

Local Pottery and Dairying at the DMR Site, Brickfields, Sydney, New South Wales

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The original intention behind this paper was to publish the locally-made pottery from the DMR site in Sydney but the detailed artefact analysis produced unexpected insights into early nineteenth-century life in the Brickfields which warranted a more detailed examination of the material and its context. Previously knowledge of the Brickfields was limited due to a lack of historical documents associated with this early village which by the 1830s was subsumed into greater Sydney. This paper discusses early colonial dairy practices and presents the evidence for a home dairy in the Brickfields at the DMR site, Area B. This site contained locally-manufactured vessels used in dairying, which was a commonplace but poorly documented activity, mostly carried out by women. The evidence for dairying activities is based on both the locally-made pottery and a comparative analysis of the statistical data from DMR B with other archaeological sites in Sydney. A model for interpreting names and functions for early locally-made pottery was constructed from historical sources to provide a functional framework for identifying the range and uses of the locally-made vessels that might be found on this and other sites. This model assists in the attachment of nineteenth-century names to these locally-made vessels in a manner which is both structured and verifiable. It provides a framework for interpreting locally-made pottery with typological grouping of pottery forms based on the local model fleshed out with parallels from the United States and Great Britain. This model should allow for a more integrated approach to the study of early locally-made pottery.

The work at the DMR site provided an opportunity to examine an aspect of how gender structured life in early nineteenth-century colonial Sydney and to identify, based purely on archaeological evidence, an area of women's activities of which little documentation has survived. The construction of an engendered past is an aim of feminist archaeologists, as a way of redressing the balance where men's views are proposed as normative and 'women's voices, beliefs and experiences are excluded or devalued'.¹ Engendering our past provides for more complex reconstructions that move beyond binary oppositions of gender in nineteenth-century Sydney and Australia so that archaeologists start to reformulate the fundamental concepts and frameworks of the discipline by 'considering gender as a foundational system structuring all aspects of society and culture'.²

DAIRYING AND DAIRYMAIDS

Prior to the industrialisation of the dairy industry in Australia in the 1880s dairying was common practice on Australian rural properties and in Sydney during the early nineteenth century and as late as the 1890s in Pyrmont. Dairying was essential for the food requirements of the colony, for the production of milk, cream, butter and cheese. The manufacture of dairy products for personal use frequently yielded a surplus and provided a source of income through its sale or barter. Women were generally responsible for producing these dairy goods.³ In England women had been frequently employed as dairymaids or dairywomen. Convict women's occupations, recorded in England and Ireland prior to transportation, included 509 women who identified themselves as dairymaids. This formed 5.92 percent of the total of 9512 listed occupations over a fifty year period. Dairymaid was seventh on a list of most frequently cited occupations after housemaid, allworker, kitchenmaid, nursemaid, cook and laundress.⁴ Although it should not be assumed that all people who professed to skills actually had them, a high proportion would have had a sound understanding of the basic processes.

In 1834 a pamphlet appeared in London, 'Hints to Immigrants', written by Reverend Henry Carmichael, noting that a range of immigrant women with skills were required. These skills included dairywomen who 'would receive between £10 and £12 per annum, their lodgings and rations', these women being in 'extensive demand'. The pay rate was

equivalent to monies paid to groups of skilled male labourers in high demand.⁵ The 1835 *Australian Almanack and General Directory* published the same information and noted that milkmen were 'wanted'.⁶ The *Almanack* published a list of 42 trades and 'dairy-woman' was the only one specifically linked to women and one of only two trades that women were likely to apply for, the other trade being 'cook'.

The 1828 *Census of New South Wales* listed four 'dairymaids' and 17 'dairywomen' but only one of the dairywomen was residing in Sydney, in George Street. All the others were in rural areas and a few were not far from Sydney. The total of women listed as participating chiefly in dairy duties is rather small and it may be a reflection of the statistics' gathering criteria. It is likely that many women performed multi-tasked jobs and those dairy activities, such as making butter and cheese, were among them. Therefore the women who undertook dairy activities may have been listed as a 'servant' or wife rather than a dairymaid or dairywoman. The suggestion of 'dairymaid' activities being subsumed under more general domestic activities is supported by an analysis of the 1806 Muster which listed only one dairymaid out of 818 women in New South Wales. Fifty-one percent of women's occupations were recorded as 'lives with' in 1806.⁷ In the 1821 census only two dairymaids were listed.⁸ This method of collecting data conforms to Spencer-Wood's perspective of how women's activities disappeared from the past 'by being subsumed in male-defined language, theories and categories of analysis, such as defining classes according to men's occupations...'.⁹ It is possible that the reformation of this new colonial society resulted in women no longer having 'specialist' employment as in England or Ireland but having to take on more general employment duties.

Whether men worked in historic Sydney or Australia generally as dairymen is not clear from secondary sources. A search of tables (created from primary documents) in Nicholas found one reference to a male occupation of 'dairy hand' which only referred to Irish convicts and was not recorded as an occupation for Englishmen.¹⁰ Another table of male occupations between 1817 to 1828 did not list dairymen, or an alternative, as an occupation undertaken in the colony by men.¹¹ Yet the 1828 census listed at least 69 men whose occupations were identified as 'dairymen' and another 37 who were 'milkmen' and one 'milkboy'.¹² Most of these men resided in rural areas except for seven who resided in Sydney.

One of the dairymen, John Galvin, lived in Castlereagh Street and had 69 cattle and Patrick McCabe (a cowkeeper) lived in Pitt Street and had five cattle.¹³

There is American literature on women's involvement in dairying and the role of milk and cheese as staples of the peasant diet and how once dairying became profitable and eventually industrialised women shifted, or were shifted, from this household craft activity and it became a job undertaken more by men.¹⁴ Yentsch comments that there had been little archaeological work on dairies on US sites although they were frequently referred to and there were artefacts associated with dairy buildings. This is viewed as being an androcentric perspective where 'women's work' and their potential economic contribution to the family was undervalued and not seen as warranting detailed study.¹⁵

References to English dairy farming discuss the dominant role of women as dairymaids prior to industrialisation.¹⁶ What is suggested by these American and English references is that dairy production became industrialised by the early nineteenth century while in Australia it did not happen until the 1880s and up until that time it generally remained within a home dairy situation.¹⁷

I have come across little Australian primary or secondary material on early nineteenth-century dairying practices or on who participated in the procuring and production of milk, butter and cheese within a domestic context, other than for passing references.¹⁸ Dyster mentions that 'dairy workers, usually women, milked twice a day, carried pails and churned'.¹⁹ Daniels notes that, during the early colonial period, as 'private servants women did both indoors domestic work and outdoor work, providing some of the essential farm labour (especially milking and butter-making)'.²⁰ Neither cited sources for these observations.

Mrs Harriet King, wife of Captain Phillip Parker King and daughter-in-law to the late former Governor King, mentioned the intention to set up a dairy on their rural property, in letters she wrote to her husband when he was away on board the *Beagle* charting the coast of South America. In 1827 they had a breeding and milking herd of 258 cows which was a commercial concern and Harriet King intended to make cheese during the summer. The household activities undertaken by Harriet King required the employment of three convict women:

I cannot do without 3 women at present, on account of the washing. We wash everything at home, and what with the Dairy, poultry, Baking, making candles, & so on, we find plenty to do. I have very little meat from the Butchers, we reserve fresh meat whenever a Bullock is killed. I have upwards of 40 Turkey, 50 young chickens. My Ducks & geese we had bad luck with.²¹

Another image of home dairying was drawn more than twenty years earlier by Elizabeth Macarthur, when living at Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta:

I now have a very good Dairy, & in general make a sufficiency of Butter to supply the Family, but it is at present so great an object to rear the calves, that we are careful not to rob them of too much milk.²²

The above quotes were from elite women who were clearly involved in the daily activities of the household and understood the requirements of what was necessary to provide food for their families and servants. In the case of Harriet King the three convict women servants performed a large range of domestic activities of which dairying was but an aspect. In a smaller household dairying would have been only part of the activities of servants or of the housewife. Both these women were running their households and properties for many years while their husbands were away.

The 1859-60 *Select Committee* evidence from Mrs Marian Passey supports this interpretation of dairying being part of

general duties of a domestic servant. She had operated a registry office for female servants in Sydney since 1846. When asked did the term 'domestic service' equate with 'merely household work' and were there any differences between the work required of female servants in the city and country she replied, 'I think the business in the country much the same as in town, with the exception of milking and dairy work'.²³

Many of the larger homes built in and around Sydney had their own dairies, as did many other smaller properties.²⁴ A dairy was essential for the self-sufficiency of many early colonists. What is thought to be one of the oldest surviving building in Australia is the dairy building at Old Government House, Parramatta that was built in the 1790s.²⁵ First Government House (1788-1840s) had a dairy. A c. 1820 plan of the neo-gothic Government Stables (1817-1821), the present Conservatorium of Music site, in the Governor's Domain included the intention to house a dairy in the southeast corner towers, the coolest space within the building.²⁶ The basic design of this building is attributed to Mrs Macquarie, the wife of Governor Macquarie, who took her own cow back to Scotland on their return. The newer Government House in the Domain, built in the 1840s, had a separate, purpose-built 'sunken' dairy.²⁷

Jeans notes that until the 1880s butter production was undertaken in:

...primitive, often unhygienic conditions. Milk was left to stand in wide shallow pans so that the lighter cream rose to the surface. This was skimmed off and churned into butter using the hand churn...The buttermilk was then worked out of the butter by hand, and the finished product heavily salted to preserve it in the Australian heat. This process characterised butter making all over the world until the 1870s.²⁸

Jeans does not discuss in detail any early dairy practices before proceeding to describe the technology of the milk separator and the subsequent industrialisation of dairy manufacturing. Gollan suggests that the changes to Australian society wrought by the social and economic impetus of the 1850s gold rushes were responsible for the introduction of a seminal shift in food processing and cooking, yet until the invention and introduction of the milk separator in 1883 there could be little change to dairy practices.²⁹ There were however changes in the location and size of dairying and its distribution networks, specifically for butter in New South Wales, from the 1860s.³⁰

Dairy products were an important element in the local food supply in a colony which had problems providing fresh and healthy food during the early years of the colony. Cheese was part of the weekly rations of the marines on the First Fleet. The weekly adult rations of all colonists during the first year of settlement included six ounces of butter.³¹

In 1809 milk sold for 1 shilling per quart (2 litres), butter was 6 shillings per pound (0.4 kilo) and cheese was 2 shillings and 6 pence per pound (0.4 kilo).³² This suggests that the manufacturing of butter for sale was a fairly productive use of the milk (value adding) and potentially a good source of additional income. Butter was probably produced by a variety of means: 'jerk[ing] the milk back and forth in a goatskin hung between two sticks' and 'plac[ing] the cream in a wide-necked jar' and shaking it for up to an hour 'for the cream to suddenly form a lump'. The latter appears to have been the more usual custom.³³

The general range of dairy vessels includes: a milk pan, a vessel in which the cream sets or rises and which are 'made of glazed earthenware, glass or enameled iron' or wood; skimming dish, a shallow tin saucer with perforations to let the liquid fall back into the pan; cream pots, churns, and cheese vats.³⁴ Figures 3 and 4 present a range of dairy equipment

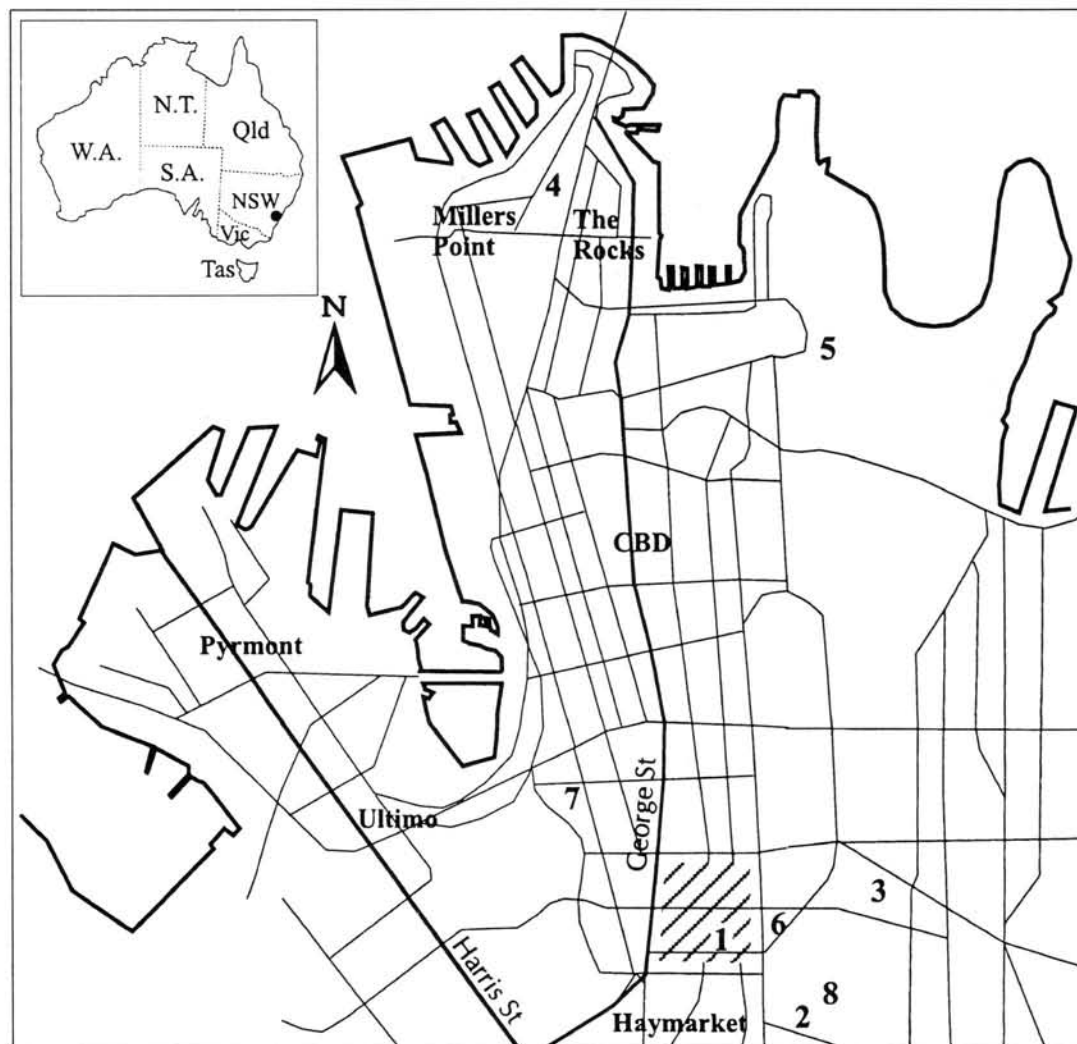


Fig. 1: Location plan of the main sites discussed in the text. Evidence for location of the early Brickfield (hatched area) is based on early maps of Sydney in Kelly and Crocker 1978, Annable 1989:14-16, and work undertaken by Casey & Lowe Associates.

- 1 DMR site, Campbell Street, Sydney
- 2 20 Albion Street, Surry Hills
- 3 20 Poplar Street, Surry Hills
- 4 Darling House, Trinity Avenue, Millers Point

- 5 Sydney Conservatorium of Music site, Macquarie Street, Sydney
- 6 Jonathan Leak's pottery, City Section 5, Lot 7
- 7 289-295 Sussex Street, Sydney
- 8 Silknet House, Mary Street, Surry Hills

including many large milk pans in a home-dairy situation and in a later specialised dairy building based on English versions. Plate 1 shows an imported lead-glazed milk pan. One local newspaper editorial discussed the attributes of glazed earthenware pans in relation to metal and wooden forms and noted that only earthenware forms were used in the home dairy.³⁵ From the early days of the colony milk pans were manufactured locally.

MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS AND POTTERY IN SYDNEY – 1788 TO 1840s

The penal settlement at Port Jackson (Sydney) was established on 26 January 1788. By July 1788 Captain Watkin Tench noted that a few female convicts were 'kept at work making "pegs for tiles"' (roofing tiles were held down by clay pegs) and that there was 'clay for making bricks in plenty, and a considerable quantity of them burned and ready for use'.³⁶ This activity was undertaken at the Brickfields, which includes the DMR site which will be discussed later, as well as around Farm Cove and in Hyde Park (Fig. 1). A 1788 plan located 'Brick Field' in the general area to the south of the 'Head of the Spring' which was in Hyde Park.³⁷ Brickmaking was an important activity in the early colony and essential to its survival as the local timber and stone were not suitable to then British building practices. In the

early days as many as 30 000 to 40 000 bricks could be made in a month.³⁸ Major differences between the manufacture of bricks and pottery is that bricks could be fired at lower temperatures and made with unskilled labour.³⁹

Pottery was also needed by the colonists for everyday use and by 1791-92 Lieutenant King noted that a 'pottery had been established and that the wares made were of 'good quality' but as no lead ores had been found in the colony they were unglazed'. According to Lawson some of the more able convict potters died about 1791 with a resulting drop in the standard of the pottery produced. One of the early potters, Elijah Leake, made basins, plates, jars, pipes and similar wares. The absence of glazes and the need to produce bricks to provide shelter may have led to a focus on the development of brickmaking and the subsequent scaling back of pottery production.⁴⁰ Despite this, by the start of the nineteenth century there was pottery making in the vicinity of 'Brick Field' village which had about 40 houses and several potteries.⁴¹

Lawson suggests the reasons for the location of the brickfields were 'partly due to the plentiful supply of suitable clays...for making bricks, tiles and pottery' but also its closeness to the main road for shipment out to Rose Hill (Parramatta) and other important early localities.⁴² To this should be added its closeness to Sydney Cove with its

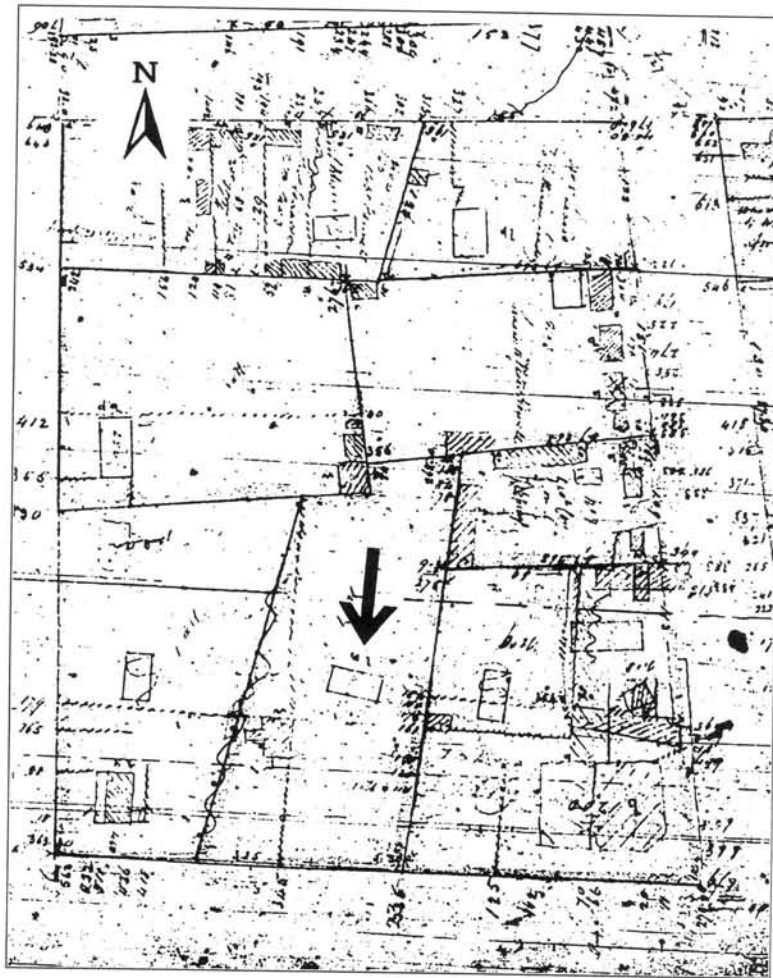


Fig. 2: Hallan's 1831 field-book sketch with a plan of City Section 3. The arrow indicates the position of an early structure found at DMR B. State Records Reel 2628, Field Book 347. Not to scale. Published with permission of State Records.

