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WINDSOR BARRACKS - THE GUARDHOUSE

KATE HOLMES

THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2006

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A.S.H.A. Occasional Paper No. 6 (1979)  
ARTIFACTS

KATE HOLMES

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WINDSOR BARRACKS - THE QUARRHOUSE

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

(Excavations at Windsor Barracks)

I would like to thank the Government Architects and Public Works Department for allowing some rescue work to be done and for leaving the foundations in place. In particular, I would thank Brian Roser and Geoff Griffiths for their help and allowing me to use maps and plans from their Department, and the workmen who uncovered the foundations and did all they could to help without understanding why. To the Mitchell Library, Sydney, for permission to reproduce the plan of the Windsor Military Barracks in 1844, and the State Library of Victoria for permission to use the photo of Bridge Street, ca.1890. To the policemen who showed interest in our work, put up with dirt being carried around their front garden, and gave us cups of tea, my thanks. One day it may be possible to pull down the present Police Station and really excavate the rest of the Barracks properly. My very grateful thanks go to those who helped in the excavation: the late Maureen Byrne, who helped set out the squares, Alex Dane, Warren Wickman, Dani Petocz, Colleen Kremer, Cathy O'Sullivan, Richard Morrison, Helen Temple, Kay Francis and Elizabeth Williams, and the Archaeological Society for lending all the equipment. I would like to thank those who gave advice on the artifacts, particularly Wendy Thorp on dating the pottery, and Damaris Bairstow who lent me several reference books and her camera at a crucial moment. Finally, my thanks to Professor R.I. Jack for help and criticism of the historical section and Miss Judy Birmingham for her help on the archaeological side and in the preparation of material for publication. The many mistakes and omissions are, unfortunately, mine.

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## I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In December, 1976 workmen began on the task of widening Bridge Street, Windsor, just in front of the Police Station. During their work some foundations were uncovered, subsequently identified as those of the guardhouse to the Military Barracks, built during Macquarie's rule. So began archaeological and historical research into the guardhouse and barracks of Windsor.

Governor Macquarie marked out the site for the new military barracks in Bridge Street, Windsor on July 29th, 1817,<sup>1</sup> and building must have begun straight away, as Richard Fitzgerald in his evidence to Commissioner Bigge reported that they were started in July 1817 and finished in June 1818.<sup>2</sup> It was listed officially in 1820 as a military barracks of brick, 80 feet by 20 and 14 feet high, with a kitchen 20 by 16 by 10 feet high, also of brick<sup>3</sup>. There is no mention of the guardhouse or even the surrounding wall, though Macquarie's specifications were for a barrack to house fifty men, with necessary out offices, parade ground and stockade. It is possible that work continued on the wall and even the guardhouse after the military moved into the barracks.

For the twenty years preceding the building of the barracks, housing for the troops seems to have been rather casual. In June, 1795 Paterson was forced to send quite a large detachment to the Hawkesbury region because the settlers were having problems with aborigines, after less than a year in the area<sup>4</sup>. The situation soon calmed down but it was obvious that some military support was necessary to protect the isolated community. A barrack building for the troops was built some time between 1796 and 1800, and a house for the Commanding Officer<sup>5</sup>. No further information about the barracks has turned up yet, but the Commanding Officer's house was "framed and weatherboarded ... shingled and furnished with a cellar, skilling kitchen and other accommodation, enclosed around with paling." This building survived well into the twentieth century and became known as Old Government House because it was used by Governors Bligh and Macquarie when they visited the Green Hills, as the Windsor area was known. The barrack building must have been fairly insubstantial because in 1816 and 1817 the troops were housed in an old brewery, rented from the Estate of the late Andrew Thompson.<sup>6</sup>

The architect for the barracks may have been Lieut. John Watts, who designed several military buildings, including the barracks at Parramatta, or Francis Lawless, who designed the convict barracks also at Parramatta, but there is no conclusive evidence at the moment. Later plans show that the main building, facing Bridge Street, was flanked by two others at right angles. Neither the date nor the architect for these additions is certain yet - even the exact date for the building of the guardhouse is open to speculation. Description of the barracks are brief, of much later date, and concentrate on the main buildings. A description of an 1825 sketch by Lycett simply mentions the military barracks as being one of the most conspicuous buildings of the town.<sup>7</sup> A much later description, recorded in 1924 but referring to the 1860's: "... in the centre of the area was a long structure well raised from the surface and reached from the front overlooking Bridge Street by a dozen stone steps. On the right was another building about the same length but not raised so high, and on the left a cottage of about six rooms ... underneath the central building were cellars"<sup>8</sup>. An 1889 article describes "... the old military barracks (now used as quarters for the police and volunteers) consists of a set of long, low small windowed cottages, built around a green court and enclosed by a wall and gates flanked by the substantial stone pillars of the same pattern as that so familiar to us at the Redfern Asylum and the Commissariat Stores in lower George Street, Sydney."<sup>9</sup>

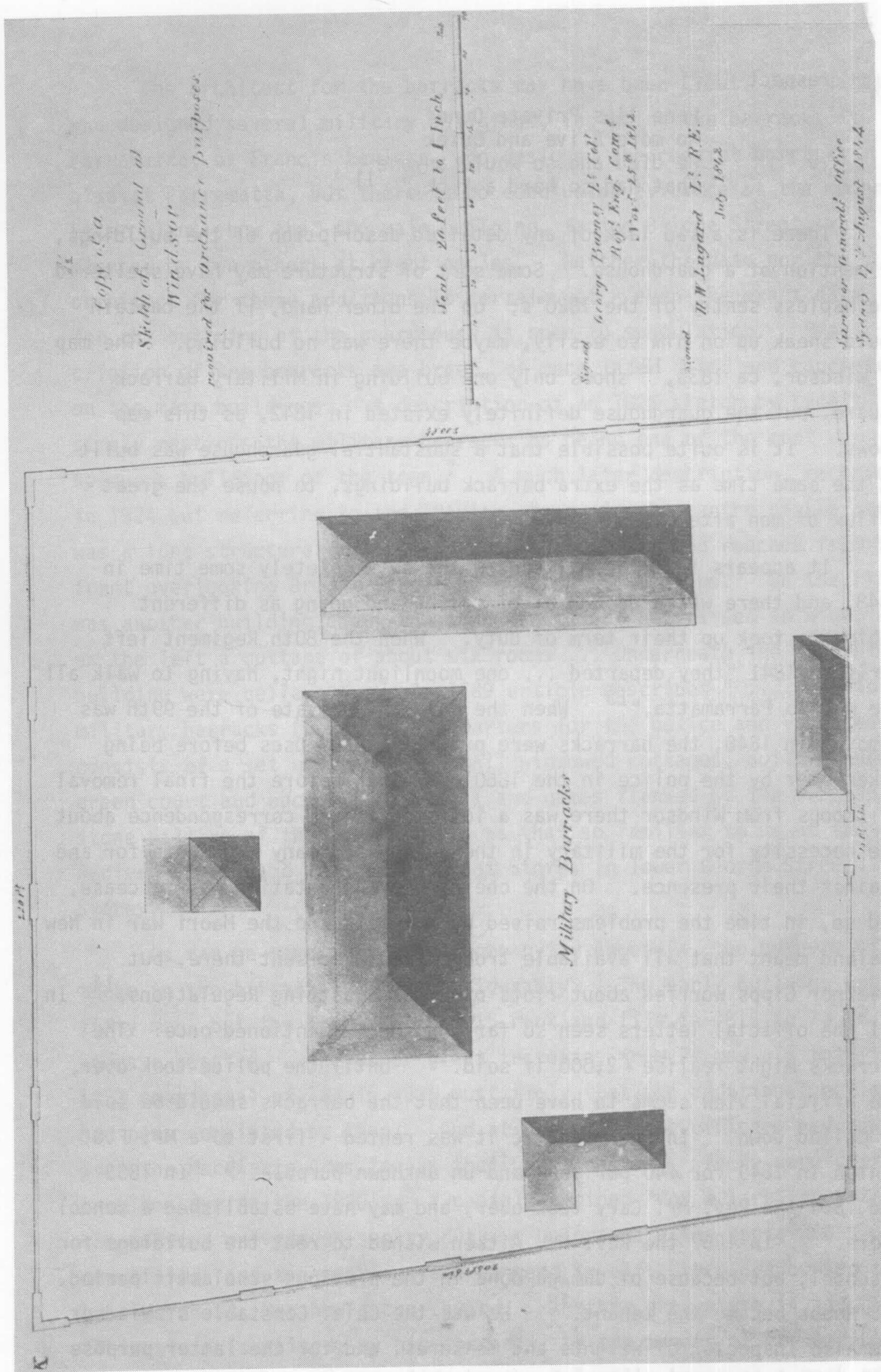
As can be seen from the accompanying Appendix, the numbers of those in the barracks varied considerably. The early building was for fifty men, but the increase from 15 rank and file in 1815 to 78 in 1816 seems excessive. The other great increase, from 24 men all told in 1833 to a total of 173 in 1836 must imply that the additional buildings had been completed by then. And at some time the officers had taken over the Macquarie Arms Inn as their mess hall.<sup>10</sup> There were certain problems during the 1820's: a captain decided "for a lark" to frighten the nervous private on sentry duty. Unfortunate the captain was shot and killed, and the poor private hanged himself; they are buried side by side in St. Matthew's churchyard. Another gravestone is inscribed "This stone is raised, by his comrades, to the memory of Private Dunn, who was kicked out of this life by the Colonel's horse, as a mark of

respect

Here lies Private Dunn  
No more Alive and Quick  
He died and so would anyone  
That had so hard a kick." <sup>11</sup>

There is a sad lack of any detailed description of the buildings, or mention of a guardhouse. Some sort of structure may have sheltered the hapless sentry of the 1820's; on the other hand, if the captain could sneak up on him so easily, maybe there was no building. The map of Windsor, ca 1835,<sup>12</sup> shows only one building in Military Barrack Square, but the guardhouse definitely existed in 1842, as this map shows. It is quite possible that a substantial guardhouse was built at the same time as the extra barrack buildings, to house the great influx of men after 1835.

It appears that the military withdrew completely some time in 1848, and there was a good deal of coming and going as different regiments took up their term of duty. When the 80th Regiment left early in 1841 "they departed ... one moonlight night, having to walk all the way to Parramatta."<sup>13</sup> When the solitary private of the 99th was removed in 1848, the barracks were put to various uses before being taken over by the police in the 1860's. Even before the final removal of troops from Windsor there was a lot of official correspondence about the necessity for the military in the colony and many arguments for and against their presence. On the one hand transportation was to cease, and so, in time the problems raised by convicts, and the Maori War in New Zealand meant that all available troops should be sent there, but Governor Gipps worried about riots over the Squatting Regulations.<sup>14</sup> In all the official letters seen so far Windsor is mentioned once: The barracks might realise £2,000 if sold.<sup>15</sup> Until the police took over, the official view seems to have been that the barracks should be sold or pulled down. In the meantime it was rented - first to a Mr. F.G. Panton in 1849 for £40 per year and an unknown purpose.<sup>16</sup> In 1853 and 1854 the Rev. Mr. Cary took over, and may have established a school there.<sup>17</sup> In 1857 the Rev. Mr. Aitken wished to rent the buildings for a school, but because of damage done in the previous scholastic period, Mr. Hobbs became the tenant.<sup>18</sup> He was the Chief Constable of Windsor and also Inspector of Weights and Measures, and for the latter purpose



Plan 1: 1844 Plan of Windsor Barracks.

he needed an office - and the barracks were very handy for the gaol and courthouse. From April, 1857 when Mr. Hobbs took over, until 1860 all went smoothly, apart from the necessity for some repairs. At this stage the Hawkesbury Volunteers asked if they could use the long building, parallel to Court Street, as their drill hall. After some correspondence this request was allowed in 1861. Mr. Hobbs had some objections because of loss of privacy, the fact that he paid the rent, and would the building be available in the event of a ball, as was the custom. All was well: In October 1861, when Sir John and Lady Young visited Windsor, "a ball took place in the barracks."<sup>19</sup>

Finally the soldiers' barracks became the police barracks, possibly quite soon after the 1862 bill which established the police as a civil rather than a military force. A letter of July 1865 suggests that the police had taken over by then, but as some sort of constabulary had been present in Windsor for some years, and must have had some sort of accommodation, it is difficult to be certain.<sup>20</sup> However, this letter and its annotations are important as there is a reference to a building, possibly the guardhouse. It was sent from the Inspector General's Office, Sydney, to the Under Secretary (possibly of Public Works) because the Windsor lock-up had been pulled down, so could the police use "... some Government buildings there suitable for a Watch House ...". The note on the back reads: "Lock-up attached to Police Barracks at Windsor. This building is in a state of general delapidation except the walls and the floors and (indecipherable). The building requires to be re-shingled and the Guard Room floored and fitted up with the new doors and further the whole of the walls require to be pointed, the woodwork painted and the interior whitewashed. The alterations proposed to be made to the cells are shown on the fly to the accompanying plan ... the two centre walls to be made into (?) windows to be constructed in cells and passage and a new doorway made leading into the Guard Room. The estimated cost is £75."<sup>21</sup>

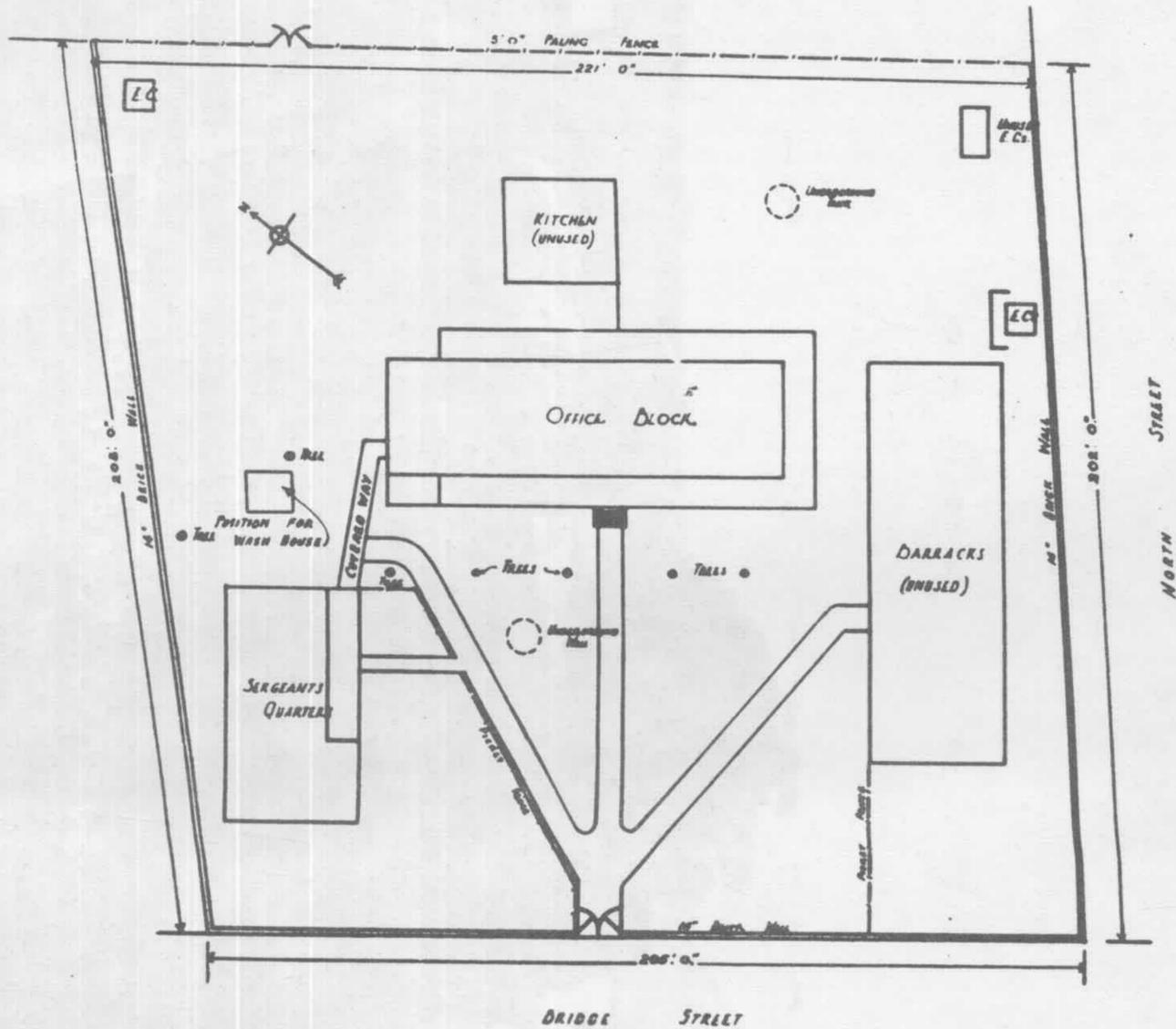
Just as there is no definite date for the building of the guardhouse, there is no definite date for its destruction. If the lock up is the old guardhouse, it existed into the 1860's. The police continued to use the barracks until 1924 when the Inspector General of Police gave notice that they were to be closed down.<sup>22</sup> However, on a plan of

the Windsor Police Buildings in 1922<sup>23</sup> there is no sign of a building where the guardhouse should stand. It may be possible to narrow this gap further: there is a photo of the 1879 flood at Windsor in Steele's Early Days of Windsor, which shows water coming well up Bridge Street. It shows, also, the high wall around the barrack buildings and the roofs of two larger buildings set back from the road, but no sign of the guardhouse or lock-up. Either the roof of the building was lower than the wall or it no longer existed. Another later photo ca. 1890 shows the barracks more clearly, and there is no sign of a building along the wall. The documentary evidence therefore suggests that the guardhouse may have been built soon after 1835 and may have been demolished before 1879, and certainly before 1922.

