupants of a house. On sites exhibiting a simpler lifestyle, the ability to recognise the presence of women and children, even though they are known from the historical record, will be restricted, at least on the basis of the comparative analysis already undertaken.

#### **4.12 Summary of findings of general, spatial and comparative analysis of artifacts.**

The spatial and general analysis of the artifacts reveals a number of details about the daily lives of the occupants and their standard of living.

The use of spatial analysis was limited. There was only one small living space, divided into two rooms. The small sample of artifacts from the hut did not allow any differentiation between the spaces in this structure. Elsewhere on the site, rubbish was disposed of in a number of rubbish pits, with relatively few artifacts found in topsoil. Other than telling us how the occupants disposed of their rubbish, the spatial information tells us little more about the occupants of the hut than can be revealed by a general analysis of the artifacts.

The main findings are summarised below under the headings of:

1. General characteristics.
2. Rubbish disposal.
3. Comparative analysis.

##### **4.12.1 General characteristics.**

1. The assemblage of artifacts recovered from Waringa Hut possesses the general characteristics of a domestic assemblage.
2. The artifact assemblage reveals the presence of a primitive building, a timber framework held together by nails. However the building did possess glazed windows.
3. Water conservation would have been a primary consideration of the occupants of the hut. The presence of barrel hoops (Container barrel) suggests that barrels may have been used for water storage near the hut.
4. The assemblage indicates that the occupants of the house were not living in poverty, but were accustomed to a simple lifestyle. They could afford to purchase a range of items for household consumption and use (access to goods and services). Their standard of living, which was reflected in aspects of the domestic living space, in personal attire and at meal times, included:
  - Ceramic dinner sets.
  - Cutlery.
  - Glass tablewares.
  - Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, including beer, wine, gin, schnapps, champagne, soft drinks, tea.
  - Tinned or preserved foods.
  - While the bone debris from Waringa is extremely limited, there is ample evidence that the diet was supplemented by a number of accoutrements, including oils, vinegars, pickles, chutneys and sauces.

- Cooking using cast iron pots in a fireplace or on a stove.
  - Furniture including a locked chest or cabinet and possibly other joinery items of furniture.
  - Lighting using candles and probably oil lamps.
  - A variety of clothing, ranging from work clothing to dress items.
  - A variety of footwear, including working boots or shoes.
  - Literacy.
5. The restricted evidence of bone debris from Waringa tends to suggest that the method of disposal does not allow this material to survive on this rural site. Grinding up and feeding to stock is a possible explanation.
  6. The occupants of Waringa Hut showed a strong preference for ironstone china in their tablewares. Typically the most common shapes were plates, cups and saucers. The most common patterns were plain white glazed items, some moulded, followed by various transfer prints, of which brown transfer print “Orange Blossom” was the most common pattern, followed blue linear ware and hand painted crockery. Rockingham glazed stoneware teapots were common.
  7. A high proportion of medicine or personal toilet bottles was noted, but their usage was open to interpretation. Options included, medication of humans or stock, cleansing of the living space or farm buildings (dairy).
  8. There is limited evidence for the presence of women and children at Waringa, although it is confirmed by historical documentation. The evidence is limited to plates with alphabet moulding around the rim (Food children), one or more buttons (personal clothing) and some Prince Rupert’s drops, supposedly a by-product of glass manufacture, commonly collected by children (Recreation toy).
  9. The use of horses for transport and possibly also for farm work is testified by the presence of horseshoes and harness gear, but is also confirmed by historical documentation.
  10. The occupants of Waringa possessed a 12 gauge shotgun, probably for general farm use, rather than hunting.
  11. Around the hut and on the farm were a number of mechanical items, possibly hand powered grinders, etc., and tools suitable for general purpose construction and carpentry.

#### **4.12.2 Rubbish disposal.**

1. The site is not affected by the trends of urban centres, where municipal garbage disposal is introduced between the 1870s and 1890s.
2. The abandonment of the site in 1886 or 1887 determines the cut off date for artifact deposition on the site.
3. Rubbish was distributed unevenly across the site. It was absent or found in only small quantities around other buildings (Dairy (070) and Structure (068)). The majority of the rubbish was located in rubbish pits and ash dumps (033, 024, 029, 012). Artifacts were generally present in only very small quantities in topsoil (Unstratified (011)).
4. There was a general awareness of health and hygiene in terms of rubbish disposal. The hut may well have been kept clean as well, but its primitive

construction allowed rubbish to accumulate around the footings of the structure. This may have been a cause of infection, disease and ill health among the occupants, but it did not stop all the children from reaching adulthood, as confirmed by historical documentation.

#### **4.12.3 Comparative analysis.**

1. A primitive building is reflected in the archaeological record by a restricted number of building functions in the artifact assemblage, in contrast to a more sophisticated structure, which will be represented by a larger number of building functions. Nonetheless, both Waringa Hut and the Portion 84 Hut possessed glazed windows.
2. At Waringa and the Portion 84 Hut, the food debris indicated an extremely restricted diet, although the bone debris from Waringa tended to show that better cuts of meat were consumed than at the Portion 84 Hut. The evidence may be biased by the possibility that food debris was ground up and fed to stock on rural rather than urban sites, making comparisons difficult.
3. A selection of tablewares was present on both Waringa and the Portion 84 Hut, and is ubiquitous on sites in the Cumberland Plain, as witnessed by the site at Liverpool. At the two rural hut sites, the range of tablewares was limited to under 25 patterns, while at Liverpool it was over 50. This difference can be explained by market choice, consumer choice or access to goods and services. Only further comparative analysis will allow this evidence to be more precisely interpreted and understood. At Waringa, there was a distinct preference for ironstone china, which superseded fine earthenwares in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Fine earthenwares were predominant at both the Portion 84 Hut and at Liverpool. Why ironstone china should be predominant at Waringa, but not at the similarly dated Portion 84 Hut, cannot be explained, although consumer or market choice could provide useful information after further comparative analysis.
4. The sophistication or simplicity of life in a house is reflected in the number of household functions in the artifact assemblage. The limited range at both Waringa and the Portion 84 Hut indicates a primitive or simple lifestyle.
5. As expected with a simpler lifestyle, there is no evidence for ornamental gardening at either Waringa or the Portion 84 Hut, but functions associated with this activity were present at the house in Liverpool.
6. Women and children. The ability to recover evidence relating to women and children tends to vary because of the relative simplicity or sophistication of the lifestyle enjoyed by the occupants of a house. On sites exhibiting a simpler lifestyle, the ability to recognise the presence of women and children, even though they are known from the historical record, is restricted. At Waringa and the Portion 84 Huts there was limited evidence for both women and children. The evidence was far less pronounced than on an urban site, as represented by the house at Liverpool.

## **5 CONCLUSIONS.**

Waringa Hut, located on Portion 251 of the Parish of Waldegrave in the County of Bathurst, was identified as a pioneer farming settlement on a 200 acre holding, dating from 1879 to 1886 or 1887. It stands out as an archaeological site, because it was only occupied for 7-8 years before being abandoned for a more favourable site. It has the potential to reveal the living and working conditions on a Conditional Purchase, without being contaminated by later occupation.

Therefore the archaeological excavation of Waringa Hut, near Cadia, set out to answer three main research issues:

1. Confirm date range for occupation of hut site to 1879 to 1886 or 1887.
2. Describe living and working conditions of a pioneer family on a Conditional Purchase Selection.
3. Describe artifact assemblage and define characteristics for comparative analysis.

The dating of the artifact assemblage from the 1860s to 1886 provided extraordinarily accurate evidence for the cut off of artifact deposition and hence the abandonment of the site.

The excavation of Waringa Hut enabled the description of a farm on a Conditional Purchase in the 1870s and 1880s. The main findings are:

1. The site was located adjacent to a watercourse on land that was heavily wooded and needed clearance to make it productive for agriculture and stock raising.
2. The most likely reasons for the abandonment of the site after 7-8 years were a growing family, the need for a better water supply and the need for major renovations to a failing structure.
3. The house was a traditional 2 roomed hut, post built, with wattle and daub walls and a thatched roof. It measured 7 by 4.05 metres (23 by 13 feet 3 inches) and had a stone and mud chimney at its south end wall. It had some improvements on the basic plan, including a timber floor and glazed windows.
4. The dairy only survived in part and was of similar post construction to the house, but was located 5 metres from it. The presence of the dairy shows that some of the cattle recorded in 1884 must have been milch cows.

5. A small rectangular structure or pen was located 6 metres to the south of the hut. It was situated in an area used for rubbish disposal and recycling of waste. If it was a pig-sty, then it was conveniently placed for feeding the stock.
6. Other improvements on the site included fencelines, plough marks, indicating ploughed fields and stake holes indicating a possible enclosure. A dam was located across the watercourse, just outside the excavated area.
7. A number of rubbish pits were located around the hut, while two large ash dumps were located to the south of the hut. No cess pit was located, although one of the rubbish pits may have served this purpose.

The excavations at Waringa Hut have revealed what appears to be a typical archaeological site for a farm on a Conditional Purchase holding. Many features can also be found on other sites near Cadia and in Cadia Village. While there is variation in the house types, other remains, including the rubbish pits, possible cess pit, ash dumps and other minor enclosures or outbuildings are typical of sites in Cadia Village and will assist in interpretation and comparison between sites.

The analysis of the artifacts revealed a number of details about the daily lives of the occupants and their standard of living. The main results are outlined below:

1. The assemblage of artifacts recovered from Waringa Hut possesses the general characteristics of a domestic assemblage.
2. The artifact assemblage reveals the presence of a primitive building, a timber framework held together by nails. However the building did possess glazed windows.
3. Water conservation would have been a primary consideration of the occupants of the hut. The presence of barrel hoops suggests that barrels may have been used for water storage near the hut.
4. The assemblage indicates that the occupants of the house were not living in poverty, but were accustomed to a simple lifestyle. They could afford to purchase a range of items for household consumption and use (access to goods and services). Their standard of living, which was reflected in aspects of the domestic living space, in personal attire and at meal times, included:
  - Ceramic dinner sets.
  - Cutlery.
  - Glass tablewares.
  - Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, including beer, wine, gin, schnapps, champagne, soft drinks, tea.
  - Tinned or preserved foods.



- While the bone debris from Waringa is extremely limited, there is ample evidence that the diet was supplemented by a number of accoutrements, including oils, vinegars, pickles, chutneys and sauces.
  - Cooking using cast iron pots in a fireplace or on a stove.
  - Furniture including a locked chest or cabinet and possibly other joinery items of furniture.
  - Lighting using candles and probably oil lamps.
  - A variety of clothing, ranging from work clothing to dress items.
  - A variety of footwear, including working boots or shoes.
  - Literacy.
5. The restricted evidence of bone debris from Waringa tends to suggest that the method of disposal does not allow this material to survive on this rural site. Grinding up and feeding to stock is a possible explanation.
  6. The occupants of Waringa Hut showed a strong preference for ironstone china in their tablewares. Typically the most common shapes were plates, cups and saucers. The most common patterns were plain white glazed items, some moulded, followed by various transfer prints, of which brown transfer print “Orange Blossom” was the most common pattern, followed blue linear ware and hand painted crockery. Rockingham glazed stoneware teapots were common.
  7. A high proportion of medicine or personal toilet bottles was noted, but their usage was open to interpretation. Options included, medication of humans or stock, cleansing of the living space or farm buildings (dairy).
  8. There is limited evidence for the presence of women and children at Waringa, although it is confirmed by historical documentation. The evidence is limited to plates with alphabet moulding around the rim (Food children), one or more buttons (personal clothing) and some Prince Rupert’s drops, supposedly a by-product of glass manufacture, commonly collected by children (Recreation toy).
  9. The use of horses for transport and possibly also for farm work is testified by the presence of horseshoes and harness gear, but is also confirmed by historical documentation.
  10. The occupants of Waringa possessed a 12 gauge shotgun, probably for general farm use, rather than hunting.
  11. Around the hut and on the farm were a number of mechanical items, possibly hand powered grinders, etc., and tools suitable for general purpose construction and carpentry.

In terms of general rubbish disposal:

5. The site is not affected by the trends of urban centres, where municipal garbage disposal is introduced between the 1870s and 1890s.
6. The abandonment of the site in 1886 or 1887 determines the cut off date for artifact deposition on the site.
7. Rubbish was distributed unevenly across the site. It was absent or found in only small quantities around other buildings (Dairy (070) and Structure (068)). The majority of the rubbish was located in rubbish pits and ash dumps (023, 033, 024, 029, 012). Artifacts were generally present in only very small quantities in topsoil (Unstratified (011)).
8. There was a general awareness of health and hygiene in terms of rubbish disposal. The hut may well have been kept clean as well, but its primitive construction allowed rubbish to accumulate around the footings of the structure. This may have been a cause of infection, disease and ill health among the occupants, but it did not stop all the children from reaching adulthood, as confirmed by historical documentation.

Initial comparative analysis also revealed a number of findings.

1. A primitive building is reflected in the archaeological record by a restricted number of building functions in the artifact assemblage, in contrast to a more sophisticated structure, which will be represented by a larger number of building functions. Nonetheless, both Waringa Hut and the Portion 84 Hut possessed glazed windows.
2. At Waringa and the Portion 84 Hut, the food debris indicated an extremely restricted diet, although the bone debris from Waringa tended to show that better cuts of meat were consumed than at the Portion 84 Hut. The evidence may be biased by the possibility that food debris was ground up and fed to stock on rural rather than urban sites, making comparisons difficult.
3. A selection of tablewares was present on both Waringa and the Portion 84 Hut, and is ubiquitous on sites in the Cumberland Plain, as witnessed by the site at Liverpool. At the two rural hut sites, the range of tablewares was limited to under 25 patterns, while at Liverpool it was over 50. This difference can be explained by market choice, consumer choice or access to goods and services. Only further comparative analysis will allow this evidence to be more precisely interpreted and understood. At Waringa, there was a distinct preference for ironstone china, which superseded fine earthenwares in the late 19th century. Fine earthenwares were predominant at both the Portion 84 Hut and at Liverpool. Why ironstone china should be predominant at Waringa, but

not at the similarly dated Portion 84 Hut, cannot be explained, although consumer or market choice could provide useful information after further comparative analysis.