Fig. 3: The dairy about 1830, published in Fussel 1966:55. Reprinted by permission from Fussel, *The English Dairy Farmer 1500-1900*, published by Frank Cass & Company, 900 Eastern Avenue, Ilford, Essex, England, copyright Frank Cass & Co Ltd.



Fig. 4: A Farmhouse dairy about 1880, published in Fussel 1966:55. Reprinted by permission from Fussel, *The English Dairy Farmer 1500-1900*, published by Frank Cass & Company, 900 Eastern Avenue, Ilford, Essex, England, copyright Frank Cass & Co Ltd.

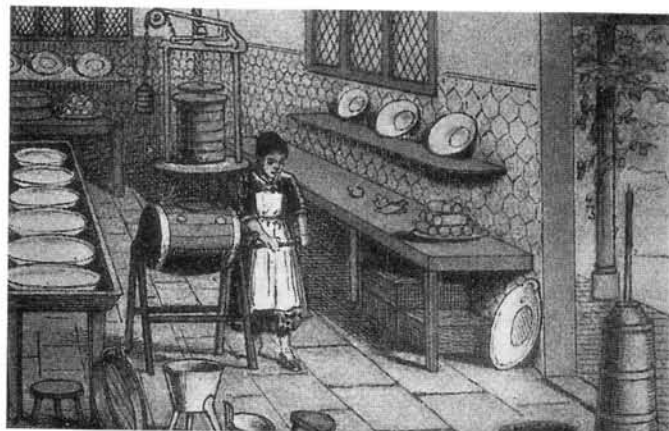


Plate 1: European yellow lead-glazed milk pan. Interior diameter 440 mm. (In possession of author)



population and need for bricks and shipping facilities where bricks and pottery were exported along the coast, even as far south as Launceston, Tasmania.

In 1802 Péron, a visiting French officer on the Baudin expedition, noted that 'tiles, pottery "faïenceries" and other wares' were being made at Brickfield Hill. The implication behind the manufacture of 'faïenceries' is that lead and tin oxides were available, probably imported material.⁴³ This text was also annotated on a plan drawn by Lesueur, a gunner on the Baudin expedition, who became a significant botanical artist. Lesueur's drawings of Sydney are generally considered to be fairly accurate, as it is suspected that the expedition was undertaking 'strategic reconnaissance' for drawing up an invasion plan for Napoleon Bonaparte.⁴⁴

Little is known about Brickfield Hill and its inhabitants other than the odd pieces of information that have not as yet been pursued in any vigorous manner. The 1822 'Constables' Notebook' includes names for inhabitants of the Brickfields and Campbell Street. Early vignettes of the Brickfields are rare other than of brickmaking and its labour intensive activities. Occasional mentions in the *Sydney Gazette* refer to illegal boxing matches, robberies, murders, horses falling into wells and the sale of real estate.⁴⁵ Karskens has described the brickfields as on the outskirts of Sydney and as a place 'used and visited by outcasts and outlaws' and the 'disorderly'.⁴⁶ Karskens, when examining the reasons why the Rocks was vilified with a reputation for being a den of vice, questions why the Brickfields were not also signalled out, suggesting it was because it was on the outskirts as opposed to the centre of the town and was a 'far less settled, more rootless sort of place, with fewer family groups and married couples and many shared houses occupied by single men'.⁴⁷

Early Potters 1800-1820s

Thomas Ball described himself as 'being the first person – [who] commenced the pottery business in the Colony'.⁴⁸ This business was apparently in the Brickfields and had been established for some 22 years in 1823 when Ball requested Colonial Secretary Goulburn to intercede on his behalf. Ball had a kiln and used an adjacent garden for drying his pottery. In 1822 Ball was definitely residing in Campbell Street with his wife and family.⁴⁹ Although Ball's name is not recounted in recent lists of early Australian potters he was known about in the 1950s when Brodsky suggested that he resided on the site of the 'Woolpak Tavern' which was on George Street.⁵⁰

In the early 1800s Samuel Skinner was known to have been making glazed domestic pottery. Skinner was a free settler who accompanied his convicted wife to New South Wales. He established a pottery at No. 1 Pitts Row (Pitt Street). Lawson thought this was near Brickfield Hill but Higginbotham believed that it was much further north, near Bridge Street.⁵¹ Recent work has shown that it was on Pitt Street between Hunter Street and Martin Place.⁵² Skinner was the first acknowledged successful maker of domestic pottery in the colony and established his pottery under the patronage of Governor King.⁵³

Skinner advertised in the *Sydney Gazette* in 1803, 1804 and 1806 (Appendix 1).⁵⁴ On 2 October 1803 he informed the public of his new earthenware manufactory and offered to 'mould to any particular Form, either for utility or ornament'. He compared his work to that made in the 'Mother Country', emphasised his low prices and described his work as the 'First successful Attempt that has been made' (in Sydney). He produced a range of earthenware products: flower pots, teapots, cups and saucers, slop basins, wash-hand basins, ewers, chamber pots, cream jugs, mugs, water jugs, butter tubs, porringers, children's tea sets and many more items. The advertisement he placed the following week was the same except there was an additional paragraph at the end where he informed the reader that he was expecting a supply of 'Colours and other materials by the first return from England'. Presumably he was expecting a shipment of glazes or oxides.

The advertisement he placed in January 1804 confirms that he sold these goods from his pottery or place of 'manufactory'. This advertisement saw him selling the 'very best quality' cup and saucer together for 9½ pence, quite a contrast to blue and white Chinese porcelain from the wreck of the *Sydney Cove* where the auction price for a cup in 1798 was 22 shillings.⁵⁵ Skinner's cups and saucers of inferior quality were selling at a cheaper price. He had added to his repertoire and was now selling coffee sets and flower vases. In addition to his pottery he sold 'tin ware' and sugar, green tea, Souchong tea and Hyson green tea and fabrics. By September 1806 the advertisements were smaller but he was still selling his own earthenware, though he no longer provided detailed lists. Skinner died in November 1807. His wife continued to work the pottery after his death but as apparently there were no suitably skilled people to run it there was a decline in the quality of goods.⁵⁶ Mary Skinner blamed her husband's death on '... performing the labour himself as no other was to be procured'.⁵⁷

Governor William Bligh had little regard for the potteries and called them 'trifling'. Pottery production was intermittent as there was no skills base and no people to work as apprentices and its continuance always required an influx of new skilled potters from England. The only other known early potter listed in the *Sydney Gazette* in 1806 was William Cluer, and his wife Mary Cluer (nee Morgan), of Brickfield Hill who made 'pipes'.⁵⁸ These were clay tobacco pipes which were exported to Europe as well as selling locally.⁵⁹

According to Commissioner Bigge, in 1820 there were 17 brickmakers in New South Wales and one pottery making 'bad pottery'.⁶⁰ This is contradicted by another Bigge observation that when visiting a pottery in the Brickfield there were skilled potters making 'very good examples of their craft' but there was a want of glazes. Further to this the naval surgeon Peter Cunningham described the type of 'common pottery' shapes made in 1828 which included dishes, large jars, tubs, jugs, coolers, and beer bottles. Salt glazing was the common finish.⁶¹

An 1824 list of tradesmen provides further information on the number of potters in the colony. In the Illawarra, on the South Coast of New South Wales, there were two; Merton and Macquarie, on the North Coast, had one each; Maitland had four and there were 14 in Sydney.⁶² This was many more than listed by Bigge but it is clear that potters could also be brickmakers, as we know from a later reference about Jonathan Leak making bricks and sending them to Launceston in 1828.⁶³

Potters in the 1830s and 1840s

Jonathan Leak was born in Burslem in Staffordshire in 1777. He worked with Enoch Wood (1759-1840) in Burslem and married Wood's niece, Mary.⁶⁴ Wood came from an 'important potting family'.⁶⁵ He manufactured a wide range of pottery 'including cream-coloured earthenware... coloured and lusted, black basalt, and jasper'.⁶⁶ Ford also mentions the manufacture of 'Egyptian Black'.⁶⁷ Leak was convicted of burglary at Stafford in England and in March 1819 his death sentence was commuted to transportation. He arrived in Sydney as a convict on board the *Recovery* in 1819. Apparently Leak was put to work at Brickfield Hill to make earthenware pottery in association with John Moreton, another potter, in the Government Pottery which appeared to be under the control of the Colonial Engineer, Major Druitt.

Leak's wife Mary arrived in 1822 on board the *Mary Ann* and their five children arrived on the *Fairfield* in 1825.⁶⁸ Leak started work for himself in December 1821 and was granted a ticket-of-leave in September 1822. In 1822 he and his family were living in the Brickfields and renting the Government Pottery in association with John Moreton and his family.⁶⁹ By 1828 he had a thriving pottery-manufacturing business which employed 20 men. A search of the 1828 census noted only seven convicts employed by Leak at Brickfield Hill. Six of these men were employed as labourers and one, James Millwood, was a 'pipemaker'.⁷⁰ A letter written by Leak to apply for a conditional pardon stated that he 'employs 20 free men being the only Potter in the colony'. Another quote from *The Australian* in 1828 noted that Leak made 40 000 bricks weekly and was exporting them to Launceston, Tasmania and exporting pottery to Mauritius.⁷¹ Leak has four known pottery marks, one of which, stamp no. 1, was found on the shoulder of two ginger beer bottles from the excavation of DMR Area C.

Leak's pottery was in Market Lane (later Maiden Lane), off Elizabeth Street, Brickfield Hill in Lot 7 of City Section 5 and was operating until at least 1840 and was only about 200 m from the DMR site (Fig. 1). On 1 July 1831 he was granted an eight year occupation of this property of 1 rood 4 perches by Governor Darling with a quit rent of 2 pounds and 4 shillings and could continue to occupy the property in perpetuity for a further 1 pound 2 shillings.⁷² Leak died in 1838 and left his estate to his two surviving sons. A search of his probate

documents found only a will with no detailed information about the pottery or stock. Leak's will described his two sons as being brickmakers rather than potters.⁷³

Leak's colleague John James Moreton was born in 1777 at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire where he trained as a potter and worked with Josiah Wedgwood. He was convicted of burglary on the same day as Leak and likewise transported on the *Recovery*. Moreton and Leak both worked at the Government Pottery and in 1820 Moreton was placed in charge. He continued to be the overseer of the Government Pottery until at least 1822.⁷⁴ As noted above, by 1822 he and Leak were renting the Government Pottery.⁷⁵

By 1823 Moreton had established his own pottery. The 1828 census listed Moreton's three sons, aged 22, 19 and 17, as potters residing at Brickfield Hill, having arrived on the *Mary Ann* in 1821. In the 1828 census Samuel Giles, assigned to Mrs Moreton in 1826, was listed as a potter assigned to Ralph Moreton, as was William Hooker.⁷⁶ In 1828 John Moreton was working on a quarry gang as he had to pay Government arrears and was later arrested for burglary. When John Moreton was released he continued to operate the 'Surry Hills Pottery' until he retired in 1844. It operated until 1847 under the control of Anson Moreton.⁷⁷ In 1844 Anson Moreton's pottery was listed as being to the east of Bourke Street, Surry Hills.⁷⁸

An 1821 inquiry held into the behaviour of Major Druitt, Colonial Engineer, provides further information about Leak and Moreton and some of the pottery they were making, presumably at the Government Pottery. 'Eleven milk-dishes from the Potter's, & stone bottles' were noted as being delivered to Major Druitt's house.⁷⁹ Moreton testified that he had made '12 milk pans for the Major, 4 dozen stone bottles, 4 jugs and 4 bowls for washing'. Moreton and Leak (spelt Lake in the testimony) 'were to have the kiln at £20 per annum to be paid in pottery' to Major Druitt.⁸⁰ It appears that Major Druitt built a 'Dairy Kitchen Coach house and stable' with government materials and that he obtained the above dairy dishes from Leak and Moreton to stock the dairy. In addition to the dairy vessels, Major Druitt 'received 3 Sets of Tea Services from the Pottery made in Government time'.⁸¹

Leak and Moreton were probably not the only potters in Sydney at the time although Ford suggests that they were.⁸² The 1828 census lists others. Mary Morgan, William Cluer's wife, a pipemaker living in George Street, Sydney, who arrived as a free settler in 1816 on the *Buffalo* and owned four horses; her employee William Dark, also a pipemaker, who arrived in 1821; George Elliot, a pipemaker who lived in George Street and arrived in Sydney in 1823 and was employed by Mr McFarrell (who was not listed in the census); David Hayes a self-employed potter in George Street who owned one horse and ten cattle.⁸³

Between the 1830s and 1850s there were several other successful potteries including those of William Stringfellow, Samuel Giles, Thomas Field, Enoch Fowler, Gilbert McArthur, all in Sydney and James King's Irrawang Pottery at Raymond Terrace to the north (1834-1855).⁸⁴

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND LOCALLY-MADE POTTERY IN THE BRICKFIELDS

Casey & Lowe Associates undertook archaeological work at a number of sites in 1996/97. Two of these sites were within the Brickfields area: the DMR site and 20 Albion Street, Surry Hills (Fig. 1). In Area B of the DMR site archaeological deposits were found containing a quantity of lead-glazed earthenware and self-slipped earthenware pottery. Other locally-made vessels include stonewares, mainly ginger-beer bottles and one plate.

The original historical location of Brickfield Hill was the land south of Liverpool Street. As the clay was exhausted the

brickfields expanded to the east, south and west. Early locations of the Brickfield are seen as centering on the blocks between Campbell, Elizabeth, Liverpool and George Streets. This location includes the DMR site. The exploitation of clay resources to the east saw the expansion of the fields beyond Elizabeth Street by 1814.⁸⁵ Brickfield remains probably dating to the 1830s and 40s were found at 20 Albion Street, Surry Hills; Silknit House, Mary Street, Surry Hills and in Reservoir Street, Surry Hills.⁸⁶ The brickfields also were to the west of George Street, near Cockle Bay (Darling Harbour).⁸⁷

DMR Site, Area B - Background

Area B was the northern part of lot 13 of City Section 3 and a grant on it was confirmed to William Hutchinson in 1831 (Fig. 2). Hutchinson had town leases on the adjacent three western allotments from 1823. He built his own residence on the corner block and remains of the adjacent garden were found in DMR site, Area A. There is no record of him or others having a lease or grant on lot 13 prior to 1831.⁸⁸ Still 1831 was unlikely to be the initial date of occupation but rather the confirmation of a permissive occupancy or an earlier approval to occupy the land. It is highly possible that Hutchinson acquired this property from a previous occupant but there were few records of these early conveyances. Other such early land sales are known from adjacent properties on this block.⁸⁹ Governor Darling granted official title to Hutchinson lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, as well as lot 13 of city Section 3 in 1831.

William Hutchinson was a convict transported in 1799 for stealing. He was a repeat offender sent to Norfolk Island who, by 1803, had become acting Superintendent of Convicts and in 1814 became Principal Superintendent of Convicts. He retired from the public service in 1829 because of ill health and was an important and successful member of colonial society. Hutchinson died in 1846 and his estate administered all his properties in trust for many years.⁹⁰

It is highly possible that the building within the study area was one shown on plan as early as 1807 and continued in the same location until the late 1840s.⁹¹ While plans surveyed as early as 1807 are potentially unreliable there is a building in the same location on another 1831 plan. Plans dated to 1831 indicate that there was a building, set at an angle off the north-south axis, within that part of Area B covered by the excavation (Fig. 2). This 1831 plan is from a surveyor's field book where structures were sketched in with notations for the dimensions and drawn up later. The plan shows a number of corrections of boundaries and squiggly lines through structures that may possibly indicate that they were corrections, or

perhaps they already had been demolished. It is more likely that we may be looking at two stages of a survey where the later one is correcting an earlier survey. Comparison with an early parish plan which has a different layout of the lots with a later plan suggests that we are possibly looking at the 1823 plan corrected to accord with the 1831 boundaries and structures.⁹²

Another plan published in 1831 records some of the same structures and the study area is similar to the 1807 plan mentioned above. A later plan published in 1839 in Macle hose, but drawn in 1837 by the Surveyor General's Department, indicates some variation in the study area although the structure in the middle of lot 13 is still recorded.⁹³

Archaeological Phases

Three phases of archaeological remains were found at DMR site, Area B (Plate 2).

Phase 1: Brickfield Village Occupation c.1807 to 1840s

Most of the features within the study area belong to this phase but because of the extensive disturbance of the site it is difficult to determine their meaning with any certainty. It is likely that many of the features, especially the postholes, belonged to a house or other structure on the site. Features include a cistern, context #377 (Fig. 3). Much of the artefactual material is redeposited in secondary or tertiary contexts. It is highly probable that the 57 lead-glazed earthenware vessels were made nearby, at one of the local potteries discussed above. The back fill of the cistern in all likelihood dates to the end of this phase as there are two items that required a manufacturing date of 1840s and 1850s. It is probable that the material backfilled into the cistern was directly associated with the occupation of this house or structure. By 1854 this area was shown to be an unoccupied grassy paddock and this is supported by pollen evidence from DMR A.⁹⁴ It was reoccupied further to the north by 1865 when a laneway was constructed above the remains of Area B.⁹⁵

Pollen analysis from the post packing in one of the postholes from this phase supports this early date as 95 percent of the pollen was from native species with only a few exotic weeds and cryptogams.⁹⁶

Phase 2: 1850s to 1925

There was very little archaeological evidence surviving from this period as it was destroyed by the construction of the twentieth-century buildings. Some of the artefacts deposited during this phase of occupation were recovered from Phase 3 features. Deposit #313/311 is the only context that properly belongs in this phase as it sealed all the archaeological features



Plate 2: DMR site, Area B looking northwards with the circular cistern to the west. Scale 1 m.

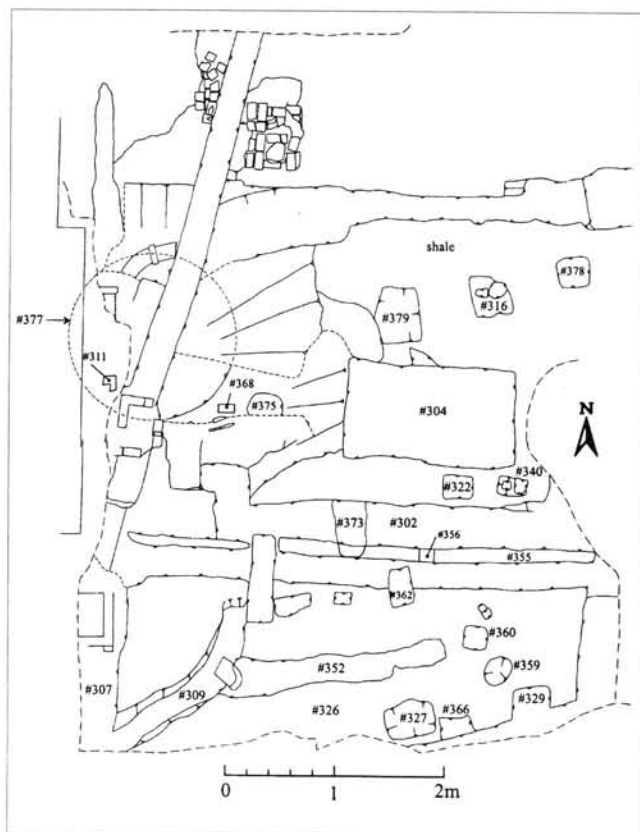


Fig. 5: DMR site, Area B with the Phase 1 remains. (Site plan and inking, Franz Reidel)

belonging to Phase 1 in the southern part of the site.