WINDSOR POLICE BUILDINGS

Block Plan of Site

Scale - 32 Feet to the Inch



ORIGINAL

ON

12"

*J.P. Dundas*  
 Inspecting Architect  
 27 NOV 1922

PC 544/5

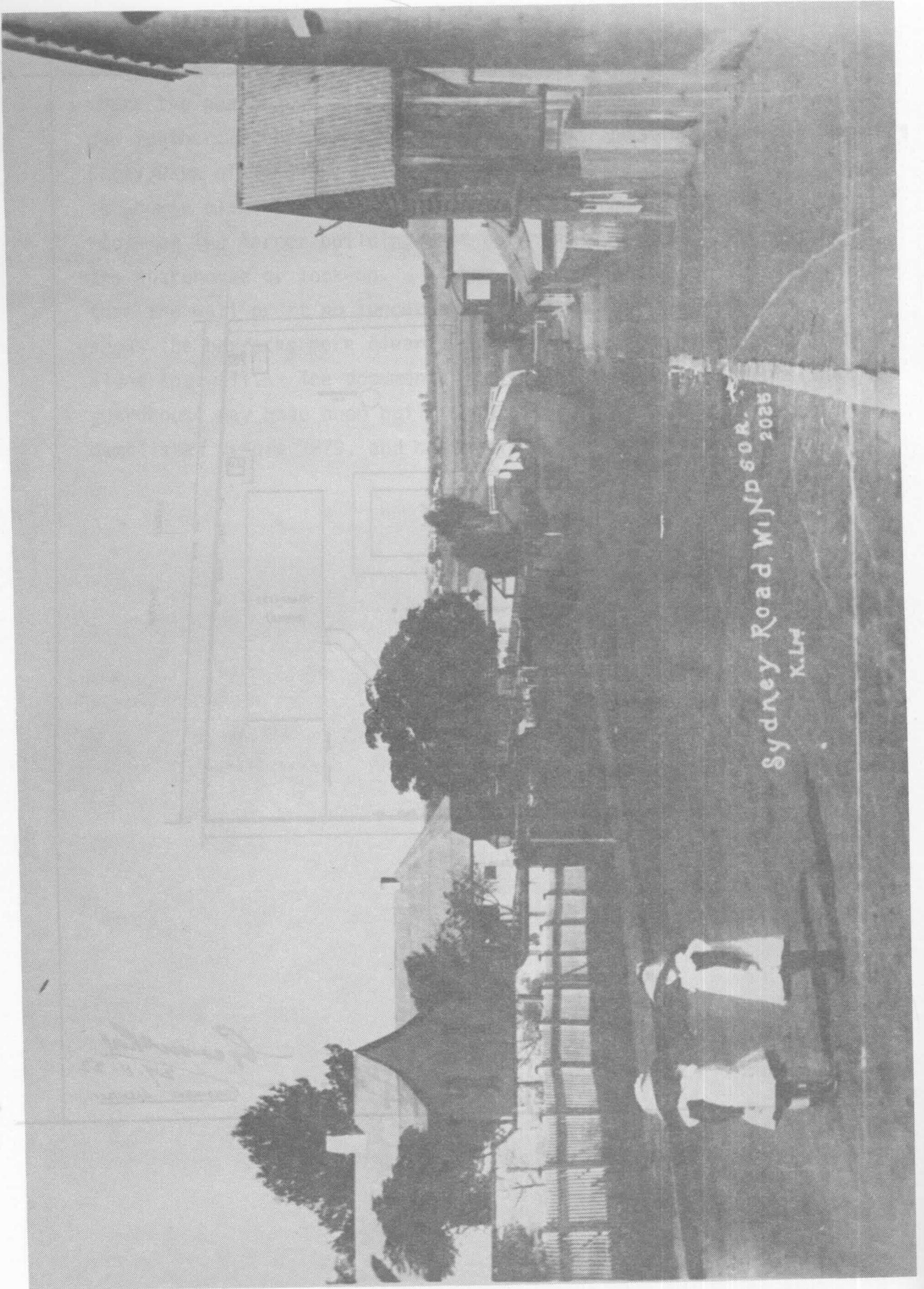
*General*  
 27.11.22  
 GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.

Plan 2: Government Architect's plan of police station.

of a guardhouse in position for 41 road in 1811 in  
 showing barracks on left hand side, but no sign  
 Ca. 1890 photograph of Bridge Street, Windsor

PLATE 1:

Dec. 1844 RoC  
 Dec. 1845 RoC  
 Dec. 1846 RoC  
 Dec. 1847 RoC



Plan 2: Government Architect's plan of police station.

PLATE 1: Ca. 1890 Photograph of Bridge Street, Windsor showing Barracks on left hand side, but no sign of a guardhouse.

APPENDIX - MILITARY STATIONED AT WINDSOR

<u>Date</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Lieut.</u>	<u>Subalt.</u>	<u>Ensign</u>	<u>Serg.</u>	<u>Corp.</u>	<u>Drum.</u>	<u>Rank &amp; File</u>
June 1795	NSW I	1		1	2	2	2	85
May 1799	NSW III	1			2	2		39
Dec. 1799	HRA II			44 Men all told				
Sept. 1800	HRA IV				2	2		37
Dec. 1801	NSW IV							12
May 1803	HRA IV							12
Mar. 1804	HRA IV							8
Apr. 1805	HRA V							16
Mar. 1806	NSW VI				1			14
Feb. 1807	NSW VI				1			17
Sept. 1807	NSW VI							13
Mar. 1811	NSW VII					3		14
Nov. 1812	HRA VII	1				4		18
Nov. 1814	HRA VIII	1				2		17
Dec. 1815	HRA IX	1				3		15
Oct. 1816	HRA IX	1				5		78
	1825 Steele				1		1	56
May 1827	HRA XIII		1		1			15
Dec. 1830	RoC	1				2		40
Dec. 1831	RoC		1					33
Dec. 1832	RoC	1 Capt.			1			37
June 1833	HRA XVII	1			1			24
Dec. 1833	RoC		1		1			22
		<u>Field Officer</u>	<u>Capt.</u>	<u>Subalt.</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Serg.</u>	<u>Drum.</u>	<u>Rank &amp; File</u>
Sept. 1834	RoC	1	1	2	1	3	6	52
Sept. 1835	RoC	1	3	6	4	14	10	116
Sept. 1836	RoC	1	1	2	4	13	11	141
Sept. 1837	RoC	2	3	7	3	12	11	118
Sept. 1838	RoC	2	2		5	13	13	147
Sept. 1839	RoC	1	1	4	4	16	12	142
Sept. 1840	RoC	1	1	5	4	16	9	146
Sept. 1841	RoC	1		4	1	7	1	77
Sept. 1842	RoC			None				
Sept. 1843	RoC		1	2		3	1	111
Dec. 1844	RoC		1	1		4	1	101
Dec. 1845	RoC							2
Dec. 1846	RoC		1	1		5	1	92
Dec. 1847	RoC							1

In 1848 Windsor is not mentioned on the list.

References:

1. Governor Macquarie's Memoranda, p.101.
2. B.T. Box 1 p.359; also list of buildings completed since 1810, B.T. Box 12 p. 339. Fitzgerald was Superintendent of Public Works for the district.
3. B.T. Box 25 p. 5309. This list also mentions Government Stables of brick, 70 x 30 x 11 ft. high, possible those that Steele "Early Days of Windsor" p. 9 refers to behind police barracks in 1916. If so, they're still standing.
4. Paterson to Dundas, N.S.W.H.R. 1793-5 p.312. Five settlers had been killed and several wounded, the area had been opened up only in April, 1794 (ibid. p.210).
5. In a return of Public Buildings erected in N.S.W. since October 1796, Hunter to King, September 1800: built a barrack for the military guard stationed at that place. H.R.A. Vol. II p.561; footnote 5 for the C.O.'s house. Steele, op. cit. positions the barracks in Thompson Square near the wharf, and dates them to 1796.
6. In 1816 and 1817 £ 124 per year was paid for the use of the downstairs part of the ex-brewery. Wentworth Papers Police Reports and Accounts, 1810-27 p.122 and 201. Also Fitzgerald's evidence, B.T. Box 1, p.344-5.
7. Freame, Press Contributions, writing in the Hawkesbury Herald 9.10.1909. The other conspicuous buildings were the gaol, the Macquarie Arms, and Old Government House.
8. Windsor Newspaper cuttings, article by J.C.L. Fitzpatrick, his father was in charge of police 1869-93.
9. Newspaper cuttings vol. 46, p.169; Windsor Newspaper Cuttings, Sydney Morning Herald, 25.5.1889.
10. John Tebbutt remembered "that as far back as 1840 it (the Royal Hotel or Macquarie Arms) was occupied by officers ... known as the Mess House." Newspaper Cuttings, Letter to the Gazette, April 1915. William Walker remembers this in the 1830's. Ibid. p.32.

11. Windsor Newspaper Cuttings, p.24, the Bulletin for 30.5.1918.
12. Steele, J. "Early Days of Windsor" p.140.
13. William Walker's Reminiscences, op.cit. His family arrived in 1837.
14. See Parliamentary Documents, Vol. 59; HRA Vol. XXVI p.13 and Vol. XV pp.264, 531-3.
15. Gipps to Stanley, Missing Despatches from Governor Gipps to Lord Stanley, p.1841, dated 10th June, 1844.
16. Military Documents, M.L. 49/3935.
17. Letters in Colonial Architects records of Windsor Barracks, State Archives 2/649.
18. Ibid, letter from Colonial Architect to Under Sec. for Public Works, 23rd March, 1857 refers to damage done.
19. William Walker, op cit., p.39.
20. The mounted police were formed by Brisbane in 1825 and were certainly in Windsor by 1839, plus a police magistrate, 2 clerks, 1 chief constable, 3 district constables, 27 ordinary constables, 1 watch-house keeper and 1 scourger. Parl. Docs. vol. 29 pp.69 and 94. No idea at the moment where they lived or worked, apart from the court house and/or gaol.
21. State Archives, Colonial Architects' Records, 2/630A. The plan no longer accompanies the letter.
22. S.M.H., 16.2.1924.
23. From the Government Architects Department, PC544/5



PLATE 2: Foundations from N.E., Dec. 1976.  
Trench dug around outside is quite clear.



PLATE 3: What can happen in 6 months, again from the east.  
Undisturbed mound shows up well on left of photo.

## II. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE - EXCAVATION

When work began on widening Bridge Street, Windsor, it meant that the remains of an old stone and brick wall which surrounded the Police Station had to be removed, and the police lawn brought down to road level - a drop of a metre or so. The wall was removed first, and then the earthmoving equipment moved in. It was during this operation that the brick foundations of a small, narrow building were discovered, approximately 3 metres wide and 12 metres long. The foundations were some 16 metres from the corner of Bridge and Court Streets and just within the line of the old wall, now removed. It seemed reasonable, as this was the known site of the military barracks built during Governor Macquarie's time, to presume that the foundations were those of a guard or gate-house.

Although the foundations were saved from immediate destruction, it was unfortunate from the archaeological point of view that the workmen began to clear around and inside the foundations. Under supervision this may have worked well, particularly as the finds would have been kept separately. However, it was too late to organise anything of this sort by the time I was asked to look at the site, in December, 1976. The Government Architects and Public Works Department seemed anxious that the foundations be recorded, identified and then removed as quickly as possible. So photographs and measurements were taken and an attempt made to keep the finds in some sort of order (this was shown to be unsuccessful).

It was interesting to see how the foundations varied: in the eastern part of the structure they showed quite clearly as four small "rooms", approximately 2 metres by 1 or 1 metre 50. The western area had been very much disturbed by the laying of gas pipes, etc. and very little of the south wall or internal divisions remained. Even so, the little that remained of the southern wall indicated that it wasn't aligned with the southern wall in the eastern area. Subsequent excavation of the area south of the guardhouse helped to solve this little mystery.

Some months later the foundations were still intact, largely due to pressure of local opinion. Eventually we were given permission to carry out a short "rescue dig" on the long weekend in June. This was

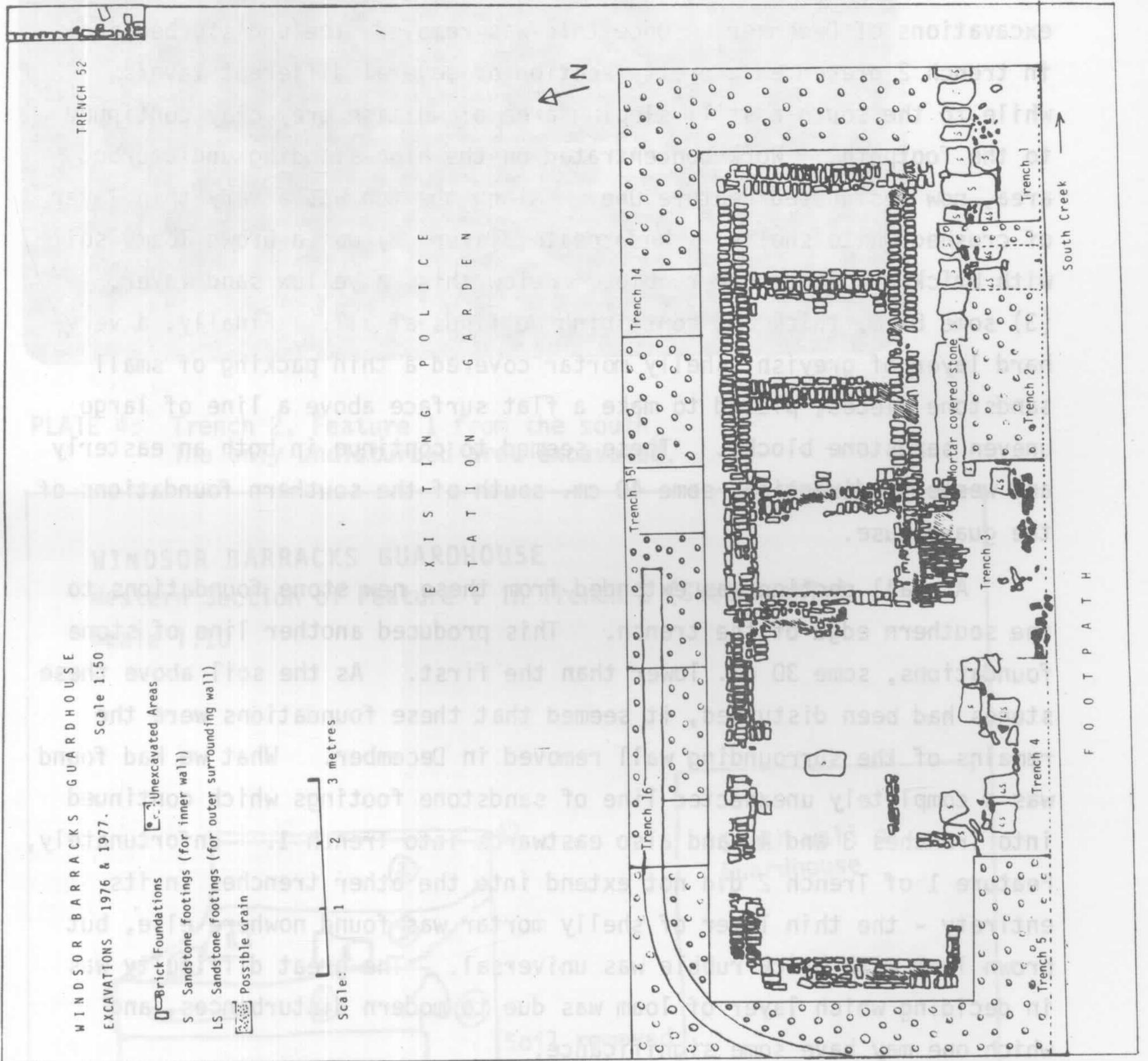
mainly concentrated around the guardhouse, but included a trial trench to the N.E. in an attempt to locate the later barrack building parallel to Court Street. We did find what looked like the top of brick foundations, running in a N. - S. direction, but pressure of time made further investigation impossible.

On Monday, June 13th, several members of the Sydney University Archaeological Society began work, which was continued on Thursday, 16th, plus some sporadic work on subsequent weekends. Most of the work was concentrated on the area south of the guardhouse, between it and the modern footpath; some work was done in the area to the north of the structure.

A base line of 15 metres was set up in the undisturbed lawn to the north of the guardhouse, to allow an overlap at either end of the foundations. With the rectangle formed by extending to the limits of the footpath, the grid was then divided into lengths of three metres, and numbered. Because of the limits of time and number of helpers, plus the fact that so much had been disturbed, it was felt unnecessary to provide baulks for cross sections - even with these problems, this may have been a mistake.

The most important excavation was carried out south of the guardhouse, in areas 1 to 4 (numbered from east to west). It soon became obvious that any stratification was almost non-existent; the deposits had been disturbed, most of it coming from inside the brick foundations and dumped in 1976.

Immediately around the perimeter of the foundations the workmen had dug out a trench to the depth of the bricks, averaging 50 cms. and some 25 - 30 cms. wide. This trench was stopped along the southern wall by the appearance of clinker bricks spilling over from the foundations; to the west of these the foundations had been almost obliterated, so it wasn't necessary to dig to the depth of the bricks. In trenches 1 to 3, just south of this trench, was a high area of ground - the only soil undisturbed by the workmen in December, 1976. This was approximately 50 cm. wide, and immediately south of this was another gap - made by the removal of the surrounding brick wall. In the months since this had been first attacked, some modern spoil had formed into a gentle slope down to the footpath. Obviously the most



Plan 3: Plan of guardhouse and areas excavated.

important part of these three trenches was the undisturbed area, and the excavation of it proved most interesting, especially in trench 2.

The whole area had been covered in some degree by spoil from the excavations of December. Once this was removed, the undisturbed area in trench 2 presented a pretty section of several different layers, while to the south a still sloping area of whitish grey clay continued to the footpath. Work concentrated on the high-standing undisturbed area, now designated Feature One. Along the top was a very thin layer of crushed white shells. Underneath, layer (2) was a brown loamy soil with brick and sandstone rubble. Below this, a yellow sand layer, (3) some 8 cm. thick and containing no finds at all. Finally, a very hard layer of greyish, shelly mortar covered a thin packing of small sandstone pieces, placed to make a flat surface above a line of large uneven sandstone blocks. These seemed to continue in both an easterly and westerly direction, some 40 cm. south of the southern foundations of the guardhouse.

A small section was extended from these new stone foundations to the southern edge of the trench. This produced another line of stone foundations, some 30 cm. lower than the first. As the soil above these stones had been disturbed, it seemed that these foundations were the remains of the surrounding wall removed in December. What we had found was a completely unexpected line of sandstone footings which continued into Trenches 3 and 4, and also eastwards into Trench 1. Unfortunately, Feature 1 of Trench 2 did not extend into the other trenches in its entirety - the thin layer of shelly mortar was found nowhere else, but brown loam with brick rubble was universal. The great difficulty was in deciding which layer of loam was due to modern disturbances, and which one may have some significance.

In Trench 3 it was possible to differentiate between the rubbly layer (2) because it was fairly soft; beneath it layer (3) was a similar patchy deposit, but seemed less disturbed. In this layer some collapsed sandstone blocks were uncovered as well as brick rubble. Under layer (3), in the northern part of the trench were found a hard mortar covered line of sandstone blocks and some bricks - a continuation of the higher line found in Trench 2. Work in this trench was complicated by the presence of the clinker bricks jutting out from the guardhouse wall.