4. The sophistication or simplicity of life in a house is reflected in the number of household functions in the artifact assemblage. The limited range at both Waringa and the Portion 84 Hut indicates a primitive or simple lifestyle.
5. As expected with a simpler lifestyle, there is no evidence for ornamental gardening at either Waringa or the Portion 84 Hut, but functions associated with this activity were present at the house in Liverpool.
6. Women and children. The ability to recover evidence relating to women and children tends to vary because of the relative simplicity or sophistication of the lifestyle enjoyed by the occupants of a house. On sites exhibiting a simpler lifestyle, the ability to recognise the presence of women and children, even though they are known from the historical record, is restricted. At Waringa and the Portion 84 Huts there was limited evidence for both women and children. The evidence was far less pronounced than on an urban site, as represented by the house at Liverpool.

The archaeological investigation of Waringa Hut has provided results that have exceeded expectation. They have confirmed the date range predicted by historical documentation, provided ample evidence for the living and working conditions during the pioneering stages of farming on a Conditional Purchase and have provided findings that can be used in the comparative analysis of other rural sites including the excavations of Cadia Village.

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## **APPENDIX 1. SITE RECORDS.**

### **1. Archaeological site. Primary records.**

1. Archaeological features and structures.	Subject to archaeological excavation. Now destroyed by redevelopment.
2. Artifact collection.	Catalogued. Storage location at Cadia Holdings Pty Limited, Cadia, near Orange.

### **2. Conservation treatment.**

All artifacts have been cleaned, bagged, and packed into archive boxes, except where discarded as having no further research or other value. No laboratory conservation was required.

The artifacts were divided into the following categories:

<b>Artifact categories.</b>	<b>Status.</b>
1. Aboriginal artifacts.	None
2. Bone unworked.	Catalogued.
3. Building materials.	Catalogued.
4. Ceramics.	Catalogued.
5. Glass.	Catalogued.
6. Kaolin	Catalogued.
7. Metals.	Catalogued.
8.1. Miscellaneous-coins.	Catalogued.
8.2. Miscellaneous-other.	Catalogued.
9. Organics.	Catalogued.
10. Samples.	None
11. Shell unworked.	None
12. Stone.	Catalogued
13. Synthetics.	None

**3. Secondary and tertiary records.**

<b>Secondary site records.</b>	Documentary.	Context catalogue or index.
	Photographic.	Colour negatives and prints.
	Graphic.	Site plans.
<b>Secondary artifact records.</b>	Documentary.	Artifact catalogue.
<b>Other secondary records.</b>	None	
<b>Tertiary site records.</b>		Report as presented to client.

**4. Permanent archive for all excavation records.**

The permanent location of the artifact collection is at Cadia Holdings Pty Limited, Cadia, near Orange.

## APPENDIX 2. CONTEXT CATALOGUE.

Electronic copies of the catalogue are available from Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd.

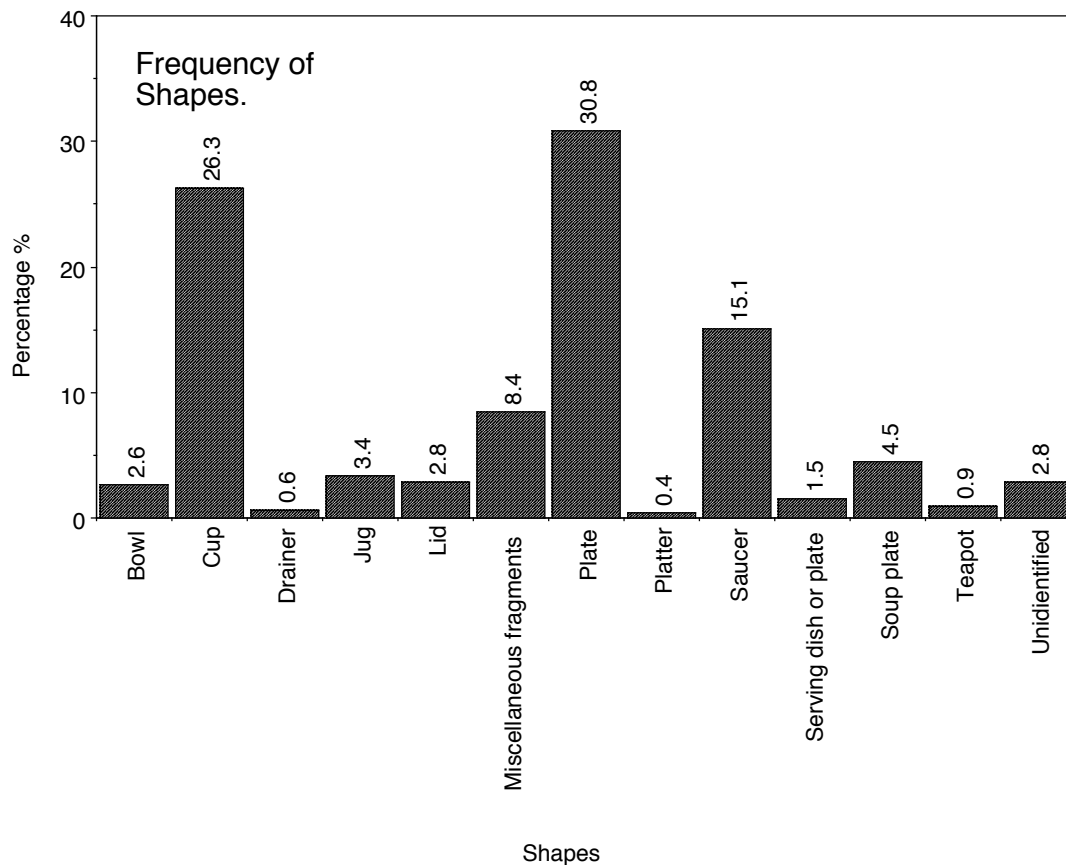
Phase		Context No	Category	Contains	Part of	Below	Same as	Above
011		011	Unstratified					
012	02	012	Pit		013			
012	02	013	Fill	012				
074	12	014	Fireplace					
074	12	015	Initial cleaning	014				
074	12	016	Layer			015		
074	12	017	Stone rubble	016				
074	12	018	Layer, to e of fireplace					
074	12	019	Drainage trench. west side of hut					
074	12	020	Trench		019			
074	12	021	Layer of grey white clay, NE Side hut					
074	12	022	Fill	023				
074	12	023	Pit		022			
024	13	024	Layer of ash					
074	12	025	Layer of pise or daub, w of fireplace inside room					
074	12	026	Fill	027				
074	12	027	Test-trench 1		026			
074	12	028	Cut for 027					
029	13	029	Layer of ash					
074	12	030	drain, north side of hut					
033	12	031	Dark fill layer	033				
033	12	032	Brown fill layer	033				
033	12	033	Pit		031032053			
035	12	034	Fill	035				
035	12	035	Pit		034			
074	12	036	Joist, western wall of hut					
074	12	037	Joist, east side of hut					
074	12	038	Post-hole		039040			
074	12	039	Post-pipe	038				
074	12	040	Post-packing	038				
074	12	041	Post-hole		042043			
074	12	042	Post-pipe	041				
074	12	043	Post-packing	041				
074	12	044	Post-hole		045046			
074	12	045	Post-pipe	044				
074	12	046	Post-packing	044				
074	12	047	Post-hole		048049			
074	12	048	Post-pipe	047				
074	12	049	Post-packing	047				
074	12	050	Post-hole		051052			
074	12	051	Post-pipe	050				



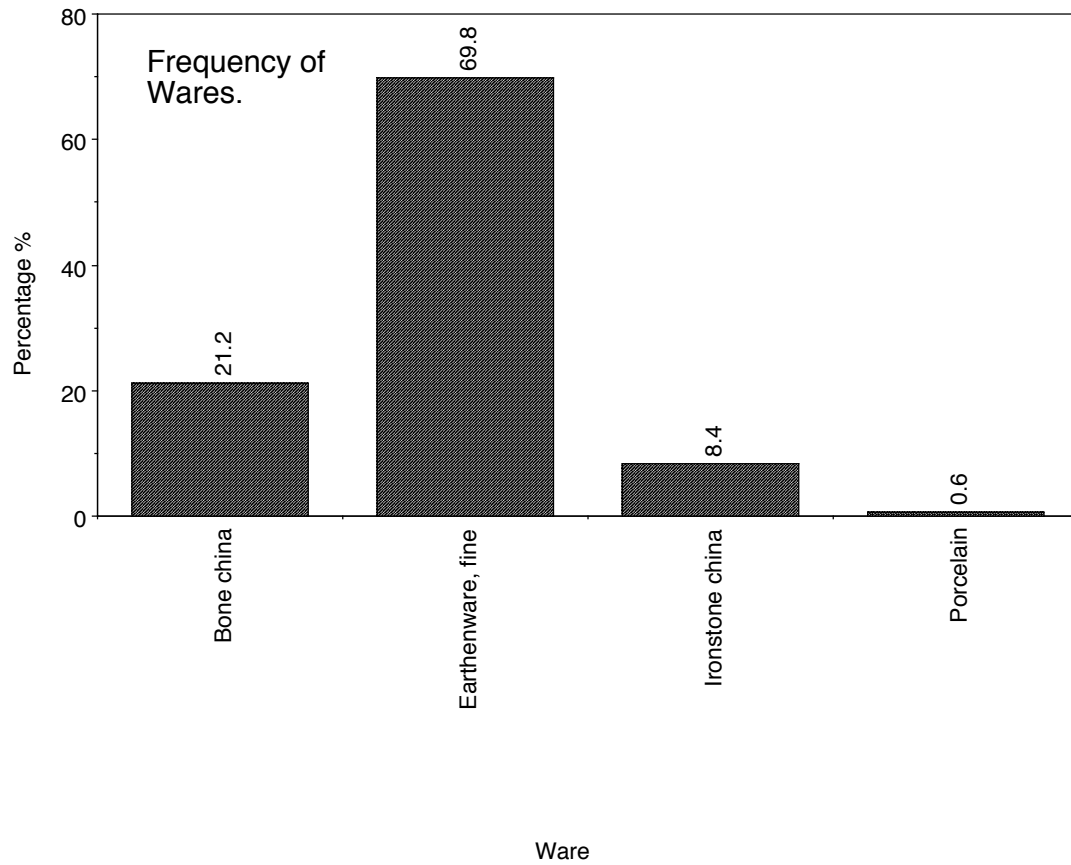
Phase		Context No	Category	Contains	Part of	Below	Same as	Above
074	12	052	Post-packing	050				
033	12	053	Fill	033				
074	12	054	Post-pipe, partition wall					
074	12	055	Post-pipe, NE corner of hut					
074	12	056	Post-hole		057058			
074	12	057	Post-pipe	056				
074	12	058	Post-packing	056				
074	12	059	Post-hole		060061			
074	12	060	Post-pipe	059				
074	12	061	Post-packing	059				
074	12	062	Post-hole		063064			
074	12	063	Post-pipe	062				
074	12	064	Post-packing	062				
074	12	065	Joist, same as 038				038	
074	12	066	Layer, outside E wall of hut					
074	12	067	Layer, occupation of hut.					
068	12	068	Structure, south of Hut					
068	12	069	Trench	068				
070	12	070	Structure, dairy		071			
070	12	071	Post-hole		072073			
070	12	072	Post-pipe	071				
070	12	073	Post-packing	071				
074	12	074	Hut					

### APPENDIX 3. TABLEWARES – COMPARATIVE SITES.

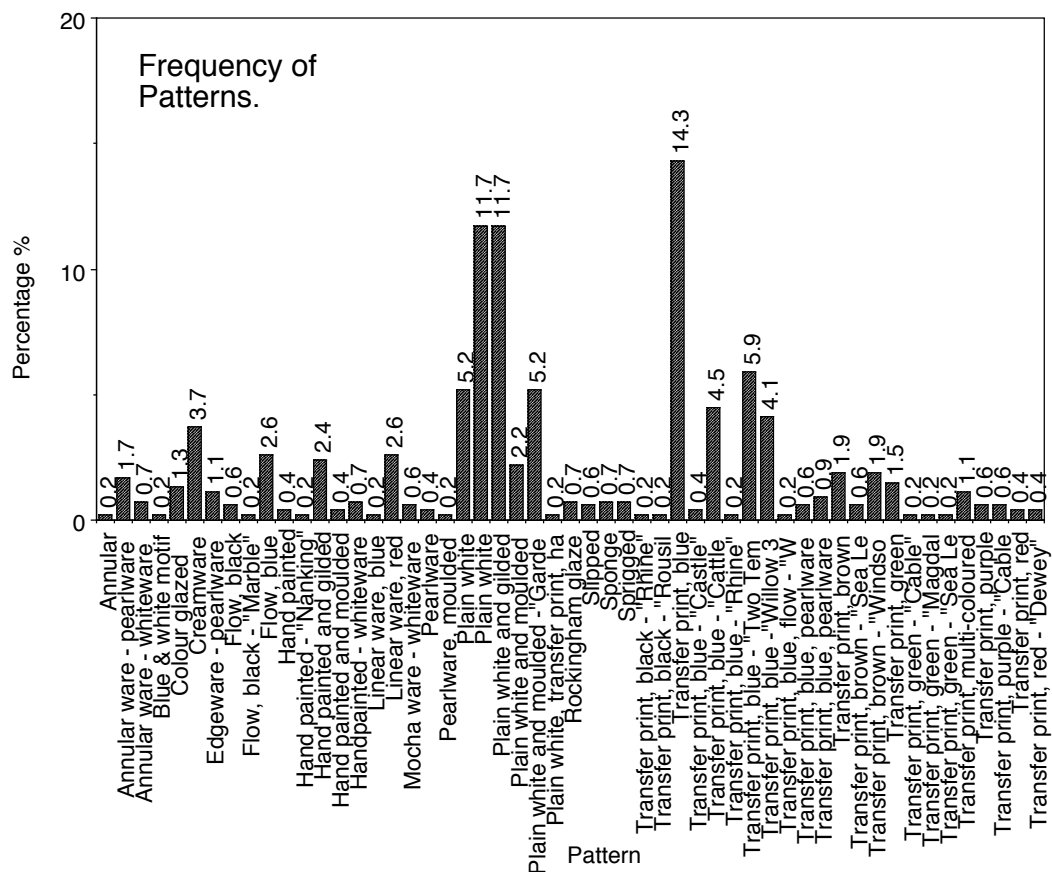
#### Tablewares from Bigge and Lachlan Streets, Liverpool.