Phase 3: Early twentieth-century buildings (1925 to 1996)

This phase includes some structural remains, provision of site services and impact from construction of the twentieth-century building which required extensive levelling of the area and the removal of most of the earlier archaeological deposits. All remains from this phase were found in the western area and were associated with the Capitol Parking Station building. Archaeological contexts belonging to this phase are: 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 314, 315 and 339. They are all associated with services or deposits.

Archaeological Evidence

Area B was a small area approximately 10 m long and 7.5 m wide (Fig. 5, Plate 2). Twentieth-century building construction and services considerably disturbed this site. It was criss-crossed by six service trenches, a large square trench (for a diesel tank) and the western wall of the recently demolished warehouse building. In between this later activity were a variety of archaeological features and deposits.

Nine vessels with conjoins in two or more contexts were found. There are various reasons behind the finding of adjoining sherds in different contexts.⁹⁷ In the case of sherds found in modern contexts such as #301, #305 and #306 it is likely that they were displaced during demolition or the excavation of modern features and structures. When a later feature cuts through earlier deposits the artefacts may be displaced from the earlier deposits into the later feature.

Another event was responsible for the fragments found in #330 and #350. It is likely that #350, the fill of the cistern, was taken from nearby on the site. It is not uncommon to backfill a feature with readily available material. Three sherds from the same item found in three different contexts (301/19, 338/7, 332/1) indicate the highly disturbed nature of the deposits. In general the impression given by conjoining ceramics at this site is of secondary or tertiary deposition. While such a highly

disturbed site might tend to be ignored, the artefactual evidence is too significant to be lightly dismissed. Graham Connah referred to the same problem of disturbance in 1996 and quoted Lewis Binford, 'We must seek rather to understand the archaeological record in the state in which it is available to us. In most cases, the greater the apparent disorganization, the more intense the use of the place in the past'.⁹⁸

In total, remains of 367 items were found in all contexts in Area B. When the nine joining items (10 sherds) are taken out, to remove double counting, there is a minimum vessel count of 357 items. A high proportion of the artefacts (48.9%) were found in five contexts (Table 1). Most artefacts were in #301, #303, and #315, all of which were modern contexts. The artefacts in the modern fill deposits were 'disturbed' from earlier contexts. Context #313/311 was probably a secondary deposit, as was #350 which was used to fill and seal the cistern (#377) when the structure was demolished.

ANALYSIS OF ARTEFACTS

An important result from the excavation of Area B was the number of sherds of lead-glazed earthenware and self-slipped earthenware vessels. In all there were 57 lead-glazed vessels and 12 self-slipped vessels identified in this small area (Table 2). As will be demonstrated below this is a high occurrence. Most, if not all, of these vessels are presumed to be locally made in Sydney or perhaps further afield in New South Wales.

A crucial issue in constructing comparability between sites is that ceramic sherds must be presented as being part of an item or vessel to create a minimum vessel count. This enables an understanding of what the sherds actually represented. This is old ground that has been covered by many others.⁹⁹ 'One needs to remember the obvious: the people whom archaeologist study worked with, ate from, and drank from whole vessels, not the sherds the vessels would eventually become'.¹⁰⁰ The different results gained from using minimum vessel counts and sherd counts are illustrated in Tables 1, 5, 6 and 8. The use of sherd-based data creates biases in the statistical analysis which produces inaccurate indications of the proportion of activities undertaken at a site and underlines the need for all archaeologists to produce a catalogue of vessels rather than a catalogue of sherds.

Ceramics

Half of the 223 ceramic vessels found at DMR B were lead-glazed earthenwares (25.6%) and blue transfer-printed pearlwares (24.7%) (Table 3). This strong predominance of lead-glazed wares is unusual at urban sites in Sydney where the archaeological evidence more commonly dates to the second half of the nineteenth century (Table 4). The domination of these two types of wares emphasises the early nineteenth-century occupation of this site. On sites where the archaeological occupation is later there is usually an absence or little evidence of lead-glazed wares and a smaller percentage of blue transfer-printed pearlwares (Table 4). This is noticeable from the residential occupation at 20 Albion Street, which post-dated the Brickfield occupation, which contained no earthenwares while the Brickfield-period industrial phase had remains of four lead-glazed vessels (Appendix 3, Fig. 3). At other sites, such as Poplar A and Sussex C, that were occupied around the mid-century, there was evidence of a few lead-glazed vessels.

Functional Analysis

A general overview of the functions that the DMR B artefacts were associated with provides some idea of the types of activities undertaken at the site (Table 5).¹⁰¹ This analysis involves all the artefacts from the site (except for bone) including those found in modern service trenches.¹⁰² Due to the redeposition of many artefacts specific contextual analysis

Table 1: Distribution of artefacts within DMR site, Area B.

Context	No. Items	%	No. Sherds	%
301	46	12.5	65	6.0
303	35	9.5	126	11.6
305	16	4.4	23	2.1
306	4	1.1	8	0.7
308	17	4.6	20	1.8
310	12	3.3	29	2.7
311	24	6.5	82	7.5
312	1	0.3	3	0.3
313	16	4.4	51	4.7
315	28	7.6	47	4.3
319	3	0.8	3	0.3
323	1	0.3	0	0.0
326	15	4.1	39	3.6
328	23	6.3	280	25.8
330	11	3.0	14	1.3
332	2	0.5	2	0.2
334	7	1.9	7	0.6
338	13	3.5	17	1.6
339	7	1.9	13	1.2
350	31	8.4	67	6.2
353	11	3.0	22	2.0
355	18	4.9	112	10.3
357	1	0.3	1	0.1
358	1	0.3	1	0.1
361	2	0.5	2	0.2
365	11	3.0	35	3.2
367	3	0.8	10	0.9
371	8	2.2	8	0.7
Total	367	100	1087	100

Table 2: Lead-glazed earthenware vessels from DMR site, Area B.

Decoration	Shape	No. Items	%
Lead Glaze	basin/bowl	16	23.2
	basin/bowl-1	2	2.9
	basin/bowl-2	3	4.3
	bowl	9	13.0
	candlestick	1	1.4
	cup	2	2.9
	jar	1	1.4
	jug	1	1.4
	pan	8	11.6
	pan-1	5	7.2
	pan-2	5	7.2
	pot-1	2	2.9
	(57) saucer	2	2.9
	Slipped basin	1	1.4
(12)	basin/bowl	1	1.4
	jar	1	1.4
	pot	9	13.0
	Total	69	100

Note: See Appendix 3 for detailed list of lead-glazed earthenware vessels found at this site.

Table 3: Range of ceramic decorations found at DMR B.

Decoration	No. Items	%
blue flow	5	2.2
blue hp (Chinese)	14	6.3
blue hp pearl	3	1.3
black flow	2	0.9
black tp	2	0.9
bltp pearl	55	24.7
bristol gl	3	1.3
brown tp	7	3.1
colour gl	4	1.8
cream w	9	4.0
green tp	2	0.9
lead glaze	57	25.6
linear	1	0.4
pearl	4	1.8
peasant	1	0.4
plain white	8	3.6
purple tp	3	1.3
red tp	2	0.9
salt gl	15	6.7
slip	12	5.4
sponge	1	0.4
sprig	1	0.4
wgl mou	2	0.9
ww	10	4.5
Total	223	100

Table 4: Distribution of lead-glazed and slipped earthenwares from a range of urban sites.

Site	Lead-Glazed	%	Slipped ware	%
Old DMR - A (house/yard)	5	3.7	13	11.6
Old DMR - B (house?)	57	41.9	12	10.7
Old DMR - C (yard)	21	15.4	2	1.8
Poplar A (yard of 2 houses)	3	2.2	10	8.9
Poplar B (house/yard)	12	8.8	18	16.1
Albion Street				
Brickfield period	4	2.9	-	-
Albion St (rubbish pits in yard)	-	-	-	-
Sussex St A (manufacturing)	-	-	-	-
Sussex St C	2	1.5	-	-
Bulwara Rd - B (house/yard)	-	-	-	-
Bulwara Rd - C (foundry)	-	-	-	-
Conservatorium Site	32	23.5	57	50.9
Total	136	100	112	100

Note: Does not include results from most recent work on early Bakehouse remains.

Table 5: Range of general functions found at DMR B.

General Function	No. Items	%	No. Sherds	%
Alcohol	63	17.6	383	35.2
Architecture	28	7.8	24	2.2
Beverage	9	2.5	14	1.3
Food	212	59.4	363	33.4
Household	2	0.6	2	0.2
Personal	6	1.7	6	0.6
Pharmaceutical	2	0.6	2	0.2
Recreational	7	2.0	15	1.4
Store	9	2.5	27	2.5
Unid	6	1.7	8	0.7
Yard	13	3.6	243	22.4
Total	357	100	1087	100

Table 6: Range of functions and sub-functions at DMR Site, Area B.

General Function	Specific Function	No. Items	%	No. Sherds	%
Alcohol	beer/wine	39	10.9	241	22.2
Alcohol	champagne	10	2.8	49	4.5
Alcohol	gin/spirits	14	3.9	93	8.6
Architecture	roof	1	0.3	1	0.1
Architecture	structural	21	5.9	14	1.3
Architecture	window	6	1.7	9	0.8
Beverage	aerated water	9	2.5	14	1.3
Food	condiment	6	1.7	11	1.0
Food	container	8	2.2	14	1.3
Food	food	1	0.3	1	0.1
Food	preparation	43	12.0	70	6.4
Food	serve	17	4.8	53	4.9
Food	store	4	1.1	5	0.5
Food	tableware	67	18.8	127	11.7
Food	tblw/serv	9	2.5	14	1.3
Food	tea	53	14.8	68	6.3
Household	light	1	0.3	1	0.1
Household	maintenance	1	0.3	1	0.1
Personal	adornment	3	0.8	3	0.3
Personal	clothing	3	0.8	3	0.3
Pharmaceutical	medicine/toilet	2	0.6	2	0.2
Recreation	smoking	7	2.0	15	1.4
Storage	bottle	1	0.3	1	0.1
Storage	container	12	3.4	26	2.4
Unid	container	2	0.6	4	0.4
Unid	unid	4	1.1	4	0.4
Yard	garden	13	3.6	243	22.4
	Total	357	100	1087	100

Table 7: Range of General Functions found at a number of urban sites.

General Function	DMR - B (house)	DMR - A (House/yard)	DMR - A (well #35)	DMR - C (yard area)	Poplar A (yard of 2 houses)	Poplar B (hotel bottle dump)	Poplar B (resumed slum house)	Albion St (rubbish pits in yard)	Sussex St A (manuf- turing)	Con. Site #601 (imported fill)	Con. Site #850 (rubbish dump)
Alcohol	17.6	18.4	22.1	17	10.2	54.9	0.8	19.8	35	20.9	32.6
Alcoh/ Food	-	0.1	-	-	1	5.4	-	0.3	0.3	1.3	-
Architec- ture	7.8	13.8	8.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	2	13.2	2.3	10.5	1.9
Beverage	2.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.6	10.6	0.3	1.8	0.3	3.8	3.4
Clerical	-	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.1	3.4	0.1	-	1.3	2.1
Commun- ication	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economy	-	-	-	-	1.7	0.4	1.8	-	0.3	1.3	-
Food	59.4	45.5	42.1	63.4	53.3	7.4	45.3	53.5	60.1	44.8	44.4
House- hold	0.6	5.5	7.6	3	3	0.6	14.5	1.9	-	2.5	2.2
Music	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal	1.7	3.8	4.2	0.6	6.8	1.2	14.1	2.1	0.3	3.3	3.7
Pers/Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Pharma- ceutical	0.6	2.3	2.2	1.5	6.6	3.2	-	1.8	-	2.5	5.1
Pharm/ personal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Recrea- tion	2	2.4	1.4	3.9	4.2	0.6	12.4	2.1	1.1	1.7	1.7
Service	-	1.3	2.2	-	1.3	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.3
Store	2.5	1.2	1.6	11.2	2.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.1
Transport	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Work	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	-
Yard	3.6	1.1	2.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.1	0.4	-	1.3	1
Unid	1.7	3.4	4.8	1.2	0.7	11.6	2.4	2.1	0.3	4.2	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
# of Items	357	1054	497	331	694	3241	1642	682	351	239	1069

Note: This table does not include bone counts and includes preliminary data for sites other than DMR A and B.

Table 8: Proportion of the specific functions within the food function group at DMR site, Area B.

General Function	Specific Function	No. Items	%	No. Sherds	%
Food	condiment	6	2.9	11	2.9
Food	container	8	3.8	14	3.7
Food	food	1	0.5	1	0.3
Food	preparation	41	19.3	64	17.0
Food	prep/storage	2	0.9	6	1.6
Food	serving	17	8.0	53	14.1
Food	storage	8	3.8	19	5.0
Food	tableware	67	31.6	127	33.7
Food	tableware/serving	9	4.2	14	3.7
Food	tea	53	25.0	68	18.0
	Total	212	100	377	100

would exclude important material found in the later modern deposits. This approach recognises that much of the redeposited material belonged to a phase of activity that, while all but destroyed, had limited contamination from later residential occupation.

The artefacts found at DMR B fall into 10 main functional categories related to the consumption and use of the following: alcohol, architecture, beverages, food, household, personal, pharmaceuticals, recreation, storage, and yard (Table 5). Table 6 lists 26 different sub-functions derived from these ten functions.

The predominant grouping is 'food', with 59.4 percent of items, including those associated with its preparation, storage and consumption. The second largest group is 'alcohol' (17.6%), which includes bottles in which people bought alcoholic beverages. In total 77 percent of items were related to the preparation, storage and consumption of food and beverages. The third largest group 'architecture' (7.8%) was associated with building construction or demolition (Table 5).

There are a surprising number of activities missing from the sub-function categories (Table 6). There were no items such as pins associated with sewing, which are common at many residential sites. The few personal items consisted of three beads, a buckle, a button and the sole of a shoe. There was little to tell us about the items that were used for non-food related household activities except a candlestick and a blacking-bottle. No articles of jewellery or coins were recovered, nor were there any toys, writing items or ornamental items. The only recreational goods were seven fragments of clay tobacco pipes. If consumption of alcohol is included in the recreational grouping this quickly changes the emphasis of the type of recreational activities undertaken at the site.

The evidence for a small range of sub-function activities at DMR B indicates that there was a limited range of activities undertaken at the site. The specific or sub-function category in the database includes more than 120 types. This limited occurrence of activities may be the result of a number of scenarios:

1. Certain activities were not undertaken here but took place elsewhere.
2. More specialised consumer items were not available in the early nineteenth century.

3. Some activities were not undertaken at all because there were no facilities for them.
4. Items could not be purchased or were not easily available and were therefore expensive to replace and were therefore less likely to be lost:
 - such as if a button fell off it was found so that it could be sewn back on;
 - sewing may have been limited to repair, such as sewing on a button, but did not include more complex sewing, like dressmaking which would leave a wider variety of objects.
5. It is likely that the main activities undertaken here were the preparation and consumption of food and beverages and anything else was incidental or occasional or limited to supporting the main activities, such as serving and storage of food, the construction of a building and maintaining a garden.
6. The people who lived at, or used, this site had a limited income to expend on items that were not essential to the provision of food and shelter, although this would appear to be contradicted by the presence of some 54 items associated with teawares. Teawares have been commonly associated with members or aspiring members of the bourgeoisie.¹⁰³
7. The evidence for other activities did not survive post-depositional disturbances.
8. Excavation methodology which was unable to recover this information.

Several editions of the 1828 *Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser* were reviewed to determine if point 2 above was correct. There were advertisements for many items not found on the site within a 12 month span and many of these items were on sale at permanent retailers rather than just those selling from a single shipment. Due to the nature of this site and its deposits, point 8 is unlikely to be relevant or defining. All other points identified above are possible and some are certainly likely.

The distribution of general functions of food and alcohol at DMR B fits in generally with that at other urban sites (Table 7). Table 7 also shows what sorts of functions were not found at this site.

TABLE 9: The distribution of food function items at a number of urban sites based on minimum vessel counts.

General Function	DMR - A (house/ yard)	DMR - A (well #35)	DMR - B (house)	DMR - C (yard area)	Poplar A (yard of 2 houses)	Poplar B (house/ yard)	Albion St (rubbish pits in yard)	Sussex St A (Manufac- turing)	Con. Site (#601)	Con. Site (dump #850)
Table ware	29.2	31.1	31.6	41	27.3	26.7	27.8	7.9	51.4	37.6
Teaware	48.9	45.55	25	31.9	44.6	56.2	40.4	5	35.5	26.3
Serving	9.3	9.3	8	12.9	11.4	7.9	14.2	2.2	8.4	9
Preparation	1.9	1.9	19.3	9	2.5	2.3	2.7	-	-	1.3
Table/Serve	-	-	4.2	1	3.5	1.6	0.5	-	-	0.8
Condiment	3.5	4.8	2.8	1.9	2.2	-	6.4	71.9	0.9	14.5
Store	0.4	-	3.8	-	-	-	4.3	-	0.9	3.8
Container	6	10.5	3.8	2.4	8.6	-	2.9	9.4	1.9	3.6
Food	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1
Closure	0.6	1	-	-	-	-	0.8	3.6	-	-
Prep/Serve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.8
Prep/store	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. Items	517	209	212	210	370	692	374	139	107	476

Note: This table includes preliminary data for sites other than DMR A and B. Con. site refers to Conservatorium of Music site.

Food

Table 8 demonstrates the distribution of food-related items into four main categories. The largest at 31.6 percent were **tablewares**, which includes 55 plates, 10 bowls, one tumbler and two unidentified shapes used to consume food.¹⁰⁴ The second largest group were **teawares** with 25 percent including 31 cups and 23 saucers. The next largest group, **preparation**, amounted to 19.3 percent and included sherds from 41 vessels. This is a much higher proportion for preparation vessels compared to other urban sites (Table 9).

While at DMR B 19.3 percent of all food related items were associated with the preparation of food, at DMR A only 1.9 percent of items were used for preparation of food. This is surprising when the artefacts from the well deposit (#35) were associated with a boarding house (Table 9). A large rubbish dump from the Conservatorium site (#850), thought to be associated with the occupation of Government House and Stables (second half of the nineteenth-century), has an even lower occurrence of preparation vessels. Table 9 illustrates it is more common for the occurrence of preparation, to total food-related artefacts, to range between one and four percent of the food-related items. All of the preparation vessels at DMR B were lead-glazed earthenwares.

It is perhaps this association between the early lead-glazed earthenwares and vessels associated with the preparation of food that assists in understanding why this high percentage arose. Generally it is viewed that in a non-urban society people prepared more food in their homes while in an urban society people purchased more prepared foods. For example in later nineteenth-century Australian society, after c1870, most people did not keep their own dairy cow to make cheese and butter. This was more common in a non-urban or non-industrial society. It is possible that the high percentage of preparation vessels at DMR B represents the preparation of foods from a primary state, such as milk. Some of the vessels were likely to be associated with the dairy activities (e.g. milk pan) of butter making and cheese making.

An alternative interpretation may lie in the use of the site. Was it a purely residential site or was it something else? Perhaps it was a site where dairy products were manufactured rather than a residence. The evidence in Table 9 provides a way of testing this hypothesis. In Area A at 289-295 Sussex Street, once part of a 'vinegar factory', 71.9 percent of items were associated with condiments, the category that vinegars were placed into during cataloguing. At Sussex Street A the percentage of items in the main food-related categories is much lower than the other residential sites included in Table 9. Clearly Sussex Street A is atypical and therefore was probably not a residential site. The archaeological evidence suggests an alternative pattern for a food-manufacturing site that is markedly different to a residential pattern but it does not necessarily help define whether DMR B was both a residence and a food-preparation site (probably of dairy products), a not unknown historical occurrence.