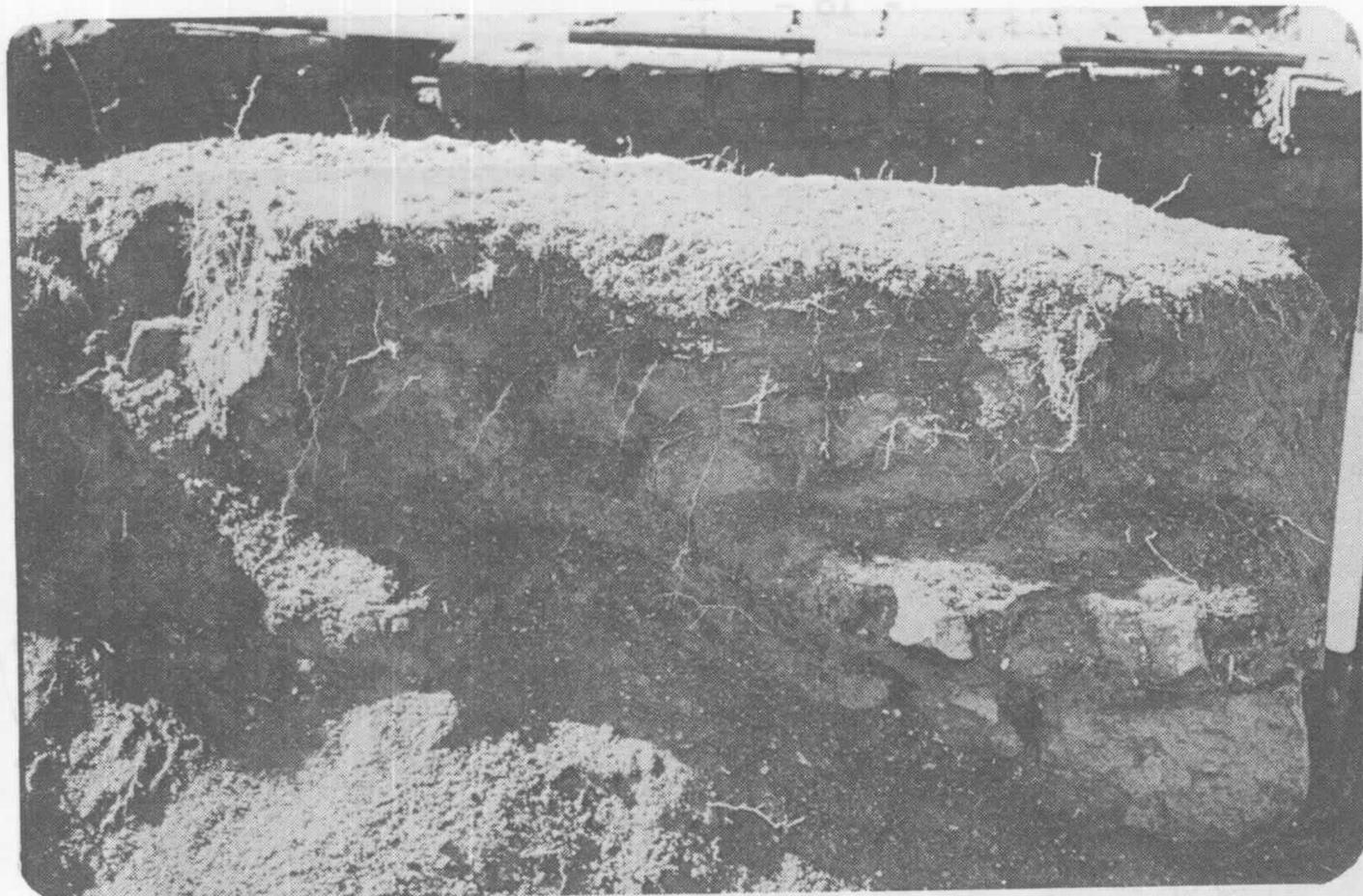
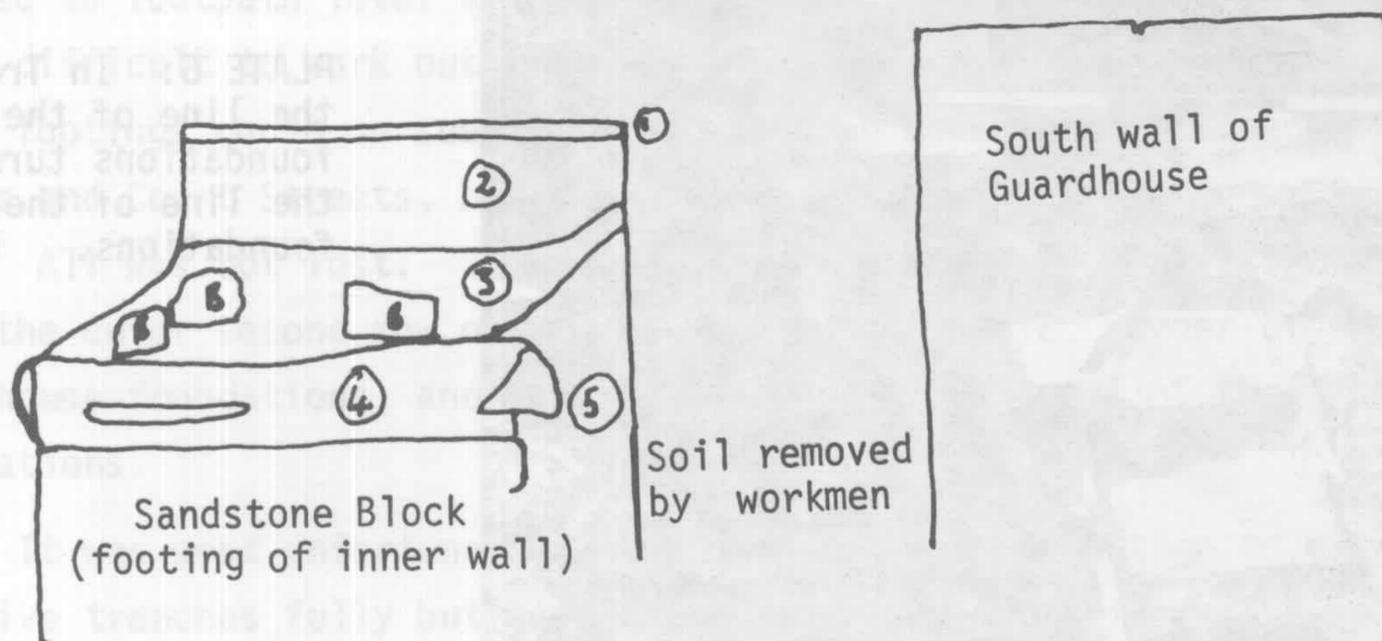


PLATE 4: Trench 2, Feature 1 from the south.  
The only undisturbed area excavated.

WINDSOR BARRACKS GUARDHOUSE

Western Section of Feature 1 in Trench 2 (Sketch only)

Scale 1:10



1. Soft white-grey shell deposit
2. Dark brown soil
3. Yellow-brown sand with brick rubble
4. Grey mortar, very hard, containing stones and pebbles
5. Dark grey-black soil
- B. Brick fragments

ILLUSTRATION 1



PLATE 5: Trench 3, layer 3, showing stone and brick rubble.  
From S.W.

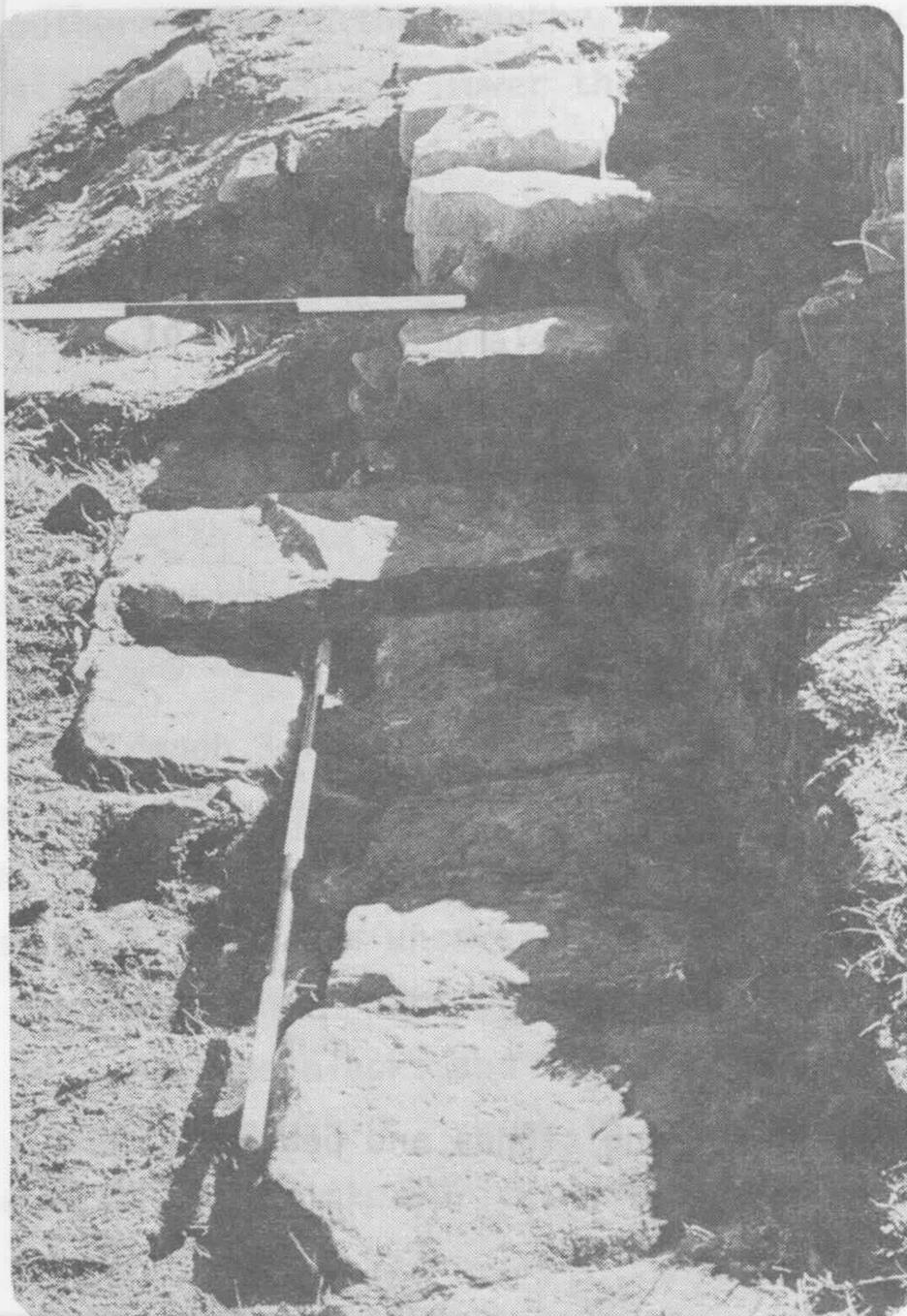


PLATE 6: In Trench 1,  
the line of the outer  
foundations turns into  
the line of the inner  
foundations. From E.

Some of these were removed before the end of the excavation to check that the new foundations continued; strangely enough the "platform" of clinker bricks had no support other than the patchy loam with some clay and sand, of layer (3).

In Trench 4 most of the upper layers were the result of modern disturbance: the inner line of sandstone footings had already been exposed, so all the deposit above the lower foundations could be dated accurately to December, 1976. As in the other trenches, all stone foundations were set in and under a layer of yellow sand.

The appearance of so many foundations can be confusing. The foundations of the guardhouse are brick, and for most of the area excavated, the southern wall of the foundations formed the northern edge of excavation. The next foundations discovered, mostly stone, presumably are footings for some sort of wall. They remained to a height more or less level with the bottom of the brick foundations, i.e. approximately 40 cm. lower. Further excavation produced a second row of sandstone foundations immediately abutting the first row, to the south, and lower again, at the footpath level, another 30 to 40 cm. down. This second row formed the footing of the surrounding barracks wall, removed to footpath level in December, 1976. At this stage it was still difficult to work out the alignment of the surrounding wall, as the stone footings could be seen clearly marching down to the corner of Bridge and Court Streets, but seemed more in line with the inner first row. All was not lost: the subsequent excavation of Trench 1, showed that the outer second row of footings turn at the S.E. corner of the guardhouse foundations, and continue along the alignment of the inner foundations.

It was most unfortunate that there was not enough time to excavate all five trenches fully but we were lucky to get the information we did. Most of the work described above was done in two days; on one weekend in July, I was able to excavate much of Trench 1, which proved important, and to do a little more work in Trench 3. This area had obviously suffered a lot of disturbance, some of which could belong to the period of demolition, whenever that may have been, as well as that of 1976. What made the interpretation of this area more difficult was that I had no idea exactly what the workmen had done as they removed the surrounding



PLATE 7: Looking along the southern edge of the guardhouse foundations, as they looked in December 1976. The western edge of the foundations show in the foreground. Taken from the west.



PLATE 8: What excavations produced. The large stone nearest the clinker bricks in Plate 8 was dislodged, and moved towards the footpath and underneath were found some bricks along the foundation line, continuing under the clinker bricks. Taken from the west.

barrack wall. As far as Trench 3 was excavated, there was little indication of the outer wall but there was quite a lot of sandstone rubble lying about. Some extra work in the southern part of the trench, to the edge of the modern footpath indicated that a drain may have run along the outside edge of the outer wall, but its date is uncertain.

Some work was done along the northern wall of the guardhouse, but as the workmen had dug their trench around this wall too, and a curving line of concrete ran along the northern baulk, these areas were badly disturbed. Three trenches were sectioned and partially excavated before it was decided that the southern area was important.

It would seem that the stone foundations between the guardhouse and the outer wall may indicate the southern line of the original guardhouse, and the neat four "rooms" belong to the time of the police occupation in the 1860's. Certainly the western part of the guardhouse relates more closely to the foundations we uncovered than to the brick foundations, and one of the internal walls is definitely based on a stone footing. As the platform of clinker bricks definitely relate to the brick foundations, and overlie the brick and stone footings, it seems reasonable to presume a later re-building. The police may have found the old guardhouse too delapidated to repair, so had to rebuild, and chose a slightly different plan.

Unfortunately, there is no strong evidence to help pinpoint the building date for the guardhouse. The discovery of the extra stone foundations seems to indicate that the guardhouse was built after the stockade wall but the evidence is not conclusive.

As far as trench 3 was concerned, it was found to be a part of the outer wall but there was a gap of some 100 feet between the trench and the outer wall. Some extra work in the southern part of the trench, to the edge of the modern footpath indicated that a drain may have run along the outside edge of the outer wall, but this date is uncertain.

Some work was done along the northern wall of the guardhouse, but as the workers had dug their trench around this wall too, and a curving line of concrete running along the northern wall, these areas were badly disturbed. These trenches were widened and partially excavated before it was decided that the southern area was important.

It would seem that the stone found on the northern wall of the guardhouse and the outer wall may indicate the southern limit of the original guardhouse, and the rest of the "rooms" belong to the time of the police occupation in the 1850's. Certainly the western part of the guardhouse relates more closely to the foundations we uncovered than to the brick foundations, and one of the internal walls is definitely based on a stone footing. As the platform of other brick buildings built on the brick foundations, and overlie the brick and stone footings, it seems reasonable to presume a later re-building. The police may have found the old guardhouse too dilapidated to repair, so had to rebuild, and chose a slightly different plan.

Unfortunately, there is no strong evidence to help pinpoint the building date for the guardhouse. The discovery of the extra stone foundations seems to indicate that the guardhouse was built after the stockade wall. The evidence is not conclusive.

PLATE 8: The excavations produced. The large stone nearest the corner of the guardhouse was dislodged and moved towards the footpath and underneath were found some bricks along the foundation line, continuing under the brickwork. Taken from the west.

### The Artifacts

As most of the finds came from the excavation done by the workmen, they do not add greatly to our knowledge. The men had noticed that a group of finds came from an area between the guardhouse and the corner of the street; unfortunately when the finds were moved they were all put into one container. The only complete find, the frypan, was thought to have come from the second room, but even this was not definite. In the south east corner of the fourth room they found a quantity of black tarry material, which may indicate the location of those finds with a similar deposit.

The pottery collected by the workmen covers the whole period of occupation of the military barracks. In most cases the fragments found are small, and dating on pattern and colour can be approximate only. Any similar fragments in the excavated areas come from the upper disturbed layers which reinforces the conclusion that these deposits came from within the foundations originally. It also shows that careful excavation does increase the number of finds collected, thereby justifying the existence of the archaeologist. The majority of glass artifacts from within the foundations are bottle bases, plus a nice variety of necks. Several of the bases incorporate a raised letter on the kickup, usually a D but occasionally a C or P. One feature of this Windsor collection is that a very large proportion of the bases are asymmetrical.

The excavated areas have not helped to establish any real stratification, due to the modern disturbance; early middle and late pottery mingle quite happily. The only undisturbed area, that of Feature 1 in Trench 2 produced early fragments: numbers 80, 81 and possibly 76, along with examples of later work: 72 dated to the 1880's by its paler blue colouring, and 73 is similar to Hill End material, in a different colour. This does give a time span of ca. 1830-1880's, and the Windsor early material may date from the 1820's; the patterns are similar to those found at the Pitt Street Congregational Church site, dated to the 1830's, but the blue is not quite the same, which may indicate the slightly earlier date. This may point to a building date in the 1820's but is not definite.

The most easily datable of the metal finds is the brass button of the 80th Regiment, who occupied the barracks between 1837 and 1841. This was found in Trench 52 which was opened up to check the position of the easternmost of the barrack buildings, built between 1835 and 1842, and that building used by the Hawkesbury Volunteers in the 1860's. Although the trench was not completely excavated, we did find a line of brick foundations running north-south, and the button was found in the deposit around this feature. Considering the long use of the building after 1841, it is surprising that the button was so near the surface and associated with pottery dated from the 1850's to 1880's (numbers 123 and 125). A hurried search through the Rev. Steele's Early Days of Windsor produces, on p.134, one Samuel Egerton (or Edgerton), bandmaster of the 80th who remained in Windsor and became the first captain of the Volunteers in 1860 and died in 1878.

Most of the bone fragments are too small for positive identification though many seem to come from the smaller animals, i.e. dogs, sheep or pigs. Of the larger bone fragments (probably from cows) only one came from an excavated area - B2, from Trench 52, layer (2). One fragment, B17 was very badly burnt and may have come from the fireplace area within the foundations. Some have been cut - B1, B15.

The datable material seems to fall into the 1830's - 1880's period, and may be earlier, which reinforces the possibility that the guardhouse was demolished in the 1870's. If the pottery could be proved to come from the 1820's, this would be a great help in establishing a starting date for the building, which at the moment must remain at some time between 1818 and 1842, and very possibly soon after 1835.