Shape	Total	%
Bowl	14	2.6
Cup	141	26.3
Drainer	3	0.6
Jug	18	3.4
Lid	15	2.8
Miscellaneous fragments	45	8.4
Plate	165	30.8
Platter	2	0.4
Saucer	81	15.1
Serving dish or plate	8	1.5
Soup plate	24	4.5
Teapot	5	0.9
Unidentified	15	2.8



Ware	Total	%
Bone china	114	21.2
Earthenware, fine	375	69.8
Ironstone china	45	8.4
Porcelain	3	0.6

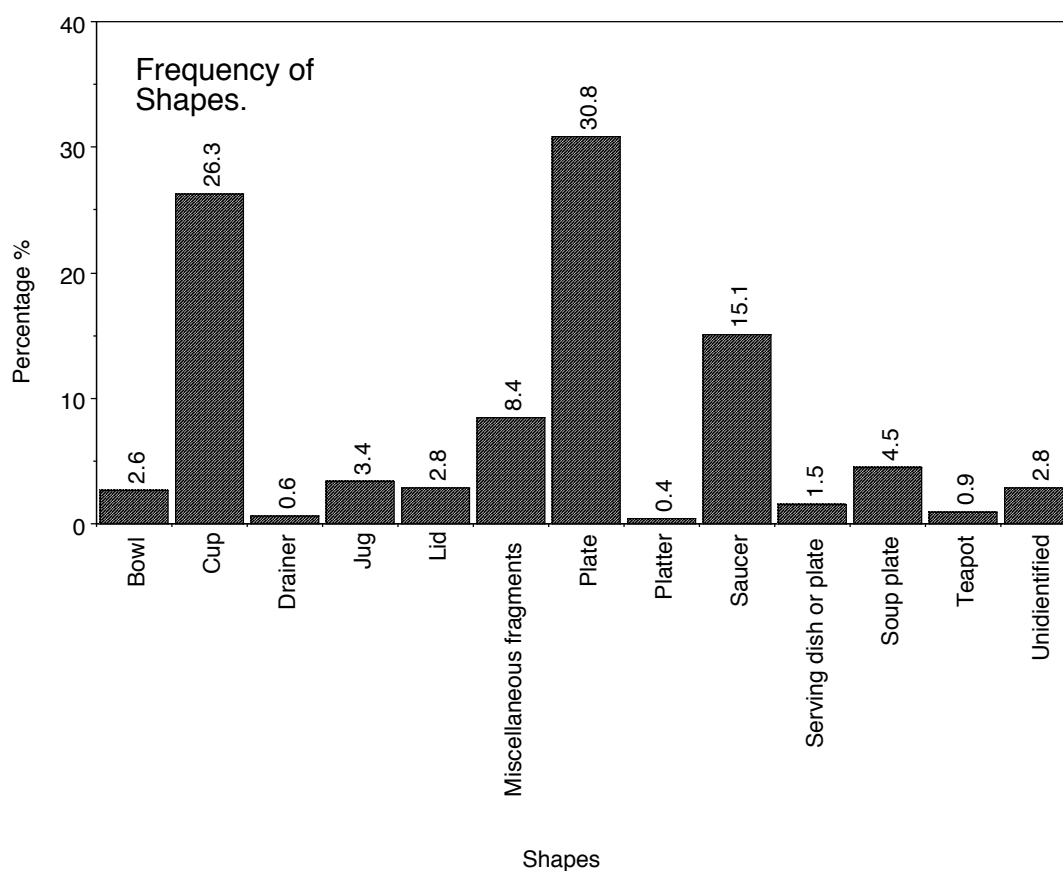


Pattern	Total	%
Annular	1	0.2
Annular ware - pearlware	9	1.7
Annular ware - whiteware	4	0.7
Blue & white motif	1	0.2
Colour glazed	7	1.3
Creamware	20	3.7
Edgeware - pearlware	6	1.1
Flow, black	3	0.6
Flow, black - "Marble"	1	0.2
Flow, blue	14	2.6
Hand painted	2	0.4
Hand painted - "Nanking"	1	0.2
Hand painted and gilded	13	2.4
Hand painted and moulded	2	0.4
Handpainted - whiteware	4	0.7
Linear ware, blue	1	0.2
Linear ware, red	14	2.6
Mocha ware - whiteware	3	0.6
Pearlware	2	0.4
Pearlware, moulded	1	0.2
Plain white	28	5.2
Plain white	63	11.7

<b>Pattern</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Plain white and gilded	63	11.7
Plain white and moulded	12	2.2
Plain white and moulded - "Garden Sprig"	28	5.2
Plain white, transfer print, hand painted and moulded	1	0.2
Rockingham glaze	4	0.7
Slipped	3	0.6
Sponge	4	0.7
Sprigged	4	0.7
Transfer print, black - "Rhine"	1	0.2
Transfer print, black - "Rousillon"	1	0.2
Transfer print, blue	77	14.3
Transfer print, blue - "Castle"	2	0.4
Transfer print, blue - "Cattle & Scenery"	24	4.5
Transfer print, blue - "Rhine"	1	0.2
Transfer print, blue - "Two Temples II"	32	5.9
Transfer print, blue - "Willow 3"	22	4.1
Transfer print, blue, flow - "Willow 3"	1	0.2
Transfer print, blue, pearlware	3	0.6
Transfer print, blue, pearlware – "Two Temples"	5	0.9
Transfer print, brown	10	1.9
Transfer print, brown - "Sea Leaf"	3	0.6
Transfer print, brown - "Windsor"	10	1.9
Transfer print, green	8	1.5
Transfer print, green - "Cable"	1	0.2
Transfer print, green - "Magdala"	1	0.2
Transfer print, green - "Sea Leaf"	1	0.2
Transfer print, multi-coloured	6	1.1
Transfer print, purple	3	0.6

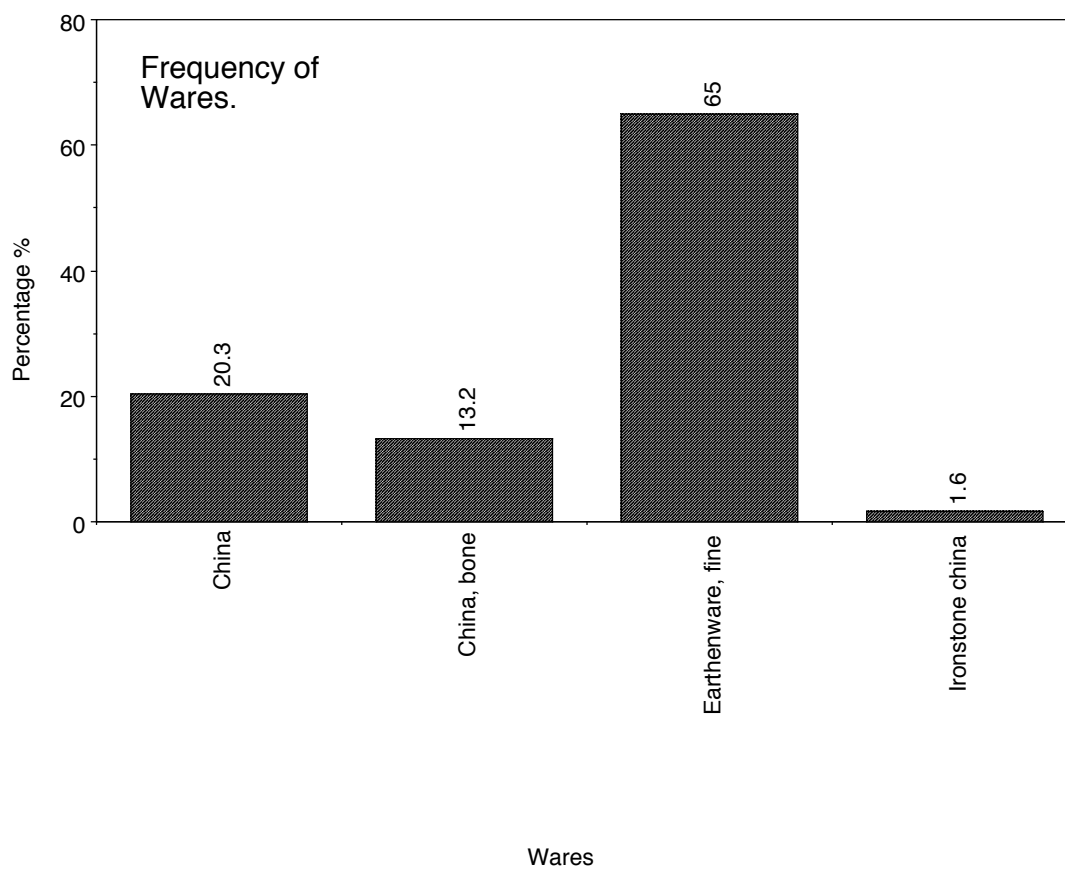
Pattern	Total	%
Transfer print, purple - "Cable"	3	0.6
Transfer print, red	2	0.4
Transfer print, red - "Dewey"	2	0.4

### Tablewares from Portion 84 Hut, near Cadia.

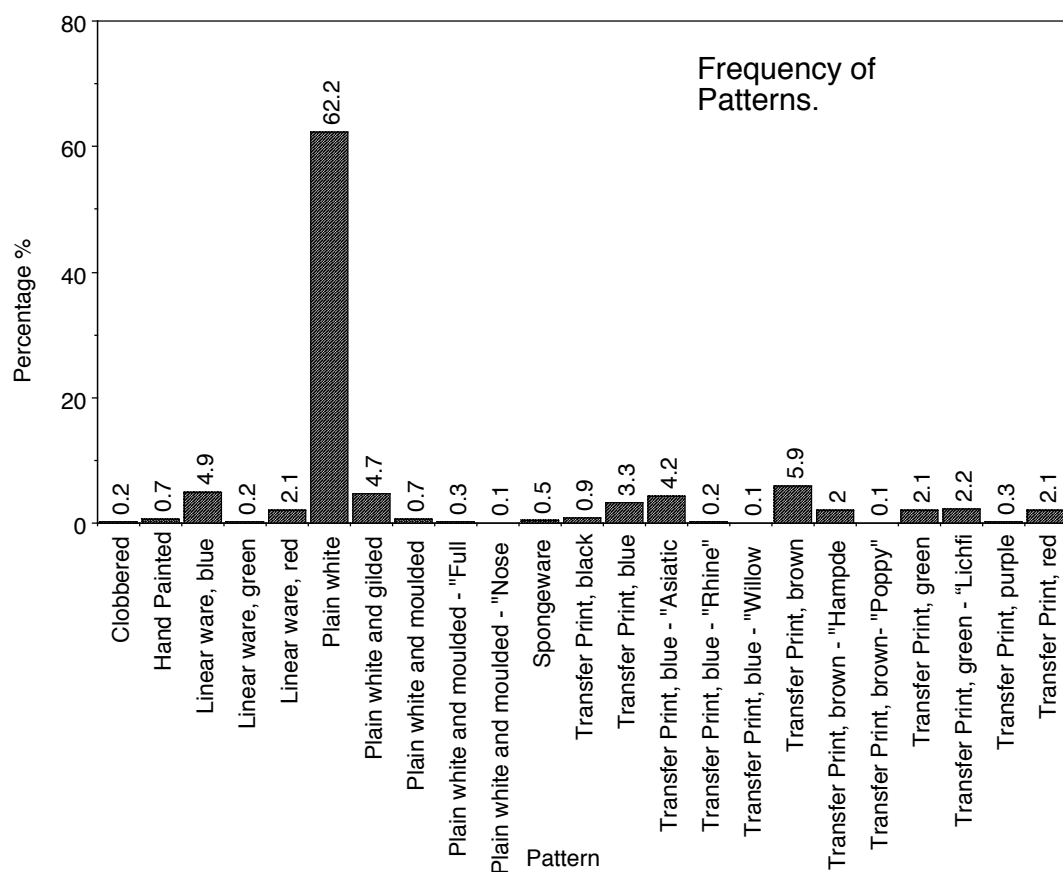


Shape	Total	%
Bowl	14	2.6
Cup	141	26.3
Drainer	3	0.6
Jug	18	3.4
Lid	15	2.8
Miscellaneous fragments	45	8.4
Plate	165	30.8
Platter	2	0.4
Saucer	81	15.1
Serving dish or plate	8	1.5
Soup plate	24	4.5

Shape	Total	%
Teapot	5	0.9
Unidentified	15	2.8



Ware	Total	%
China	208	20.3
China, bone	135	13.2
Earthenware, fine	666	65.0
Ironstone china	16	1.6



Pattern	Total	%
Clobbered	2	0.2
Hand Painted	7	0.7
Linear ware, blue	50	4.9
Linear ware, green	2	0.2
Linear ware, red	22	2.1
Plain white	638	62.2
Plain white and gilded	48	4.7
Plain white and moulded	7	0.7
Plain white and moulded - "Full Ribbed"	3	0.3
Plain white and moulded - "Nosegay"	1	0.1
Spongeware	5	0.5
Transfer Print, black	9	0.9
Transfer Print, blue	34	3.3
Transfer Print, blue - "Asiatic Pheasants"	43	4.2
Transfer Print, blue - "Rhine"	2	0.2
Transfer Print, blue - "Willow 3"	1	0.1
Transfer Print, brown	60	5.9



<b>Pattern</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Transfer Print, brown - "Hampden"	20	2.0
Transfer Print, brown- "Poppy"	1	0.1
Transfer Print, green	22	2.1
Transfer Print, green - "Lichfield"	23	2.2
Transfer Print, purple	3	0.3
Transfer Print, red	22	2.1

#### **APPENDIX 4. ARTIFACT CATALOGUE.**

The artifact catalogue is only produced on the CD version of this report. It is sorted by category number and context number.

Electronic copies of the catalogue are available from Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd.