Generally the ratio of items in the food-related functions at DMR B supports the view of a residential interpretation as they are not noticeably outside the range in known domestic contexts at Poplar A and B, and DMR A, although the ratio of teawares is smaller which may be a market access and a temporal manifestation (Table 9). But once the preparation category is isolated within the food group it is not directly comparable with any of the other sites. It is for this reason that the chronologically-based interpretation, of a distinct pattern forming at historically earlier sites, where there is likely to be more preparation of food undertaken, presents us with a stronger reasons for the reading of a residential site. Yet a fuller examination of the production-at-home hypothesis also allows for the production of a surplus. Therefore the possibility cannot be ignored that this pattern represents a combination of a

residential situation with home manufacturing of dairy or other food products.

The association of quantities of archaeological earthenware with dairying is not new. Deetz refers to a study of probate inventories of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century New England which suggested that 'dairying was the predominant activity with which ceramics were involved'. Where ceramics were identified in these inventories 75 percent were located in the dairy.¹⁰⁵ It should be noted that during this period on Deetz's sites many household vessels were made from metal or wood. Yentsch has also outlined the strong relationship between dairying and coarser earthenware vessels.¹⁰⁶

NAMES FOR VESSELS - MODEL

Prior to presenting the various pottery groups and discussing their probable function at the site an analysis of forms of nineteenth-century locally-made pottery will be undertaken to provide an interpretive framework for the type of pottery being made and the functions attributed to the pottery by its nineteenth-century makers.

The identification of vessels from archaeological sites and their association with functional names that actually relate to their use at a site can be problematic because of personal biases and ethnocentricities, ethnographic knowledge that is not necessarily relevant to early nineteenth-century Sydney and the terminology that other people uncritically use. Beaudry reviewed probate inventories to find names for seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Chesapeake pottery while post-medieval scholars use Roman terminology, although not altogether happily.¹⁰⁷ Both areas of study use similar functional criteria to structure the cataloguing and analysis of material yet neither terminology should be uncritically accepted for naming pottery made and used in early nineteenth-century Sydney.

One approach to understanding the local names used to describe pottery vessels is to look at advertisements citing the range of pottery shapes and functional categories with which they are associated. Many of the early advertisements and other references used for this analysis are summarised in Appendix 1 and tabulated in Appendix 2 which lists the pottery shape names, within an imposed functional structure, used by the early potters for the vessels they made and sold. In addition later pottery catalogues and price lists have been examined to see the chronological divergence in the latter part of the nineteenth century. To provide a further contrast on shapes and functions two sets of earlier imported ceramics were used for comparison: edgeware and blue transfer-printed ware. The data for the imported wares was taken from an honours thesis which listed all the various ceramic shapes and patterns advertised during a range of years.¹⁰⁸

Many of the locally-made and advertised vessels were given names that are not totally unfamiliar: ginger-beer bottles, basins, tubs, milk dishes, jugs, jars, pudding and mixing bowls, tankards, cups and saucers, slop and wash basins, chambers, ewers and flower vases. Some of the names are less familiar, such as, coolers and pans, cheese pans, water coolers and covers. While their names are not unknown, few of these vessels (apart from mixing bowls, plates, and cups and saucers) are still regularly used in modern Australian society. While the Lithgow catalogue of 1889 (Appendix 2) and the Bendigo price lists of 1884 include drawings they do not necessarily provide equivalent examples for names to pots made 50 to 90 years earlier. In addition the association of known vessel names with actual sherds can be problematic.

The naming of some vessels is fairly simple, as with a cup, saucer and plate, but once we move away from these basic forms confusion starts to occur in attributing twentieth-century names to nineteenth-century vessels. The reasons for this stem from major shifts in the processing, preparation, cooking and

storage of foodstuffs, the development of knowledge about concepts of hygiene and the role food plays in the maintenance of health and diet, through the provision of electricity and gas for cooling (storage) and cooking, the commercialisation of formerly domestic activities, and the rise of consumption, all of which played a role in revolutionising the domestic sphere. This has been termed as a shift from an English agrarian or cottage tradition to an industrial tradition.¹⁰⁹ Many eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century vessels no longer exist in the modern urban Australian kitchen, except as decorative devices invoking a rural or more domestic past.

Appendix 2 provides evidence for the limited range of pottery forms being made by the early potters. They focused on beverage bottles, food/preparation, food/storage, food/tableware, teawares and personal hygiene items. In the food/preparation/cooking category the following vessels were locally made: basins, pudding bowls, colanders, baking and pie dishes and tubs for salting meat. The food/preparation/dairy category were more frequently advertised and noted use of butter tubs with covers, milk coolers, milk dishes and cheese and milk pans. The two most commonly mentioned pottery vessels were the milk dish and milk pan. Documents from the Major Druitt inquiry suggest that these two terms were used interchangeably by early nineteenth-century contemporaries.¹¹⁰ By the later nineteenth century vessels in the food/preparation category were being produced in a wider range of specialised shapes. Where previously Skinner made three vessels and King made ten shapes, between them the Field, Bendigo and Lithgow potteries made 29 different shapes. Of the imported products edgeware was made in seven forms and blue transfer-printed pottery came in five different shapes, all of which were in the mixing or baking range of vessels. No dairy vessels were produced in the finer imported wares.

Locally-made food/serving vessels during the first half of the nineteenth century were restricted to two shapes: cheese covers and Toby Philpot jugs (or Toby jug as they are more commonly known).¹¹¹ The majority of serving vessels were imported. The range of locally-made food/storage items fall into two main categories: filtering and cooling of water and numerous jars for various storage purposes. Similar vessels were made in the later nineteenth century. No storage items were produced in the finer imported wares.

The locally-made early food/tableware items were dishes, jugs, cream and milk jugs, mugs, plates, pepper and salts and porringers, a total of nine different forms. By the later nineteenth century hardly any locally-made tablewares were produced except for mugs and plates. In contrast the imported wares included 26 different shapes, many of which were specialised and categorised and reflected French as well as British influences on food and cuisine. The combined category of tableware/serving, those items that can be used in both categories, are restricted to jugs by the early local potters and are only represented by bread plates in the known output of the later potters but there are 15 shapes found among imported wares.

Surprisingly, a number of early local teawares were made by Skinner, Moreton and Leak but King is not recorded as making teawares in the 1830s-1850s while in the 1880-1890s Bendigo and Lithgow potteries made teapots in many different shapes and finishes, some coffeepots and a range of matching tea cups and saucers. It is noticeable in the imported wares that the cheaper more utilitarian edgewares were not used for teawares which were commonly found in blue transfer-printed patterns.

In the household groups eleven items were made by the early potters. Most of these were associated with hygiene: wash and slop basins, 'jugs and ... bowls for washing', chamber vessels and ewers. Two other forms were washing pans and flower vases. The later local potters made 25 different shapes

with an increase in those made for household ornamentation and personal hygiene. Most of the imported vessels were associated with health and hygiene. The yard/garden groups reflects a parallel to the household/ornamentation through the increase of specialised shapes to reflect more complex gardening concerns and the use and development of garden spaces, with the introduction of bird baths and feeders, from a purely utilitarian space for growing essential food produce or a vacant and undeveloped space, to a more decorative and recreational space.

The potters also noted where they made different types of wares. Skinner made earthenware. Leak made stoneware but his stamps have been found on earthenware.¹¹² Moreton advertised earthenware but examples of his stoneware bottles have been found.¹¹³ King's pottery made a greater variety of fabrics and finishes, including black and brown earthenware, cane earthenware, stoneware and yellow earthenware. As yet unpublished Irrawang Pottery material would be invaluable for understanding the range of this output. Most of the later nineteenth-century potteries made a range of different fabrics.

The variety of pottery made and sold locally is extremely small in contrast to the range of shapes that, for instance, the Pickleherring Potteries in Southwark, England, had on its inventory in 1699. The assessors of the inventory included potters so the names provided for the vessels would be those used by potters. The pottery had in hand 121,744 pots in a range of wares in a wide and varied range of shapes. This pottery presents a extreme contrast to the known range of pottery made by local Sydney potters 140 years later.¹¹⁴ This inventory included many references to bowls and basins but bowl mainly appeared to refer to tablewares and basin to cooking or flower pot associated items. A later dated inventory of a ceramic dealer, Anne Shergold from Blandford, Dorset, from 1759, generally listed finer wares, with a few common wares, which had nine specific shapes in a variety of wares and sizes. The use of 'basin' was for hand washing in both whitewares and china. 'Bowl' was only used in relation to what was probably Chinese porcelain.¹¹⁵

The development of specialised pottery shapes and names has been interpreted as the product of consumerism and industrialisation. These new shapes are seen as markers of socio-economic variation and foodways practices and the specialisation has been linked to social segmentation and the impact of capitalism and work within that social and political system.¹¹⁶

NAMES FOR LOCALLY-MADE VESSELS

Beaudry *et al.* and Pearce both used specific criteria such as the ratio between rim diameter and height and the profile of the vessel to identify it as either a dish or a bowl or other shape.¹¹⁷ This is a suitable approach if one has numerous published examples of whole pots or numerous whole pots or profiles of pots but this is not yet the case for locally-made pottery in Sydney. Few published papers or excavation reports have included anything other than the odd photograph of archaeological examples of Australian-made pottery, except for papers by Higginbotham and Ioannou.¹¹⁸

Ioannou worked on the site of a pottery kiln operated by the German potter Johann Hoffman in South Australia where the archaeological evidence showed a greater range of forms and glazes than expected from 40 known surviving examples.¹¹⁹ Ioannou named a variety of earthenware vessels. One jar's identifications and its uses was based on oral tradition; a large two-handled jar used for storage of gherkins, sauerkraut and jam which had an additional farm use for the storage of an early wheat fungicide but he does not explain how he came to attach names to identify specific forms.¹²⁰ Higginbotham did not name his vessels, except for a mug, and was mostly concerned

with techniques of manufacture and the history of local pottery manufacturing.

Basin and Bowls

Terms frequently used in naming open vessels are basin and bowl. Beaudry *et al.* described a basin as 'an open vessel with convex sides, of greater width than depth, having a brim or everted lip. Basins occur with or without footings but only in refined earthenwares and porcelain' and having a hygiene or serving-related association. They described a bowl as 'an open vessel with convex sides terminating in either a plain or everted rim or brim. Bowls have no footings and occur only in coarse earthenwares. Bowls were used primarily in the kitchen or dairy'.¹²¹ The differences between their basins and bowls appear to be based on fabric (coarse or fine) and function rather than strong shape dissimilarities. The basin appears to be shallower than the bowl. Another American source suggests that the pan form was the early form of bowl and that the definition of a bowl was as an open form with the mouth larger than the base or any other part of the vessel.¹²²

In the type-series for post-medieval London pottery the terminology for an open vessel was limited to two generic terms, bowl (deep/wide) and dish (deep) and there was no use of the term 'basin' at all. The bowls were 'open forms whose rim diameter is greater than that of the base, and whose height is 1/3 or more of the rim diameter'. Anything shallower is a dish.¹²³ Dictionary definitions provide little help as 'bowls' are 'rounded vessels, deep basins' and a basin is a 'deep circular dish'. Another dictionary noted that a basin was 'less deep than

wide, & contracting downwards...bowl' and that a bowl was a 'basin (historically, deep-shaped basin; now differing only as more dignified or poetic word)'.¹²⁴ The general consensus would be that they are similar and that the bowl is deeper.

Appendix 2 lists the term 'basin' as used by Mann, in reference to the type of shapes produced by Skinner in 1811 and by King in 1845. The term 'pudding-bowl' was used by King in 1845. The only evidence for a reference to locally-made 'bowls' was in the Druitt inquiry when Moreton noted that he made '4 jugs and 4 bowls for washing'. The generic terms basin, bowl and dish were used in advertisements for both edgware and blue transfer-printed wares from the 1820s onwards.¹²⁵ When 'bowl' was used it was in relation to pudding or mixing or hygiene-associated uses, or unclear associations. 'Mixing bowl' was not applied to the description of local pottery until the latter part of the nineteenth century when it was used by both the Bendigo and Lithgow potteries. Therefore basin would appear to be a more appropriate term to describe early nineteenth-century locally-made pottery which is both related to food but mainly to personal hygiene while 'bowl' is not common until the later nineteenth century. Basin was used in reference to hygiene functions by King and Skinner (1803). It is likely that basin was the more common term but perhaps that was because these items were available in finer wares, such as blue-transfer prints. There is no clear association for the use of the terms basin or bowl for food preparation activities in the first half of the nineteenth century for locally-made vessels.

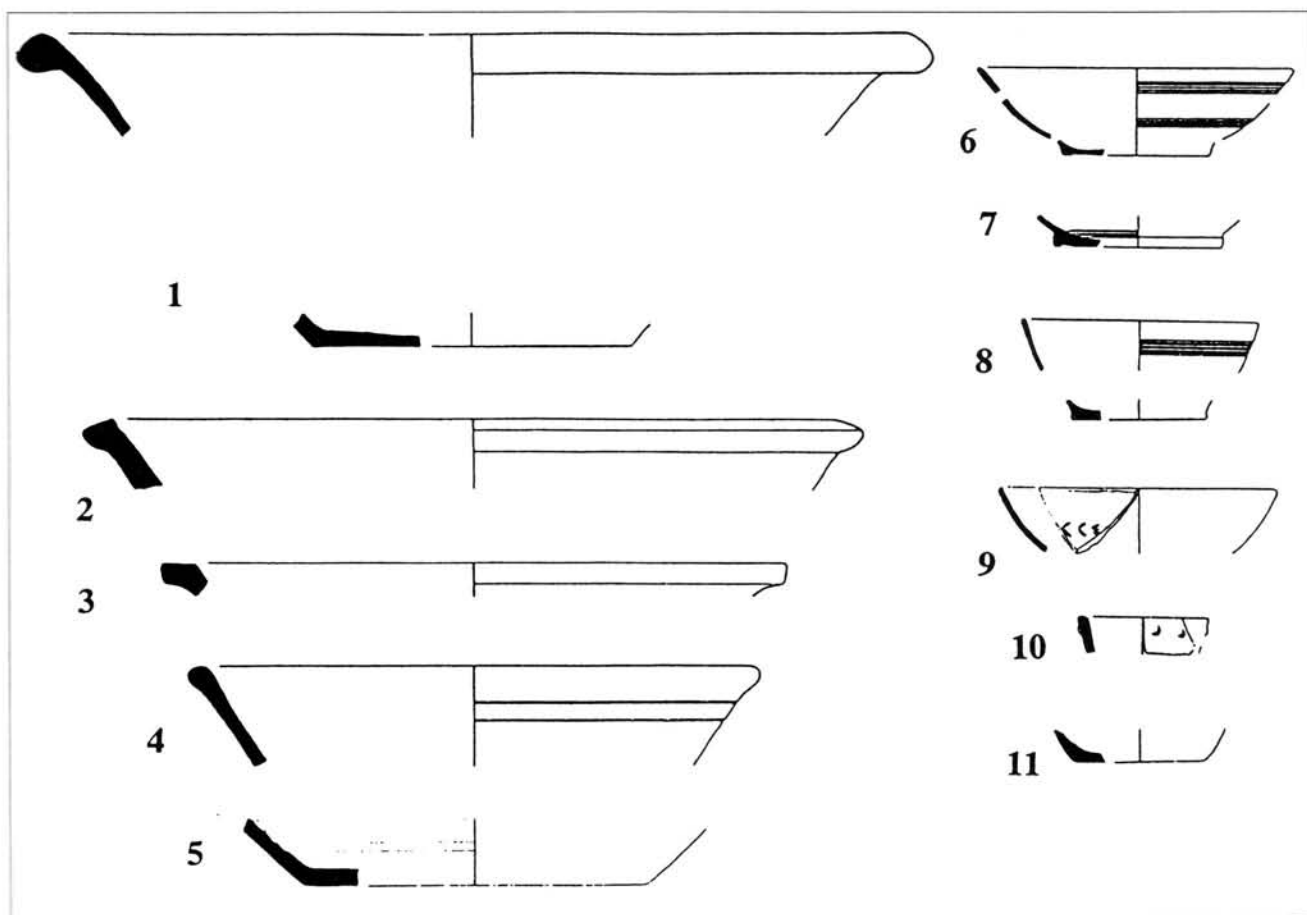


Fig. 6: Lead-glazed earthenware from DMR site, Area B.

Numbers 1 to 5 are pan-l shapes. 1-350/14; 2-305/10; 3-301/26; 4-350-16; 5-301/28.

Numbers 6 to 11 are finer lead-glazed wares. 6 bowl-305/11 & 306/03; 7 bowl-330/3, 350/12 & 350/28; 8 cup-306/04 & 301/25; 9 decorated saucer-330/06; 10 jug-330/07; 11 black glazed bowl-305/08. Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Franz Reidel.)

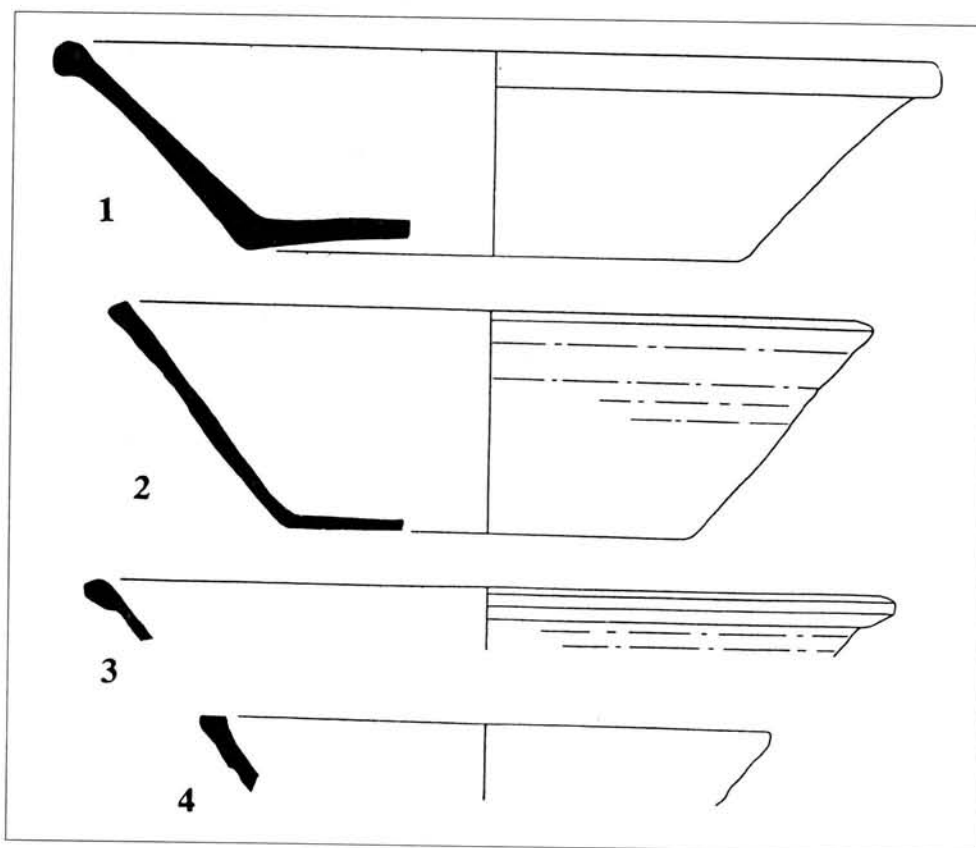


Fig. 7: 1 to 3 are lead-glazed pottery from 20 Albion Street, Surry Hills and 4 is from DMR site, Area C. All shapes are pan-1, 1 - 631/1; 2 - 657/1; 3 - 631.2/1; 4 - 522.1/06. Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Franz Reidel.)