POTTERY: FOUND BY THE WORKMEN

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illustration</u>
001.	Rim fragment, plate? White glazed on upper "willow pattern", edge has white square with blue dot, then diamond shape hatched in top corner, then stylised flowers, then cathedral window pattern.	
002.	Rim fragment, plate? Similar to No. 1, but with geometric pattern instead of cathedral windows.	
003.	Small rim fragment, plate? Similar to Nos. 1 and 2, patterns of circles, diamonds, with lines and more squarish circles.	
004. and 005.	Rim fragments, plate ? transfer blue on white pattern of triangles, stylised flowers and leaves. Dated to 1830's, possibly even 1820's, on pattern and colour. Some black tar deposit on both sides of fragments.	
006.	Body fragment, cup or bowl, blue on white transfer pattern; inside floral pattern, outside trees and part of building, plus broken off end of a handle. Dated to about the 1830's, on pattern and colour.	2, 9
007.	Base fragment cup or bowl, stemmed base; dark blue pattern, soft and blurred abstract, on bottom of inside. Probably handpainted, possibly local; similar nos. 8, 91, 102, 122.	
008.	2 matching fragments similar to No. 7. Remains of one handle end. Similar fragments - Nos. 91, 102, 122.	
009.	Rim fragment, plate? White glazed, pale blue transfer pattern on upper side - possibly stylised trees. Dating from 1850's to 1880's on colour. Similar fragment No. 105.	
010.	Rim fragment of porcelain? Cup or deep saucer; raised moulded pattern of bunch of grapes and leaves, bluey-mauve.	
011.	Rim fragment, bowl? Thick earthenware, white glazed with blue wash on upper side and dark greeny-blue pattern. Possibly dating to late 19th century.	3

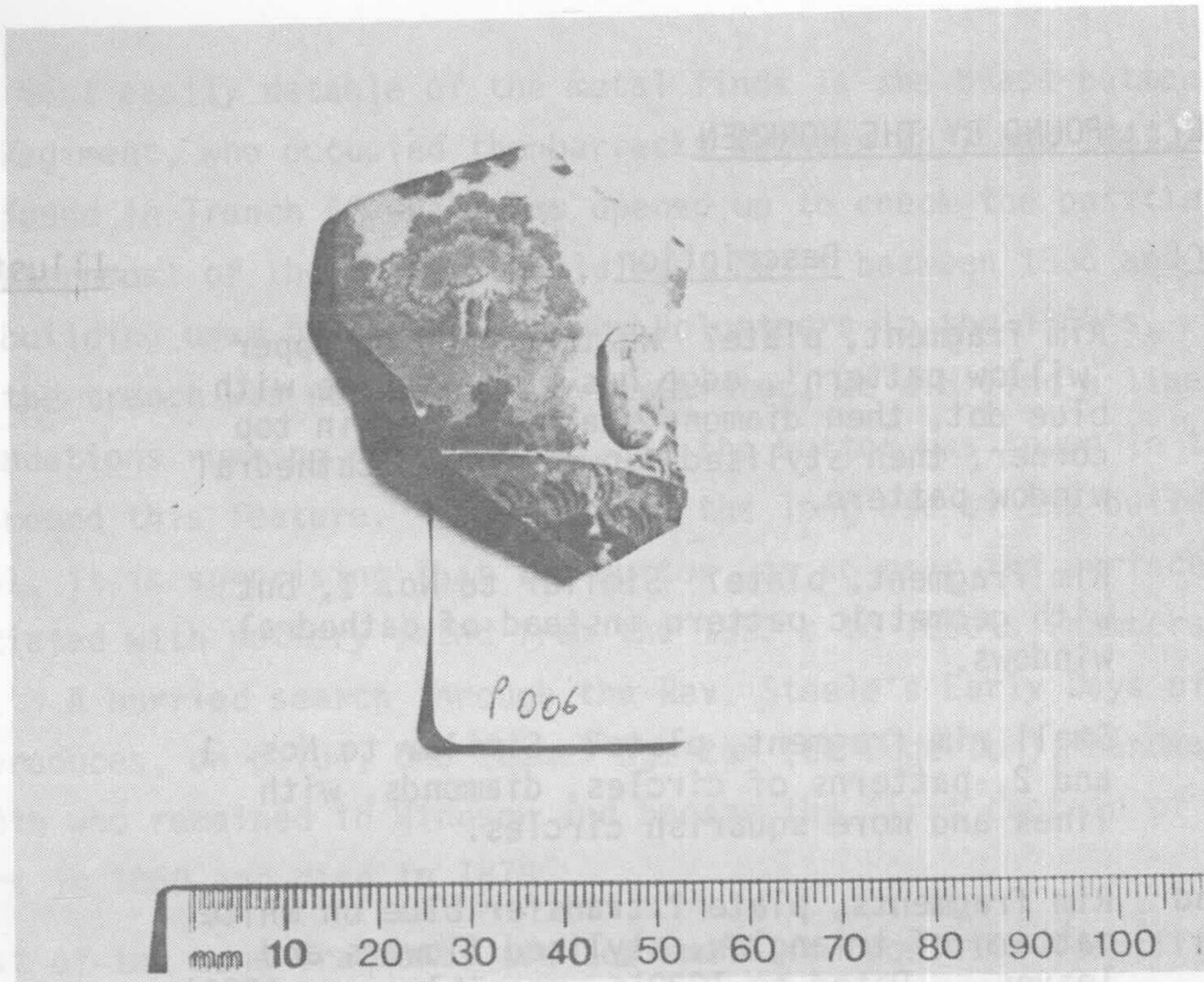


ILLUSTRATION 2

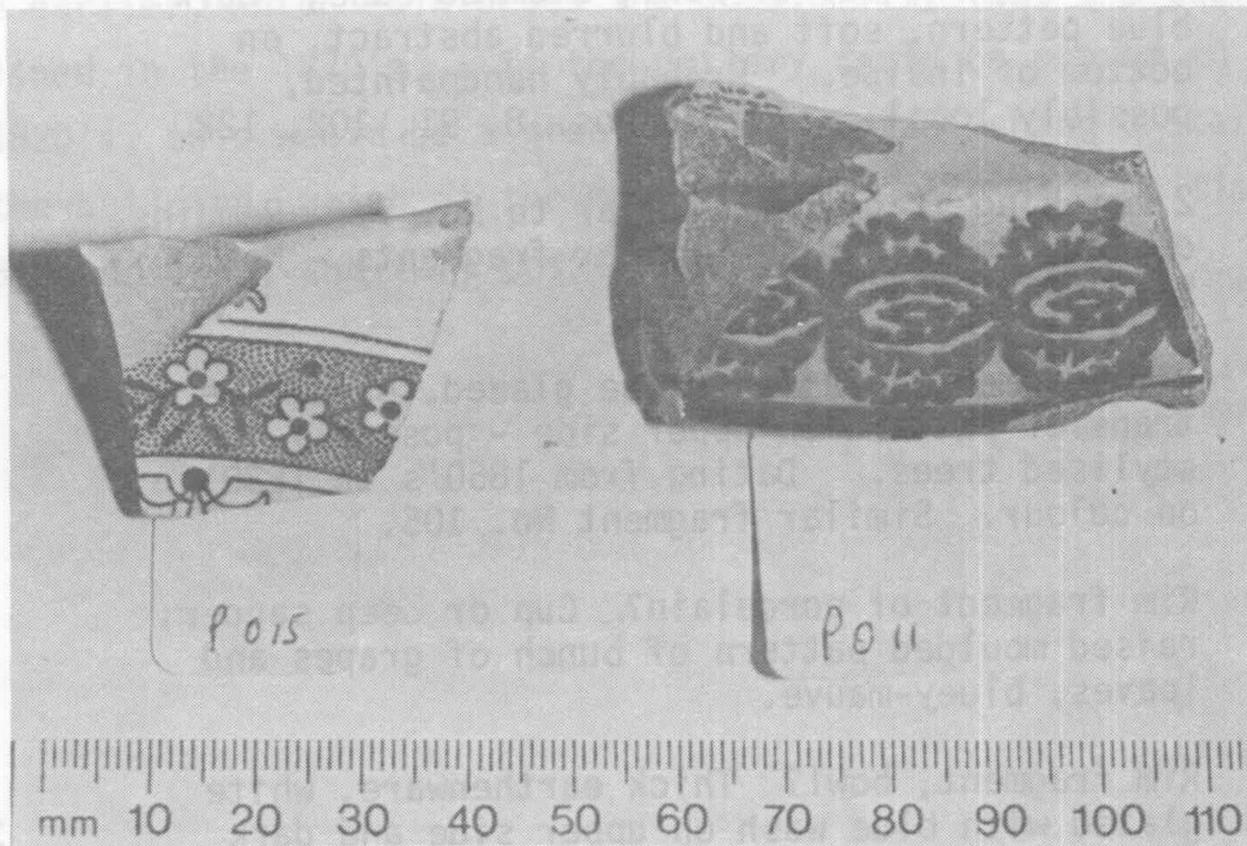


ILLUSTRATION 3

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illustration</u>
012.	Body fragment, plate? White glazed with mauve transfer pattern of flowers and leaves, basket trim. Dating to period 1850's to 1880's. Similar fragments Nos. 101 and 65.	
013.	Rim fragment, cup or bowl, white glazed with mauve transfer pattern, double S and rope. Similar pattern in green found at Hill End, so dated to 1870's - 1880's. Also Nos. 73 and 87.	11
014.	Rim and body fragment, deepish bowl, white glazed, inside green transfer floral pattern, signs of pattern on outside. Dating from 1850's - 1880's.	4
015.	Rim fragment, shallow bowl? Straight sided with ledge handle white glazed outside, inside brown on white transfer pattern of stylised flowers in bands. Possibly early 20th century.	3
016.	Two matching fragments shallow bowl or lid, straight flat rim, straight sides and slightly curved base. Unglazed inside, creamy white glaze outside with bands of brown, grey and black.	
017.	Small rim fragment, cup? White glazed, inside one red stripe, on outside three.	
018.	Small rim fragment, cup? White glaze with slight blue-green tinge, two thick green stripes inside and out.	
019.	Body fragment earthenware, yellow lead glaze. On inside curve are scratches, possibly initials.	
020.	Body fragment with end of handle, brown glaze inside and out shading from light to dark.	
021.	Fragment of handle of cup? Greyish glaze but possibly burnt.	
022.	Body fragment, white glazed, rusty brown deposit.	
023.	Fragment of handle, white glazed, raised circle of oval bumps.	
024.	Stemmed base, white glazed, indented base.	
025.	Four fragments of large cup or jug, some matching, white glazed with moulded pattern around outside.	
026.	Two matching rim fragments, bowl? White glazed, moulded pattern on outside. Exactly fits 27.	

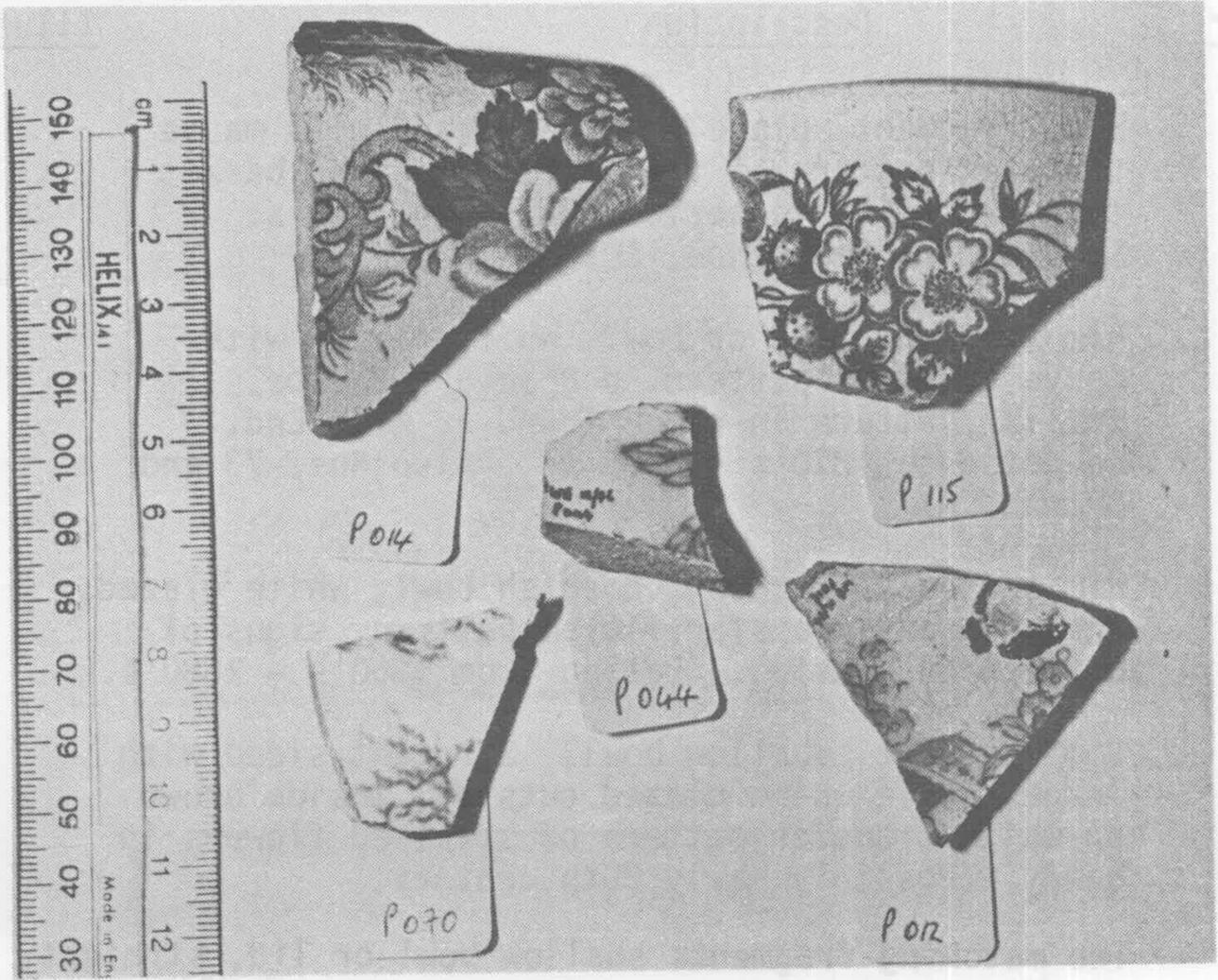


ILLUSTRATION 4

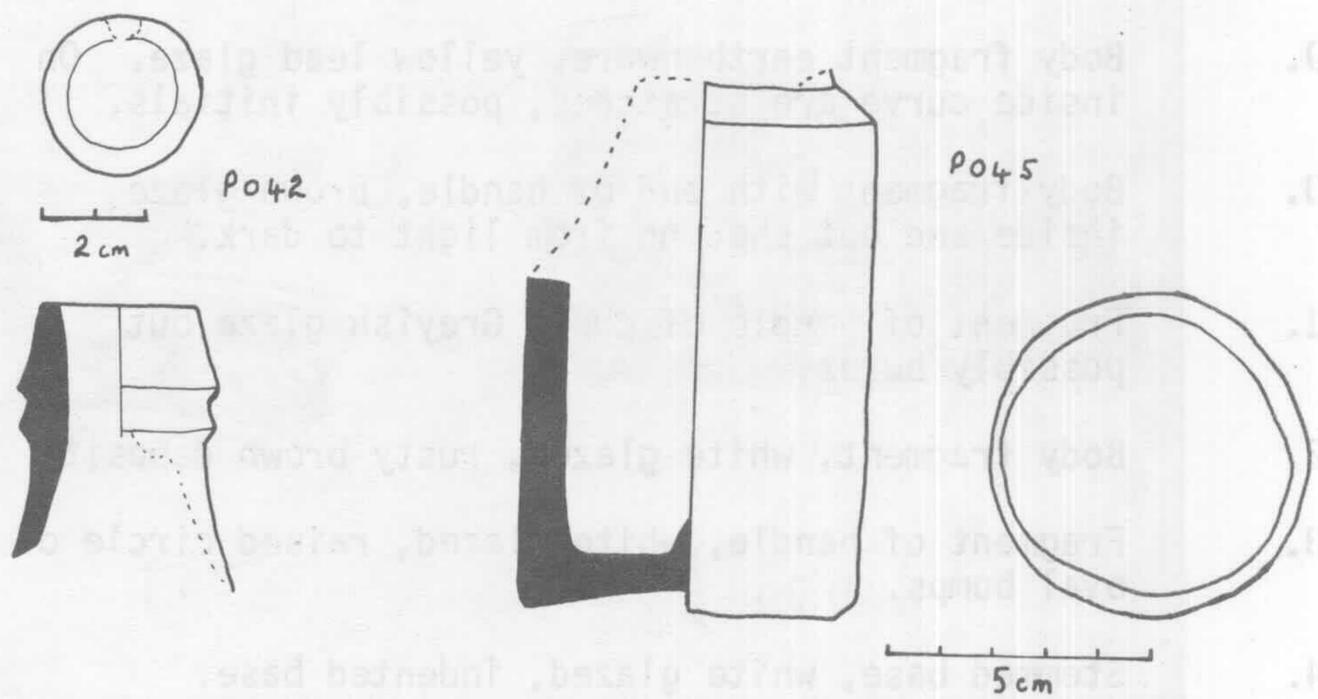


ILLUSTRATION 5

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illustration</u>
27.	Large body fragment, white glazed, moulded basket pattern over most of it. Fits 26.	042
28.	Part of base and side of stoneware ginger beer bottle; grey clay with creamy white inside, brown on outside.	043
29.	Base and part of sides of ginger beer bottle; beige clay with grey ring on inside, brown glaze outside.	044
30.	Half base and one side ginger beer bottle, khaki clay with grey ring on both surfaces, brown glaze on outside.	045
31.	Base and part of side of ginger beer bottle, similar to No. 30.	046
32.	Three large fragments ginger beer bottle, grey clay, yellowy-brown inside and brown glaze outside; some incised lines just below shoulder of bottle.	047
33.	Part of base of stoneware jar, brownish-grey clay, very worn brown glaze on outside.	048
34.	Part of base and side of ginger beer bottle similar to No. 28.	049
35.	Two fragments of large stoneware jar, bone coloured clay and glaze inside and out, and stamped near base on one fragment.	050
36.	Part of base and sides of stoneware jar, grey-beige clay with rather patchy brown on beige clay on outside.	051
37.	Fragment of pipe, brown glazed on outside.	052
38.	Rim fragment of brown glazed earthenware, with flattened rim.	053
39.	Body fragment of stoneware jar similar to No. 30.	054
40.	Rim fragment of stoneware jar, beige clay with grey edges, brown glazed inside and out; flattened rim.	055
41.	Rim fragment of stoneware jar, greyish clay, brown glazed inside and out, flattened rim.	056

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illustration</u>
042.	Seven fragments of stoneware jar - 2 matching neck fragment, 2 matching body fragment; outside glazed beige and yellowy brown, signs of a handle on one fragment. Sharply carinated shoulder.	5
043.	Half rim of stoneware jar, beige clay and light brown glaze outside and inside down as far as applied lip.	
044.	Fragment of thick earthenware, curved ridged on outside, white glazed, inside has blue leafy pattern. Dated 1850's - 1880's.	4
045.	Most of body of ginger beer bottle; grey beige clay with grey lines at both surfaces, dark brown glaze fading to pale at the base.	5
046.	Small fragment earthenware, white glazed, blue pattern on inside, almost covered in black tar deposit.	

Finds from the Excavation: The number is followed by the trench and layer number

<u>Number</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illustration</u>
050.	1 (1)	Clay pipe stem fragment 4.7 cm. long	
051.	1 (1)	Similar to 50, 3.8 cm. long.	
052.	1 (1)	Rim fragment, white glazed, inside blue on white transfer pattern probably floral Dating from 1830's or possibly earlier.	
053.	1 (1)	Three rim fragments, 2 joining, white glazed on outside and inside pale blue on dark blue, floral pattern with honeycomb rim. This rim design is very similar to one used by Clews (1819-1834). Similar to No. 103.	6
054.	1 (1)	Base fragment white glazed, on outside with faint figure S; inside dark and mid-blue pattern showing 2 figures and part of a building. Possibly dating from the 1840's.	7
055.	1 (1)	Rim fragment, white glazed, inside green transfer pattern of dots and leafy shapes. Rim has slight indentations and dates from 1850's - 1880's.	
056.	1 (1)	Thick fragment, white glazed - outside has ridge - possibly base of plate.	