Quantification.														Artifact catalogue	
Site no	Category no			Total in context											Box no
Context no		Type no	Dating	Total in selection											
Phase			From	To	Function			Key function	Object name	Fabric	Ware and pattern	Country	Quality	Bag no	
44	024	024	2	0	0	1	1	Food debris	Sheep					0006	I
44	029	029	2	0	0	1	2	Food debris	Cattle					0014	I
44	029	029	2	0	0	26	28	Food debris	Fish					0010	I
44	029	029	2	0	0	13	41	Food debris	Fish					0011	I
44	029	029	2	0	0	15	56	Food debris	Lizard					0015	I
44	029	029	2	0	0	2	58	Food debris	Sheep					0012	I
44	029	029	2	0	0	1	59	Food debris	Sheep					0013	I
44	031	033	2	0	0		59	Food debris	Sheep					0007	I
44	032	033	2	0	0	1	60	Food debris	Cattle					0005	I
44	032	033	2	0	0	1	61	Food debris	Sheep					0004	I
44	053	033	2	0	0	3	64	Food debris	Cattle					0009	I
44	053	033	2	0	0	1	65	Food debris	Sheep					0001	I
44	053	033	2	0	0	1	66	Food debris	Sheep					0002	I
44	053	033	2	0	0	3	69	Food debris	Sheep					0003	I
44	053	033	2	0	0	1	70	Food debris	Sheep					0008	I
44	015	074	3	0	0	7	77	Building	grey stone with red motles - basalt -	Stone					1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	78	Tableware	Food service tableware	Bowl diameter = 180mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	23	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	79	Tableware	Food service tableware	Bowl, floral motif body sherd	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print	UK	06	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	80	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, body sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	25	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	81	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, body sherd with base of handle	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	24	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	2	83	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, flowering vine, rim diameter -	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	08	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	2	85	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, foliated scroll motif, same pattern	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	10	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	86	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, miscellaneous transfer print	Ironstone china	Purple transfer print	UK	07	1
44	011	011	4	1862	1891	2	88	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, pattern made by E&C challinor	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Nosegay"	UK	12	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	2	90	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 90mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	21	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	91	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 90mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	22	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	92	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 90mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	34	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	93	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diamter 80mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	32	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	11	104	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	35	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	11	115	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous flat base sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	36	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	116	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	33	1
44	011	011	4	1880	2000	4	120	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear	Earthenware, fine	Blue linear ware	UK	01	1
44	011	011	4	1880	2000	1	121	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear, body sherd	Earthenware, fine	Blue linear ware	UK	03	1
44	011	011	4	1880	2000	2	123	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear, rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	02	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	124	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, body sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	30	1
44	011	011	4	1862	1891	2	126	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, flat base sherd with black transfer	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	15	1
44	011	011	4	1860	2000	2	128	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, foliated scroll border	Ironstone china	Black transfer print - "Rhine"	UK	04	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	129	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 220mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	29	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	2	131	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	27	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	132	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	28	1
44	011	011	4	1860	2000	5	137	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm, pattern	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Hyacinth"	UK	14	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	2	139	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, scalloped rim	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Asiatic Pheasants"	UK	05	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	4	143	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	31	1
44	011	011	4	1862	1891	2	145	Tableware	Food service tableware	saucer, black transfer print basemark	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	16	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	146	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, foliated scroll motif, rim	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	09	1
44	011	011	4	1878	1890	2	148	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, pattern registered by thomas	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Roped wheat"	UK	13	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	2	150	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, rim diameter 140mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	19	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	6	156	Tableware	Food service tableware	saucer, rim diameter = 140mm	Bone china	Plain white	UK	37	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	157	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, rim diameter = 150mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	20	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	158	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	17	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	1	159	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	18	1
44	011	011	4	1850	2000	4	163	Tableware	Food service tableware	Serving Plate, thick base with single	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	26	1
44	011	011	4	1796	1900	1	164	Tableware	Food service tableware	Teapot, body sherd	Stoneware	Rockingham glaze	UK/AUST	11	1
44	012	012	4	1850	2000	1	165	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	48	1
44	012	012	4	1850	2000	1	166	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup handle	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	47	1
44	012	012	4	1850	2000	1	167	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 100mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	49	1
44	012	012	4	1860	2000	1	168	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, vertical panels remains on ext	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould	UK	45	1
44	012	012	4	1850	2000	3	171	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	52	1
44	012	012	4	1850	2000	5	176	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous flat base sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	53	1
44	012	012	4	1880	2000	1	177	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear, body sherd	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	38	1
44	012	012	4	1880	2000	3	180	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear, rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	39	1
44	012	012	4	1850	2000	1	181	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, body sherd	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Asiatic Pheasants"	UK	41	1
44	012	012	4	1860	2000	2	183	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm	Ironstone china	Black transfer print - "Rhine"	UK	40	1

Quantification.															Artifact catalogue		
Site no	Category no			Total in context										Box no			
Context no		Type no	Dating	Total in selection													
Phase			From	To		Function	Key function	Object name	Fabric	Ware and pattern	Country	Quality	Bag no				
44	012	012	4		1850	2000	1	184	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	51	1	
44	012	012	4		1850	2000	2	186	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, flowering vine, rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	42	1	
44	012	012	4		1850	2000	1	187	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	50	1	
44	012	012	4		1860	2000	1	188	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, vertical panels on cauetto, rim	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould	UK	46	1	
44	012	012	4		1796	1900	2	190	Tableware	Food service tableware	Teapot, body sherds	Stoneware	Rockingham glaze	UK?AUST	43	1	
44	012	012	4		1796	1900	1	191	Tableware	Food service tableware	Teapot, moulded plant on ext body	Earthenware, fine	Red transfer print	UK/AUST	44	1	
44	015	074	4		1880	2000	1	192	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, blue linear	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	56	1	
44	015	074	4		1830	2000	1	193	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherd	Earthenware, fine	Whiteware	UK	63	1	
44	015	074	4		1860	2000	1	194	Tableware	Food service tableware	Pattern first made by wedgwood and	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Hyacinth"	UK	59	1	
44	015	074	4		1860	2000	1	195	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, base sherd	Ironstone china	Black transfer print - "Rhine"	UK	57	1	
44	015	074	4		1880	2000	1	196	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear, rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	54	1	
44	015	074	4		1850	2000	1	197	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, flat base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	60	1	
44	015	074	4		1830	2000	3	200	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Earthenware, fine	Whiteware	UK	62	1	
44	015	074	4		1880	2000	2	202	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, blue linear, rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	55	1	
44	015	074	4		1862	1891	1	203	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, rim diameter = 160mm pattern	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Nosegay"	UK	58	1	
44	015	074	4		1850	2000	1	204	Tableware	Food service tableware	saucer, rim sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	61	1	
44	018	074	4		1850	2000	1	205	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 90mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	64	1	
44	018	074	4		1878	1890	4	209	Tableware	Food service tableware	Pattern registered in 1878 by thomas	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Roped wheat"	UK	65	1	
44	019	074	4		1830	1930	1	210	Tableware	Food service tableware	Bottle, shoulder sherd, brown glaze	Stoneware	Salt glazed	AUS / UK	66	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	211	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, flowering vine motif, body sherd	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	71	1	
44	019	074	4		1862	1891	1	212	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 100mm. pattern	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Nosegay"	UK	75	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	213	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 80mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	80	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	214	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 90mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	81	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	19	233	Tableware	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	85	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	2	235	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous flat base sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	84	1	
44	019	074	4		1862	1891	8	243	Tableware	Food service tableware	Pattern made by E and C Challinor	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Nosegay"	UK	74	1	
44	019	074	4		1860	2000	1	244	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, base sherd	Ironstone china	Black transfer print - "Rhine"	UK	69	1	
44	019	074	4		1880	2000	7	251	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear, rim diameter =	Earthenware, fine	Blue linear ware	UK	67	1	
44	019	074	4		1880	2000	1	252	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear, rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	68	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	253	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, body sherd	Earthenware, fine	Blue transfer print - "Asiatic Pheasants"	UK	70	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	254	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, body sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	82	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	255	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, body sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	83	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	256	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 220mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	78	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	257	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	79	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	4	261	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	76	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	262	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	77	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	263	Tableware	Food service tableware	Platter, thick, flat base sherd	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Willow 3"	UK	73	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	264	Tableware	Food service tableware	saucer, miscellaneous green hand	Ironstone china	Hand painted	UK	86	1	
44	019	074	4		1850	2000	1	265	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, rim diameter = 140mm	Ironstone china	Red transfer print	UK	72	1	
44	021	074	4		1886	2000	4	269	Tableware	Food service tableware	Bowl, base sherds, basemark - "Ariatic	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Asiatic Pheasants"	UK	87	1	
44	021	074	4		1850	2000	1	270	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	89	1	
44	021	074	4		1850	2000	1	271	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	88	1	
44	022	074	4		1850	2000	2	273	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, bunch of grapes	Ironstone china	Purple transfer print	UK	92	1	
44	022	074	4		1850	2000	1	274	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 80mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	94	1	
44	022	074	4		1830	1870	2	276	Tableware	Food service tableware	Jug, white fabric and clear glaze,	Stoneware	Glazed and mould	UK	96	1	
44	022	074	4		1850	2000	1	277	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	95	1	
44	022	074	4		1860	2000	1	278	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, body sherd	Ironstone china	Black transfer print - "Rhine"	UK	91	1	
44	022	074	4		1850	2000	1	279	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, rim diameter = 140mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	93	1	
44	022	074	4		1796	1900	1	280	Tableware	Food service tableware	Teapot, body sherd	Earthenware, fine	Rockingham glaze	UK/AUST	90	1	
44	023	074	4		1850	2000	1	281	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 90mm same	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	98	1	
44	023	074	4		1850	2000	1	282	Tableware	Food service tableware	Finial from a tureen lid	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Willow 3"	UK	99	1	
44	023	074	4		1850	2000	1	283	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, flowering vine motif, same	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	97	1	
44	024	024	4		1850	2000	1	284	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup,	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Roped wheat"	UK	123	1	
44	024	024	4		1850	2000	1	285	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	121	1	
44	024	024	4		1850	2000	1	286	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	122	1	
44	024	024	4		1880	2000	1	287	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, blue linear, rim diameter = 90mm	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	101	1	
44	024	024	4		1850	2000	3	290	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, flowering vine motif, rim diameter	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	114	1	
44	024	024	4		1878	1890	2	292	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, pattern registered in 1878 by	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Roped wheat"	UK	118	1	
44	024	024	4		1850	2000	1	293	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherd	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Willow 3"	UK	108	1	
44	024	024	4		1850	2000	1	294	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherd	Ironstone china	Brown transfer print	UK	109	1	
44	024	024	4		1850	2000	1	295	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherd	Ironstone china	Black transfer print	UK	110	1	
44	024	024	4		1850	2000	16	311	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	128	1	
44	024	024	4		1850	2000	2	313	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous flat base sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	129	1	

Quantification.																	Artifact catalogue	
Site no		Category no			Total in context										Box no			
Context no		Type no		Dating	Total in selection													
Phase		From	To		Function	Key function	Object name	Fabric	Ware and pattern	Country	Quality	Bag no						
44	024	024	4	1850	2000	3	316	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, base and rim	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Asiatic Pheasants"	UK	105	1			
44	024	024	4	1880	2000	5	321	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear, rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	102	1			
44	024	024	4	1880	2000	2	323	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear, rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	103	1			
44	024	024	4	1880	2000	6	329	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	104	1			
44	024	024	4	1850	2000	1	330	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, body sherd	Ironstone china	Black transfer print	UK	111	1			
44	024	024	4	1860	2000	1	331	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, body sherd	Ironstone china	Black transfer print - "Rhine"	UK	112	1			
44	024	024	4	1860	2000	2	333	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, pattern registered in c.1860 by	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Hyacinth"	UK	119	1			
44	024	024	4	1850	2000	1	334	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	124	1			
44	024	024	4	1850	2000	2	336	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	125	1			
44	024	024	4	1850	2000	1	337	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, scalloped rim	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Willow 3"	UK	107	1			
44	024	024	4	1850	2000	1	338	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	126	1			
44	024	024	4	1850	2000	1	339	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	127	1			
44	024	024	4	1850	2000	5	344	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, floral motif on cavetto in pink,	Ironstone china	Hand painted	UK	116	1			
44	024	024	4	1850	2000	10	354	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, flowering vine motif, rim	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	115	1			
44	024	024	4	1850	2000	1	355	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, geometric motif, rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	113	1			
44	024	024	4	1830	1930	1	356	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, miscellaneous transfer print, rim	Earthenware, fine	Blue flow	UK	130	1			
44	024	024	4	1862	1891	1	357	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, pattern made by E.&C.	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Nosegay"	UK	117	1			
44	024	024	4	1860	2000	3	360	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, rim diameter = 140mm, vertical	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould	UK	120	1			
44	024	024	4	1850	2000	1	361	Tableware	Food service tableware	Serving dish, rim sherd	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Willow 3"	UK	106	1			
44	024	024	4	1796	1900	1	362	Tableware	Food service tableware	Teapot, body sherd	Stoneware	Rockingham glaze	UK/AUST	100	1			
44	027	074	4	1850	2000	1	363	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, miscellaneous transfer print	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	131	1			
44	027	074	4	1850	2000	2	365	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 80mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	132	1			
44	027	074	4	1850	2000	3	368	Tableware	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	134	1			
44	027	074	4	1850	2000	1	369	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, rim diameter = 150mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	133	1			
44	029	029	4	1860	2000	1	370	Tableware	Food children	Child's alphabet plate, red hand	Ironstone china	Hand painted and mould	UK	143	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	2	372	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, base sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	147	1			
44	029	029	4	1880	2000	1	373	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, blue linear, rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	137	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	1	374	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, floral motif remains on ext body	Ironstone china	Hand painted	UK	142	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	1	375	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, foliated scroll	Ironstone china	Purple transfer print	UK	140	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	1	376	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup handle	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK	141	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	1	377	Tableware	Food service tableware	Jug strap handle	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	146	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	14	391	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	153	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	8	399	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous flat base sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	154	1			
44	029	029	4	1860	2000	1	400	Tableware	Food service tableware	Pattern registered in c 1860 by	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Hyacinth"	UK	144	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	1	401	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, base sherd	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Willow 3"	UK	139	1			
44	029	029	4	1880	2000	5	406	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	136	1			
44	029	029	4	1865	1891	3	409	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm made by	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Vintage shape"	UK	145	1			
44	029	029	4	1860	2000	3	412	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 260mm	Ironstone china	Black transfer print - "Rhine"	UK	138	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	1	413	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	149	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	1	414	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	150	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	1	415	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	151	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	1	416	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	152	1			
44	029	029	4	1850	2000	2	418	Tableware	Food service tableware	Platter, thick base sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	148	1			
44	029	029	4	1796	1900	7	425	Tableware	Food service tableware	Teapot, diamond motif on ext body	Stoneware	Rockingham glaze	AUS / UK	135	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	3	428	Tableware	Food service tableware	Bowl, rim and body	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Asiatic Pheasants"	UK	158	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	1	429	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	166	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	1	430	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, foliated scroll	Ironstone china	Purple transfer print	UK	159	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	2	432	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, remains of green and blue floral	Ironstone china	Hand painted	UK	162	1			
44	031	033	4	1862	1891	1	433	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 90mm, pattern	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Nosegay"	UK	165	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	1	434	Tableware	Food service tableware	Lid, border remains on rim	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Willow 3"	UK	160	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	18	452	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	174	1			
44	031	033	4	1861	1910	3	455	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, base sherds, black transfer print	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	164	1			
44	031	033	4	1880	2000	17	472	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear rim diameter =	Earthenware, fine	Blue linear ware	UK	156	1			
44	031	033	4	1860	2000	3	475	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, body and base sherds	Ironstone china	Black transfer print - "Rhine"	UK	157	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	1	476	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, body sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	173	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	1	477	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 220mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	169	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	1	478	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	168	1			
44	031	033	4	1862	1881	8	486	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm	Ironstone china	Brown transfer print - "Orange blossom"	UK	161	1			
44	031	033	4	1865	1891	1	487	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm, made	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Vintage shape"	UK	167	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	2	489	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	170	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	1	490	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	171	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	1	491	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	172	1			
44	031	033	4	1850	2000	1	492	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, pink band below internal rim	Ironstone china	Hand painted	UK	163	1			