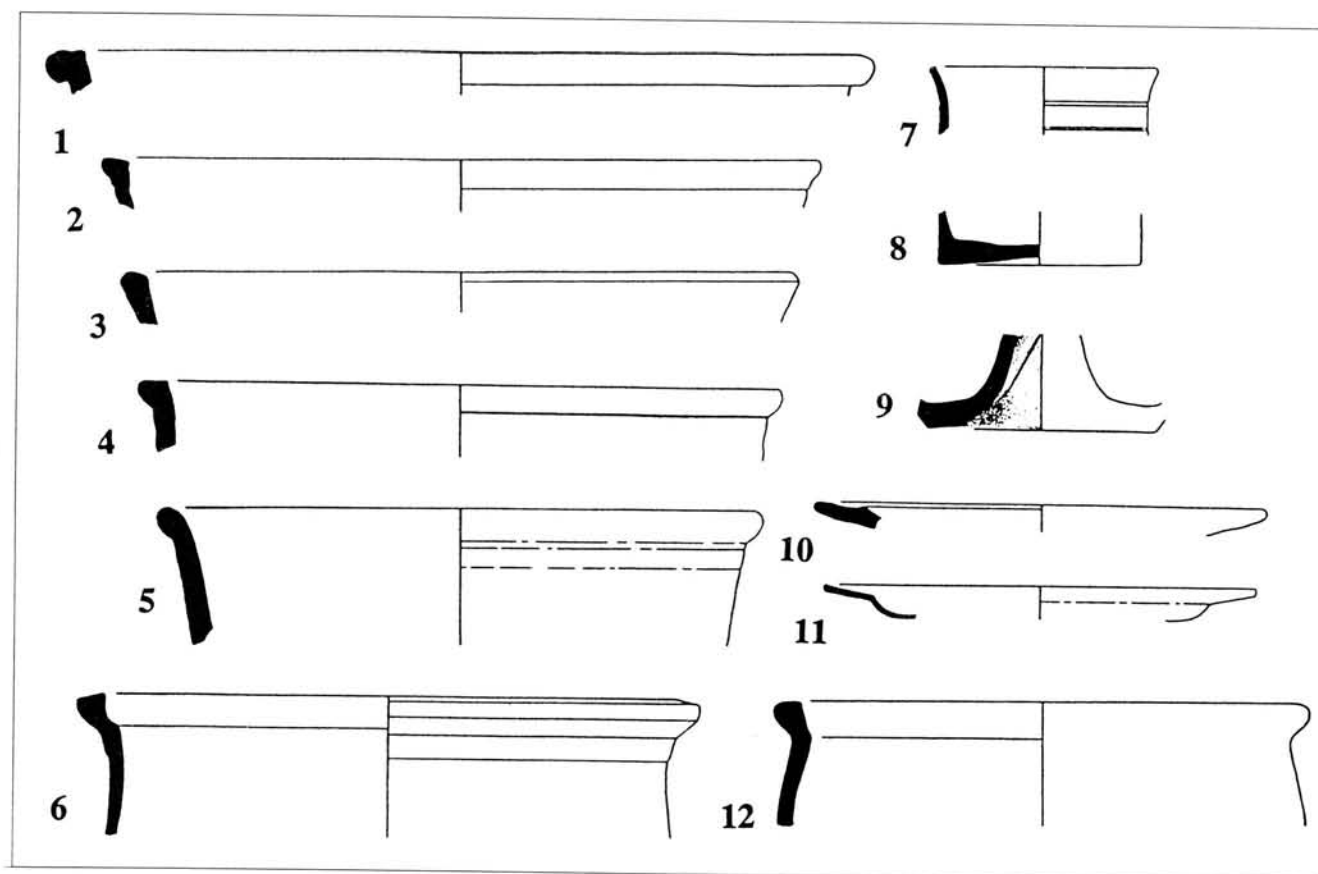


Fig. 8: 1 to 5 are pan-2 forms. Forms 1, 3 and 5 are from DMR B and 2 and 4 are from DMR C. 6 and 12 are pot-1 forms from DMR B. 1 - 305/09; 2 - 521/7; 3 - 350/19; 4 - 509/05; 5 - 350/15; 6 - 301/29; 12 - 350/28; 7 - jug 367/02; 8 - jar 521/09; 9 - candlestick 334/07; 10 - plate 521/08; 11 - stoneware plate 371/05. Contexts starting with 300 are from DMR B and 500 are from DMR C. Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Franz Reidel.)

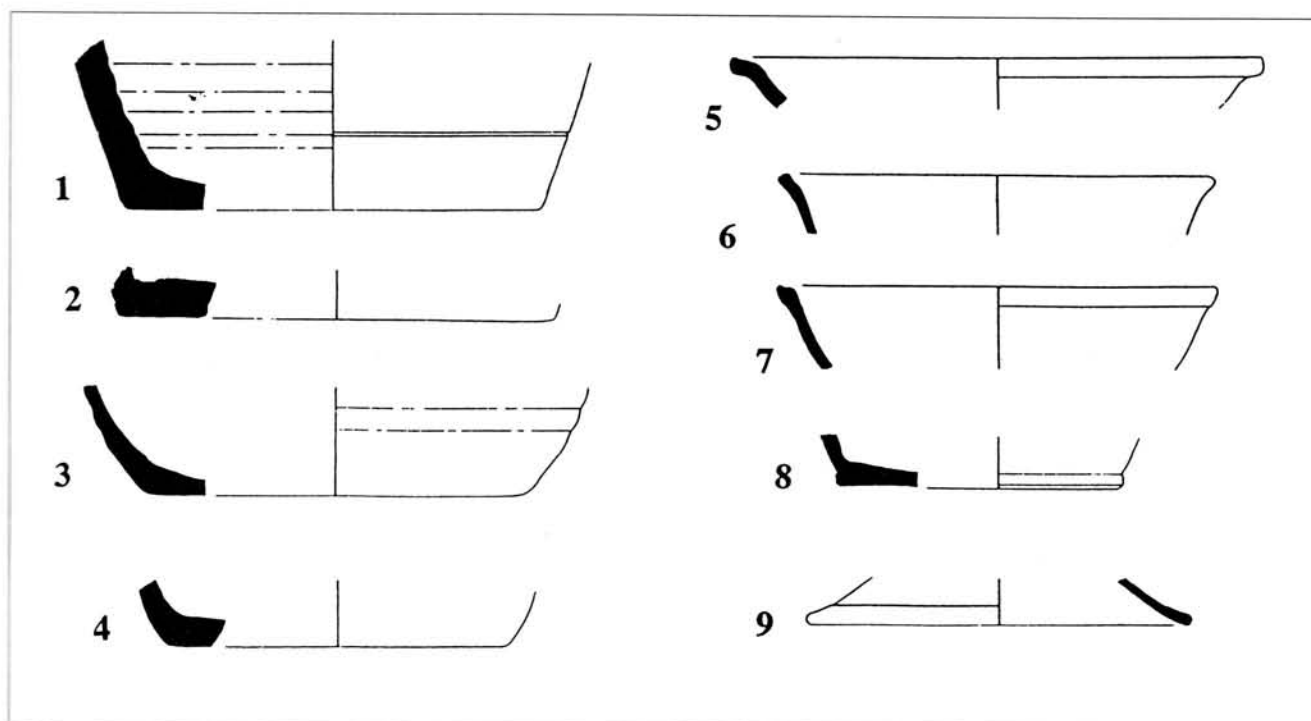


Fig. 9: 1 to 7 are from DMR B and 8 to 9 are from DMR C. Form 1 - pan-2 350/17; 2 - pan-2 339/03; 3 - basin/bowl-1 301/24; 4 - basin/bowl-1 301/27; 5 - 315/10; 6 - 350/29; 7 - 339/03; 8 - 501/05; 9 - lid 509/06. Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Franz Reidel.)

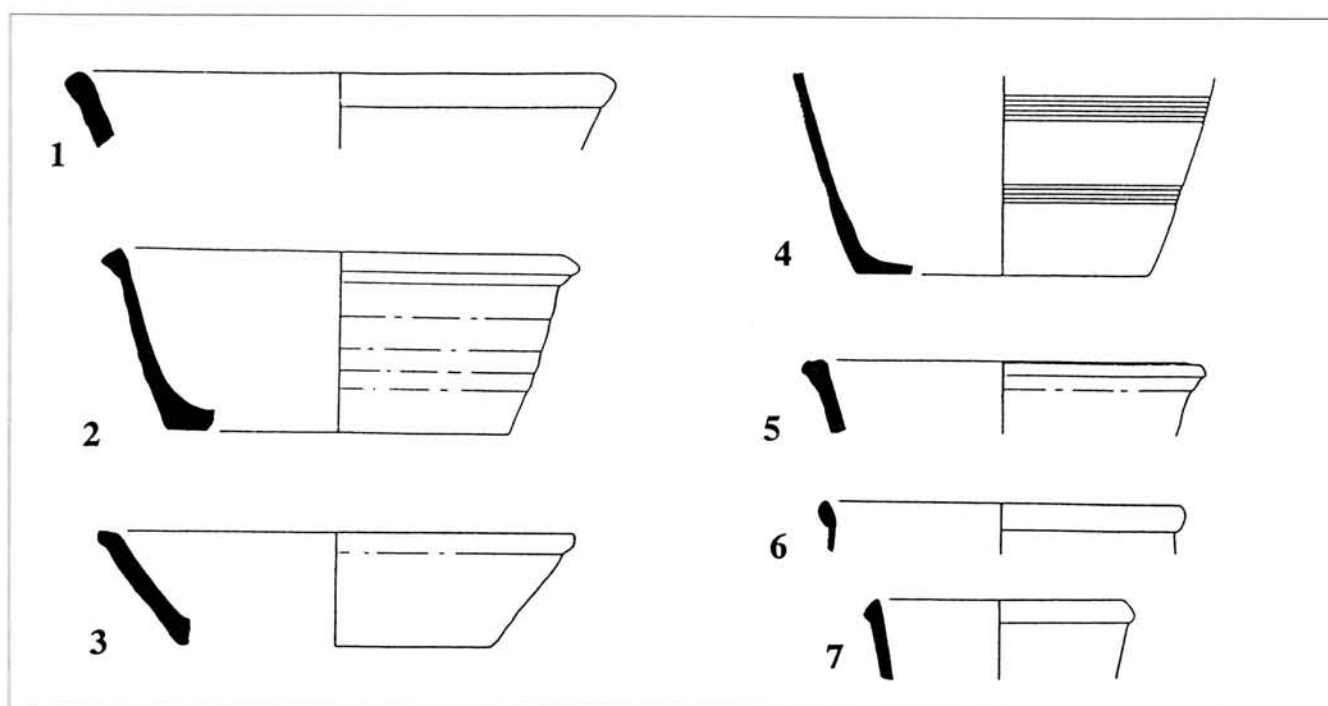


Fig. 10: Self-slipped earthenware DMR site, Area B. Form 1 - garden pot 330/05; 2 - shallow garden pot 330/04; 3 - garden saucer? 350/21; 4 - garden pot 330/18; 5 - garden pot 315/14; 6 - garden pot? 305/12; 7 - garden pot 326/03. Scale 1:4. (Drawn by Franz Reidel.)

Dairy Vessels

Into this discussion must be added a group of more specific names given to dairy vessels that range beyond basin or bowl, items mostly used within a residential or rural setting and the usual limits of domestic activities, and which the local potters were obviously manufacturing, such as milk and cheese pans and butter and cream pots (Appendix 2). The repetition of these items in the few advertisements that have been found suggests that they were in demand. A sample review of advertisements in the 1828 *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* found few references to the sale of any specific type of pottery. Where pottery was mentioned it was generally just 'earthenware' which was referred to in a long list of other items for sale from a recently docked ship or merchandise sold by a general merchant and it had no prominence in the advertisement.¹²⁶

Beaudry *et al.* describe kitchen and dairy vessels as 'milk pans' which are 'roughly in the shape of an inverted, truncated cone, 10 in (255 mm) or more in diameter. They were used for cooling milk, as a wash basin and probably for cooking'.¹²⁷ Beaudry had previously noted that 'Pans ... had many functions and took on a variety of forms' and that 'By the middle of the eighteenth century, appraisers tended to differentiate pots, pans, and basons from one another on the basis of function plus other attributes'. Beaudry contends that there was a shift to an emphasis on vessel function by the middle of the eighteenth century where previously the focus was on vessel composition.¹²⁸ Greer suggests that the pan was the 'universal form of bowl until after about 1860' in the United States which supports Beaudry's contention above.¹²⁹

A term for the parallel shape in the Great Britain was 'pancheon':

In eastern England the commonest pottery vessels are pancheons, large deep bowls with sloping sides, found in all archaeological contexts from the 13th century to recent times. Their advantage as vessels for breadmaking, pig-killing and milk-separating account for their continued popularity...¹³⁰

Other United Kingdom archaeologists have referred to similar shaped items as pans.¹³¹ These are similar to items illustrated in Figures 6 and 7. What becomes clear from this evidence is that this form of dairy vessel was common on sites and could be used for a range of domestic functions.

Illustrations of the whole range of actual dairy vessels are not easily accessible. Greer presents a variety of American salt-glazed 'bowls' which illustrates the other dairy shapes in more detail than that presented by Beaudry *et al.* and which are frequently steep sided.¹³² An examination of publications on Australian pottery provides some comparative examples. The Lithgow Pottery published a drawing of a milk pan and butter pots and cream pans in its 1889 catalogue. A Lithgow pottery milk pan, included in Evans (1981), has a rim diameter of 440 mm, the same as two pans included in this study. The Lithgow milk pan was available in four sizes: 16 inch (400 mm), 18 inch (460 mm), 20 inch (510 mm) and 22 inch (560 mm). Their cream pans were a tall cylindrical form with lug handles and everted rim. They came in five sizes from two to six gallons.¹³³ The Bendigo pottery also made 15 inch (380 mm) milk pans. The Bendigo cream pots were tall but concave and came in a range of sizes from one to 12 gallons (4.5 to 5.4 litres). As at the Lithgow pottery the Bendigo pottery also made churns.¹³⁴

LOCALLY-MADE VESSELS

At DMR B a total of 57 lead-glazed and 12 self-slipped earthenware forms were recovered. Forty-three vessels were identified from diagnostic sherds and another group of vessels were identified from body sherds. The locally-made

earthenware vessels from the site represent 31 percent of all the 223 ceramic vessels from Area B (Table 3).

The following groupings are based on vessel shape and whether items were glazed or unglazed. In addition there is a presumed functional similarity for the vessels within each group. This is a different approach to that taken by Higginbotham in 1987 when he divided the locally-made earthenwares from the Parramatta site into categories that 'may reflect stages in the manufacturing process'.¹³⁵

The Vessels

The catalogue of diagnostic sherds (Appendix 3) presents detailed information on 31 vessels from DMR B, seven from DMR C and three from 20 Albion Street, Surry Hills (Fig. 1). Most of these vessels are drawn (Figures 6-10) and a few are photographed (Plates 3-5). The vessels fall into three general ranges: coarse lead-glazed earthenwares, finer lead-glazed earthenwares and slipped earthenwares and into a variety of forms (Table 2). The coarse lead-glazed earthenwares fall into ten general shape groups:

Coarse lead-glazed earthenwares

Group 1 - Pan-1

The most common group, represented by nine vessels, usually have the following characteristics: the truncated cone shape with everted or plain rim, some with straight edge detailing or thickened rims; rim diameter falls between 272 to 400 mm; base diameter 170 to 260 mm; the height, in the few examples we have, is 109 to 170 mm (Figures 6, 7). The thickness of the body fabric usually ranges between 8 to 20 mm but in one example, the largest vessel, it is only 6 mm. The angle of the sloping sides varies from between 120 degrees to 138 degrees. Two examples (Fig. 7:1, 2; Plate 3) have a ratio of height to rim diameter that falls between 1:4 and 1:3 but the third example is deeper and has a ratio <1:2.5 (Fig. 6:1).

Appendix 2 records that a limited range of forms were made that fit into the food/preparation category that would be suitable labels for Group 1. These include basins, milk dishes, cheese pans, milk coolers, and milk pans. The closest shape parallels are with the Chesapeake material which calls forms similar to Group 1, a Dairy Kitchen shape, 'milk pan' in Beaudry *et al.* and the United Kingdom equivalent of pan or pancheon.¹³⁶ Therefore the most appropriate name for this form would either be milk pan or pan. During cataloguing 'Pan-1' was used to identify this shape. It is considered that these were most probably purchased and used as milk pans but may have been used for a range of other food/preparation or hygiene functions.

Group 2 - Pan-2

This group is represented by seven vessels. Five are rims from steep-sided cylindrical shaped vessels with rim diameters mostly between 290 to 350 mm although one vessel is larger (400 mm) (Fig. 8). They have straight thickened rims, some with bevelled edges. Where there is sufficient evidence the angle of the body is about 100 degrees. The body thickness ranges between 7 to 12 mm.

There is little surviving evidence for the size or shape of the bases of this group of vessels. Two bases belonging to vessels probably of similar shape are included in Fig. 9 but these only give a general impression and provide no solid basis of discussion about the complete shapes for this form. The bases' diameter falls between 220 mm to 230 mm and one has a well (Fig. 9:2) in the base and one has a body thicker than the base (Fig. 9:1).

In the Chesapeake POTS typology these would be closest to the 'pan/pudding, pastry, patty' vessels, used for cooking, although the diameter of the vessels in Group 2 are all larger than the Chesapeake parallels.¹³⁷ These vessels, as with Group 1, are seen to fit into the food/preparation category and the



Plate 3: Milk pans from 20 Albion Street, Surry Hills. The left pan (#657/1) has a pale green glaze on the interior and exterior. The right pan (#631/1) has mid brown glaze. (Photograph Mary Casey.)

Appendix 2 list of vessel types should provide one or more possible names for these vessels. The cooking range includes basins and bread pans but no other specific names to which this shape could easily be applied. Names for those used in dairying which may be relevant are: milk dishes, cheese pans, milk coolers, and milk pans. Therefore the vessels in Group 2 are likely to have performed a range of these functions. The term for this group is 'Pan-2' until there is further evidence for analysing the whole shape of these vessels and identifying a more appropriate name.

Group 3 - Basin/bowl-1

This group is represented by the base of two concave vessels (Fig. 9:3, 4). The base diameter ranges between 180 to 200 mm with a fabric thickness between 9 to 16 mm. There appear to be no rims specifically associated with this type of vessel. One vessel has incised lines on the slipped exterior.

These were identified as being used for food/preparation and their shape is closest to the Chesapeake 'bowl' but it is not a term used for locally-made vessels, other than hygiene-related purposes, until later in the nineteenth century, as discussed in detail above. The Chesapeake definition notes that they were 'used primarily in the kitchen and dairy' and a suitable use should be found in the dairy/preparation category.¹³⁸ Functionally these appear to be a most suitable type of mixing bowl but the base diameter is generally too large to equate them with the later nineteenth-century mixing bowls.¹³⁹ The only other suitable category appears to be the household group where the possibilities are: wash or slop basin, or washing pans. Clearly no further analysis can be proposed for this group without more evidence of whole shapes. Until there is further evidence, either artefactual or historical, they were classed as food/preparation 'basin/bowl-1'.

Group 4 - Pot-1

This group is represented by two vessels (Fig. 8:6, 12). They have concave bodies with everted rims and ledge for resting a lid on. The rim diameter ranges between 255 to 300 mm and the body thickness between 7 to 10 mm. These were probably made with matching lids.

The closest Chesapeake comparison is the pot/butter pot with convex sides.¹⁴⁰ The local name for this type of vessel was probably butter or cream pot if they were used for food/preparation but they may also have been used for food/storage and have been cream, butter or covered jars (Appendix 2). They were possibly used in a variety of ways within a home or home dairy.

Group 5 - Basin/bowl-2

In this group there are three vessels with medium rim diameter falling between 210 to 230 mm and body thickness between 5 to 8 mm (Fig. 9:5-8). Two are concave and a third steep-sided vessel is similar. Two have everted rims and two have straight-edge detailing. A fourth sherd, a base (501/5) with a steep sided body, may belong to this group but it is unclear. There are no whole shapes within this group. Again the closest parallel with this shape is the Chesapeake 'bowl'. It is possible that Group 5 vessels may be smaller versions of the Group 3 basin/bowl-1. Their size is more appropriate when compared with Bendigo and Lithgow bowls. This should be tested when more whole forms are known. These remains were classed in the food/preparation category.