<u>Number</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illustration</u>
057.	1 (1)	Two fragments, bowl or wide cup, white glazed, one may be base.	
058.	1 (1)	Fragment of stoneware jar, grey clay, yellow brown inside, brown glaze on outside.	
059.	1 (1)	Three fragments, 2 matching, stoneware jar, part of base and sides, beige clay, bone glaze inside, light brown on outside.	
060.	1 (1)	Fragment possibly matching No. 59. Similar 96.	
061.	1 (3)	Fragment, cup or bowl, white glazed, inside dark blue flowers and cathedral window pattern. Colour and pattern indicate 1830's date - possibly earlier, as meat dishes with similar pattern available in first half 18th century. No. 100 is similar.	
062.	1 (3)	Two rim fragments, white glazed, inside dark and mid blue floral and leaf transfer pattern, with wiggly white line around edge. One fragment matches No. 68, similar 80, 81, 89. Pattern and colour indicate 1830's or earlier - similar pattern used by Wood & Caldwell ca. 1818 and by Bourne, Baker and Bourne ca 1830.	8
063.	1 (3)	Curved fragment, white glazed outside, inside white on dark and mid blue flower and leaf pattern. Probably of early date, similar pattern used by J. & R. Riley.	9
064.	1 (3)	Curved fragment, white glazed, inside dark and mid blue transfer pattern, showing flowers, spots and squiggles.	9
065.	1 (3)	Small curved fragment white glazed, inside has mauve pattern of delicate circles and lines. Similar 12 and 101.	
066.	1 (3)	Rim fragment, white glazed.	
067.	1 (4)	Two joining rim fragments, with deep feather edging in dark blue around rim. Depth of colour and feathering indicate an early date.	
068.	1 (5)	Rim fragment, white glazed, inside dark and mid blue floral pattern and wiggly line edge - fits one of 62 fragments, similar to Nos. 80 and 81.	8

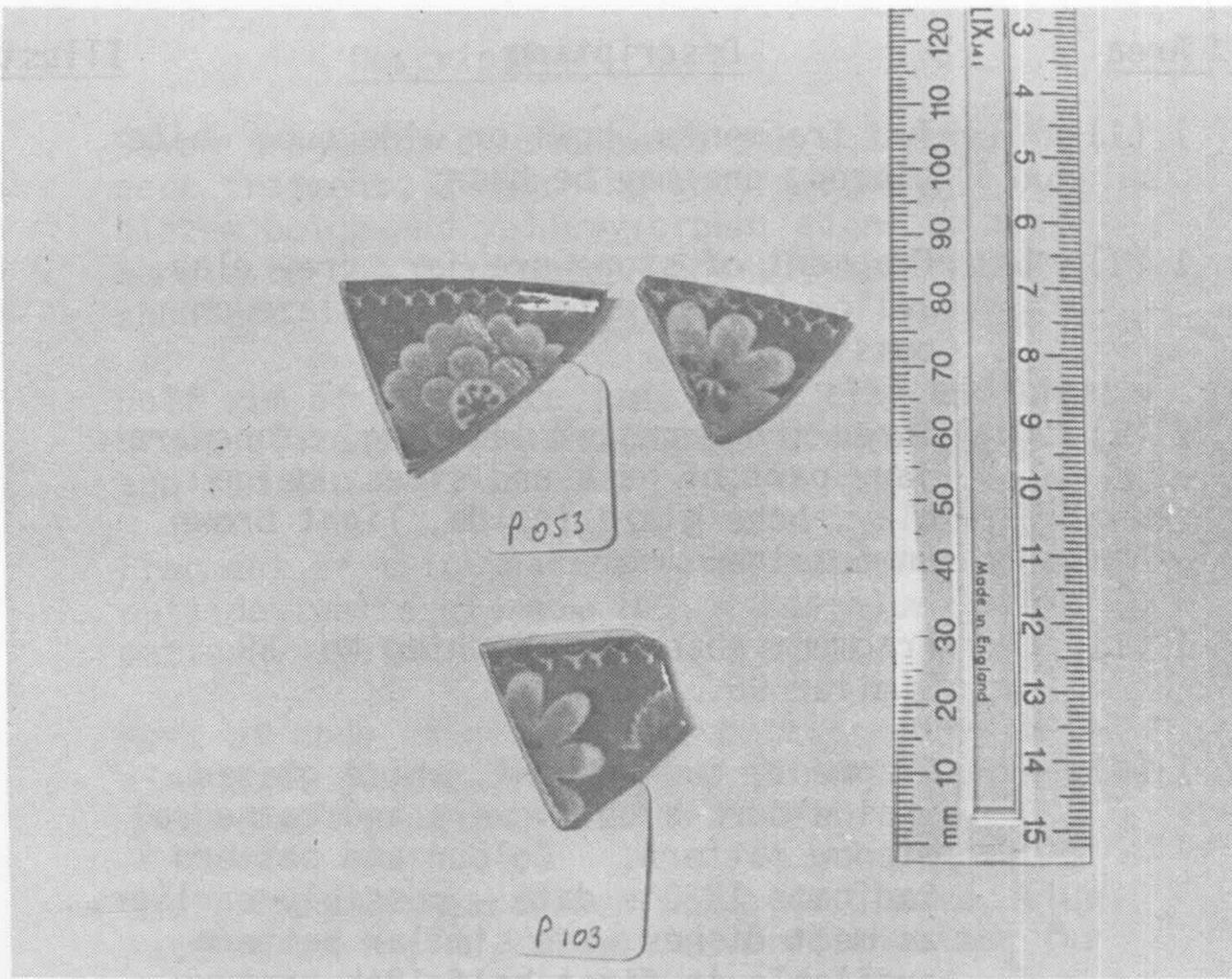


ILLUSTRATION 6

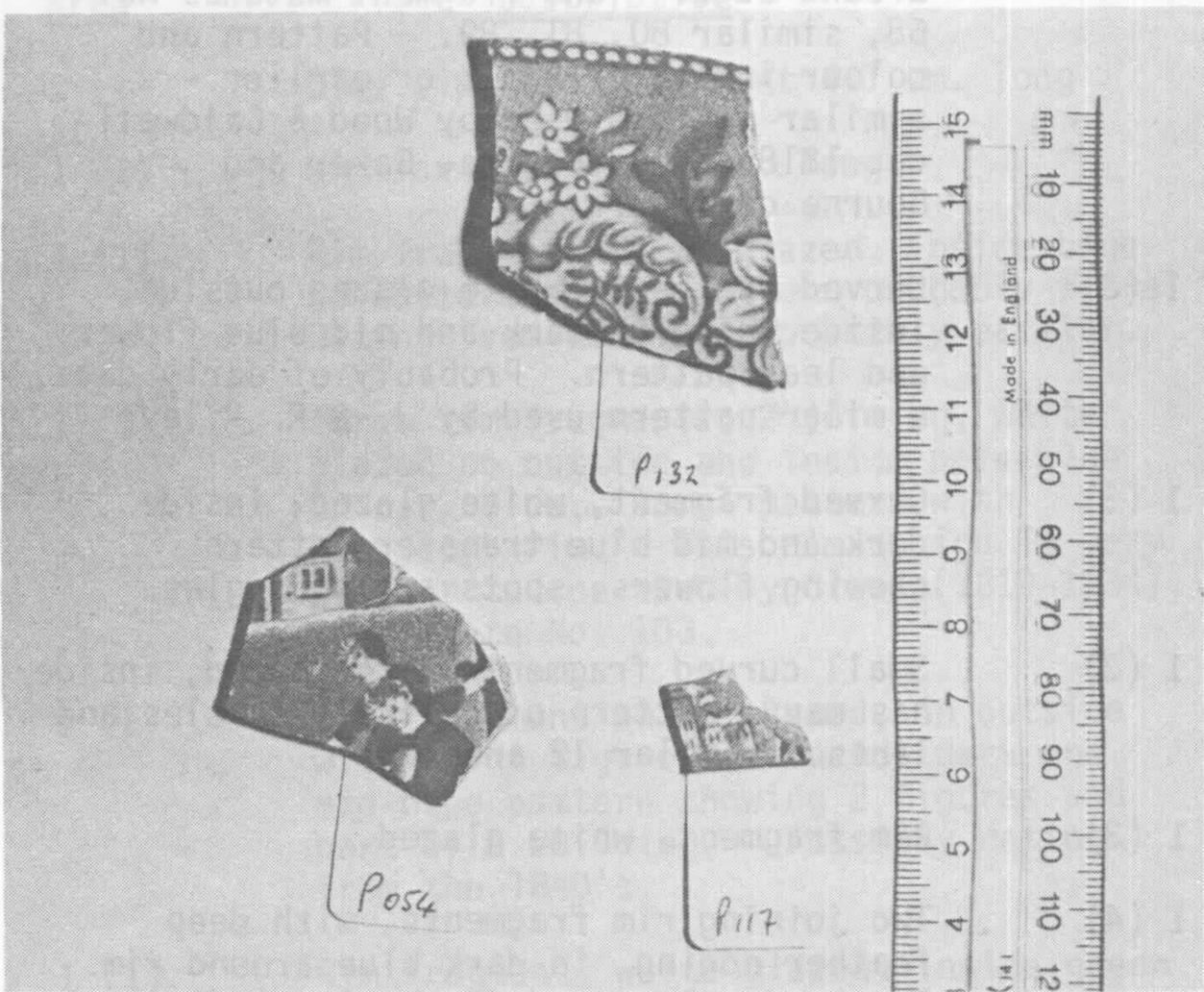


ILLUSTRATION 7

<u>Number</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illustration</u>
069.	1 (5)	Small rim fragment, light blue glaze on one side merging to dark blue on the other, rather smudgy. Colour and pattern suggest date 1850's - 1880's.	12
070.	1 (5)	Slightly curved thick earthenware fragment, white glazed with purply-grey pattern of scattered lines, both sides. Pattern and colour suggest date 1850's - 1880's.	4
071.	2 (F1)	Clay pipe stem fragment, 2.6 cm. long	
072.	2 (F1)	Two joining rim fragments, bowl? Transfer blue on white pattern on both sides. Outside pattern similar to willow pattern, inside border pattern of squarish circles enclosing dot. Similar to fragments found at Mamre, and paler blue colouring suggests later date.	10
073.	2 (F1)	Rim fragment, white glazed with mauve transfer pattern similar to Nos. 13 and 87 (found at Hill End in green).	11
074.	2 (F1)	Small fragment, white glazed, with blue pattern on one side - similar willow pattern but very tiny.	
075.	2 (F1)	Small handle fragment, white glazed with blue dotted lines.	
076.	2 (F1)	Rim fragment, similar No. 67.	
077.	2 (F1)	Shoulder fragment of stoneware, beige clay with bone glaze inside, mid-brown outside	
078.	2 (1)	Base fragment, white glazed, dark blue watered pattern of coral or stylised flowers. Pattern and colour suggest date in 1840's.	12
079.	2 (1)	Tiny fragment, white glazed, inside may have green and brown pattern, but might be deposit.	
080.	2 (F1)(2)	Rim fragment, plate? similar to 68, 62 and 89.	8
081.	2 (F1)(2)	Curved fragment fits 80.	
082.	2 (F1)(2)	Base fragment, white glazed with blue pattern on inside - stylised tree.	12
083.	2 (F1)(2)	Base fragment? blue on white rural scene with sheep	12

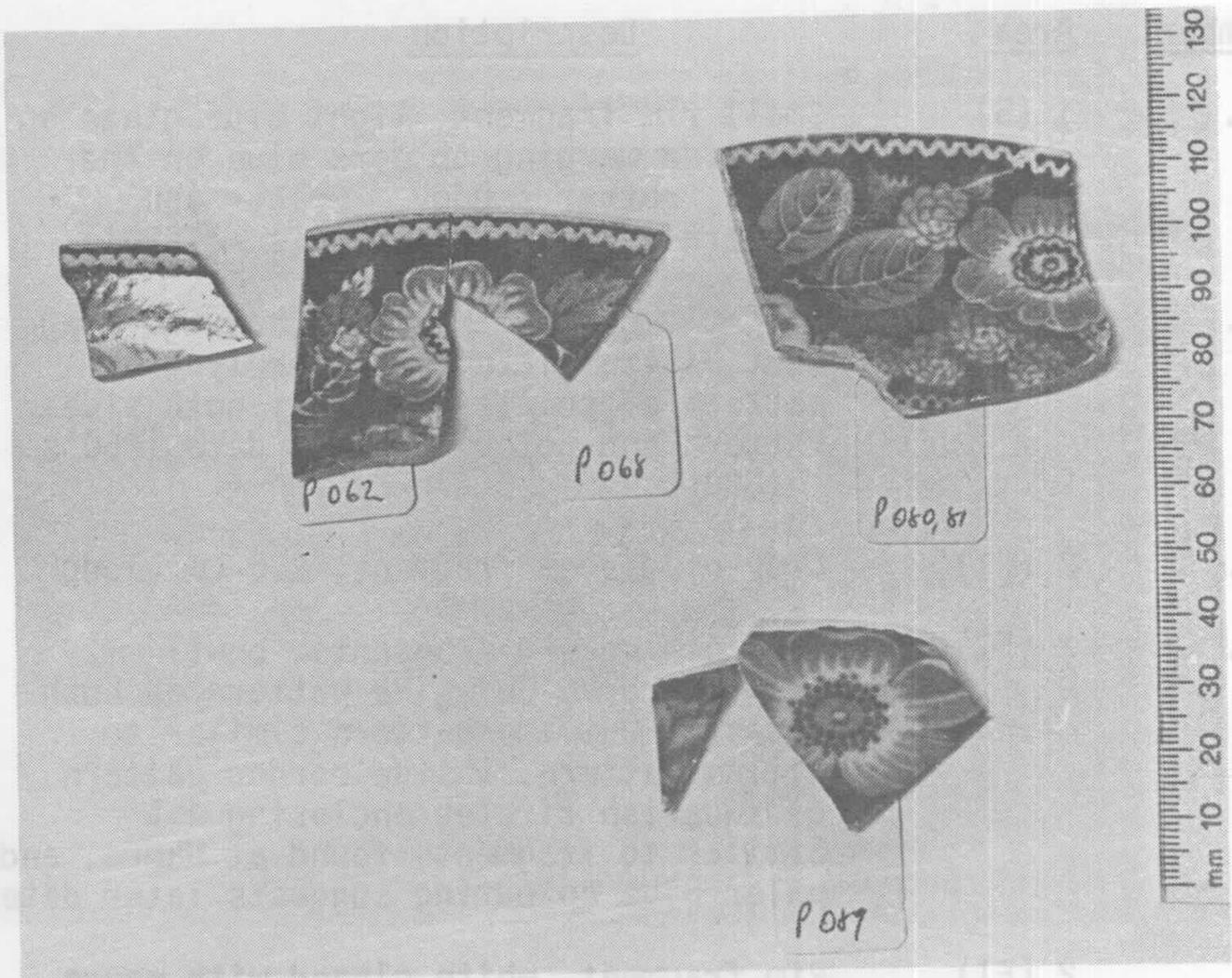


ILLUSTRATION 8

Small fragment, white glazed, with blue pattern on one side - similar to fragment P062 but very small.

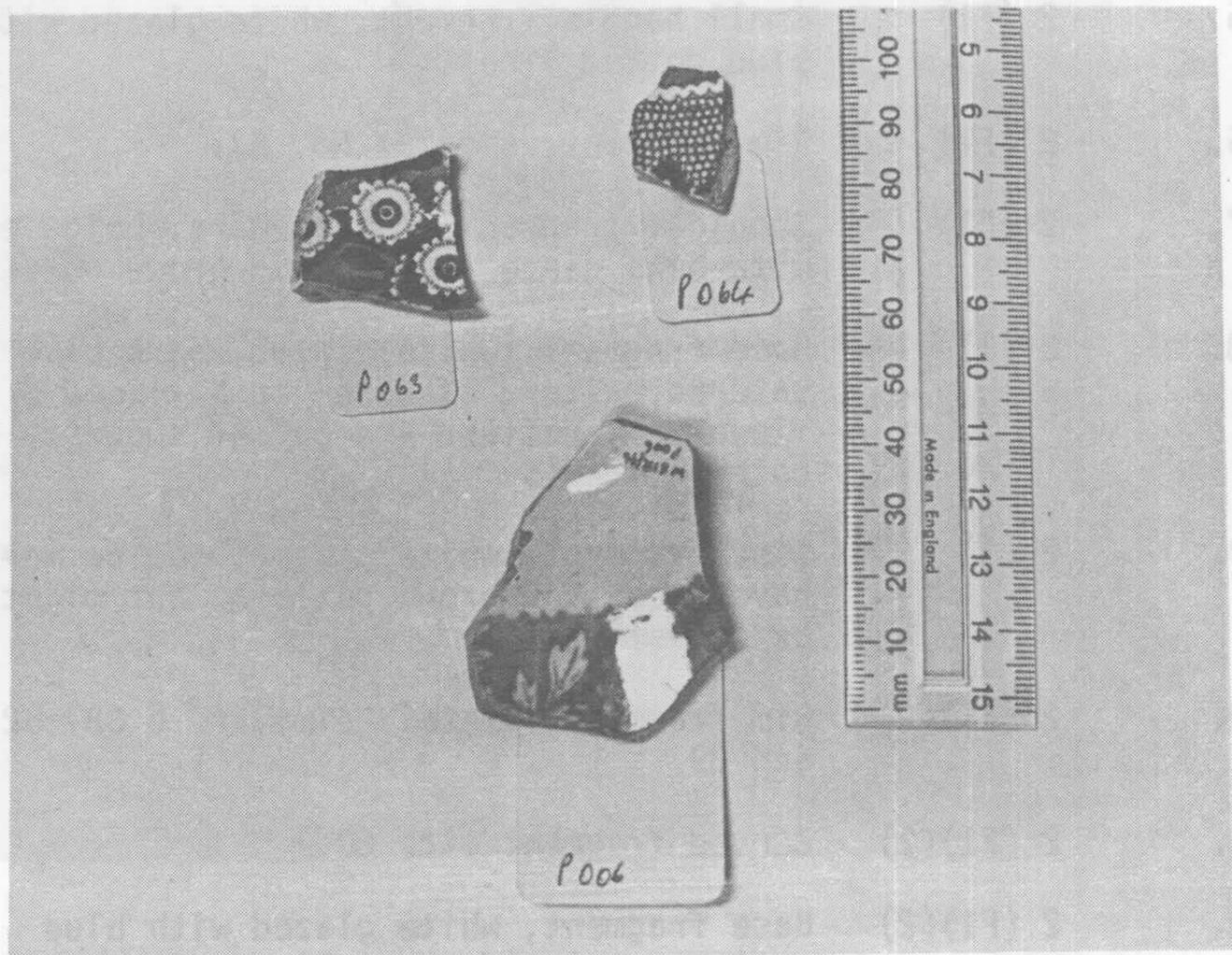


ILLUSTRATION 9

Base fragment, blue on one side with sheep pattern on inside - similar to fragment P062 but very small.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illustration</u>
084.	2 (F1)(2)	Base fragment, white glazed with pale blue pattern on inside - houses and trees	12
086.	3 (2)	Clay pipe stem fragment, possibly signs of burning	
087.	3 (2)	Two rim fragments similar to 73 and 13. Similar pattern in green found at Hill End.	11
088.	3 (2)	Flat fragment, white glazed, on one side possible hall mark.	
089.	3 (2)	Two fragments, similar 80, 81 and 62.	8
090.	3 (2)	Small base fragment, white glazed with dark blue floral? pattern inside, ridging for base on outside.	
091.	3 (2)	Small curved fragment, white glazed with an outside blue watered pattern. Similar to 7, 8 and 102.	
092.	3 (2)	Flat base? fragment, white glazed, mostly grey on one side (burnt?) and one pink curved line on other; cracked.	
093.	3 (2)	Small base? Fragment, white glazed, dark blue circles on inside and wash of pale blue.	
094.	3 (2)	Small curved fragment, white glazed, dark blue pattern on inside. Pattern and colour date it to 1850's - 1880's.	
095.	3 (2)	Part of base of stoneware jar, brownish clay with grey edge on outside, no glaze inside, brown on outside.	
096.	3 (2)	Rim fragment of stoneware jar, simple flat rim, beige clay and glazed inside, brown outside. Very like 60, 59.	
097.	4 (1)	Base fragment, white glazed, inside painted yellow, pale turquoise and some red; spot of yellow on outside.	
098.	4 (1)	Curved fragment, creamy glaze, moulded pattern of dots and raised areas on outside.	
099.	4 (2)	Plate? fragment, white glazed, inside blue floral pattern.	6, 12
100.	4 (2)	Part of base and side of bowl, white glazed, blue transfer pattern inside, similar to 61. Possibly from meat dish, available in early 18th century.	