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Site no		Category no			Total in context												Box no		
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Phase				From	To			Function	Key function		Object name		Fabric	Ware and pattern		Country	Quality	Bag no	
44	031	033	4	1796	1900	1	493	Tableware	Food service tableware	Teapot, rim and body rim diameter =	Stoneware	Rockingham glaze	AUS / UK	155	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	1	494	Tableware	Food service tableware	Bowl, rim sherd	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Asiatic Pheasants"	UK	183	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	1	495	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	197	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	2	497	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	198	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	1	498	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	199	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	1	499	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	200	1				
44	032	033	4	1880	2000	1	500	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, blue linear, rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	177	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	1	501	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, body sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	202	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	9	510	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, body sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	204	1				
44	032	033	4	1810	2000	4	514	Tableware	Food service tableware	cup, body sherds	Earthenware, fine	Blue transfer print - "Willow 3"	UK	182	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	5	519	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, floral motif in pink blue and green	Ironstone china	Hand painted	UK	180	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	1	520	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, handle	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	201	1				
44	032	033	4	1860	2000	1	521	Tableware	Food service tableware	cup, rim diameter = 100mm,	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould	UK	191	1				
44	032	033	4	1860	2000	2	523	Tableware	Food service tableware	cup, rim diameter = 90mm,	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould	UK	192	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	16	539	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	205	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	12	551	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous flat base sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	206	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	14	565	Tableware	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous plate body sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	203	1				
44	032	033	4	1862	1891	3	568	Tableware	Food service tableware	Pattern made by E.C. challnor	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Nosegay"	UK	187	1				
44	032	033	4	1880	2000	6	574	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear, rim diameter =	Earthenware, fine	Blue linear ware	UK	178	1				
44	032	033	4	1860	2000	39	613	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate registered in c 1860 by	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Hyacinth"	UK	190	1				
44	032	033	4	1860	2000	23	636	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, remains of scene and foliated	Ironstone china	Black transfer print - "Rhine"	UK	184	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	6	642	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate rim diameter = 240mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	207	1				
44	032	033	4	1865	1891	2	644	Tableware	Food service tableware	plate rim diameter = 240mm, made by	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Vintage shape"	UK	189	1				
44	032	033	4	1862	1881	21	665	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm, pattern	Ironstone china	Brown transfer print - "Orange blossom"	UK	185	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	7	672	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	193	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	2	674	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	194	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	1	675	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	195	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	4	679	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	196	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	1	680	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, floral motif in blue and green	Ironstone china	Hand painted	UK	179	1				
44	032	033	4	1850	2000	2	682	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, flowering vine motif	Ironstone china	Gray transfer print	UK	181	1				
44	032	033	4	1800	2000	1	683	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, rim diameter = 150mm	Bone china	Plain white	UK	186	1				
44	032	033	4	1862	1891	1	684	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, rim diameter = 150mm pattern	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Nosegay"	UK	188	1				
44	032	033	4	1796	1990	16	700	Tableware	Food service tableware	Teapot, body base and handle sherds	Stoneware	Rockingham glaze	UK/AUST	176	1				
44	032	033	4	1796	1990	1	701	Tableware	Food service tableware	Teapot lid	Stoneware	Rockingham glaze	UK/AUST	175	1				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	702	Container	Container	Jar, base sherd	Ironstone china	P W	UK	43	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	703	Container	Container	Jar, rim diameter = 70mm	Ironstone china	P W	UK	39	2				
44	053	033	4	1860	2000	16	719	Tableware	Food alcohol	Alcohol	Ironstone china	Black transfer print - "Rhine"	UK	12	2				
44	053	033	4	1860	2000	2	721	Tableware	Food children	Childs alphabet plate, red hand	Ironstone china	Hand painted and mould	UK	20	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	722	Tableware	Food service tableware	Bowl, rim diameter = 180mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	40	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	9	731	Tableware	Food service tableware	Bowl, trailing vine on int and ext, rim	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print	UK	11	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	732	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	34	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	733	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, base sherd	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	35	2				
44	053	033	4	1862	1891	1	734	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, body sherd pattern made by e	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Nosegay"	UK	16	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	18	752	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, floral motif on cavetto in pink,	Ironstone china	Hand painted	UK	07	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	753	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup handle	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	21	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	2	755	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup handle	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	22	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	756	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup handle	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	23	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	757	Tableware	Food service tableware	cup, miscellaneous transfer print on ext	Ironstone china	Purple transfer print	UK	09	2				
44	053	033	4	1860	2000	5	762	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 100mm, long	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould	UK	19	2				
44	053	033	4	1862	1891	4	766	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, rim diameter = 90mm pattern	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Nosegay"	UK	17	2				
44	053	033	4	1830	1870	19	785	Tableware	Food service tableware	Jar, cream fabric, clear glaze int, bisque	Stoneware	Glazed and mould	UK	44	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	31	816	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous body sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	42	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	5	821	Unidentified	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous flat base sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	41	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	8	829	Tableware	Food service tableware	Miscellaneous plate body sherds	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	38	2				
44	053	033	4	1862	1891	1	830	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, black transfer basemark -remains	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK	25	2				
44	053	033	4	1880	2000	7	837	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	03	2				
44	053	033	4	1880	2000	7	844	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	04	2				
44	053	033	4	1880	2000	19	863	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear rim diameter =	Ironstone china	Blue linear ware	UK	05	2				
44	053	033	4	1880	2000	10	873	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, blue linear rim diameter =	Earthenware, fine	Blue linear ware	UK	02	2				
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	4	877	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, body and base	Ironstone china	Blue transfer print - "Willow 3"	UK	10	2				
44	053	033	4	1862	1881	40	917	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 220mm, garter	Ironstone china	Brown transfer print - "Orange blossom"	UK	14	2				
44	053	033	4	1865	1891	8	925	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 220mm made	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Vintage shape"	UK	18	2				
44	053	033	4	1862	1881	9	934	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 220mm, pattern	Ironstone china	Brown transfer print - "Orange blossom"	UK	13	2				

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	Context no	Type no	Dating	Total in selection															
				Phase	From	To	Function	Key function	Object name	Fabric	Ware and pattern	Country	Quality	Bag no					
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	5	939	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 240mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			37	2		
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	2	941	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 260mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			36	2		
44	053	033	4	1860	2000	22	963	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, rim diameter = 260mm, pattern	Ironstone china	Plain white and mould - "Hyacinth"	UK			15	2		
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	964	Tableware	Food service tableware	plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			27	2		
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	965	Tableware	Food service tableware	plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			28	2		
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	966	Tableware	Food service tableware	plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			29	2		
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	967	Tableware	Food service tableware	plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			30	2		
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	968	Tableware	Food service tableware	plate, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			31	2		
44	053	033	4	1871	1890	1	969	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, black transfer print base mark -	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			24	2		
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	13	982	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, floral motif on cavetto in pink,	Ironstone china	Hand painted	UK			06	2		
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	983	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, flowering vine motif	Ironstone china	Gray transfer print	UK			08	2		
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	984	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer rim diameter = 140mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			33	2		
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	1	985	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			26	2		
44	053	033	4	1850	2000	2	987	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer single foot rim	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			32	2		
44	053	033	4	1796	1900	4	991	Tableware	Food service tableware	Teapot , diamond motif on ext body	Stoneware	Rockingham glaze	UK			01	2		
44	068	068	4	1850	2000	1	992	Tableware	Food service tableware	Cup, leaves remain on ext body	Ironstone china	Black transfer print	UK			210	1		
44	068	068	4	1860	2000	4	996	Tableware	Food service tableware	Plate, scalloped rim, ornate foliated	Ironstone china	Green transfer print	UK			208	1		
44	068	068	4	1850	2000	2	998	Tableware	Food service tableware	Saucer, rim diameter = 150mm	Ironstone china	Plain white	UK			209	1		
44	011	011	5	1700	1860	7	1005	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS - TH = (1.8 - 2.5)mm	Clear, flat					91	2		
44	011	011	5	1700	1860	7	1012	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS - TH = (1.8 - 2.5)mm	Clear, flat					91	2		
44	011	011	5	1820	1920	1	1013	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	'Codd' marble type finish/ Neck - round	Light green bottle					1	1		
44	011	011	5	1820	1920	1	1014	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	'Codd' marble type finish/ Neck - round	Light green bottle					1	1		
44	011	011	5	1820	1920	3	1017	Food, aerated water	Food aerated water	FRS - 3 curved fragments, 1 FR	Light green, bottle					89	2		
44	011	011	5	1820	1920	3	1020	Food, aerated water	Food aerated water	FRS - 3 curved fragments, 1 FR	Light green, bottle					89	2		
44	011	011	5	1865	1922	4	1024	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	Body round/ heel - abrupt/ base round	Light green, 2 bottles					86	2		
44	011	011	5	1865	1922	4	1028	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	Body round/ heel - abrupt/ base round	Light green, 2 bottles					86	2		
44	011	011	5	1840	1900	2	1030	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS - Body - flat - rough marked	dark olive, bottle					83	2		
44	011	011	5	1840	1900	2	1032	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS - Body - flat - rough marked	dark olive, bottle					83	2		
44	011	011	5	1700	1870	2	1034	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS - neck - curved	Brown/ Olive, bottle					85	2		
44	011	011	5	1700	1870	2	1036	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS - neck - curved	Brown/ Olive, bottle					85	2		
44	011	011	5	1880	2000	9	1045	Alcohol	Food alcohol	FRS - neck curved body curved	Amber, bottle					84	2		
44	011	011	5	1880	2000	9	1054	Alcohol	Food alcohol	FRS - neck curved body curved	Amber, bottle					84	2		
44	011	011	5	0	0	4	1058	Food	Food container	FRS - Body heel/ base round. 1	Light green					92	2		
44	011	011	5	0	0	4	1062	Food	Food container	FRS - Body heel/ base round. 1	Light green					92	2		
44	011	011	5	0	0	14	1076	Food	Food container	FRS - curved - body shoulder. curved	Light green, bottle					90	2		
44	011	011	5	0	0	14	1090	Food	Food container	FRS - curved - body shoulder. curved	Light green, bottle					90	2		
44	011	011	5	0	0	12	1102	Food	Food container	FRS - neck - curved body 2 FRS with	Light blue. bottle					87	2		
44	011	011	5	0	0	12	1114	Food	Food container	FRS - neck - curved body 2 FRS with	Light blue. bottle					87	2		
44	011	011	5	1820	1920	12	1126	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	'Caster oil' bottle. finish - neck ring -	Cobalt, bottle					81	2		
44	011	011	5	1820	1920	12	1138	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	'Caster oil' bottle. finish - neck ring -	Cobalt, bottle					81	2		
44	011	011	5	0	0	1	1139	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	Finish - round / Neck - round - short /	Light green, Bottle		USA			2	1		
44	011	011	5	0	0	1	1140	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	Finish - round / Neck - round - short /	Light green, Bottle		USA			2	1		
44	011	011	5	1700	1916	1	1141	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - Solarised to purplish shoulder -	Clear, bottle					88	2		
44	011	011	5	1700	1916	1	1142	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - Solarised to purplish shoulder -	Clear, bottle					88	2		
44	011	011	5	1870	1910	2	1144	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - body - curved. mould seam: on	Black, bottle					82	2		
44	011	011	5	1870	1910	2	1146	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - body - curved. mould seam: on	Black, bottle					82	2		
44	012	012	5	1700	1870	1	1147	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FR - TH = 2.2mm	Clear, flat					98	2		
44	012	012	5	1700	1870	1	1148	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FR - TH = 2.2mm	Clear, flat					98	2		
44	012	012	5	1820	1920	3	1151	Food, aerated water	Food aerated water	FRS - body, shoulder	Clear, bottle					99	2		
44	012	012	5	1820	1920	3	1154	Food, aerated water	Food aerated water	FRS - body, shoulder	Clear, bottle					99	2		
44	012	012	5	0	0	1	1155	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - body - curved	Green bottle					97	2		
44	012	012	5	0	0	1	1156	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - body - curved	Green bottle					97	2		
44	012	012	5	1840	1900	1	1157	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FR - body - flat, fabric decay	Dark olive, bottle					96	2		
44	012	012	5	1840	1900	1	1158	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FR - body - flat, fabric decay	Dark olive, bottle					96	2		
44	012	012	5	1870	1910	1	1159	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - neck - curved	light blue, bottle					100	2		
44	012	012	5	1870	1910	1	1160	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - neck - curved	light blue, bottle					100	2		
44	012	012	5	1870	1910	1	1161	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - neck round	Black, bottle					94	2		
44	012	012	5	1870	1910	1	1162	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - neck round	Black, bottle					94	2		
44	012	012	5	1700	1916	1	1163	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - S.C. flat/ neck round - purplish	Clear, bottle					93	2		
44	012	012	5	1700	1916	1	1164	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - S.C. flat/ neck round - purplish	Clear, bottle					93	2		
44	012	012	5	0	0	17	1181	Pharmaceutical	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - body - curved, body/heel	Light cream, bottle					101	2		
44	012	012	5	0	0	17	1198	Pharmaceutical	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - body - curved, body/heel	Light cream, bottle					101	2		
44	012	012	5	0	0	4	1202	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck - curved Body,	Light blue, bottle					95	2		