Group 6 - Lid-1

This group is represented by one item and it is the only one glazed on the exterior and slipped on the interior (Fig. 9:9). It has a splayed angle (140 degrees) with slightly thickened rim. The body is 6 mm thick. This item may have been cracked in the kiln as it has glaze on the edge of a break. It is possible it is some type of lid for a smaller version of the Group 4 pots.

Group 7 - Candlestick

This has a simple hollow in a saucer with upturned edges and strengthening ridges in the hollow with a glazed exterior and evidence of soot on the base and hollow (Fig. 8:9). One of the Chesapeake types is similar but no parallels for the shape of candlestick were found on post-medieval English sites published in *Post-Medieval Archaeology* over the last ten years.¹⁴¹

Group 8 - Jar-1

Only one vessel specifically identified as a lead-glazed jar (#521/09) was found at DMR C (Fig. 8:8). This was a well-made and finished vessel with a well mixed and fired red earthenware fabric with a highly glossy glaze and a rather thin rim. The shape is reminiscent of 'jam' jars that were made in the later nineteenth century but there is no evidence of the indented rim for sealing the jar.¹⁴² This vessel is atypical of those found at DMR B and C. Ford described two bung jars from the 1850s as 'orange red, clear glaze over terracotta' which is very similar to the fabric and finish of this jar.¹⁴³

Group 9 - Plate

The rim of one lead-glazed plate (521/08) was found which had a flanged rim with a diameter of 230 mm with a fabric thickness of 5 to 10 mm with poor quality interior glazing (Fig. 8:10). Little evidence survives of the body. A salt-glazed plate with a

Plate 4: Range of finer wares from DMR B. These include pale yellow wares, some with incised lines highlighted in green, and a fragment of a jug with brown dots (first three rows from left). On the right are a small black glazed bowl and a greyish stoneware plate. (Photograph Mary Casey.)



thin vitrified body (#371/05) was found at DMR B (Fig. 8:11; Plate 4). It is possible that this salt-glazed plate was locally made, as were most of the stoneware vessels from DMR B and C. Plates were recorded as being made in the first-half of the nineteenth-century (Appendix 2).

Group 10 - Jug-1

Thin-walled vessel with narrow neck diameter of 115 mm (Fig. 8:7). It has white fabric and slip and some burning on the rim. The closest parallels are to the neck of a 'ewer'.¹⁴⁴ The list in Appendix 2 indicates that jugs were being locally made in the first half of the nineteenth century. Again there is too little of the shape to be confident that it is a jug and there is no glazing evident on the sherd.

Finer Wares

Pale Yellow ware

One of the more unusual wares found at DMR B are thin-walled vessels with all over pale yellow glaze on a fine earthenware fabric (Fig. 6:6-10; Plates 4, 5). The shapes include the rim and upper body and base of a cup (Fig. 6:8), a saucer with hand-painted decoration (Fig. 6:9), and most of the profile of a small bowl (Fig. 6:6). The diameter of the base of the cup and bowls ranges between 70 to 90 mm and the rim

diameter of the cup is 120 mm and a bowl is 164 mm. The thickness of the fabric ranges between 2 mm to 4 mm with one base as thick as 5mm. Two of the vessels have incised lines highlighted in green (Fig. 6:6, 8). All the bowls have a ring foot and impurities, possibly sand, caught under the glaze. It is assumed because of the lack of known parallels and because they are lead glazed that these are all locally-made earthenwares.

Another bowl, similar to those just discussed, has internal glazing in a brighter yellow and incised lines highlighted in a darker green (Fig. 6:7). Unlike the others the base is slipped and while the surviving body has some evidence of glazing it is thin and unevenly applied. Two sherds of similar colour and fabric were found in the backfill of the cistern (350/12, 28). A fourth shape is a serving jug with small globules of glaze as decoration around the rim (Fig. 6:10).

The fine yellow wares are the sort of pottery referred to by Skinner in his advertisements in the first years of the 1800s or the type of tea service provided to Major Druitt by Moreton and Leak. It is likely that this type of ware was an attempt to copy 'creamware' which was popular in eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century United Kingdom, Australia and United States. There is a close similarity in design and colouring with annular creamware cups and saucers found on other early sites

Plate 5: Fragments of saucers and cups in fine yellow ware (DMR B) next to annular creamware cup and saucers (Conservatorium site 1999) showing the clear stylistic relationship between the two types of pottery. It is likely that the fine yellow ware was a local product imitating the English annular creamware. (Photograph Mary Casey.)



in Sydney (Plate 5).¹⁴⁵ This would provide an alternative supply for finer tea and tablewares when there was a shortage in the colony due to waiting for the next shipment from England and during the early period of the colony they would have been cheaper than imported items.¹⁴⁶

The main evidence for the suggestion of copying of creamware is that they are much 'finer' than other vessels, the cream colour of the glaze, which is generally all over the vessel body, and the use of green glaze on the incised line decoration. Skinner is the only potter known to have advertised fine teawares including: cups and saucers and tea sets (Appendix 2). Other sources have shown that Moreton and Leak were making tea sets, probably at the Government Pottery, in 1821.¹⁴⁷

Black-glazed Ware

In the black-glazed ware there is one clear shape of a thick glossy black interior glazed vessel with a terracotta body (Fig. 6:11; Plate 4). This is a small steep-sided bowl with a base diameter of 118 mm. There are similar sherds from at least two other vessels, one of which has both interior and exterior glazing. While it is not certain that this type of ware is locally made it is possible as James King was manufacturing 'black' glazed earthenware in 1835 and in 1843.¹⁴⁸

Self-slipped Ware

Seven self-slipped earthenware pots were found at DMR B (Fig. 10). The slipped vessels consists of three steep-sided vessels, a deep steep-sided vessel, a shallow vessel with concave inner body, a thin bodied pot with concave profile and a steep-sided pot with small diameter. The rim diameters range between 128 mm to 270 mm. The two vessels which have a full profile had similar rim diameters but had different height/rim diameter ratios 1:4 and 1:2.4.

A perception of slipped wares is that, because they are not glazed, they are only used in the garden. There is no real clarity on this issue but recent experience of a French preserving jar showed that it was unglazed inside with the only glazing on the exterior upper body. Unglazed terracotta was used as components in butter coolers but the butter apparently sat on a glazed butter dish which was placed inside the cooler.¹⁴⁹ In the case of the slipped wares found at DMR B they have been identified as belonging to the garden and while one slipped pot definitely belongs to the garden group (Fig. 10:7-326/3) others, based on their shape, do not so obviously fit in this group.

Noticeable in the various advertisements is the mention of the arrival of glazes as a selling point. It is likely that people had to purchase or use slipped vessels when they could not purchase glazed vessels. Higginbotham also noted this possibility in 1987.¹⁵⁰ In addition many vessels may be multi-functional. Further research is necessary into the use of slipped vessels to elucidate their range of function in more detail.

As part of this discussion about the function of slipped vessels we should note a lack of knowledge of what were the 'shape' of pots used in the garden. While we easily accept the traditional shape of the terracotta pot and saucer found in our own gardens we are not necessarily aware of the range and variety of garden pot shapes manufactured during the nineteenth century. Appendix 2 provides evidence of three names given to pot shapes associated with the garden: 'flower pots', 'flower pots & saucers' and garden pots. The 1889 Lithgow catalogue illustrates a range of 'porous ware' vessels, which includes two butter coolers, water monkeys, garden flower pots, fern pans, miniature fern vases, seed pans, miniature flower pots, terracotta vases and an Etruscan vase on a pillar. These provide illustrations for the range of shapes, including garden 'pots', that were available on the local market in the late 1880s. The 'fern pans' and 'seed pans' were a similar shallow bowl with a number of holes in the base with one having a slightly larger diameter than the others.¹⁵¹

Clearly further investigation and analysis of slipped pottery from other sites is required to help refine the use of these vessels.

Comparative Material

Higginbotham published a series of drawn pottery shapes in 1987 from a convict-period site at Parramatta and five from the Gateway site on the shores of Sydney Cove.¹⁵² None of these published examples are very close to the shapes found at DMR B or from DMR C or 20 Albion Street, Surry Hills. While his Fig. 11:4 has a similar body shape to Group 1 it also has a flanged rim which is not found on any of the large basins in this study. The other Gateway forms included three steep-sided vessels and a lid. Two of the Gateway vessels have a diameter of between 300 to 400 mm. The vessels from the Parramatta site share few similarities to those included in this study. Four are steep sided, three are convex, one is a deep dish shape and another is a crock or pot. The diameter of only one of the vessels is greater than 200 mm (6:11). The dimensions of the rim diameter of the vessels from these two sites are generally much smaller than those from the Brickfields and therefore they are excluded from Groups 1 and 2 where the smallest diameter is 272 mm.

CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological evidence from the DMR site, Area B suggests that this early c.1807-1840s site was used as a home food preparation area, and most probably as a home dairy. This interpretation is based on the high frequency of lead-glazed earthenwares from a small site, the association of many of these lead-glazed forms with food/preparation and the presence of vessels, pan-1 (5), pot-1 (2), pan (8) that can be associated with dairy practices, and possibly pan-2 (5) (Table 3).

Current understanding of the range of forms that locally-made lead-glazed earthenwares may be found in is limited by the lack of publication of archaeological examples. There are few published or 'grey literature' examples of early nineteenth-century forms except for closed forms such as ginger-beer bottles and various jar shapes. Our knowledge of early pottery forms can be substantially added to through the publication of this material and the development of an understanding of whole vessel profiles. This is knowledge that is not available from historical sources. In addition the investigation of pottery forms through residue analysis may provide interesting results about the use of these vessels.

The model for nineteenth-century pottery in Appendix 2 is valuable for reviewing the vessel forms made by early potters and attaching appropriate early nineteenth-century names to archaeological examples. This model needs to be further tested to determine if it is accurate because it is based on limited information but it is useful as a starting point for the identification of forms and names used by early potters. This model can be added to by pursuing a range of early primary sources, such as diaries, letters, and, where available, early insolvency and probate documents and inventories.

One of the more useful aspects of the model was illustrating the changes in pottery forms made in the late nineteenth century and into the twentieth century and the relationship between imported wares and local wares. The early potters saw themselves as an essential source of both utilitarian and ornamental pottery and were aware of being in competition with imported fine wares. From as early as the 1850s, and probably the 1840s, it is possible to observe that potters were concentrating on manufacturing utilitarian forms rather than tablewares and teawares which placed them in direct competition with imported British pottery which by the mid-nineteenth century formed 90 percent or more of the ceramic corpus of many archaeological sites.¹⁵³ The later potters learnt the lessons of the mid-century potteries and mainly focused on

the more utilitarian and garden forms and were usually filling in gaps in the market of the imported pottery and could not compete, generally, on a quantity and costs basis.

A desirable outcome of further research into early local-made pottery would be to determine, with some certainty, what was locally made and by which potters. This requires a combined set of evidence such as analysis of the chemical composition of the fabric, development of an understanding of a potter's signature, through vessel forms, fabric and glazes and known marks and analysis of material from known kiln sites.

While there is no historical evidence for the use and occupation of DMR B as a residence where dairying activities were undertaken, the archaeological evidence provides a solid basis for interpreting this activity. The archaeological evidence also allows for an avenue to access the historical evidence which presents contradictory sets of data. Dairymaids or dairywomen were in demand and at least 509 women had come to the colony within a 50 year period who reportedly possessed these skills yet according to a range of census and muster data none were employed at this activity and their only occupations were 'lives with'. This evidence tends to obscure where dairy activities were undertaken within the home and/or on private property for private use but probably producing a surplus for sale. The sale of any surplus in the brickfields and Sydney generally would be easier because of the higher concentration of population and ease of transport.

This examination of dairying and pottery provides for a view of the past which allows for the development of more complex perspectives on the role of women in the procurement and production of food within the early colony which a review of the 1828 census would allow to remain hidden. This approach undermines binary views where most women occupations were identified as 'lives with' and replaces it with a perspective of more complex domestic arrangements of home procurement and production of food for a surplus which presumably in turn allowed for the procurement of other goods and services. In this way these unidentified and uncategorised women entered into the local economy and provided essential fresh foods for both the family and the community. Home dairying was a hidden and unrecorded aspect of the local domestic economy.

The examination of one aspect of the archaeological evidence, nevertheless a significant proportion of the overall corpus, has provided archaeological insights that were not expected and has taken the discussion of early pottery from being simply about who was making pottery and what they were making into one about who was purchasing the pottery and for what purposes.

The evidence from DMR B provides alternative evidence to that of the extremely limited text sources for the early period of Sydney and especially for the brickfields. Little information survives from this period and our images of the brickfields are evoked by the male convicts labouring away at making bricks and firing them in clamp kilns in the heat of a Sydney summer and general 'disorderly' behaviour. It allows us to understand more about this 'village' and the activities of its occupants and about early colonial society.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

An abbreviated version of this paper was presented at the Fifth Australian Women in Archaeology Conference in Sydney, July 1999. Many thanks to Tony Lowe and Dr Aedeen Cremin for their thoughtful comments on early drafts of this paper. Thanks to Meredith Downes for her initial work on some of our lead-glazed earthenwares and Franz Reidel for his drawings. Meriton Apartments funded the excavation of the DMR site, 20 Albion Street and 20 Poplar Street, Surry Hills and 289-295 Sussex Street, Sydney as part of their redevelopment of these sites.

ABBREVIATIONS

AONSW	Archives Office of New South Wales (now State Records)
DMR	Department of Main Roads
HRNSW	Historical Records of New South Wales
LTO	Land Titles Office
RG	Register of Grants
SG	<i>Sydney Gazette</i>
SR	State Records

NOTES

- 1 Spencer-Wood 1998:21.
- 2 Casey Donlon Hope and Welfare 1998:Introduction vii; Spencer-Wood 1998:23.
- 3 Linge 1979:543; Walsh 1967:75; Fitzgerald & Golder 1994:41-42, 55, 69-71; Yentsch 1991b:135; Alford 1984:190-191.
- 4 Oxley 1996:119-120.
- 5 Oxley 196:189.
- 6 Dyster 1989:133.
- 7 Perrott 1983:107 - Appendix 2.
- 8 Perrott 1983:108 - Appendix 3.
- 9 Spencer-Wood 1998:21.
- 10 Nicholas 1988; Nicholas & Shergold 1988:66, table 5.2. They specifically mention a specific skill designation of 'dairyhand' on page 69 but in the remaining tables it is subsumed under 'skilled rural worker'.
- 11 Nicholas 1988:122, table 8.1.
- 12 *1828 Census*.
- 13 *1828 Census*: G0053, M0083.
- 14 Gibb & King 1991; Yentsch 1991b; Spencer-Wood 1998:24.
- 15 Yentsch 1991b:138-139.
- 16 Fussell 1966:160 f.
- 17 Yentsch 1991b:134.
- 18 Dyster 1989:148.
- 19 Dyster 1989:148.
- 20 Daniels 1998:74.
- 21 Walsh 1967:75. Included in Casey & Lowe Associates 1994b.
- 22 Clarke and Spender 1992:25-26.
- 23 New South Wales Legislative Council, 'Select Committee on the Conditions of the Working Classes,' *Votes and Proceedings* 1859-60.
- 24 Dyster 1989:148; *Sydney Gazette* 11/11/1828:3e.
- 25 Pamphlet, 'The Dairy Precinct, Parramatta Regional Park', National Parks and Wildlife Service and Parramatta Regional Park.
- 26 Plan and elevation of the Governor's Stables and Officers at Sydney, New South Wales, 1820, attributed to Francis Greenway, ML.
- 27 McGregor 1997:40.
- 28 Birmingham, Jeans and Jack 1979:29.
- 29 Gollan 1978:92f.
- 30 Linge 1979:543.
- 31 Symons 1982:15.
- 32 Mann 1811 (1979):43.
- 33 Gollan 1978:71-72.

- 34 Custance 1883:32; Fussell 1966:161.
- 35 *Maitland Mercury*, 8 October 1843.
- 36 Tench 1979:71-72.
- 37 Francis, Fawkes 'Settlement at Sydney 16 April 1788' from the Rex NanKivell collection, published in Kelly and Crocker 1978.
- 38 Tench 1979:192.
- 39 Lawson 1971:18.
- 40 Lawson 1971:18.
- 41 Meehan's 'Plan of Sydney' 1807, published in Kelly and Crocker 1978.
- 42 Lawson 1971:18.
- 43 Lawson 1971:19.
- 44 Hunt & Carter 1999:10.
- 45 For example *Sydney Gazette* March 16 1806 2b; 18 May 1806 2b; 2 April 1809 1c; July 28 1810 2a; 4 August 1810 2a; 6 October 1810 3c.
- 46 Karskens 1997:10, 19.
- 47 Karskens 1997:40. Karskens does not reference this statement and my analysis of the 1822 'Constables' Notebook' would not necessarily support this interpretation.
- 48 AONSW Reel 3059, 4/1834A:81-8.
- 49 Constables' Notebook 1822.
- 50 Ford 1995; Brodsky 1957:13; Low 1844.
- 51 Higginbotham 1987:16.
- 52 Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants 1997:Chain of title. On Pitt Street, part of Lots 23 and 24 of City Section 37.
- 53 AONSW 4/1847:201 (Reel 3167).
- 54 *Sydney Gazette* 1803: 2 Oct. 3c; 9 Oct. 3c. 1810: 24 Jan. 4b; 1806: 21 Sept. 2a.
- 55 Stanniforth & Nash 1998:2.
- 56 Lawson 1971:19.
- 57 AONSW Reel 3167, 4/1847:201.
- 58 *Sydney Gazette* 1806: 24 Aug. supp 2b; Gojak and Stuart 1999, this volume.
- 59 Lawson 1971:20; see Gojak and Stuart this volume.
- 60 Lawson 1971:21.
- 61 Lawson 1971:21.
- 62 AONSW 4/1249.
- 63 Appendix 1:10.
- 64 Ford 1995:15.
- 65 Coysh & Henrywood 1982:408.
- 66 Hughes 1968:159.
- 67 Ford 1995:15.
- 68 Graham 1979:9; Ford 1995:15; 1828 Census noted the arrival on the *Fairfield* although Ford (1995:15) claims that four of the children arrived in 1822 with their mother.
- 69 Constables' Notebook 1822, 4/1219, SR Reel 1254.
- 70 *1828 Census* M2521, p. 269; p. 468.
- 71 Ford 1995:15-16.
- 72 LTO Town Grant 49(2)/95.
- 73 Will of Jonathan Leak, Supreme Court of NSW, Registry of Probates.
- 74 Ford 1995:18.
- 75 Constables' Notebook 1822, 4/1219, SR Reel 1254.
- 76 *1828 Census* - Hooker H2321, Giles G0547.
- 77 Graham 1979:11; Ford 1995:18-19.
- 78 Low 1844.
- 79 AONSW Reel 6053 4/1754:7, 191.
- 80 AONSW Reel 6053 4/1754:81
- 81 AONSW Reel 6053 4/1755:188.
- 82 Ford 1995.
- 83 *1828 Census* - M2974, D0225, E0333, H1082; Gojak and Stuart this volume.
- 84 Lawson 1971:22f; Bickford 1971.
- 85 'Original Surry Hills Grants, Copy of Meehan's Original Survey of Palmer's lands on Surry Hills', sold by Provost Marshall, 1 October 1814. ML.
- 86 Results of archaeological work undertaken by Casey & Lowe Associates on three sites on a city block bounded by Albion Street, Mary Street and Reservoir Street, Surry Hills, just east of Elizabeth Street.
- 87 'Survey of the Settlement in New South Wales, New Holland', 1792, Kelly & Crocker 1978:7.
- 88 LTO, RG Town Leases Book 19/219, 19/246, 19/247; Town Grants 2/53.
- 89 Casey & Lowe 1994a.
- 90 Casey & Lowe 1994a.
- 91 Meehan's plan of 1807, Kelly & Crocker 1978.
- 92 Casey & Lowe 1994a:fig. 7, SR Map 280, nd.; fig. 8, SR Map 5456, nd.
- 93 Maclehole 1839:frontespiece.
- 94 Macphail 1997:9, sample 3.
- 95 Casey & Lowe 1994a:figs 9, 12.
- 96 Macphail 1997:11, sample 5.
- 97 This includes sherds that were clearly from the same item but did not physically join. For a full list of joining sherds see Casey in prep.
- 98 Connah 1994 (1996):53. Quoting Lewis Binford 1981:205.
- 99 Yentsch 1991:32 and note 35; Yentsch 1991b:140-143.
- 100 Beaudry 1988:52.
- 101 It should be noted that the functional categories used are potentially biased because the site is presumed by the writer to be residential. If this site had been used for the manufacture of pottery then the artefacts would need to be viewed differently to reflect this functional perspective on site activity.
- 102 Little faunal material was found and is inconsequential to the analysis.
- 103 It should be noted that the author has reservations about the application of this perspective to all nineteenth-century society, rather seeing more complex reasons for the wide presence of teawares and tea drinking throughout nineteenth-century Australian society and where there is a bush culture of tea and damper, Bannerman 1998:31.
- 104 Casey in prep. See Ceramic Report, Table A and following for list of overall shape of items associated with the food functions.
- 105 Deetz 1977:53-55.
- 106 Yentsch 1991b:138f.
- 107 Beaudry 1988a; Pearce 1992:9.
- 108 Atkins 1991:24-25, 35-36.
- 109 Symons 1982.
- 110 AONSW Roll 6053 4/1754:7, 81, 191.
- 111 Appendix 1:9.