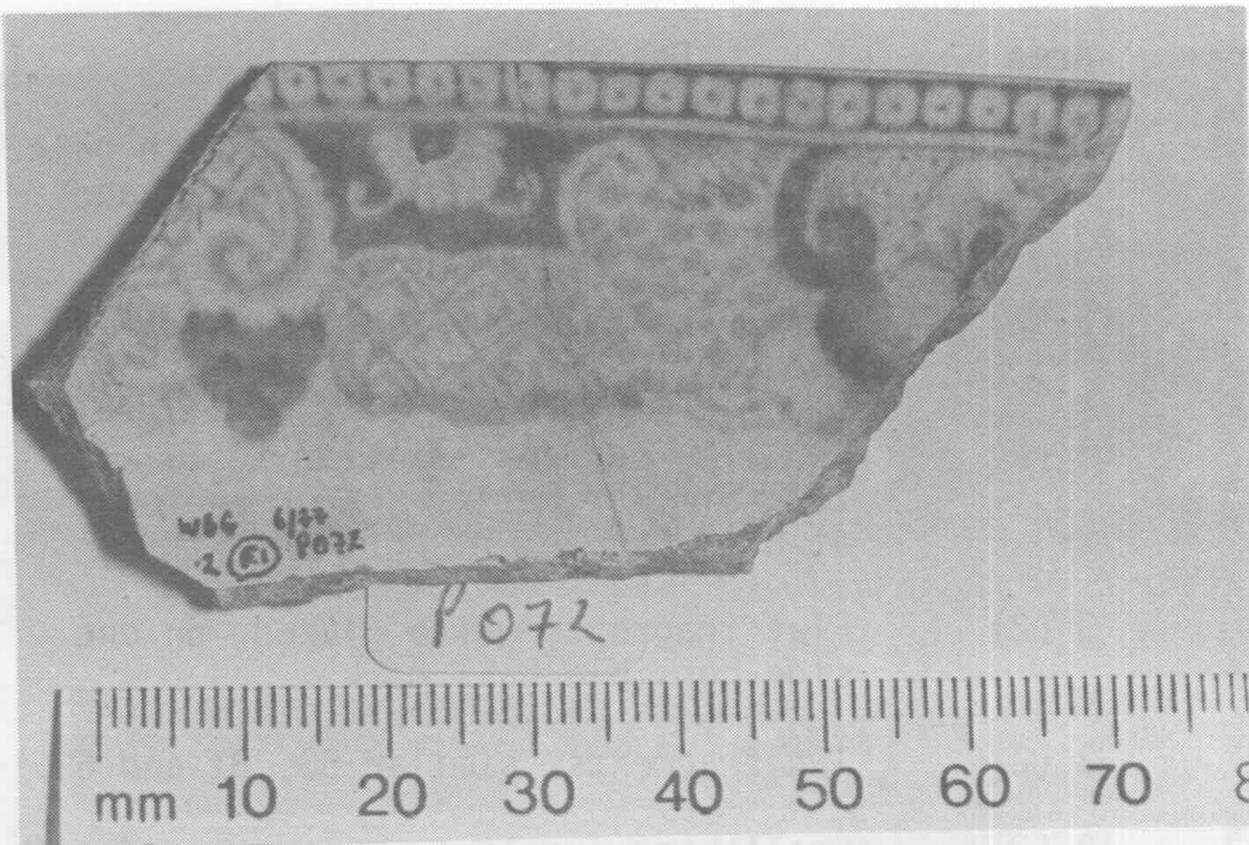


ILLUSTRATION 10

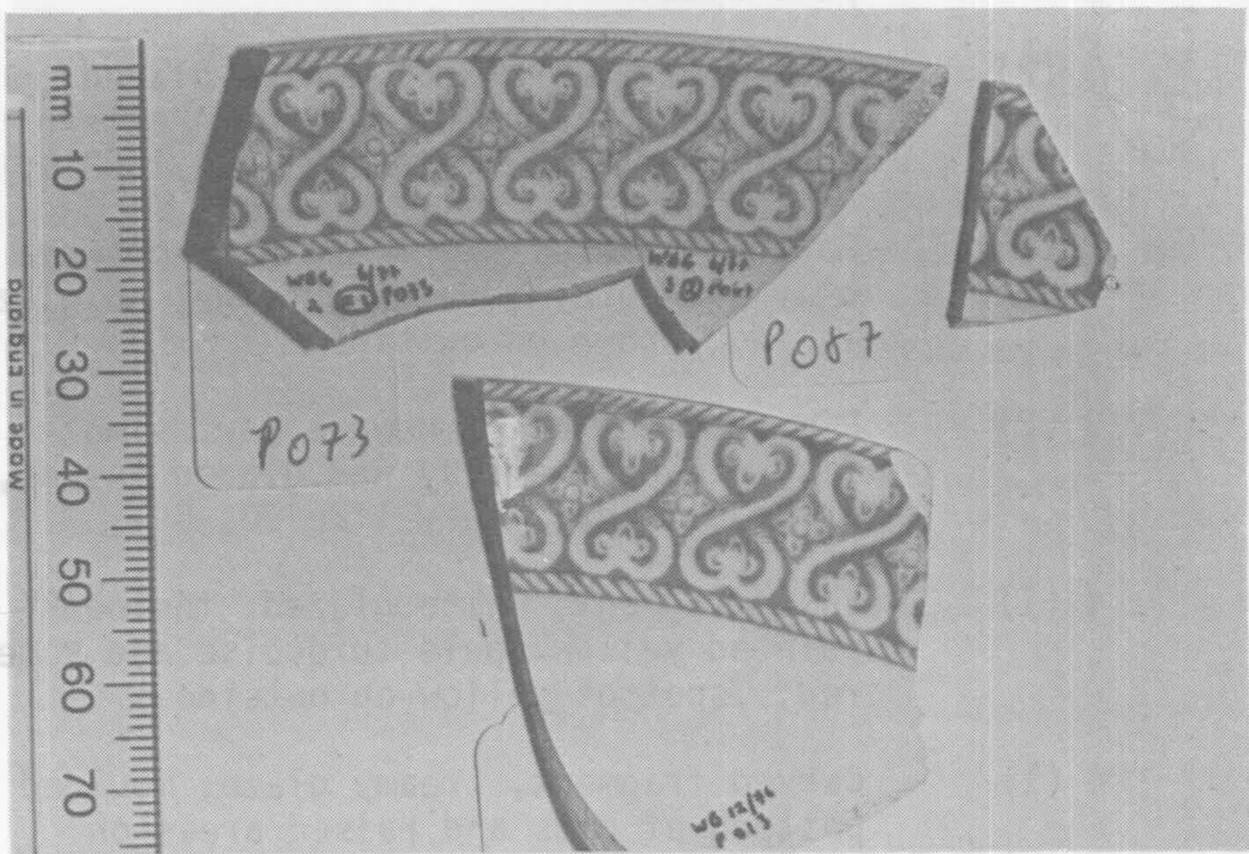


ILLUSTRATION 11

<u>Number</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illustration</u>
101.	4 (2)	Rim fragment cup? simple rim, white glazed with delicate mauve pattern, similar 65 and 12.	
102.	4 (2)	Curved fragment, white glazed similar 7 and 8, 91 and 122.	
103.	4 (2)	Simple rim fragment, similar no. 53, possibly dating to period 1819-34.	6
104.	4 (2)	Tiny rim fragment, white glazed, inside blue on white rough squares encircling blue dot, and diamond patterns.	
105.	4 (2)	Base? fragment, white glazed, inside delicate pale blue pattern of leaves and circles.	
106.	4 (2)	Body fragment, white glazed, moulded pattern on outside, possibly basket weave.	
107.	14 (1)	Clay pipe bowl fragment.	
108.	14 (1)	Rim fragment, white glazed, inside pale blue stylised leaves and flowers, and lines. Pattern and colour date it 1850's - 1880's: a very popular style which comes in many colours.	
109.	14 (1)	Rim fragment, white glazed, some line moulding on edge of rim.	
110.	14 (1)	Half stoneware rim, beige clay, glazed in and out, single applied strip rim.	
111.	14 (1)	Rim fragment flowerpot.	
112.	14 (2)	Clay pipe stem fragment.	
113.	15 (1)	Clay pipe stem fragment .51 cm. long.	
114.	15 (1)	Tiny fragment white glazed inside, dark or pale blue outside.	
115.	15 (1)	Rim fragment cup or bowl, white glazed, on outside blue floral transfer pattern. Dated 1850's - 1880's.	4
116.	16 (2)	Body fragment, porcelain? blue.	
117.	16 (2)	Two tiny fragments blue on white willow? pattern. Dating to 1840's	6, 12
118.	16 (3)	Tiny fragment dark blue outside, on pale blue inside	

Illustration

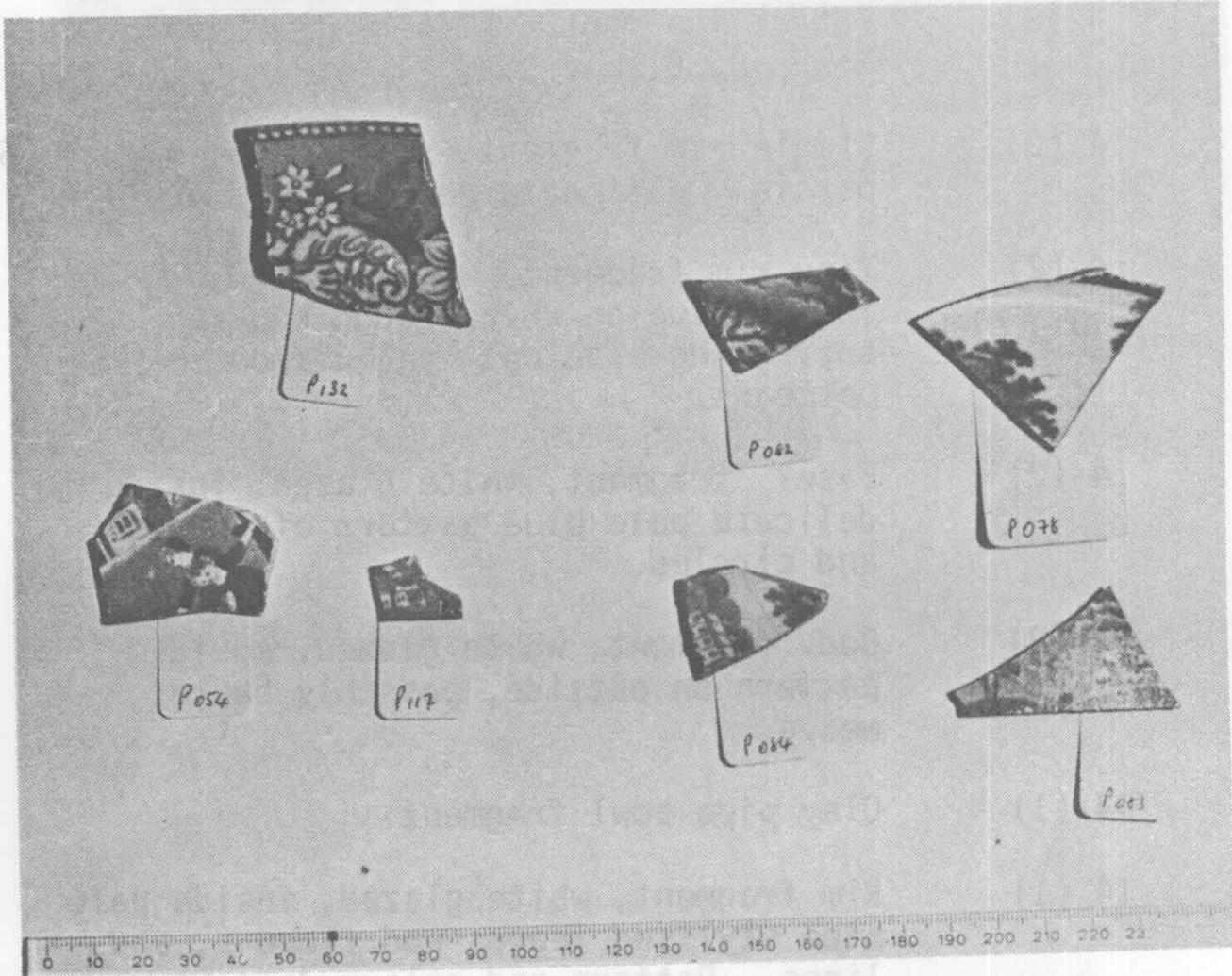


ILLUSTRATION 12

6. 12

ILLUSTRATION 11

Two tiny fragments blue on white yellow pattern. Dating to 1840's

Tiny fragment dark blue outside, on pale blue inside

Number	Description
101	
102	
103	
104	
105	
106	
107	
108	
109	
110	
111	
112	
113	
114	
115	
116	Body fragment, porcelain? blue.
117	Two tiny fragments blue on white yellow pattern. Dating to 1840's
118	Tiny fragment dark blue outside, on pale blue inside

<u>Number</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illustration</u>
119.	16 (3)	Clay pipe bowl fragment.	
120.	52 (1)	Tiny fragment white glazed, green transfer pattern on one side, circles and lines. Dates 1850's - 1880's.	
121.	52 (2)	Flat fragment, white glazed, one side blue willow? pattern.	
122.	52 (2)	Small fragment similar 91, 102, 7 and 8.	
123.	52 (2)	Base? fragment white glazed with pale pink pattern on one side. Dated 1850's - 1880's.	
124.	52 (2)	Tiny rim fragment, white glazed, one side blue. Dated 1850's - 1880's.	
125.	52 (2)	Small rim fragment, pale blue glaze outside, inside dark and mid blue pattern - scroll, lines, circles.	
126.	52 (2)	Small fragment, pale blue glaze inside, outside dark blue on pale.	
127.	52 (2)	Rim fragment, saucer or plate, white glaze with grey discolouration? pattern?	
128.	52 (2)	2 curved fragments, white glazed.	
129.	52 (2)	1 curved fragment, white glazed, inside raised pattern.	
130.	52 (2)	Fragment of stoneware, beige clay, glazed inside and out.	
131.	52 (2)	Fragment of stoneware, dark grey clay, brownish colour inside, dark brown glaze outside.	
132.	52 (2)	Rim fragment, plate or saucer, white glazed with pattern on upper side in blues - circles, hatchings and flowers. Pattern and colour indicate a later date, possibly 1880's.	6, 12

Illustration

Number	Area	Description
119.	16 (3)	Clay pipe bowl fragment
120.	52 (1)	Tiny fragment white glazed green transfer pattern on one side, circles and lines. Dates 1850's - 1880's
121.	52 (2)	Flat fragment, white glazed, one side blue with transfer pattern
122.	52 (2)	Fragment with transfer pattern
123.	52 (2)	Base of fragment white glazed with one pink pattern on one side. Dates 1850's - 1880's
124.	52 (2)	Tiny rim fragment, white glazed, one side blue. Dates 1850's - 1880's
125.	52 (2)	Small rim fragment, white glazed, outside, inside blue. Transfer pattern - scrolls, circles, lines
126.	52 (2)	Small fragment, one side blue, inside, outside dark blue on one side
127.	52 (2)	Rim fragment, silver on plate, white glaze with grey discoloration? pattern?
128.	52 (2)	2 curved fragments, white glazed.
129.	52 (2)	1 curved fragment, white glazed, inside raised pattern.
130.	52 (2)	Fragment of stoneware, beige clay, glazed inside and out.
131.	52 (2)	Fragment of stoneware, dark grey clay, brown color inside, dark brown glaze outside.
132.	52 (2)	Rim fragment, like of saucer, white glaze with pattern on upper side in blue circles, hatchings and flowers. Pattern and color indicate a later date, possibly 1880's.