Quantification.														Artifact catalogue	
Site no	Category no			Total in context										Box no	
Context no		Type no	Dating	Total in selection											
Phase		From	To	Function			Key function	Object name	Fabric	Ware and pattern	Country	Quality	Bag no		
44	012	012	5	0	0	4	1206	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck - curved Body,	USA		95	2	
44	015	074	5	1700	1860	1	1207	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	TH = 2.0mm			10	1	
44	015	074	5	1700	1860	1	1208	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	TH = 2.0mm			10	1	
44	015	074	5	0	0	2	1210	Unidentified	Container	FRS - Curved - thick			11	1	
44	015	074	5	0	0	12	1222	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS - body - curved. body - round /			5	1	
44	015	074	5	0	0	12	1234	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS - body - curved. body - round /			5	1	
44	015	074	5	1880	2000	2	1236	Alcohol	Food alcohol	FRS - body - curved - very thick			9	1	
44	015	074	5	1880	2000	2	1238	Alcohol	Food alcohol	FRS - body - curved - very thick			9	1	
44	015	074	5	1850	1900	39	1277	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	FRS - Neck - tapered. shoulder			4	1	
44	015	074	5	1850	1900	39	1316	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	FRS - Neck - tapered. shoulder			4	1	
44	015	074	5	1830	1920	1	1317	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FR - single wide finish - glass overlap/			7	1	
44	015	074	5	1830	1920	1	1318	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FR - single wide finish - glass overlap/			7	1	
44	015	074	5	1830	1920	6	1324	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS - Finish - round - wide, neck			8	1	
44	015	074	5	1830	1920	6	1330	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS - Finish - round - wide, neck			8	1	
44	015	074	5	0	0	1	1331	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	Finish - round// neck - round - short/			3	1	
44	015	074	5	0	0	1	1332	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	Finish - round// neck - round - short/			3	1	
44	015	074	5	1820	1920	1	1333	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - neck = curved			6	1	
44	015	074	5	1820	1920	1	1334	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - neck = curved			6	1	
44	015	074	5	0	0	2	1336	Unidentified	Unidentified	FRS - Curved - thick			11	1	
44	018	074	5	1700	1870	1	1337	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - Body - curved			13	1	
44	018	074	5	1700	1870	1	1338	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - Body - curved			13	1	
44	018	074	5	1820	1900	1	1339	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	FR - neck - curved - mould seam		14	1		
44	018	074	5	1820	1900	1	1340	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	FR - neck - curved - mould seam		14	1		
44	018	074	5	1700	1870	3	1343	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS - Body - curved		12	1		
44	018	074	5	1700	1870	3	1346	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS - Body - curved		12	1		
44	018	074	5	1860	1890	2	1348	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS - Body - Curved		15	1		
44	018	074	5	1860	1890	2	1350	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS - Body - Curved		15	1		
44	019	074	5	1835	1865	1	1351	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FR - TH = 3.0mm		28	1		
44	019	074	5	1835	1865	1	1352	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FR - TH = 3.0mm		28	1		
44	019	074	5	1700	1860	2	1354	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS - TH = 1.5, 2.0)mm		24	1		
44	019	074	5	1700	1860	2	1356	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS - TH = 1.5, 2.0)mm		24	1		
44	019	074	5	0	0	3	1359	Container, unidentified	Container	FR - 1 Flat - slight curve 2 FRS - slight		29	1		
44	019	074	5	0	0	3	1362	Container, unidentified	Container	FR - 1 Flat - slight curve 2 FRS - slight		29	1		
44	019	074	5	1820	1920	1	1363	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	FR - curved - thick		26	1		
44	019	074	5	1820	1920	1	1364	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	Fr - curved - thick		26	1		
44	019	074	5	1820	1920	1	1365	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	FR - curved - thick		26	1		
44	019	074	5	1820	1920	1	1366	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	Fr - curved - thick		26	1		
44	019	074	5	1820	1920	2	1368	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	FRS - body - curved - thick.		19	1		
44	019	074	5	1820	1920	2	1370	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	FRS - body - curved - thick.		19	1		
44	019	074	5	1700	1870	1	1371	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - BD - curved		23	1		
44	019	074	5	1700	1870	1	1372	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - BD - curved		23	1		
44	019	074	5	1850	1920	6	1378	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS - body - flat		20	1		
44	019	074	5	1850	1920	6	1384	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS - body - flat		20	1		
44	019	074	5	1880	2000	7	1391	Alcohol	Food alcohol	FRS - Neck - curved. Body curved		18	1		
44	019	074	5	1880	2000	7	1398	Alcohol	Food alcohol	FRS - Neck - curved. Body curved		18	1		
44	019	074	5	1860	1890	13	1411	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS finish - round, single collar neck		22	1		
44	019	074	5	1860	1890	13	1424	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS finish - round, single collar neck		22	1		
44	019	074	5	1850	1960	6	1430	Food, preparation, storage, sauce	Food container	FRS - Ledge finish/ neck - round. Neck,		21	1		
44	019	074	5	1850	1960	6	1436	Food, preparation, storage, sauce	Food container	FRS - Ledge finish/ neck - round. Neck,		21	1		
44	019	074	5	1700	1916	1	1437	Tableware HQ	Food service tableware	Fragments - curved - slight purplish		25	1		
44	019	074	5	1700	1916	1	1438	Tableware HQ	Food service tableware	Fragments - curved - slight purplish		25	1		
44	019	074	5	1870	1910	1	1439	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - body - round/ heel - abrupt /		27	1		
44	019	074	5	1870	1910	1	1440	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - body - round/ heel - abrupt /		27	1		
44	019	074	5	1820	1920	8	1448	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - Neck - cureved. body - curved -		16	1		
44	019	074	5	1820	1920	8	1456	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - Neck - cureved. body - curved -		16	1		
44	019	074	5	1870	1910	4	1460	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck - curved. body - curved.		17	1		
44	019	074	5	1870	1910	4	1464	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck - curved. body - curved.		17	1		
44	022	074	5	1820	1920	2	1466	Food, aerated water	Food aerated water	FRS - Finish - CODD type. 1 FR		103	2		
44	022	074	5	1820	1920	2	1468	Food, aerated water	Food aerated water	FRS - Finish - CODD type. 1 FR		103	2		
44	022	074	5	1840	1900	7	1475	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS- body - flat		104	2		
44	022	074	5	1840	1900	7	1482	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS- body - flat		104	2		
44	022	074	5	1857	2000	8	1490	Tableware	Food service tableware	FRS - curved RIM - clear with red		105	2		
44	022	074	5	1857	2000	8	1498	Tableware	Food service tableware	FRS - curved RIM - clear with red		105	2		



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Context no		Type no	Dating	Total in selection										
Phase			From	To		Function	Key function	Object name	Fabric	Ware and pattern	Country	Quality	Bag no	
44	022	074	5	0	0	4	1502	Tableware	Food service tableware	FRS- curved - shattered HQ	Clear, bottle		106	2
44	022	074	5	0	0	4	1506	Tableware	Food service tableware	FRS- curved - shattered HQ	Clear, bottle		106	2
44	022	074	5	1820	1920	1	1507	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - Neck/ finish	cobalt, bottle		102	2
44	022	074	5	1820	1920	1	1508	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - Neck/ finish	cobalt, bottle		102	2
44	023	074	5	1820	1920	1	1509	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	FR - heat distorted	Light green, bottle		30	1
44	023	074	5	1820	1920	1	1510	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	FR - heat distorted	Light green, bottle		30	1
44	023	074	5	1700	1916	1	1511	Tableware	Food service tableware	FR - slight purple. decorative pattern	Clear unidentified		31	1
44	023	074	5	1700	1916	1	1512	Tableware	Food service tableware	FR - slight purple. decorative pattern	Clear unidentified		31	1
44	024	024	5	1700	1860	5	1517	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS TH = (1.7 - 2.3) mm	clear, light green flat		55	1
44	024	024	5	1700	1860	5	1522	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS TH = (1.7 - 2.3) mm	clear, light green flat		55	1
44	024	024	5	1700	1916	4	1526	Unidentified	Container	(2) fragment - decorative motif	Clear			
44	024	024	5	1820	1920	7	1533	Food, aerated water	Food aerated water	FRS. Body - thick - curved. Base	Light green, bottle		53	1
44	024	024	5	1820	1920	7	1540	Food, aerated water	Food aerated water	FRS. Body - thick - curved. Base	Light green, bottle		53	1
44	024	024	5	1850	1900	1	1541	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	FR Body curved	Dark green, bottle		49	1
44	024	024	5	1850	1900	1	1542	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	FR Body curved	Dark green, bottle		49	1
44	024	024	5	1850	1920	1	1543	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FR - Body - flat	Dark olive, bottle		50	1
44	024	024	5	1850	1920	1	1544	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FR - Body - flat	Dark olive, bottle		50	1
44	024	024	5	1700	1870	1	1545	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - Curved	Dark Olive, bottle		51	1
44	024	024	5	1700	1870	1	1546	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - Curved	Dark Olive, bottle		51	1
44	024	024	5	1700	1870	1	1547	Alcohol	Food alcohol	FR = Shoulder - covered with	Light green, bottle		62	1
44	024	024	5	1700	1870	1	1548	Alcohol	Food alcohol	FR = Shoulder - covered with	Light green, bottle		62	1
44	024	024	5	1880	2000	2	1550	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS. Neck - round / shoulder - round,	brown, bottle		48	1
44	024	024	5	1880	2000	2	1552	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS. Neck - round / shoulder - round,	brown, bottle		48	1
44	024	024	5	1860	1890	28	1580	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS - collars - round. Finish/ shoulder,	Light green, 3 bottles		57	1
44	024	024	5	1860	1890	28	1608	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS - collars - round. Finish/ shoulder,	Light green, 3 bottles		57	1
44	024	024	5	0	0	7	1615	Food	Food container	FRS - Neck/ Shoulder; shoulder/ body	Light green, bottle		56	1
44	024	024	5	0	0	7	1622	Food	Food container	FRS - Neck/ Shoulder; shoulder/ body	Light green, bottle		56	1
44	024	024	5	1700	1916	4	1626		Food service tableware	(2) fragment - decorative motif	Clear			
44	024	024	5	0	0	1	1627	Tableware, decoration	Food service tableware	FR neck with round ball shaped body -	Red tableware		61	1
44	024	024	5	0	0	1	1628	Tableware, decoration	Food service tableware	FR neck with round ball shaped body -	Red tableware		61	1
44	024	024	5	0	0	5	1633	Tableware	Food service tableware	FRS (1) fragment with large and 1	Clear tableware		60	1
44	024	024	5	0	0	5	1638	Tableware	Food service tableware	FRS (1) fragment with large and 1	Clear tableware		60	1
44	024	024	5	0	0	1	1639	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - body - flat panel embossed	clear		59	1
44	024	024	5	0	0	1	1640	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - body - flat panel embossed	clear		59	1
44	024	024	5	1820	1920	17	1657	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS body curved, body/ heel abrupt	Cobalt, bottle		47	1
44	024	024	5	1820	1920	17	1674	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS body curved, body/ heel abrupt	Cobalt, bottle		47	1
44	024	024	5	0	0	2	1676	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS- body - round embossed	Clear, bottle		58	1
44	024	024	5	0	0	2	1678	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS- body - round embossed	Clear, bottle		58	1
44	024	024	5	1870	1910	5	1683	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	Neck - round / shoulder body - flat, 1	Light blue, bottle		54	1
44	024	024	5	1870	1910	5	1688	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	Neck - round / shoulder body - flat, 1	Light blue, bottle		54	1
44	024	024	5	0	0	1	1689	Toy	Recreation toy	Hollow glass object with bulbous end	Black		52	1
44	024	024	5	0	0	1	1690	Toy	Recreation toy	Hollow glass object with bulbous end	Black		52	1
44	027	074	5	1700	1860	1	1691	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FR - TH - 2.0mm	clear flat		35	1
44	027	074	5	1700	1860	1	1692	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FR - TH - 2.0mm	clear flat		35	1
44	027	074	5	1820	1920	9	1701	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	FRS - Finish neck, body curved	Light green bottle		36	1
44	027	074	5	1820	1920	9	1710	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	FRS - Finish neck, body curved	Light green bottle		36	1
44	027	074	5	1850	1900	1	1711	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	FR Body - round / heel - round / base	Dark Green, bottle		32	1
44	027	074	5	1850	1900	1	1712	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	FR Body - round / heel - round / base	Dark Green, bottle		32	1
44	027	074	5	1850	1920	1	1713	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FR - Flat body	dark green bottle		33	1
44	027	074	5	1850	1920	1	1714	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FR - Flat body	dark green bottle		33	1
44	027	074	5	1870	1910	6	1720	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - body - curved	Light blue, bottle		37	1
44	027	074	5	1870	1910	6	1726	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - body - curved	Light blue, bottle		37	1
44	027	074	5	1820	1920	5	1731	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - Neck - curved, body - curved	Cobalt, bottle		34	1
44	027	074	5	1820	1920	5	1736	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - Neck - curved, body - curved	Cobalt, bottle		34	1
44	029	029	5	1700	1860	1	1737	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FR TH = 1.7mm	Clear, flat		107	2
44	029	029	5	1700	1860	1	1738	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FR TH = 1.7mm	Clear, flat		107	2
44	029	029	5	1700	1860	7	1745	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS - TH = (1.6 - 2.0)mm FP. heat	Light blue, Flat		42	1
44	029	029	5	1700	1860	7	1752	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS - TH = (1.6 - 2.0)mm FP. heat	Light blue, Flat		42	1
44	029	029	5	0	0	2	1754	Unidentified	Container	Unidentified - heat affected			46	1
44	029	029	5	0	0	2	1756	Unidentified	Container	Unidentified - heat affected			46	1
44	029	029	5	1820	1920	2	1758	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	2 Bottles - body - curved - thick	Light green, bottle		43	1
44	029	029	5	1820	1920	2	1760	Beverage, Aerated Water	Food aerated water	2 Bottles - body - curved - thick	Light green, bottle		43	1
44	029	029	5	1700	1870	1	1761	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - curved	Dark green, bottle		108	2