- 112 Kelly 1997:66, no. 6 and notes on page 115 about this item.
- 113 Ford 1995:18-19.
- 114 Britton 1990:64.
- 115 Draper 1982:86, fig. 1.
- 116 Shackel 1993:5, 39-42; De Cunzio 1995:72.
- 117 Beaudry *et al.* 1988:63; Pearce 1992:9.
- 118 Higginbotham 1987; Ioannou 1987; Birmingham and Bairstow 1987; Proudfoot *et al.* 1991:96 +10 plates which are not numbered.
- 119 Ioannou 1987:33.
- 120 Ioannou 1987:34.
- 121 Beaudry *et al.* 1988:63.
- 122 Greer c. 1981:97.
- 123 Pearce 1992:12, 9-14; Fryer & Selby 1991:172, 177. The latter refer to Pearce for terminology.
- 124 *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*, fifth edition.
- 125 Atkins 1991 noted the use of 'bowl' and 'basin' used in other fine decorated earthenwares.
- 126 *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* 2/1/1828:4c; 3/3/1828:1f; 2/5/1828:4b; 2/6/1828:1f; 2/7/1828:4d.
- 127 Beaudry *et al.* 1988:65.
- 128 Beaudry 1988a:49-50.
- 129 Greer c. 1981:97.
- 130 White 1982:29; Evans 1995:19 also uses the term pantheon.
- 131 Fox & Barton 1986:140, fig. 73.5 and p. 144.
- 132 Greer c. 1981:96-100.
- 133 Evans 1981:108, 147.
- 134 Scholes 1979:183, pages 11, 19 of the price list.
- 135 Higginbotham 1987:10.
- 136 Beaudry *et al.* 1988:65; White 1982:29; Evans 1995:19; Fox and Barton 1986:140, fig. 73.5 and pp. 144.
- 137 Beaudry *et al.* 1988:65.
- 138 Beaudry *et al.* 1988:63.
- 139 Ford 1995:89, mixing bowl with rim diameter of 230 mm and base diameter approximately 115 mm.
- 140 Beaudry *et al.* 1988:66.
- 141 Beaudry *et al.* 1988:67.
- 142 Ford 1985:52, fig. 35. It should be noted that the published versions of the jam jars, all made in the late nineteenth century, are invariably white/cream.
- 143 Ford 1985:24, figs.
- 144 Beaudry *et al.* 1988:61.
- 145 Conservatorium of Music, Bakehouse phase, and at First Government House, Robyn Stocks pers. comm.
- 146 Sydney suffered from a scarcity/glut cycle in supplies from England. Atkins 1991:86 referencing Hainsworth 1981 *The Sydney Traders* p. 108.
- 147 AONSW Roll 6053 4/1755:188.
- 148 Appendix 2, 8 and 9.
- 149 Evans 1981:48, 47; Ford 1995:49.
- 150 Higginbotham 1987:10, note 61.
- 151 Evans 1981: Appendix 1, 152-153.
- 152 Higginbotham 1987:10, fig. 6; 17, fig. 11.
- 153 Mary Casey personal observations.

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APPENDIX 1: Extracts from a series of advertisements, editorials and observations about the various potters and potteries operating in Sydney from 1803 to 1852. Many of these items were found in Ford 1995 and Scholes 1979 while others were found in State Records.

- 1 1791 – early potters – ‘good red pan’.¹
- 2 1803 – **Samuel Skinner** - Pitts Row, Sydney. **Shapes:** flower pots, teapots, cups and saucers, slop basins, wash-hand basins, ewers, chamber vessels, cream jugs, mugs, water jugs, butter tubs with covers, porringers, children’s tea sets, salts, mustard-pots, and many more items. **Techniques:** moulded. **Uses:** utility or ornament. **Comments:** compared favorably with the ‘Mother Country’ and with ‘any European Manufactory’. Notes that a supply of colours will arrive from England.²
- 3 1804 – **Skinner:** earthenware, tea and coffee sets and flower vases.³
- 4 1811 – **Skinner:** dishes, plates, basins, covers, cups and saucers, teapots, chimney ornaments in a ‘superior style of workmanship’.⁴
- 5 1821 – **Moreton & Leak:** Eleven milk-dishes from the Potter’s, & stone bottles.⁵
- 6 1821 – **Moreton:** 12 milk pans for the Major, 4 dozen stone bottles, 4 jugs and 4 bowls for washing. Later referred to as ‘A Quantity of Earthen Milk Dishes’. Also noted that Major Druitt received ‘3 Setts of Tea Services from the Pottery made in Government time which Jo Moreton and Jonathan Lake the Potters doth Testify’.⁶
- 7 1823 – **Moreton:** garden pots, earthenware pots, large pans.⁷
- 8 1826 – **Moreton:** shipped pottery to Hobart.⁸
- 9 1828 – **Cunningham:** Leek’s (sic) pottery made bricks and coarse earthenwares: milk dishes, large butter and cream jars with covers, common brown Toby Philphot jugs, wine and water coolers, spruce beer bottles. Lithage or slat glazing was the common finish.⁹
- 10 1828 – **Cunningham** – Leek was shipping bricks to Launceston. He could make 40 000 bricks weekly. He was exporting ‘some crockeryware’.¹⁰
- 11 1833 – **Leak:** pottery opposite the new Cattle Market: malt kiln tiles, oven tiles, common bricks, ginger beer bottle, bottle of every description, stone jars for pickling, preserving; earthenware of all sorts.¹¹
- 12 1834 – **Leak:** ‘At the pottery of Jonathan Leak, at the bottom of Elizabeth Street, near the New Bridge’: stoneware, jugs, ginger beer bottles and all other kinds of wares.¹²
- 13 1835 – **J. Bird** – retailer in York Street, Sydney – selling a shipment from pottery at Williams River: brown earthenware - milk pans of all sizes, cheese pans, washing pans, preserve jars of sizes, cream jars, covered jars, jugs ditto, porous water caraffs (sic) and plats (sic), cullenders (sic).¹³ This is thought to refer to James King ‘Irrawang Pottery’.
- 14 1835 – **King** - two years experimenting to produce ‘Brown and Black glazed earthenware of excellent quality and neat shapes’.¹⁴
- 15 1843 – **King** - be able to manufacture what retailers required, ‘in brown, or yellow earthenware’ and he was manufacturing brown and black glazed earthenware.¹⁵
- 16 1843 – **King:** making milk coolers, jars, dishes, wash-basins etc. Discusses the benefits of clay milk coolers over metal or wooden ones and suggests that they are likely to produce more cream as they keep the milk cooler longer. Compares this with ‘home’ where only earthenware articles were used in the home dairy.¹⁶
- 17 1844 – **King** - making a large assortment of colonial earthenware: ‘filters, wash-hand basins, monkeys, baking dishes all sizes, bread pans, jugs, mugs, pickle and preserve jars, milk pans, chamber utensils’.¹⁷
- 18 1844 – editorial about **King** and the Irrawang Pottery - said to produce ‘a very superior quality of permanence, compact, and well glazed earthenware, of an agreeable cane colour,’ also mentions a jug, filter and other items.¹⁸
- 19 1844 – **King** - acquired moulds from Staffordshire and glazes from England. To supply stone and cane coloured articles. Product the same as those imported but sold at cheaper prices. To be sold in Sydney by Mr Coates at 350 George Street.¹⁹
- 20 1844 – **Moreton** - Making earthenware in Surry Hills at his pottery established 20 years earlier. The advertisement mentions acquiring the casts of two other men, Vigors and Burdett.²⁰
- 21 1845 – **King** - For sale from the Irrawang Pottery at Coates’ Staffordshire Warehouse at 360 George Street, opposite the Markets. Selling: ewers, basins and chambers, quart pudding bowls, wash basins, pie dishes, moulded jugs, pint jars, quart jars, water monkeys, flower pots, ginger beer bottles, milk pans, basins.²¹
- 22 1852 – **King** - he was suspending manufacturing of earthenwares and wished to sell stock: jars, jugs, and milk dishes.²²
- 23 1889 **Lithgow Catalogue** advertises: teapots, Toby jugs, water monkeys, bread trays, spittoons, pitchers, flower pots, miniature vase, variety of jars, safe stands, spirit barrels, dutch pots, pipkins, jelly shapes, jam pots, mugs, tobacco barrels, yellow baking ware, patty pans, funnels, butter pots, cream pans, milk pans, churns, lipped mixing bowls, round mixing bowls, pudding bowls, shaving pots, bed pans; Bristol ware: bottles, screw topped bottles, demijohns, filters, spirit flasks, foot warmers, footbaths; saltglazed: hooded bird fountains, inverted bottle fountains, saucer fountains, Lithgow fountain (semi-porous), bread pans, screw topped bottles, brewing jars; porous ware: two butter coolers, water monkeys, garden flower pots, fern pans, miniature fern vases, seed pans, miniature flower pots, terracotta vases and an Etruscan vase on a pillar.²³

APPENDIX 2: Table illustrating the range of named vessels made by the known potters based on advertisements and catalogues and including comments made by various contemporary observers.

[illegible]

[illegible]

pepper ca _____	*								
porringers	*								
salts	*								
Tableware/Serve									
butters						# @		* #	*
jugs		* @		# %	#	# @			
jugs – covered				*		# @			
jug – cream	*					#			
jugs – milk						#			
jugs – Irish						@			
jugs – moulded				&					
jug – water	*			@ &				*	
monkeys – water								* #	*
mustards						@			
plate – French pie					#				
plate – French cheese					#				
plate – trifle					#				
trifle cans						#			
stands						@			
sugar boxes						#			
carved sugars						#			
sugars						@			
trays/platters – bread								*	*
Teawares						# @			
tea bowls						# @			
breakfast cups & saucers						#			
handled breakfast & tea cups & saucers						@			
breakfast teas	*							*	
coffee sets									
coffee pots	#								
cups	* #					* @			
cups and saucers	#								
saucers	*	&	&			#			
tea sets						@			
tea & breakfast services						@			
breakfast sets / services						#		*	
teas & saucers						@		* #	*
tea cups and saucers	* #					# @			
teapots									
HOUSEHOLD									
Hygiene					#	#			
basins						@		*	
basins – plug	*								
basins – slop	*			# @ &		#		* #	*
basins – wash									
basins & chambers									
bed pans		&	&						
bowls – wash	*			&	#	# @			
ewers						@		#	
ewers & basins						# @			
chambers						#		*	
chamber bowls	*			&		* #			
chamber service / sets				@		@		* #	
chamber vessels						#			
chamber utensils									
chamber ware						#			
commode pans									
closet pans							#		
covers									
jugs – washing		&	&	*					*
pans – washing									*
pots – shaving									
safe stand								*	
sanitary and hospital ware – pans etc						# @		* #	*
soap dishes								* #	
spittoons								#	
stool pans								* #	
urinals						#		#	
toilet sets								*	
Health								* #	*
eye baths									
foot warmers									

foot baths					@		*	*
pots – ointments							*	
Lighting							*	
candlestick							*	
Maintenance							* #	
bottles – blacking							* #	
Ornamental						@	* #	
vases	*						*	
flower stands							* #	
jardinières							*	
miniature fern vases							*	*
miniature flower pots							*	*
miniature vase							*	*
terra cotta vases							*	*
Etruscan vases							*	*
PERSONAL							* #	
brush trays							* #	
RECREATION								*
barrels – tobacco							* #	
jar – tobacco and snuff	*						* #	
children's tea sets					#			
toy cans					#			
toy tea sets								
CLERICAL							#	
bottle – ink							#	
YARD/GARDEN	*						* @	*
flower pots							*	*
flower pots & saucers				&			*	
cottage flower pots						@		
Dahlia stands						#		
garden border tiles						@		*
garden flower pots						#		
garden pots			*			#	*	*
garden tiles						@	*	*
fern pans/pots						#	* #	*
camellia pans						@	#	*
seed pans						#	#	*
fountains – bird							*	*
baths – bird							*	*
Canary seed pots							*	*
fountain – inverted							*	*
bottle							*	*
fountains – saucer							*	*
fountains – Lithgow							*	*
(semi-porous)							*	*
poultry troughs						#	*	*
WORK							#	
acid jars							* #	
chemical vessels							* #	
drain pipes							#	
pots – extracts							*	
telegraph insulators						#	*	
tiles – malt kiln		#					*	

Information for Skinner, Leak, Moreton and King is mostly based on advertisements transcribed in Appendix 1. The information for Field pottery is taken from Ford 1995:50, 56. The Bendigo Pottery catalogue is published in Scholes 1979:179f. The Lithgow pottery catalogue is published in Evans 1981: Appendix 1, 141-153.

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of lead-glazed earthenware and self-slipped ware from the DMR site, Areas B and C and 20 Albion Street, Surry Hills.

Group 1: Pan-1

DMR B

301/26 pan-1, rim, dia. of rim: 290; thickness – body: 24 mm. Figure 6:3.

Shape: medium lead-glazed earthenware basin with flanged rim and angled sides (120 degrees), with mulberry coloured interior glaze and exterior orange slip.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: pale orange (7.5 YR 8/4 'pink'); ext. slip: orange (5YR 7/8 'reddish yellow'); int. glaze: mulberry (10R 3/6 'dark red'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

301/28 pan-1, base, dia. of base: 180; thickness – body: 8 mm, base: 8 mm. Figure 6:5.

Shape: large lead-glazed earthenware basin with flat base with interior orange glaze and exterior with orange slip.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: biscuit (10YR 8/6 'yellow'); ext. slip: orange (5YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'); int. glaze: glossy orange (7.5 YR 6/8 'reddish yellow'). **Markings:** regularly spaced internal ribbing. **Technique:** wheel-made, high firing temperature. **Function:** food/preparation.

305/10 pan-1, rim, dia. of rim: 370; thickness – body: 15-18 mm, base: 13 mm. Figure 6:2.

Shape: large lead-glazed earthenware bowl, everted cone shaped steeply flared sides with thick bevelled out flaring rim, interior yellow glaze and exterior orange slip.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: cream (10YR 8/3 'very pale brown'); ext. slip: orange (2.5YR 6/6 'light red'); int. glaze: yellow (10R 7/6 'yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation/storage.

350/14 pan-1, rim/base, rim dia.:440, base dia:170, height:168?; thickness – rim:20-32 mm; body:6-10 mm. Figure 6:1.

Shape: large lead-glazed earthenware mulberry coloured bowl with rolled rim. Shaped like an everted truncated cone with flared sides and rolled rim with some slight thickening at junction of base and body (11 mm). Base thins towards centre of interior of bowl.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: fabric (5 YR 6/6 'reddish yellow'); int. glaze: mulberry coloured (10YR 3/4 'dusky red'); ext. slip: (2.5Y 6/6 'light red'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

350/16 pan-1, rim, rim dia.:280; thickness – rim:8-12 mm; body:8.5-11 mm. Figure 6:4.

Shape: medium sized lead-glazed earthenware bowl, everted truncated cone shape with slightly thickened rim, interior mustard coloured glaze and exterior orange slip. **Decoration:** two incised lines around the upper body, below the rim.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: fabric: biscuit (7.5 YR 8/4 'pink'); int. glaze: (10 YR 6/6 'brownish yellow'); ext. slip: uneven colouring (2.5 YR 6/6 'light red' to 7.5 YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

DMR C

522.1/06 pan-1, rim, rim dia.: 272 mm; thickness – rim: 11-15 mm, body:9-10 mm. Figure 7:4.

Shape: rim of large lead-glazed earthenware basin with yellow interior glaze, slightly thickened rim and slipped exterior. Sides are uncertain although drawn as flared may possibly be concave. There are wheel ridges on the exterior. The fabric is well made but the glaze has small lumps in it and there are splashes on the rim. The slip has some colour variation on the rim and the body.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: pale fabric (7.5 YR 8/3 'pink'); int. glaze: yellow (5Y 7/8 'yellow'); ext. slip: (10YR 8/3 'pink'), on rim (10YR 8/4 'very pale brown'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

Comments: close to 522.1/07 in the fabric and the wheel ribbing but the glaze is different.

20 Albion Street, Surry Hills

631/01 pan-1, profile, rim dia.:440, base dia:260, height:109; thickness – rim:20 mm; body:12-20 mm; base:10-19. Figure 7:1.

Shape: large lead-glazed earthenware basin/bowl with brown interior, rolled rim and indented base. Shaped like an everted truncated cone with flared sides (135 degrees) and rolled rim with some considerable thickening at junction of base and body (20 mm).

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: orange fabric (2.5 YR 6/8 'light red'); int. glaze: brown (7.5 YR 5/8 'strong brown'); ext. slip: close to (2.5Y 6/8 'light red'). **Technique:** Wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

631.2/01 pan-1, rim, rim dia.:410, thickness – rim:13 mm; body:5-7 mm. Figure 7:3.

Shape: large lead-glazed earthenware basin with yellow interior and thickened bevelled rim. Shaped like an everted truncated cone with flared sides.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: cream/white fabric; int. glaze: yellow (mix of light 5Y 8/6 'yellow' and bright 5 Y 8/8 'yellow'); ext. slip: (10YR 8/4 'very pale brown'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

657/01 pan-1, profile, rim dia.:440, base dia:210, height:119; thickness – rim:13 mm; body:8-10 mm; base:7. Figure 7:2.

Shape: large lead-glazed earthenware basin with interior/exterior glaze of pale green with blue flecks. Shaped like an everted truncated cone with flared sides (130 degrees), thinner walls, flat base and a flat topped rim. There is no or little thickening of the body near the base.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: white fabric, close to (10 YR 8/1 'white'); int./ext. glaze: pale apple green. **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

Group 2: Pan-2

DMR B

305/09 pan-2, rim, dia. of rim: 400 mm; thickness – rim: 24 mm; body: 12 mm. Figure 8:1.

Shape: large lead-glazed earthenware pan, rolled rim with near flat topped, sharp carination inside under rim, little evidence for shape of body.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: biscuit (10YR 8/3 'very pale brown'); ext/int. glaze: uneven colouring (from 10YR 6/8 'brownish yellow' to 10YR 3/3 'dark brown'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

Comments: This is only a small sherd and it does not provide evidence to understand if the fabric body was slipped or glazed.