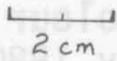
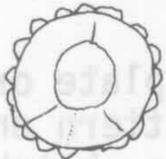
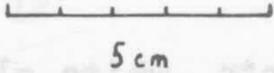
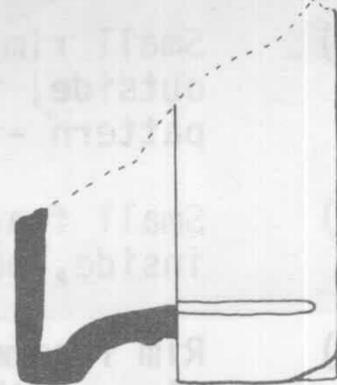
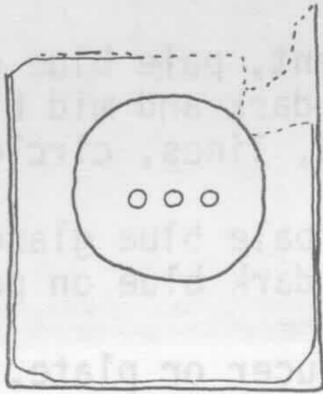
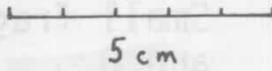
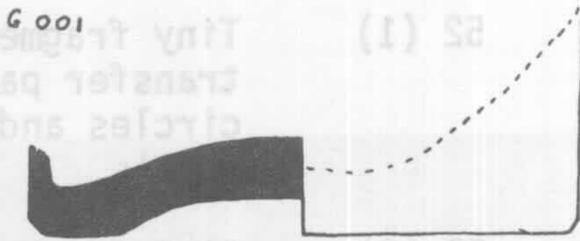
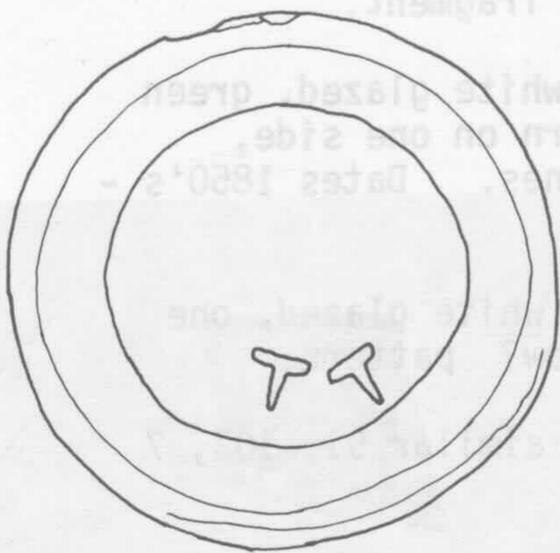


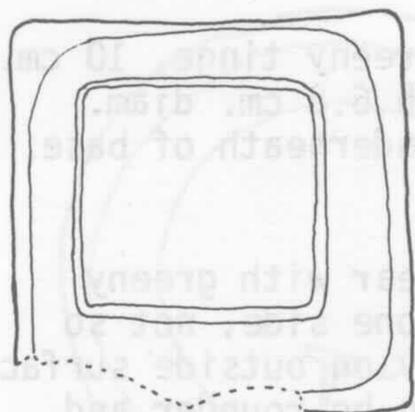
ILLUSTRATION 13: ALL REDUCED BY HALF

GLASS: FOUND BY THE WORKMEN

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illus.</u>
001.	Fragment of bottle base, clear with greeny tinge, 10 cm. diam.; slight and regular kickup with 6.8 cm. diam. Two T's on curved part of kickup on underneath of base. Heavy patination.	13
002.	Fragment of bottle base and sides, clear with greeny tinge. Very obvious seam mark down one side, not so obvious down the other, both show only on outside surface. Slight regular kickup which appears to be rounder and higher on inside than outside of base. Diam. 4.6 cm., kickup diam 3.1 cm. Heavy patination.	
003.	Glass fragment, clear, looks like modern hotel glass.	
004.	Base and some side of bottle, clear glass; 4.2 cm. diam. slightly indented but no real kickup. Seam mark down one side and on to base, not so obvious on other side, but continues across base except where interrupted by pontil mark. No patination.	
005.	Fragment of bottle rim, clear glass, greeny tinge, ledged inside for stopper. Hand applied rim, very short neck, some shoulder - gin bottle.	
006.	Bottle fragment of neck and shoulder, clear glass, greeny tinge; possible seam mark and quite close to it, on its side, letter A moulded.	
007.	Bottle fragment, possibly neck and shoulder, clear with greeny tinge, heavy patination. Ridging on neck part, shows as indentation inside.	
008.	3 bottle fragments, 2 clear glass, greeny tinge, patination, seam line shows down side.	
009.	7 bottle base fragments, clear glass, patination and rusting? on top side of kickup. Round bottle, high kickup. Raised L on under curve of kickup.	
010.	1 fragment bottle glass, clear, greeny tinge, patination - heavy ribbing over most of fragment.	
011.	1 body and part neck fragment, clear, greeny tinge; possible seam line and depression on shoulder.	
012.	1 neck fragment, clear, greeny tinge, patination; applied lip; longish neck squarish at bottom - possibly heat affected.	
013.	Clear glass stopper, greeny tinge; 6 seam lines, little raised bumps around outside edge of top, broken pontil mark at base of stopper; air bubbles. Top diam. 2.9 cm.; 3.3 cm. long	13

GLASS FOUND BY THE WORKMEN

Number



G021



G022

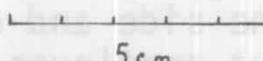
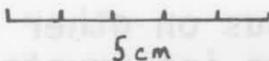
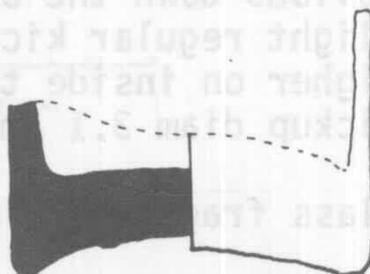
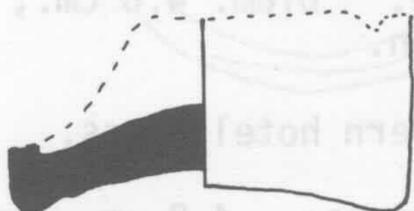
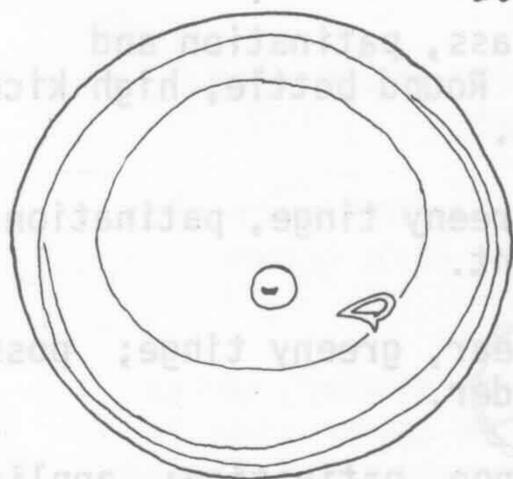


ILLUSTRATION 14: REDUCED BY HALF



G024

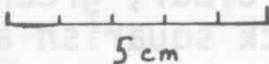
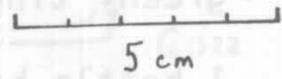
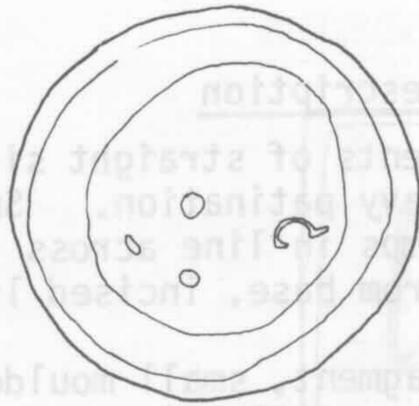


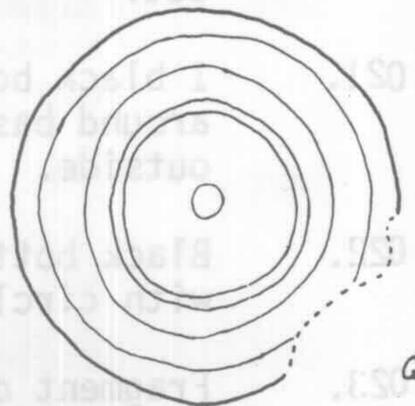
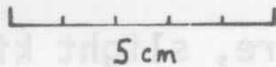
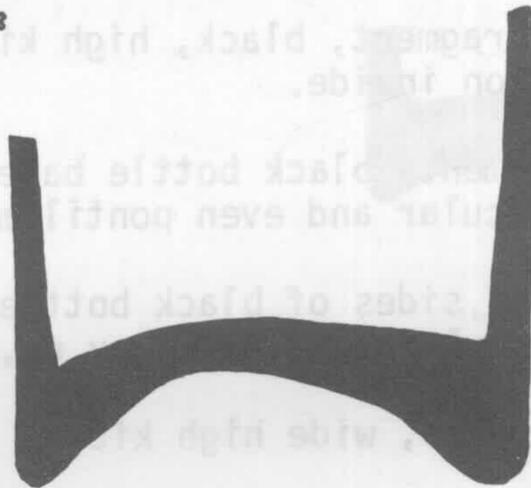
ILLUSTRATION 15: REDUCED BY HALF

No.	Description	Illus.
014.	2 matching fragments of straight sided bottle base, clear, greeny tinge, heavy patination. Smallish moulded kickup, with 3 raised bumps in line across it. Around bottom of sides, 1.3 cm. from base, incised line.	14
015.	1 bottle base fragment, small moulded kickup, clear, greeny tinge, heavy patination.	
016.	1 bottle base fragment, clear, greeny tinge, heavy patination, moulded kickup.	
017.	1 bottle base fragment, black, high kickup; some black deposit (tar?) on inside.	
018.	5 matching fragments black bottle base, medium rounded kickup with circular and even pontil mark.	
019.	Base and part of sides of black bottle; high pointed kickup with circular line half way up, pontil mark.	
020.	1 black bottle base, wide high kickup - middle broken out.	
021.	1 black bottle base, square, slight kickup and raised line around base, heavy patination, mostly grey-green on outside.	14
022.	Black bottle base, square, 6.5 x 6.8 cm., slight kickup with circle in middle and 4 lines radiating to corners.	14
023.	Fragment of black bottle base and 2 sides, square, 6.1 x 6.0 cm. slight kickup, remains of raised diagonal cross lines on base. Heavy patination on outside of one side.	
024.	Base of black bottle; diam. 9.2 cm.; slight kickup lopsided with pontil mark, very misshapen raised D or O in kickup.	15
025.	Base of black bottle, diam. 9.2 cm. slight kickup, lopsided large D? on outside.	
026.	Base of black bottle diam. 7.6 cm.; medium kickup with several circular lines and raised letter - C, D or O	16
027.	Base of black bottle, diam. 9 cm.; medium kickup, slightly lopsided, pontil mark and ring around it.	
028.	Base of black bottle, some of sides, diam. 9.5 cm.; medium kickup, ring around pontil mark rather oval shaped, raised letter O?	16
029.	Most of base and some side of black bottle diam. 8.8 cm., high kickup with pontil mark broken out.	
030.	Base and part of sides of black bottle, diam. 7.6 cm., medium kickup, shows as lopsided on inside, ring about 1/3 of way down kickup.	

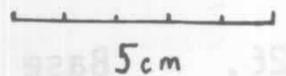
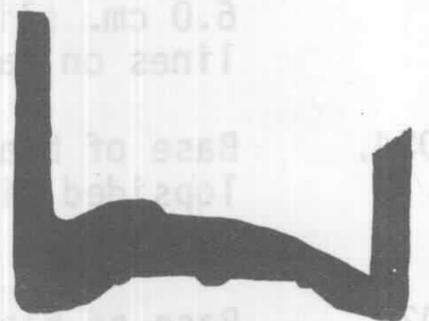
G 026



G 028



G 035



G 033

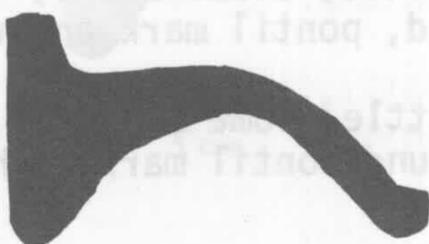
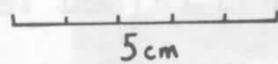
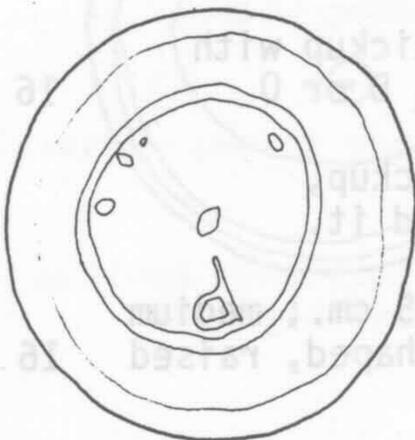


ILLUSTRATION 16: DIFFERENT BASES, SOME WITH LETTERS: ALL REDUCED BY HALF

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illus.</u>
031.	Base and part of sides, black bottle, diam. 8 cm.; high kickup.	
032.	Base and part of side black bottle, diam. 7.2 cm.; medium high kickup with ring over halfway down, irregular small indentation on side above ring.	
033.	Base and part of side black bottle, diam. 8.2 cm.; medium high kickup lopsided and whole base pushed out of shape. Almost a ledged ring around kickup and letter P between it and pontil mark.	16
034.	Base and part of side of black bottle, diam. 7.8 cm.; medium kickup, lopsided, broken in centre, raised ring near base of bottle, and almost on base possibly letter P.	
035.	Base and part of side of black bottle, diam. 7.5 cm.; low moulded kickup with very definite neat protruding pontil mark.	16
036.	Base and part of side black bottle, diam. 7.8 cm.; high kickup, slight ring about halfway down.	
037.	Fragment of base and side black bottle, high kickup.	
038.	Rim and part of neck and shoulder of black bottle - wire still around indented rim, diam. 2.6 cm.	
039.	Rim, most of neck and some shoulder, black bottle, diam. of rim 2.4 cm. a deposit still around applied banded lip.	17
040.	Rim and some neck of black bottle, applied indented lip, diam. 2.6 cm.; a deposit around rim and band; heavy patination.	17
041.	Rim and some neck of black bottle, diam. 2.6 cm.	17
042.	Rim of black bottle diam. 2.7 cm. - applied rim.	
043.	Rim neck and part shoulder of gin bottle, heavily patinated; simple rolled rim flattened on top; diam. 3.8 cm.	
044.	2 matching rim and neck fragments of gin bottle, diam. 4.7 cm.	17

Finds from the Excavation

045.	2 (F1)	Base fragment, clear glass, signs of kickup, heavily patinated.
046.	3 (2)	Half rim fragment, clear glass, greeny tinge, patination; wide neck, applied rim, sign of mould join from bottom of rim down neck and on to shoulder.

illus.

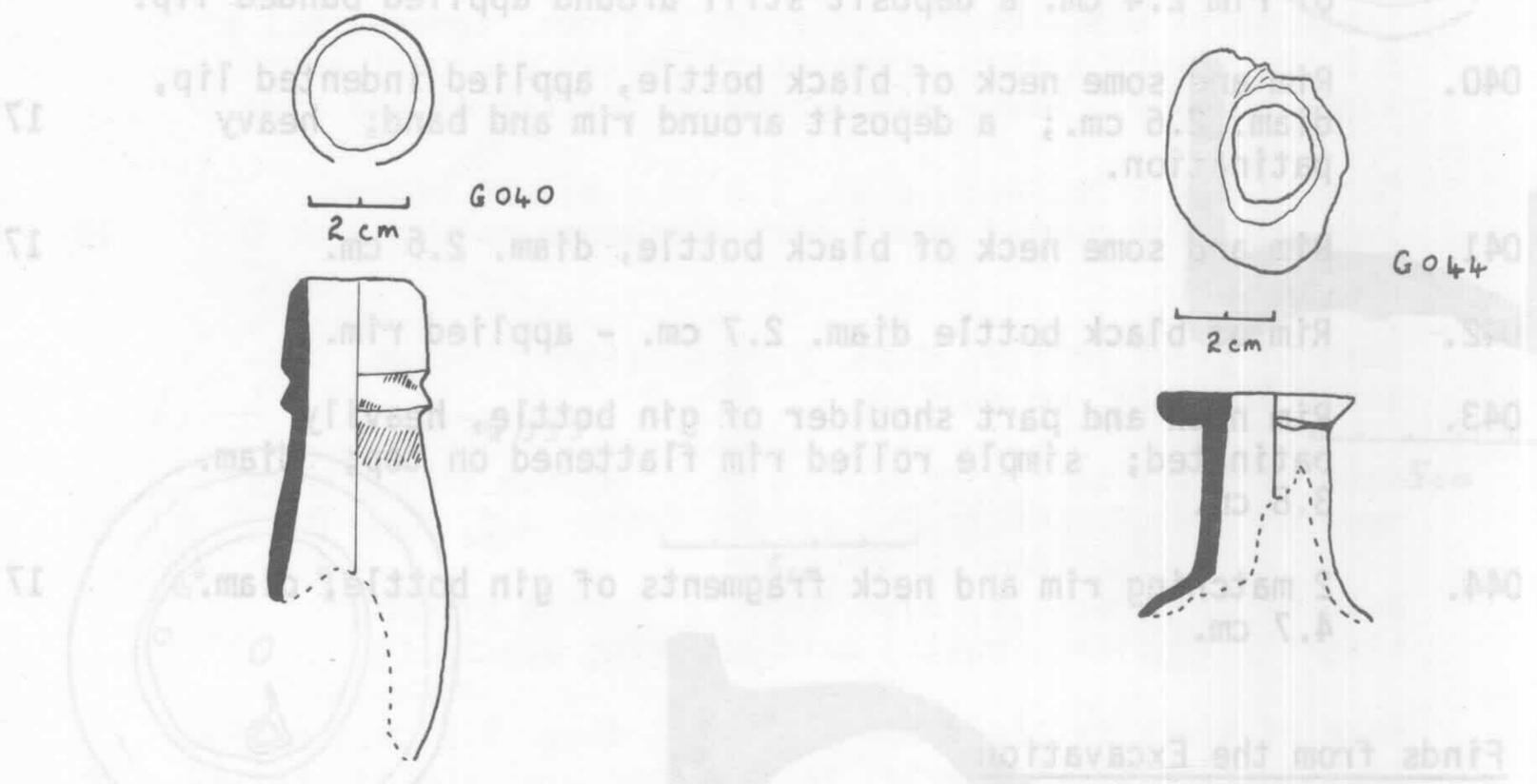
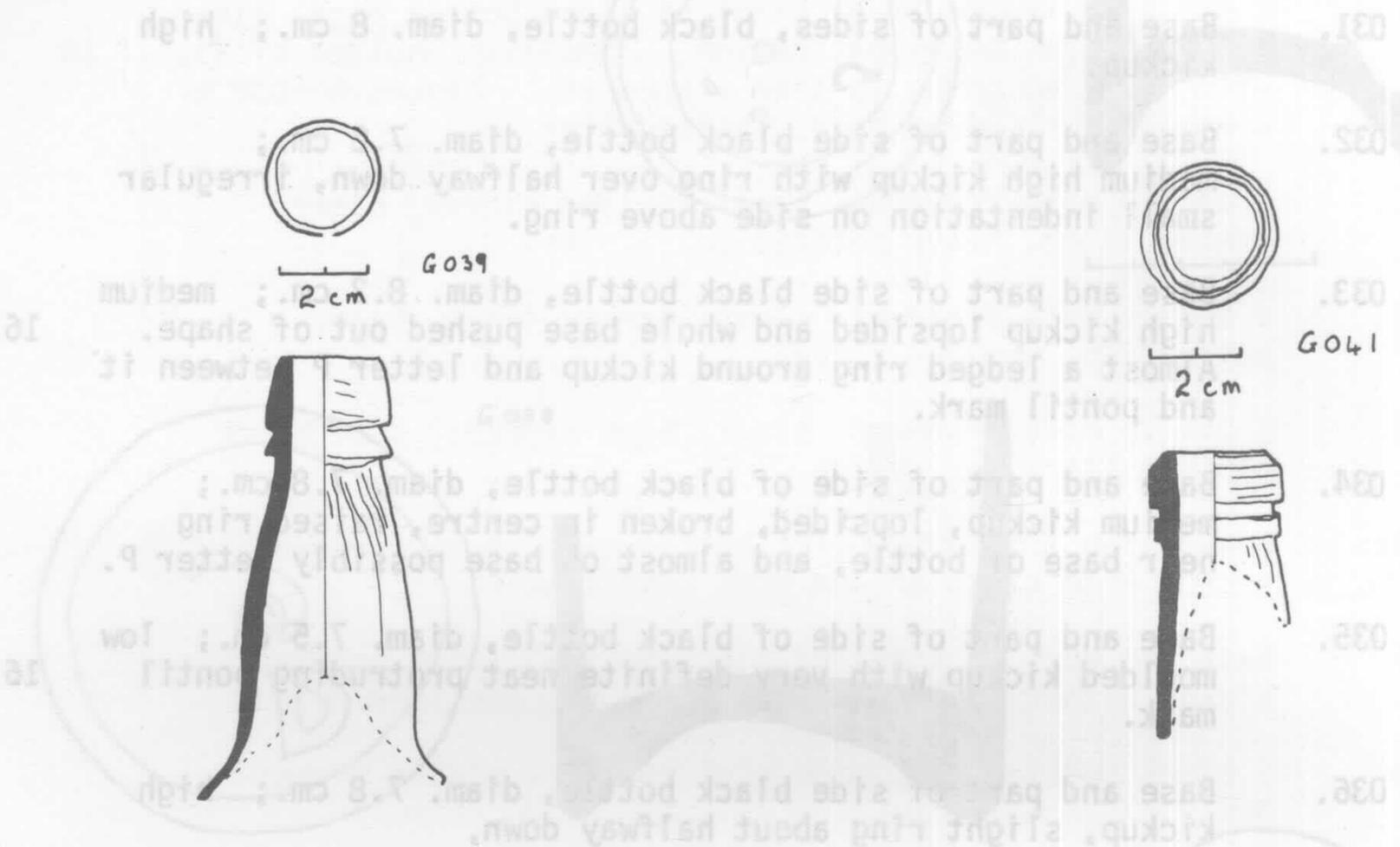
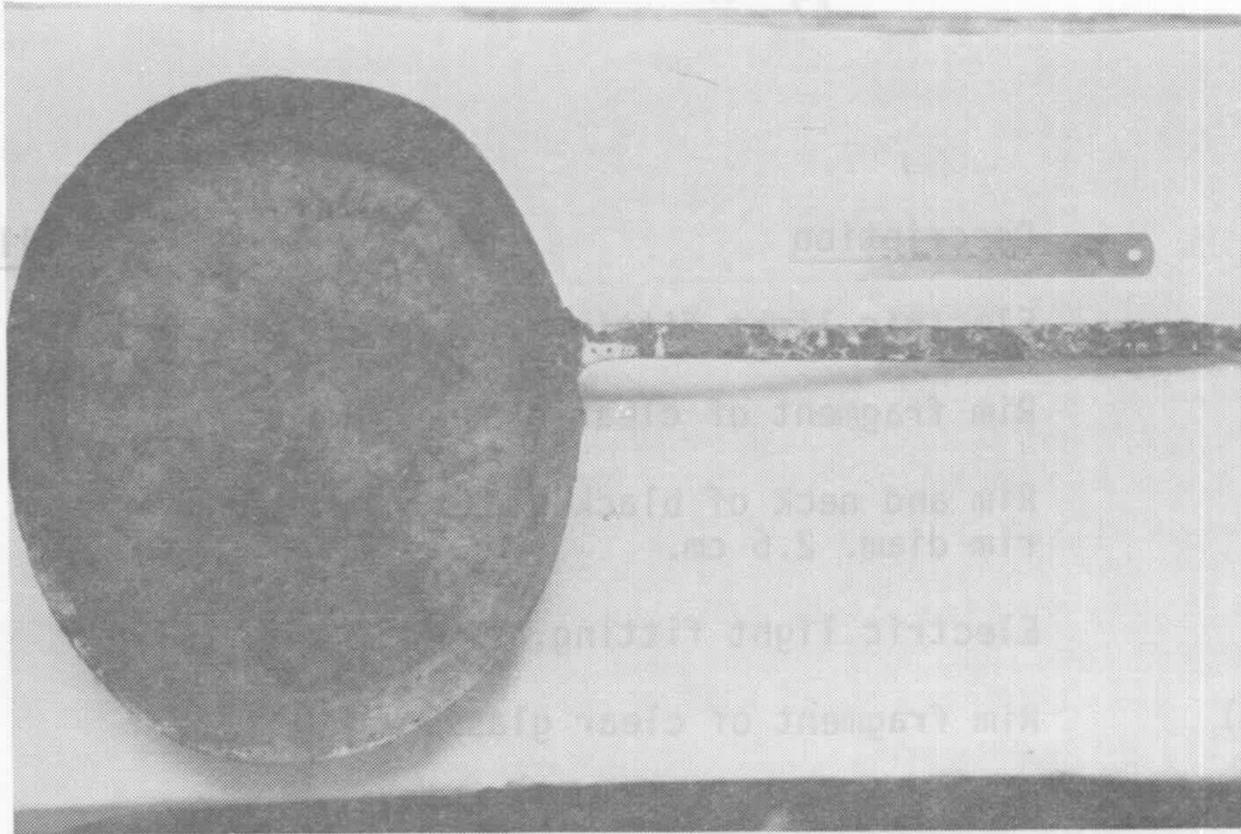