Site no	Category no		Total in context												Box no	
	Context no	Type no	Dating	Total in selection				Function	Key function	Object name	Fabric	Ware and pattern	Country	Quality		Bag no
				From	To											
44	029	029	5	1700	1870	1	1762	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - curved	Dark green, bottle			108	2	
44	029	029	5	1850	1900	2	1764	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	FRS - BD - Curved iridescence fabric	Dark green, bottle			41	1	
44	029	029	5	1850	1900	2	1766	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	FRS - BD - Curved iridescence fabric	Dark green, bottle			41	1	
44	029	029	5	1850	1900	6	1772	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS - neck round, Body - flat, Body -	Dark green, bottle			39	1	
44	029	029	5	1850	1900	6	1778	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS - neck round, Body - flat, Body -	Dark green, bottle			39	1	
44	029	029	5	1840	1900	4	1782	Food, oil/ vinegar	Food container	FQS Neck - curved iridescence fabric	Light green bottle			45	1	
44	029	029	5	1840	1900	4	1786	Food, oil/ vinegar	Food container	FQS Neck - curved iridescence fabric	Light green bottle			45	1	
44	029	029	5	1840	1900	3	1789	Food, oil/ vinegar	Food container	FRS Neck - diagonal ribs, Body neck -	Light Green, bottle			44	1	
44	029	029	5	1840	1900	3	1792	Food, oil/ vinegar	Food container	FRS Neck - diagonal ribs, Body neck -	Light Green, bottle			44	1	
44	029	029	5	1870	1910	3	1795	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - body - curved iridescence fabric	Light blue, Bottle			40	1	
44	029	029	5	1870	1910	3	1798	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - body - curved iridescence fabric	Light blue, Bottle			40	1	
44	029	029	5	1820	1920	8	1806	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck - curved, body curved -	Cobalt, bottle			38	1	
44	029	029	5	1820	1920	8	1814	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck - curved, body curved -	Cobalt, bottle			38	1	
44	031	033	5	1700	1860	2	1816	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS - TH = 2.2mm	Clear flat			113	2	
44	031	033	5	1700	1860	2	1818	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS - TH = 2.2mm	Clear flat			113	2	
44	031	033	5	1880	2000	1	1819	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - body - curved	Brown, bottle			110	2	
44	031	033	5	1880	2000	1	1820	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - body - curved	Brown, bottle			110	2	
44	031	033	5	0	0	2	1822	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS curved - iridescence fabric decay	Green, bottle			112	2	
44	031	033	5	0	0	2	1824	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS curved - iridescence fabric decay	Green, bottle			112	2	
44	031	033	5	1860	1890	2	1826	Food	Food container	FRS body - curved - seeds present	Light green , bottle			114	2	
44	031	033	5	1860	1890	2	1828	Food	Food container	FRS body - curved - seeds present	Light green , bottle			114	2	
44	031	033	5	1870	1910	1	1829	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - Neck - round fabric decay	Blue			111	2	
44	031	033	5	1870	1910	1	1830	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - Neck - round fabric decay	Blue			111	2	
44	031	033	5	1820	1920	3	1833	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck curved, Shoulder - curved	Cobalt, bottle			109	2	
44	031	033	5	1820	1920	3	1836	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck curved, Shoulder - curved	Cobalt, bottle			109	2	
44	032	033	5	1700	1860	4	1840	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS - TH = (1.4, 1.7)mm fabric decay	Clear, flat			119	2	
44	032	033	5	1700	1860	4	1844	Architecture, structural, windows	Building window	FRS - TH = (1.4, 1.7)mm fabric decay	Clear, flat			119	2	
44	032	033	5	1820	1920		1844	Food, aerated water	Food aerated water	FR - neck - round - thick/ shoulder -	Teal bottle			116	2	
44	032	033	5	1820	1920		1844	Food, aerated water	Food aerated water	FR - neck - round - thick/ shoulder -	Teal bottle			116	2	
44	032	033	5	0	0	1	1845	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR. neck - curved	Green, bottle			118	2	
44	032	033	5	0	0	1	1846	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR. neck - curved	Green, bottle			118	2	
44	032	033	5	0	0	1	1847	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - Neck - iridescence fabric decay	Green, bottle			120	2	
44	032	033	5	0	0	1	1848	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - Neck - iridescence fabric decay	Green, bottle			120	2	
44	032	033	5	1840	1900	7	1855	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS body - flat, body - flat/ heel	Black, bottle			121	2	
44	032	033	5	1840	1900	7	1862	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS body - flat, body - flat/ heel	Black, bottle			121	2	
44	032	033	5	1840	1900	7	1869	Food, oil/ vinegar	Food container	FRS - curved body neck/ body round	Light green, bottle			122	2	
44	032	033	5	1840	1900	7	1876	Food, oil/ vinegar	Food container	FRS - curved body neck/ body round	Light green, bottle			122	2	
44	032	033	5	1830	1920	5	1881	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS - S.C. Flat - round / Neck round,	Bottle			123	2	
44	032	033	5	1830	1920	5	1886	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS - S.C. Flat - round / Neck round,	Bottle			123	2	
44	032	033	5	1870	1910	3	1889	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR. Shoulder - curved. body	Light blue, bottle			117	2	
44	032	033	5	1870	1910	3	1892	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR. Shoulder - curved. body	Light blue, bottle			117	2	
44	032	033	5	1820	1920	10	1902	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck - round/ shoulder. shoulder	Cobalt, bottle			115	2	
44	032	033	5	1820	1920	10	1912	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck - round/ shoulder. shoulder	Cobalt, bottle			115	2	
44	036	074	5	1840	1900	1	1913	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FR - Body - flat	Dark olive, bottle			125	2	
44	036	074	5	1840	1900	1	1914	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FR - Body - flat	Dark olive, bottle			125	2	
44	036	074	5	1820	1920	1	1915	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - body - curved	cobalt, bottle			124	2	
44	036	074	5	1820	1920	1	1916	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - body - curved	cobalt, bottle			124	2	
44	036	074	5	1870	1910	1	1917	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - neck - curved	Blue, bottle			126	2	
44	036	074	5	1870	1910	1	1918	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - neck - curved	Blue, bottle			126	2	
44	053	033	5	1700	1860	1	1919		Container	FR. TH = 1.9mm iridescence fabric	Clear flat			78	1	
44	053	033	5	1700	1860	1	1920		Container	FR. TH = 1.9mm iridescence fabric	Clear flat			78	1	
44	053	033	5	1870	1910	10	1930		Container	FRS - Body - oval, shoulder round,	Light blue, bottle			66	1	
44	053	033	5	1870	1910	10	1940		Container	FRS - Body - oval, shoulder round,	Light blue, bottle			66	1	
44	053	033	5	0	0	2	1942	Unidentified	Container	FRS - distorted with heat	Clear milky			79	1	
44	053	033	5	0	0	2	1944	Unidentified	Container	FRS - distorted with heat	Clear milky			79	1	
44	053	033	5	1850	1900	1	1945	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	Champered finish / string rim/ neck -	Dark green, bottle			63	1	
44	053	033	5	1850	1900	1	1946	Food, champagne	Food alcohol	Champered finish / string rim/ neck -	Dark green, bottle			63	1	
44	053	033	5	1700	1870	1	1947	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	finish - tapered/ neck - short/ shoulder	Dark green, bottle			69	1	
44	053	033	5	1700	1870	1	1948	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	finish - tapered/ neck - short/ shoulder	Dark green, bottle			69	1	
44	053	033	5	1880	2000	1	1949	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR body - curved	Brown, bottle			65		
44	053	033	5	0	0	1	1950	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - distorted heat iridescence and	Black, bottle			79	1	
44	053	033	5	0	0	1	1951	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FR - distorted heat iridescence and	Black, bottle			79	1	
44	053	033	5	1860	2000	12	1963	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS - Double collar/ neck - tapered/	Dark olive, bottle			73	1	

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Context no		Type no		Dating														
Phase				From	To			Function	Key function	Object name	Fabric	Ware and pattern	Country	Quality	Bag no			
44	053	033	5	1860	2000	12	1975	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS - Double collar/ neck - tapered/	Dark olive, bottle				73	1		
44	053	033	5	1850	1920	23	1998	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS - Single collar - flat - round/ neck -	Dark green, bottle				72	1		
44	053	033	5	1850	1920	23	2021	Food, gin/ schnapps	Food alcohol	FRS - Single collar - flat - round/ neck -	Dark green, bottle				72	1		
44	053	033	5	1840	1900	8	2029	Food, oil/ vinegar	Food container	FRS, ledge finish/ neck round shoulder.	Teal, bottle				67	1		
44	053	033	5	1840	1900	8	2037	Food, oil/ vinegar	Food container	FRS, ledge finish/ neck round shoulder.	Teal, bottle				67	1		
44	053	033	5	1860	1890	21	2058	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS - S.C. Wide/ Neck - wide - round	Light green, bottle				70	1		
44	053	033	5	1860	1890	21	2079	Food, pickle, chutney, bottle	Food container	FRS - S.C. Wide/ Neck - wide - round	Light green, bottle				70	1		
44	053	033	5	1870	1920	3	2082	Food, oil/ vinegar	Food container	'Half whirley' bottle. Neck - diagonal	Large green, bottle				68	1		
44	053	033	5	1870	1920	3	2085	Food, oil/ vinegar	Food container	'Half whirley' bottle. Neck - diagonal	Large green, bottle				68	1		
44	053	033	5	0	0	2	2087	Tableware	Food service tableware	FR - Rim/ bowl - round - scroll	Clear stemware				76	1		
44	053	033	5	0	0	2	2089	Tableware	Food service tableware	FR - Rim/ bowl - round - scroll	Clear stemware				76	1		
44	053	033	5	0	0	4	2093	Tableware	Food service tableware	FRS - body - round/ heel - abrupt/	Clear, tumb				75	1		
44	053	033	5	0	0	4	2097	Tableware	Food service tableware	FRS - body - round/ heel - abrupt/	Clear, tumb				75	1		
44	053	033	5	0	0	1	2098	Tableware	Food service tableware	Rim - thick/ shoulder - horizontal	Clear unidentified				77	1		
44	053	033	5	0	0	1	2099	Tableware	Food service tableware	Rim - thick/ shoulder - horizontal	Clear unidentified				77	1		
44	053	033	5	1870	1910	1	2100	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR body - flat embossed "...RIC"	Clear, bottle				71	1		
44	053	033	5	1870	1910	1	2101	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR body - flat embossed "...RIC"	Clear, bottle				71	1		
44	053	033	5	1870	1910	1	2102	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - neck - round - M.S./ Shoulder	Light blue, bottle				74	1		
44	053	033	5	1870	1910	1	2103	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - neck - round - M.S./ Shoulder	Light blue, bottle				74	1		
44	053	033	5	1820	1920	4	2107	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck, body curved distorted	Cobalt, bottle				64	1		
44	053	033	5	1820	1920	4	2111	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FRS - neck, body curved distorted	Cobalt, bottle				64	1		
44	053	033	5	0	0	7	2118	Lighting	Services lighting	FRS - curved - very fine iridescence	Clear, globe				80	1		
44	053	033	5	0	0	7	2125	Lighting	Services lighting	FRS - curved - very fine iridescence	Clear, globe				80	1		
44	068	068	5	1880	2000	1	2126	Container	Container	FR - Body flat/ chamfered/ heel	Teal, bottle				129	2		
44	068	068	5	1880	2000	1	2127	Container	Container	FR - Body flat/ chamfered/ heel	Teal, bottle				129	2		
44	068	068	5	1700	1870	2	2129	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS - body - curved	Dark olive, bottle				127	2		
44	068	068	5	1700	1870	2	2131	Food, beer/ wine	Food alcohol	FRS - body - curved	Dark olive, bottle				127	2		
44	068	068	5	1870	1910	3	2134	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - body curved	Light blue, bottle				128	2		
44	068	068	5	1870	1910	3	2137	Pharmaceutical, medical/ toilet	Personal medicine or toilet	FR - body curved	Light blue, bottle				128	2		
44	032	033	6	0	0	1	2138		Recreation smoking	Bulbous stem fragment with clamped	Kaolin, white				1001	1		
44	032	033	6	0	0	1	2139		Recreation smoking	Flat mouth piece fragment	Kaolin, white				1001	1		
44	032	033	6	0	0	1	2140		Recreation smoking	Flat stem fragment	Kaolin, white				1001	1		
44	032	033	6	1840	2000	2	2142		Recreation smoking	Joining fragments of large narrow bowl	Kaolin, white				1001	1		
44	032	033	6	0	0	1	2143		Recreation smoking	Plain stem fragment	Kaolin, white				1001	1		
44	053	033	6	0	0	1	2144		Recreation smoking	Decorated stem at base of bowl,	Kaolin, white				1002	1		
44	053	033	6	0	0	1	2145		Recreation smoking	Plain bowl fragment	Kaolin, white				1002	1		
44	053	033	6	1846	1967	1	2146		Recreation smoking	stem fragment with part of mark en	Kaolin, white				1002	1		
44	053	033	6	0	0	1	2147		Recreation smoking	Stem fragment with part of mark en	Kaolin, white				1002	1		
44	011	011	7	0	0	1	2148	Building	Building	Nail/plaster type flat head 18mm	Iron				3			
44	011	011	7	1870	2000	3	2151	Construction	Building	Nails wire rose heads post 1870's	Iron				3			
44	011	011	7	0	0	1	2152		Food service kitchenware	Cast iron fragment possible pot	Iron				3			
44	011	011	7	0	0	1	2153		Hardware	Flat bar fragment 32mm width	Iron				3			
44	011	011	7	0	0	1	2154		Hardware	Round rod tapered fragment 90mm	Iron				3			
44	011	011	7	0	0	3	2157		Hardware	wire various lengths	Iron				2			
44	011	011	7	0	0	1	2158		Husbandry farming	Wire fencing length	Iron				3			
44	011	011	7	0	0	1	2159		Mechanical	cog wheel machinery part with teeth	Iron				2			
44	011	011	7	0	0	1	2160		Personal accessory	Buckle fragment corner fragment	Iron				4			
44	012	012	7	1870	2000	11	2171	Building	Building	Nails wire rose head 70mm - 44mm	Iron				2			
44	012	012	7	0	0	1	2172		Food service cutlery	Fork fragment teeth missing and handle	Iron				2			
44	012	012	7	0	0	1	2173		Food service kitchenware	Pot fragment cast iron, part of base	Iron				2			
44	012	012	7	0	0	1	2174		Hardware	Bolt round head no thread 130mm	Iron				2			
44	012	012	7	0	0	1	2175		Hardware	Hook decoratives forged, spade	Iron				2			
44	012	012	7	0	0	1	2176		Hardware	Rod iron legth 1/2 rounded section	Iron				2			
44	012	012	7	0	0	4	2180		Hardware	Wire fragments various lengths	Iron				2			
44	012	012	7	0	0	1	2181	Transport	Transport equestrian	Horseshoe complete medium 133	Iron				2			
44	015	074	7	1700	1870	1	2182	Construction	Building	Nail rod rose head - pre 1870's	Iron				1			
44	015	074	7	1870	2000	9	2191	Construction	Building	Nails wire, rose head and flat heads	Iron				1			
44	015	074	7	1870	2000	30	2221	Construction	Building	Nails wire, rose heads various lengths	Iron				1			
44	015	074	7	0	0	1	2222		Food service kitchenware	Pot/cauldren base, cast iron marked	Iron				1			
44	015	074	7	0	0	1	2223		Hardware	Rod round bent to a peg shape	Iron				1			
44	015	074	7	0	0	1	2224		Husbandry farming	Wire is fencing wire, post diameter is	Iron				1			
44	015	074	7	0	0	5	2229		Husbandry farming	Wire various lengths fencing wire a	Iron				1			
44	015	074	7	0	0	2	2231		Work tool	Round guard for a tool or cutting handle	Brass				1			