339/03 pan-2, base, base dia.: 230 mm; thickness – body: 20 mm; base:18 mm. Figure 9:2.

Shape: lead-glazed earthenware basin with flat base and thickening body (27 mm) at base with well around inner perimeter of base. Interior has pale yellow glaze with exterior orange slip.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: uneven colouring from biscuit to orange (light:10YR 8/3 'very pale brown'; orange: 7.5 YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'); int. glaze: (closest to 2.5 YR 7/4 'pale yellow'); ext. slip: (5YR 6/6 'reddish yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

350/15 pan-2, rim, rim dia.:300; thickness – rim:13 mm; body:11 mm. Figure 8:5.

Shape: medium sized lead-glazed earthenware bowl, steep sided with rolled rim, interior khaki brown glaze and exterior orange slip.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: fabric (10 YR 7/3 'very pale brown'); int. glaze: very glossy glaze (10 YR 4/6 'dark yellowish brown' to khaki colour (7.5 YR 5/8 'strong brown'); ext. slip: (2.5 YR 6/8 'light red'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

350/17 pan-2, base, base dia:220 mm; thickness – body:17-21 mm; base:13 mm. Figure 9:1.

Shape: large lead-glazed earthenware bowl with steep sides, interior brown glaze and exterior orange slip. The fabric of the walls is the thickest of the examples included in this report as is the thickness of the fabric at the junction of the body and base (30 mm). The base probably thins towards the centre of the bowl. The fabric is evenly fired and the glaze is of a good quality.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: (10YR 8/3 'very pale brown'); int. glaze: brown (7.5YR 5/8 'strong brown'); ext. slip: (5 YR 7/6 'reddish yellow').

Technique: wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

350/19 pan-2, rim, rim dia.:320; thickness – rim:15 mm; body:9-12 mm. Figure 8:3.

Shape: large lead-glazed earthenware bowl, steep sided with slightly thickened rim, interior mottled green and yellow, with exterior and rim orange slipped.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: fabric: biscuit (7.5YR 8/4 'pink'); int. glaze: (10YR 6/6 'brownish yellow'); ext. slip: uneven colouring (2.5YR 6/6 'light red' to 7.5YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

DMR C

509/05 pan-2, rim, rim dia.:310; thickness – rim:11-16 mm; body:11. Figure 8:4.

Shape: rim of lead-glazed earthenware bowl with yellow interior glaze with flat thickened rim and steep sides.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: cream, even coloured fabric; int. glaze: uneven and splotchy yellow (5 Y 7/8 'yellow'); ext. slip: uneven slip from cream to pale orange (7.5 YR 8/6 'reddish yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

521/07 pan-2, rim, rim dia.:350; thickness – rim:8-15 mm; body:7 mm. Figure 8:2.

Shape: rim of large lead-glazed earthenware bowl with dark red slip splashed with caramel brown glaze. It is a wide deep concave bowl with thickened flat angled rim and shallow internal incised line beneath the rim.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: uneven fabric – light (10 YR 8/2 'very pale brown'), dark (5YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'); int. glaze caramel brown (10YR 55/6 'brownish yellow'); ext. slip: red (2.5YR 6/6 'reddish brown'), int. slip: (close to 2.5 YR 4/4 'reddish brown'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

Group 3: basin/bowl-1

DMR B

301/24 basin/bowl-1, base, dia. of base: 200; thickness – body: 9-15 mm, base: 11 mm. Figure 9:3.

Shape: medium lead-glazed earthenware basin/bowl with flat base, angled sides and thickening of body at base (19 mm), interior yellow glaze and exterior orange slip.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: uneven, (7.5YR 8/4 'pink'); ext. slip: orange, (7.5 8/4 'pink'); int. glaze: yellow (5Y 7/6 'yellow'). **Markings:** wheel ridges on exterior. **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation. **Joins:** #305/06.

Comments: probably a cooking pot.

301/27 basin/bowl-1, base, dia. of base: 180; thickness – body: 13 mm, base: 14 mm. Figure 9:4.

Shape: large lead-glazed earthenware basin with flat base, angled sides with a thickening of the body at the base (17 mm), interior brown glaze and exterior orange slip.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: uneven colour from biscuit to orange (lighter 10YR 8/6 'yellow'; darker 5YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'); ext. slip: orange with burnishing (2.5 YR 6/8 'light red'); int. glaze: brown (7.5 YR 6/8 'reddish yellow'). **Markings:** blackened base, some internal ribbing. **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

Group 4: Pot-1

DMR B

301/29 pot-1, rim, dia. of rim: 300; thickness – body: 6-15 mm. Figure 8:6.

Shape: large lead-glazed earthenware bowl, flat topped rim with

inner lip for lid and concave sides, interior with red-khaki glaze and exterior orange slip.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: biscuit (10YR 8/3 'very pale brown'); ext. slip: orange (5YR 7/8 'reddish yellow'); int. glaze: uneven with red (10R 3/6 'dark red') and khaki (2.5Y 4/3 'olive brown'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation/storage.

350/28 pot-1, rim, rim dia.:255 mm; thickness – rim:10-16 mm; body:8-9 mm. Figure 8:12.

Shape: medium sized vessel, thickened everted rim with flat top and small ledge for lid and concave sides of vessel.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: fabric: two-tone from cream to biscuit (10YR 8/3 'very pale brown' to 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow); int. glaze: mid brown (7.5YR 5/8 'strong brown'), ext. slip: pale orange (2.5YR 4/4 'reddish brown'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation or food/storage.

Group 5 - Basin/bowl -2

DMR B

315/10 basin, rim, dia. of rim: 230; thickness – rim:9 mm; body: 8 mm. Figure 9:5.

Shape: lead-glazed earthenware basin with flanged and angled rim.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: cream (10YR 7/6 'very pale brown'); ext. slip: orange (7.5 YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'), possibly with clear glaze; int. glaze: yellow (close to 2.5 Y 7/8 'yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

339/05 bowl, rim, rim dia.:220; thickness – rim:10 mm; body:6-7 mm. Figure 9:7.

Shape: medium sized lead-glazed earthenware yellow bowl with concave sides and slight carination on outside of thickened bevelled rim.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: fabric (10 YR 8/4 'very pale brown'); int. glaze: brown with glassy finish (7.5 YR 5/8 'strong brown'); ext. slip: (2.5Y 6/8 'light red'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

350/29 basin/bowl-2, rim, rim dia.:210 mm; thickness – rim:7-8.5 mm; body:5-7 mm. Figure 9:6.

Shape: medium sized lead-glazed earthenware bowl, steep sided with slightly thickened out-turned rim, interior brown glaze with exterior orange slip of uneven colour. The glaze has worn off the interior wheel ridges.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: fabric: biscuit (7.5YR 8/4 'pink'); int. glaze: (7.5YR 5/8 'brownish yellow'); ext. slip: uneven colouring (7.5YR 7/6 'reddish yellow' to 7.5YR 6/6 'reddish yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

DMR C

501/05 basin/bowl-2, base, base dia.:145; thickness – body:7 mm; base:5-8. Figure 9:8.

Shape: base of lead-glazed earthenware bowl with red brown and olive yellow interior glaze with bevelled underside of base. Sides are at a steep angle and the base thins towards the centre on the inside of the bowl with some considerable thickening of the base (15 mm) near the junction with the body.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: cream fabric (10 YR 8/2 'very pale brown'); int. glaze: red/brown (2.5Y 4/4 'reddish yellow') and (2.5 Y 6/6 'olive yellow') to ext. slip: orange (5 YR 7/8 'reddish yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation.

Group 6 – Lid

DMR C

509/06 lid, rim, rim dia.:194; thickness – rim:6 mm; body:5 mm. Figure 9:9.

Shape: rim of lead-glazed earthenware bowl with honey gold exterior glaze with slightly thickened rim and flared sides.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: pale fabric (7.5 YR 8/3 'pink'); ext. glaze: glassy (7.5YR 6/8 'reddish yellow'); int. slip: uneven slip from cream (7.5 YR 8/4 'pink') to pale orange (2.5YR 6/8 'light red'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/store.

Comments: One of the edges of this sherd has had glaze spill onto

the face of the break. This would suggest that this bowl was broken during firing and may in fact be kiln waste. The fabric and glaze is close to 521/10 which is not included in this report.

Group 7 – Candlestick

DMR B

334/07 candlestick, profile, dia. socket: 33–85 mm; dia. saucer: 126+ mm; thickness – body: 7–14 mm. Figure 8:9.

Shape: lead-glazed earthenware candlestick, saucer style, with hollow socket for candle set in middle of saucer, flat base. Made in one piece with diagonal strengthening ridge applied to internal hollow. Exterior glaze and interior slip, blackening on base.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: biscuit (10YR 8/3 very pale brown); ext. glaze: reddish brown, near to (2.5 YR 4/6 'red') with yellow splotches; int. slip: (5YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'), the slip has been slightly absorbed into the fabric. **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** household/light.

Group 8 – Jar-1

DMR C

521/09 jar, base/rim, base dia.: 100; rim dia.: 105; thickness – rim: 4.5–5 mm, body: 3–5 mm; base: 8–13 mm. Figure 8:8.

Shape: base of red brown lead-glazed earthenware jar red fabric which is very even mixed and fired. Sides are vertical and there is some thickening of the indented base (15 mm) at the junction with the body. This is well made and well fired with a glassy finish to the glaze.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: red fabric (2.5 YR 7/8 'light red'); int./ext. glaze: glassy red/brown (close to 2.5YR 4/6 'red') to ext. slip on base: close to (10R 4/6 'red'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/store.

Comments: the base is much thicker than the body with fairly fine rim. The shape is reminiscent of 'jam' jars that were made in the later nineteenth century but there is no evidence of the indented rim for sealing the jar.²⁴ This vessel is atypical of those found at DMR B and C. Ford described two bung jars from the 1850s as 'orange red, clear glaze over terracotta' which is very similar to this jar.²⁵ **Note:** the rim was not drawn as the sherds were very small and fragmentary.

Group 9 – Plate

DMR B

Salt-glazed Vessel

371/05 plate, rim and part of body, rim dia.: 225 mm; thickness – rim/body: 4 mm; base: 2 mm. Figure 8:11.

Shape: flanged rim and part of curved body of salt-glazed stoneware plate with interior mid grey glaze and mottled grey and orange exterior glaze.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: vitrified stoneware with uneven colouring of mid grey core and brown outer edge; int. glaze: mid grey with salt lithage; ext. glaze: uneven mottled colour of grey and orange, beige to orange (5YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'). **Function:** food/tableware.

DMR C

521/08 plate, rim, rim dia.: 230 mm; thickness – rim: 5–10 mm; body: 7 mm. Figure 8:10.

Shape: flanged rim of lead-glazed earthenware plate with interior yellow glaze with green speckles. There is an incised line near the slightly thinner outer rim of the plate. There is some glaze on the back on the orange slip.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: fairly even fabric, closest to (5YR 8/4 'pink'); int. glaze: nature of colour makes it too difficult to Munsell, similar to an olive yellow mottle; ext. slip: uneven colour, beige to orange (5YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/tableware.

Group 10 – Jug

367/02 jug, rim dia.: 115 mm; thickness: rim – 3–4; body – 4–4.5 mm. Figure 8:7.

Shape: unglazed jug with slightly out-flaring rim and convex body. There is an incised line at the narrowest point of the neck and another one further down the body. They are 15 mm apart. There is extensive blackening, possibly from burning, on the rim.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: mottled white with brown specks (close to 10YR 8/2); self-slip. **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/table/serve/store. As indicated in the text it is not certain that this is a jug but the closest parallel is with an ewer.

Fine Wares

305/08 bowl, base, dia. of base: 118; thickness – body: 6 mm, base: 5 mm. Figure 6:11.

Shape: small glazed earthenware bowl, flat base and steep sides, body thickens at base, with thick glassy black interior glaze and dark orange exterior slip.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: orange (5YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'); ext. slip: red (2.5 YR 5/6 'red'); int. glaze: thick glossy black. **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/table/serve.

Comments: Similar sherds, from two or three other vessels, were found in 301, 303, 315, 326 and 350. The exterior of a bowl or cup is glazed black on both sides and a bowl has an exterior with black gloss and slip (probably at the base). It is possible that this ware is not locally made?

305/11 & 306/03 bowl, rim, body, dia. of rim: 165 mm; height: 46 mm?; base dia. of base: 78; thickness – body: 3–4 mm; base: 3.5–5. Figure 6:6.

Shape: fine lead-glazed earthenware bowl, concave sides with ring base, exterior and interior pale yellow glaze. **Decoration:** 5 incised spaced bands highlighted in pale green.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: cream/white (no Munsell match); ext. glaze: pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3 'pale yellow'); int. glaze: glossy cream to green (5Y 8/3 'pale yellow') some yellow and orange flecking. **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/tableware.

Comments: finish of exterior glaze has grains of sand, or other impurity, caught under the glaze.

306/04 cup, rim, dia. of rim: 120 mm; thickness – rim: 2–3; body: 2 mm. Figure 6:8.

Shape: fine lead-glazed earthenware cup with thin fabric, hemispherical shape and narrowed rim finish. **Decoration:** four neatly incised bands highlighted in dark green.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: cream/white; ext. glaze: pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3 'pale yellow'); int. glaze: 5Y 8/3 'pale yellow'. **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/teaware.

Comments: similar to 306/3.

330/03 bowl, base, dia. of base: 90; thickness – body: 2.5–3.5 mm, base: 3–6 mm. Figure 6:7.

Shape: small fine lead-glazed earthenware bowl with flat ring base with bright yellow glaze. **Decoration:** 4 incised lines on interior of base of bowl with bright green highlights.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: white (no Munsell equivalent); int./ext. glaze: bright yellow (5Y 7/6 'yellow'); base slip: (7.5 YR 8/3 'pink'). **Joins:** #350/12. **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/tableware/serve.

330/06 saucer, rim, dia. of rim: 140; thickness – rim: 3 mm; body: 4 mm. Figure 6:9.

Shape: upper body of a small fine lead-glazed earthenware saucer with concave sides, pale yellow glaze, even body thickness with slight outward bevelling of rim. Fabric is evenly mixed. Finish under glaze is rough because grains of and are caught under the glaze. **Decoration:** int: row of dark brown glazed leaves with a simple line around rim.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: cream/white (no Munsell equivalent); int./ext. glaze: (2.5 YR 8/3 'pale yellow'). Inconsistencies in colour of brown decoration through dilatation made it too difficult to Munsell. **Technique:** Wheel-made. **Function:** food/tea.

330/07 jug, rim, dia. of rim: 70; thickness – rim: 5 mm; body: 5 mm. Figure 6:10.

Shape: remains of lead-glazed earthenware yellow jug with two thick dots of glaze. **Decoration:** ext: two thick brown dots of glaze.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: cream/white (no Munsell equivalent); int. glaze: (2.5 YR 8/6 'yellow'); ext. glaze: (2.5Y 8/6 'yellow'); brown glaze dots: (10YR 6/6 'brownish yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/serve.

Slipped

303/18 pot, base, dia. of base: 150; thickness – body: 6-7 mm mm, base: 8 mm. Figure 10:4.

Shape: medium slipped earthenware garden pot, flat base and steep sides (105 degrees). **Decoration:** two sets of incised lines, upper group of six and lower group of five (plus).

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: fabric: biscuit (10 YR 8/3 'very pale brown'); ext. slip: self-slipped (10 YR 8/3 'very pale brown'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** yard/garden.

305/12 pot, rim, dia. of rim: 180; thickness – rim: 10 mm; body: 3 mm. Figure 10:6.

Shape: garden pot, self-slipped with folded thickened rim with concave sides. **Decoration:** possibly a red painted band on interior of rim.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: orange (7.5 YR 5/8 'strong brown'); slip – ext/int: self-slipped (7.5 YR 7/4 'pink') with red painted band (2.5 YR 4/6 'red') on exterior rim. **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** yard/garden. **Comments:** fabric is very coarse and very thin.

Comments: The fabric of this pot is most unusual, it has flakey surface like dried cakey mud. It possibly suffered from burning or high heat prior to disposal.

315/14 pot, rim, dia. of rim: 185; thickness – rim: 9; body: 8-9 mm. Figure 10:5.

Shape: earthenware slipped garden pot with steep sides and bevelled rim.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: cream (7.5YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'); int. slip: orange (5 YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'); ext. slip: (5 YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** yard/garden.

326/03 pot, rim, dia. of rim: 128; thickness – body: 7.5 mm, base: 7.5 mm. Figure 10:7.

Shape: orange slipped earthenware garden pot, steep sided with bevelled rim. The fabric has some slight colour variation.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: cream (7.5YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'); int. slip: orange (5 YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'); ext. slip: (5 YR 7/6 'reddish yellow'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** yard/garden.

330/04 basin/bowl, profile, dia. of rim: 230; dia. of base: 180 mm; height: 96 mm; thickness – body: 6-10 mm. Figure 10:2.

Shape: medium sized self-slipped earthenware bowl with bevelled rim, steep sides that thicken towards the base (17 mm) and a flat base.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: generally evenly coloured (5.5 YR 8/3 'pink'); slip: (7.5 YR 8/3 'pink'). **Joins:** #313/8. **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation/serve.

330/05 bowl, rim, dia. of rim: 270; thickness – rim: 15 mm; body: 10-12 mm. Figure 10:1.

Shape: medium sized self-slipped earthenware bowl with slightly thickened rim, steep sides (110 degrees).

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: generally evenly coloured (5.5 YR 8/3 'pink'); slip: (7.5 YR 8/3 'pink'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** food/preparation/serve.

350/21 basin/bowl, profile, rim dia.: 230, base dia.: 160, height: 60 mm; thickness – rim: 15 mm; body: 12 mm. Figure 10:3.

Shape: medium sized, shallow self-slipped garden pot, everted truncated cone shaped with inward bevelled rim.

Fabric/Slip/Glaze: fabric: biscuit (10YR 8/2 'very pale brown'); int/ext. slip: (10YR 8/3 'very pale brown'). **Technique:** wheel-made. **Function:** yard/garden.

Note: It is can be difficult to match some of the lead glazes or slips with Munsell colours: where there is deliberate or accidental colour mottling; where there was uneven firing of the vessel; perhaps because the glaze was applied unevenly in the first place; where the quality of the glaze is questionable and there were impurities or it was poorly mixed.

NOTES TO THE APPENDICES

- 1 Fahy 1967:42.
- 2 *Sydney Gazette* 2, 9 October 1803.
- 3 *Sydney Gazette* 22 January 1804.
- 4 Mann 1811 (1979):43.
- 5 AONSW Reel 6053 4/1754:7.
- 6 AONSW Reel 6053 4/1754:81, 191; 4/1755:188.
- 7 *Sydney Gazette* 9 June 1823.
- 8 Ford 1995:18.
- 9 Cunningham 1828, quoted in Ford 1995:15.
- 10 Ford 1995:15-16, from *The Australian* 4 October 1828.
- 11 *Sydney Morning Herald* 10 October 1833.
- 12 *Sydney Gazette* 8 September 1834.
- 13 *Sydney Morning Herald* 14 November 1835.
- 14 *Australian* 28 October 1835.
- 15 *Sydney Morning Herald* 10, 20 April 1843.
- 16 *Maitland Mercury*, 8 October 1843.
- 17 *Maitland Mercury* 4 July 1844.
- 18 *Sydney Morning Herald* 20 July 1844.
- 19 *Sydney Morning Herald* 12 August 1844.
- 20 *Sydney Morning Herald* 15 August 1844.
- 21 *Australian* 7 October 1845.
- 22 *Maitland Mercury* 13 November 1852.
- 23 Evans 1981: Appendix 1, 152-153.
- 24 Ford 1985:52, fig. 35. It should be noted that the published versions of the jam jars, all made in the late nineteenth century, are invariable white/cream.
- 25 Ford 1985:24, figs.