Quantification.															Artifact catalogue	
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Context no		Type no		Dating	Total in selection											
Phase		From	To		Function		Key function		Object name		Fabric	Ware and pattern	Country	Quality	Bag no	
44	018	074	7	1870	2000	5	2236	Construction	Building	Nails wire, rose heads post 1870's		Iron				2
44	018	074	7	0	0	6	2242		Food service kitchenware	Pot cast iron fragments, part of rim and		Iron				2
44	018	074	7	0	0	1	2243		Hardware	Washer 20mm diameter		Iron				2
44	018	074	7	0	0	1	2244	Husbandry farming	Wire twisted fencing wire		Iron				2	
44	019	074	7	1870	2000	1	2245		Building	Nail wire plaster nail flat head 30mm		Iron				2
44	019	074	7	1870	2000	21	2266	Building	Nails wire various lengths rose heads		Iron				2	
44	019	074	7	0	0	1	2267		Hardware	Mesh with pattern cut outs, circle and		Tin				2
44	019	074	7	0	0	1	2268	Hardware	Nut square and part of a bolt 22mm		Iron				2	
44	019	074	7	0	0	1	2269		Hardware	Rivet with washer 12mm head - shoe?		Brass				2
44	019	074	7	0	0	2	2271	Hardware	Round rod sections 12mm width		Iron				2	
44	019	074	7	0	0	1	2272		Hardware	Spacer with central hole 30mm wide		Iron				2
44	019	074	7	0	0	8	2280	Husbandry farming	wires various lengths fencing wire		Iron				2	
44	019	074	7	0	0	1	2281		Weaponry	Cartridge shotgun 12 gauge		Brass				2
44	021	074	7	1870	2000	1	2282	Construction	Building	Nail wire flat head plaster nail 25mm		Iron				2
44	021	074	7	1870	2000	6	2288		Building	Nails wire rose head 52mm - 62mm		Iron				2
44	021	074	7	0	0	2	2290	Construction or household furnishing	Screw wood screw 1x48mm 1x57mm		Iron				2	
44	021	074	7	0	0	4	2294		Husbandry farming	Wire various lengths fencing wire		Iron				2
44	021	074	7	0	0	1	2295	Tool	Work tool	File small complete triangle section		Iron				2
44	022	074	7	1870	2000	5	2300		Building	Nails wire rose heads post 1870's		Iron				4
44	022	074	7	0	0	1	2301	Construction or household furnishing	Screw? Badly corroded 56mm length		Iron				4	
44	023	074	7	1870	2000	3	2304		Building	Nails wire rose heads		Iron				2
44	024	024	7	1700	1870	1	2305	Construction	Building	Nail rod large rounded point rose head		Iron				1
44	024	024	7	1700	1870	2	2307		Building	Nail rod no head shafts only, tapered		Iron				1
44	024	024	7	1700	1870	1	2308	Construction	Building	Nail rod rose head not complete		Iron				1
44	024	024	7	1700	1870	3	2311		Building	Nails rod one flat round head and 1xt		Iron				1
44	024	024	7	1870	2000	2	2313	Building	Nails wire, flat heads plaster types		Iron				3	
44	024	024	7	1870	2000	4	2317		Building	Nails wire no heads - post 1870's		Iron				1
44	024	024	7	1870	2000	7	2324	Building	Nails wire panel pin type as used for		Iron				1	
44	024	024	7	1870	2000	3	2327		Building	Nails wire panel pins for furniture post		Iron				3
44	024	024	7	1870	2000	2	2329	Construction	Building	Nails wire rose head not complete		Iron				1
44	024	024	7	1870	2000	19	2348		Building	Nails wire, rose heads and flat		Iron				1
44	024	024	7	1870	2000	17	2365	Building	Nails wire rose heads and flat post		Iron				3	
44	024	024	7	0	0	3	2368		Food service kitchenware	Cast iron fragments, pot?		Iron				3
44	024	024	7	0	0	3	2371	Kitchenware	Food service kitchenware	Fragments of cast iron plate like object		Iron				1
44	024	024	7	0	0	1	2372		Hardware	Ring, poss link from chain 64mm		Iron				3
44	024	024	7	0	0	1	2373	Hardware	Rivet flat head 15mm length		Brass				3	
44	024	024	7	0	0	1	2374		Hardware	spike, no head 105mm lengths		Iron				3
44	024	024	7	0	0	3	2377	Husbandry farming	Wire length fencing wire		Iron				1	
44	024	024	7	0	0	4	2381		Construction	Wire various lengths, fencing		Iron				3
44	024	024	7	0	0	1	2382	Weaponry	Cartridge shotgun 12 gauge "Eley		Brass				3	
44	027	074	7	1700	1870	1	2383		Building	Nail rod flat head not complete 42mm		Iron				2
44	027	074	7	1870	2000	6	2389	Building	Nails wire rose heads and flat post		Iron				2	
44	027	074	7	0	0	1	2390		Construction	Container barrel		Iron				2
44	027	074	7	0	0	1	2391	Food	Food container	Key opener fragment (sardine type		Iron				2
44	027	074	7	0	0	1	2392		Hardware	Flat bar 26mm width 200mm length		Iron				2
44	029	029	7	1870	2000	2	2394	Construction	Building	Nails wire fragments no heads post		Iron				4
44	029	029	7	1870	2000	15	2409		Building	Nails wire, rose heads post 1870's		Iron				4
44	029	029	7	0	0	1	2410	Construction or household furnishing	Screw wood screw 48mm length		Iron				4	
44	029	029	7	0	0	1	2411		Container	clip possible for a handle or lock for a		Brass				4
44	029	029	7	0	0	2	2413	Container barrel	Flat iron fragments possible barrel		Iron				4	
44	029	029	7	0	0	1	2414		Food service kitchenware	Cast iron fragment - pot?		Iron				4
44	029	029	7	0	0	1	2415	Food service kitchenware	Lid of pot fragment cast iron		Iron				4	
44	029	029	7	0	0	1	2416		Hardware	spike flat rod with point no head		Iron				4
44	029	029	7	0	0	4	2420	Husbandry farming	Wire various length fencing wire		Iron				4	
44	029	029	7	0	0	3	2423		Personal accessory	Buckle fragments 32mm width for cloth		Brass				4
44	029	029	7	0	0	1	2424	Clothing, shoe	Personal footwear	eyelet for shoe 6mm width surrounded		Brass				4
44	029	029	7	0	0	1	2425		Transport	Transport equestrian		Iron				4
44	031	033	7	1700	1870	1	2426	Building	Nail/tack rod nail/tack flat head 15mm		Iron				2	
44	031	033	7	1870	2000	6	2432		Building	Nails wire rose heads 60mm-30mm		Iron				2
44	031	033	7	0	0	2	2434	Container	Cap circular, fragments only 20mm		Iron				2	
44	031	033	7	0	0	1	2435		Hardware	Rod iron round v shape fragment		Iron				2
44	031	033	7	0	0	1	2436	Husbandry farming	Wire fragments fencing wire		Iron				2	
44	032	033	7	1700	1870	1	2437		Construction	Building		Iron				2

Quantification.														Artifact catalogue		
Site no	Category no			Total in context										Box no		
Context no		Type no	Dating	Total in selection												
Phase			From	To	Function					Key function	Object name	Fabric	Ware and pattern	Country	Quality	Bag no
44	032	033	7	1870	2000	7	2444		Building	Nails wire fragments	Iron					2
44	032	033	7	1870	2000	7	2451		Building	Nails wire rose heads post 1870's	Iron					2
44	032	033	7	0	0	2	2453		Food service kitchenware	Cast iron fragments pot?	Iron					2
44	032	033	7	0	0	3	2456		Husbandry farming	Wire various lengths fencing wire	Iron					2
44	036	074	7	1870	2000	2	2458	Construction	Building	Nails wire fragments post 1870's	Iron					4
44	036	074	7	1870	2000	1	2459	Construction	Building	Nails, wire rose head post 1870's	Iron					4
44	037	074	7	1870	2000	1	2460	Construction	Building	Nail wire rose head post 1870's	Iron					3
44	037	074	7	0	0	1	2461		Hardware	Cast iron fragment	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	1870	2000	1	2462		Building	Nail wire plaster type 25mm length	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	1870	2000	6	2468	Construction	Building	Nails wire rose and flat heads post	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	1870	2000	2	2470	Construction	Building	Nails wire rose heads post 1870's	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	1870	2000	3	2473	Construction	Building	Nails wire rose heads post 1870's	Iron					4
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2474		Construction or household furnishing	Screw wood screw 58mm length	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2475		Container	Handle fragment curved 85mm length	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2476		Container	Handle rod wire, with two hocks - for	Iron					4
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2477	Household	Food service cutlery	Handle, cutlery brass rivets in situ for	Iron and Brass					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	2	2479		Food service kitchenware	Can rim fragments 160mm width	Iron					4
44	053	033	7	0	0	4	2483	Household	Food service kitchenware	Lid fragments of a pot cast iron	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	2	2485	Household	Food service kitchenware	Lid of a pot large cast iron	Iron					4
44	053	033	7	0	0	10	2495	Household	Food service kitchenware	Pot fragments, large pot, fragment with	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2496		Hardware	Bolt no head, with thread 103mm	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	2	2498	Construction	Hardware	sheeting badly squashed possible	Tin/Zinc					4
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2499		Hardware	tin sheet off cut	Tin					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2500		Husbandry farming	Wire fencing length	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	3	2503		Husbandry farming	Wire various lengths fencing wire	Iron					4
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2504	Clothing, shoe	Personal footwear	Heel plate fragment	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2505	Clothing, shoe	Personal footwear	Heel plate shoe complete 70mm wide	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2506	Clothing, shoe	Personal footwear	Heel plate with nails 76mm width	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2507		Transport equestrian	Buckle square 55 x 40, harness	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2508		Work tool	clip with hole, for a handle? 20mm	Brass					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2509	Household	Work tool	Handle large round rod with hooks at	Iron					3
44	053	033	7	0	0	1	2510	Tool	Work tool	Rounded flat sheet possible saw	Iron					3
44	015	074	8	0	0	1	2511	Clerical, writing	Writing	Pencil	Slate, grey					201 1
44	019	074	8	0	0	1	2512	Personal, fastener	Personal accessory	Belt buckle 40mm x 30mm W 1	Iron, corroded					202 1
44	023	074	8	0	0	1	2513	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	1mm diameter Metal button backing -	CU					203 1
44	024	024	8	0	0	1	2514	Furniture	Household furnishing	Escutcheon, fragment of top Keyhole	Iron					204 1
44	024	024	8	1840	2000	1	2515	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	14mm diameter, button, 2 piece	Bone, calico					205 1
44	024	024	8	1830	2000	1	2516	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	Button, 2-hole "oval eye" style 17mm	CU					204 1
44	024	024	8	1860	2000	1	2517	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	Button, 4 holes, 11mm diameter	Porcelain, white					205 1
44	024	024	8	0	0	1	2518	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	Dome of shanked button	Iron					204 1
44	024	024	8	1830	1850	1	2519	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	"Our own make" 4-hole button 13mm	CU					204 1
44	024	024	8	0	0	1	2520	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	Shirt button, 2-hole fish-eye, 9mm	Shell, cream					205 1
44	027	074	8	1830	1850	1	2521	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	13mm diameter trouser button "best	CU					206 1
44	027	074	8	1787	1850	1	2522	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	31mm height, braces suspender -	CU, gilt and carved					207 1
44	029	029	8	1860	2000	1	2523	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	Button 15mm diameter dress/ shirt	Glass, black					208 1
44	032	033	8	1830	2000	1	2524	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	trouser button, 4-hole concave 16mm	CU					209 1
44	053	033	8	1860	2000	1	2525	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	Shirt 10mm diameter, pie-crust button,	Porcelain, white					210 1
44	053	033	8	1830	2000	1	2526	Personal, fastener	Personal clothing	Trousers button, 4-hole, 14mm	CU/AES					210 1
44	012	012	9	0	0	6	2532	Unidentified	Natural	Tree/root	Wood					1
44	018	074	9	0	0	1	2533	Unidentified	Natural	Tree/root	Wood					1
44	019	074	9	0	0	2	2535	Clothing	Personal clothing	Unidentified	Leather					1
44	024	024	9	0	0	1	2536	Natural	Natural	Tree /root	Wood					1
44	029	029	9	0	0	1	2537	Unidentified	Natural	Tree/root	Wood					1
44	037	074	9	0	0	10	2547	Unidentified	Natural	Tree/root	Wood					1
44	053	033	9	0	0	3	2550	Unidentified	Natural	Tree/root	Wood					1
44	015	074	12	0	0	2	2552	Tool	Work tool	Whetting stones	Stone/ Grey					1
44	019	074	12	0	0	1	2553	Tool	Work tool	Whetting stones	Stone/ Grey					1
44	022	074	12	0	0	1	2554	Bone	Food debris	Bone	Bone /Wht					1