ILLUSTRATION 17: VARIETIES OF NECK: ALL REDUCED BY HALF

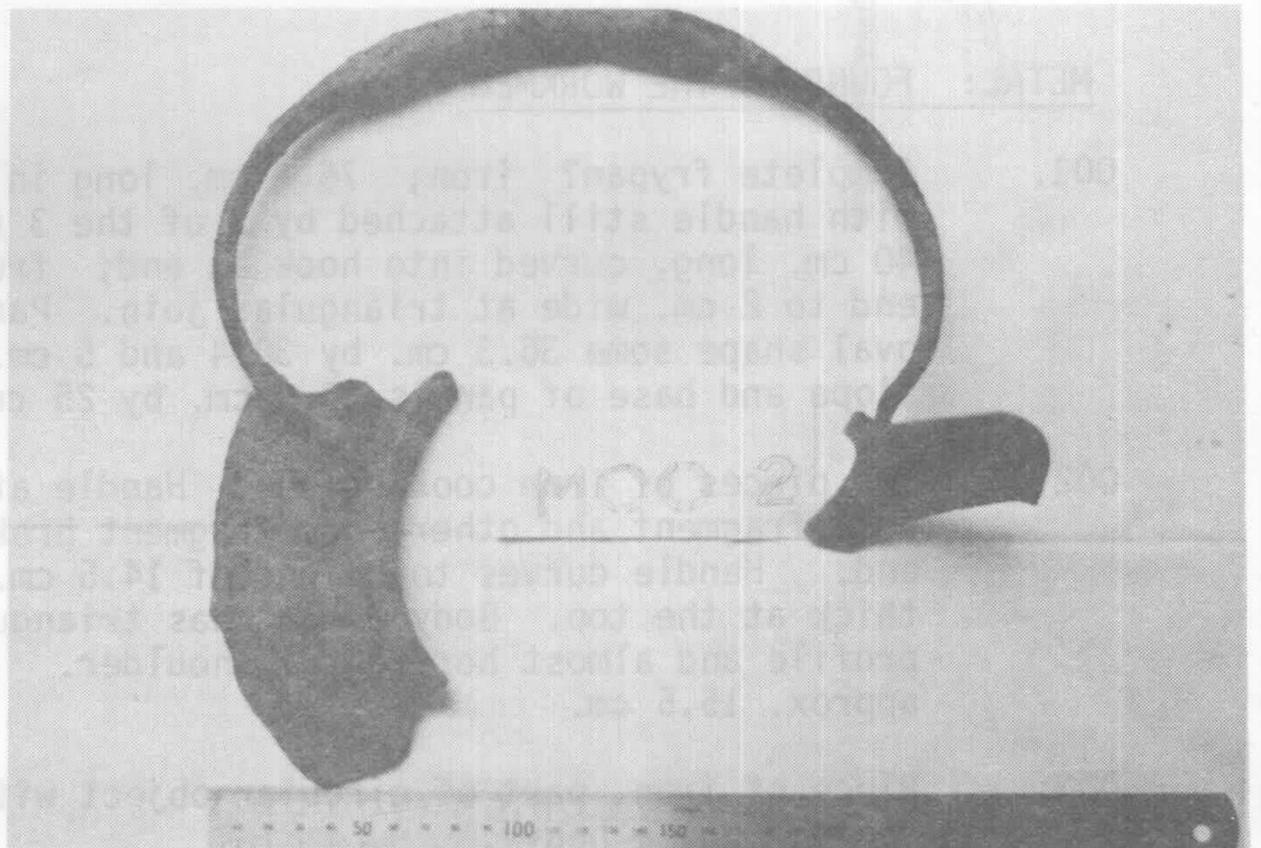
<u>No.</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Illus.</u>
047.	3 (2)	Electric light fitting	
048.	3 (2)	Rim fragment of clear glass, simple.	
049.	3 (2)	Rim and neck of black glass, applied rim diam. 2.6 cm.	
050.	3 (4)	Electric light fitting, similar to 47.	
051.	16a (3)	Rim fragment of clear glass.	
		Many fragments of curved and flat glass were also found.	

METAL: FOUND BY THE WORKMEN

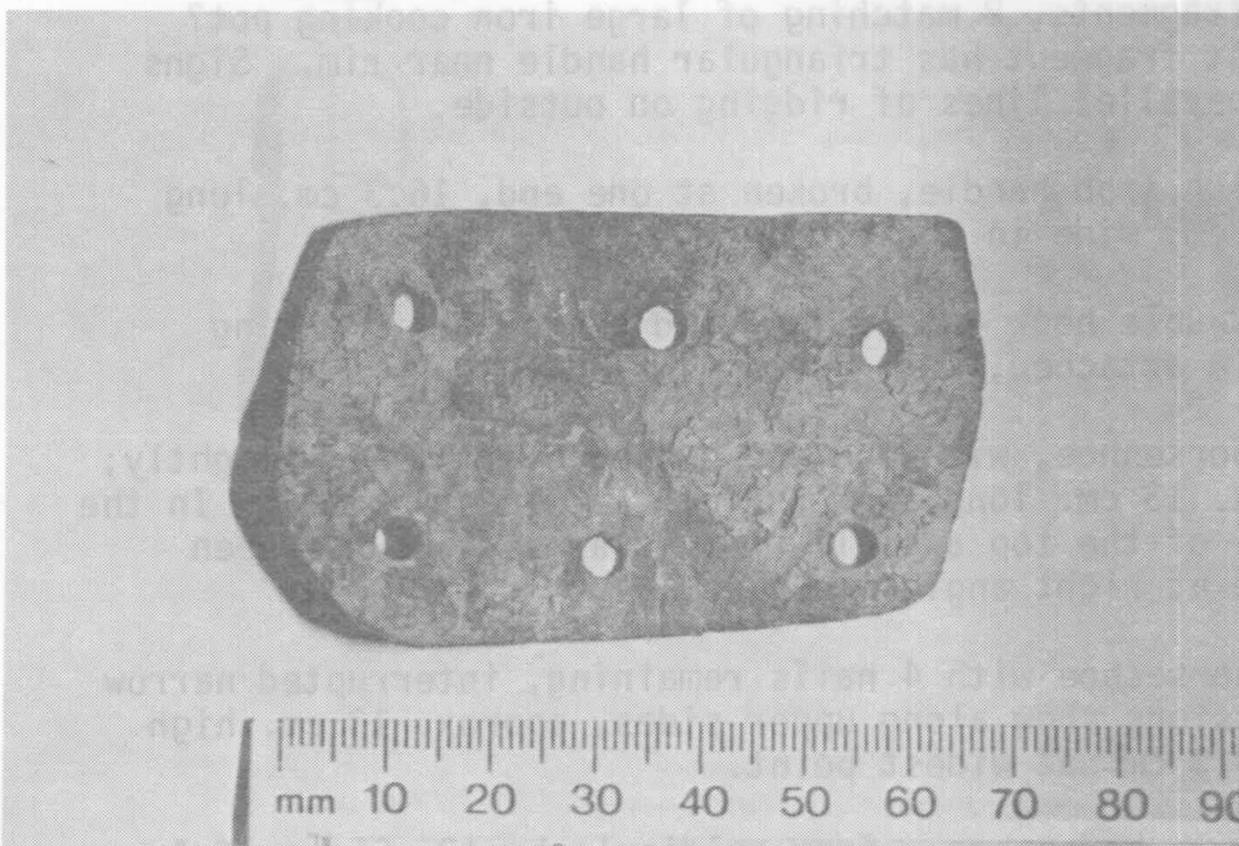
001. Complete frypan? iron; 76.3 cm. long in good condition with handle still attached by 2 of the 3 screws. Handle 40 cm. long, curved into hook at end; from 1.2 cm. at end to 2 cm. wide at triangular join. Pan is an irregular oval shape some 36.3 cm. by 30.4 and 5 cm. deep; sides slope and base of pan is 30.4 cm. by 25 cm.
002. Two pieces of iron cooking pot? Handle attached to one body fragment and other body fragment broken from other end. Handle curves to height of 14.5 cm. and is extra thick at the top. Body of pot has triangular shaped rim profile and almost horizontal shoulder. Diam. of top approx. 15.5 cm.
003. Piece of iron, part of circular object with straight cross piece - quite heavy.
004. Four fragments, 2 matching of large iron cooking pot? Largest fragment has triangular handle near rim. Signs of 3 parallel lines of ridging on outside.
005. Flattish iron handle, broken at one end, 16.3 cm. long and 3 cm. wide in the middle.
006. Iron double hook - one fixed and the other is a ring loosely attached,
007. Iron horseshoe, with one end pushed over itself slightly; approx. 13 cm. long and 13.3 cm. at widest point. In the middle of the top a small triangular section has been pushed at right angles to shoe.
008. Iron horseshoe with 4 nails remaining, interrupted narrow depressions show along upper sides, approx. 13 cm. high and 11.3 cm. at widest point.
009. Miniature horseshoe - from soldier's boot? Signs of 4 nails still. Upper side has depressed ridge all round. 6 cm. high and 6.6 cm. wide.



No. 047. 3 (2)  
 048. 3 (2)  
 049. 3 (2)  
 050. 3 (4)  
 051. 3 (2)



001. 3 (2)  
 002. 3 (2)  
 003. 3 (2)  
 004. 3 (2)  
 005. 3 (2)  
 006. 3 (2)  
 007. 3 (2)  
 008. 3 (2)  
 009. 3 (2)



004. 3 (2)  
 005. 3 (2)  
 006. 3 (2)  
 007. 3 (2)  
 008. 3 (2)  
 009. 3 (2)

ILLUSTRATION 18: THE FRYPAN, PART OF A COOKING POT AND A SMALL PIECE OF BRONZE

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illus.</u>
010.	Irregular rectangle of bronze with 6 holes fairly evenly set out in rows. Approx. 6.6 cm. on long axis, 4 cm. on shorter.	20
011.	Heavy iron object, candlestick shape, possibly from ornamental fence or iron lace; hollow, decorated with ridging. Approx. 12 cm. long and 5.3 cm. at widest point.	20
012.	Iron bolt 10.5 cm. long, 1.4 cm. wide in middle, with signs of two cross bolts.	21
013.	Long piece of lead 18.5 cm., but curved.	21
014.	Piece of bronze? pointed at one end and about halfway along has been twisted at right angles.	21
015.	One large and one small matching fragment of a tin, showing rivetted join; 11.6 cm. high.	19
016.	Five fragments of a tin with flat simple rim and ridging parallel to top in 3 lines. One fragment shows a join or mend with one small rectangle of tin welded? on.	19
017.	Round ring of brass? almost a circle.	
018.	Long thin round wire attached to flat piece of metal.	20
019.	Heavy piece of iron, rectangular 8.2 x 2.7 cm., on one side 3 extra little flat pieces at irregular intervals.	
020.	Odd shaped piece of iron with hole at one end; 11.5 cm. long and widest point is at lower edge - 3.9 cm.	20
021.	Very large iron nail? 20.5 cm. long, roughly squared, average width .9 cm. and tapering to point. Head roughly triangular shape, 3 x 2.3 cm. but broken on one side.	20
022.	Large iron nail, 15.3 cm. long, slightly bent; squared sides 0.9 and 0.7 cm. wide tapering to end. Head is squared 1.6 x 1.7 cm. but part may have broken off.	20
023.	Nail 11.6 cm. long slightly bent, round shaft, broken off above point; round head 1.2 cm. diam.	20
024.	2 nails similarly corroded, 7.9 cm. long, round shaft, slightly pointed. One has lost most of head, but the other is roughly circular, 1 cm. diam.	20
025.	Nail, 7 cm. long, slightly bent; squared shaft 6 x 5 cm. wide, end broken off. Head also possibly broken, 1 cm. at widest point.	20
026.	Nail, 6.9 cm. long, squared shaft but end broken off, .7 cm. on broad side, .9 to .3 cm. on tapering side. Head possibly broken, 1 cm. wide.	20

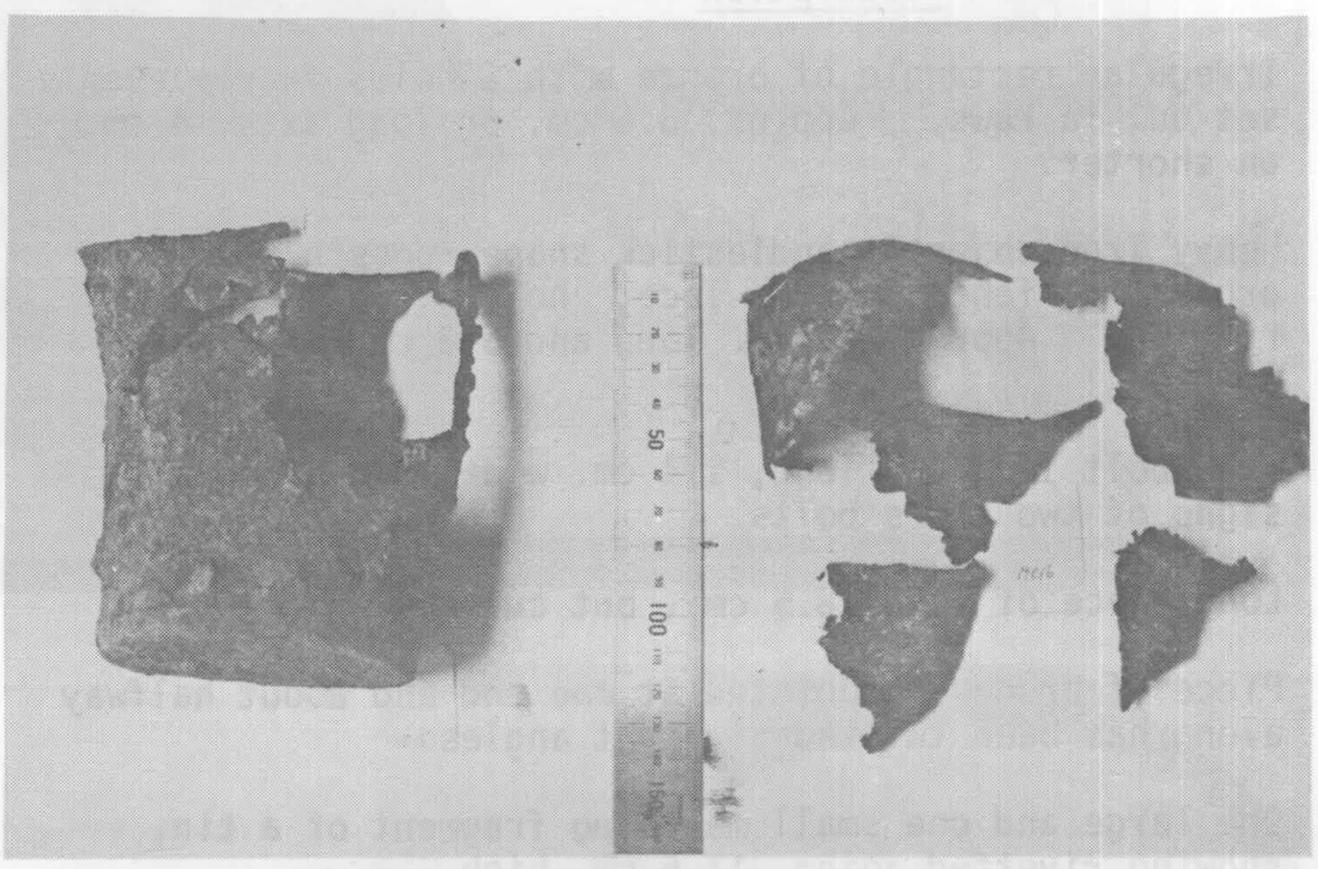


ILLUSTRATION 19: FRAGMENTS OF TIN

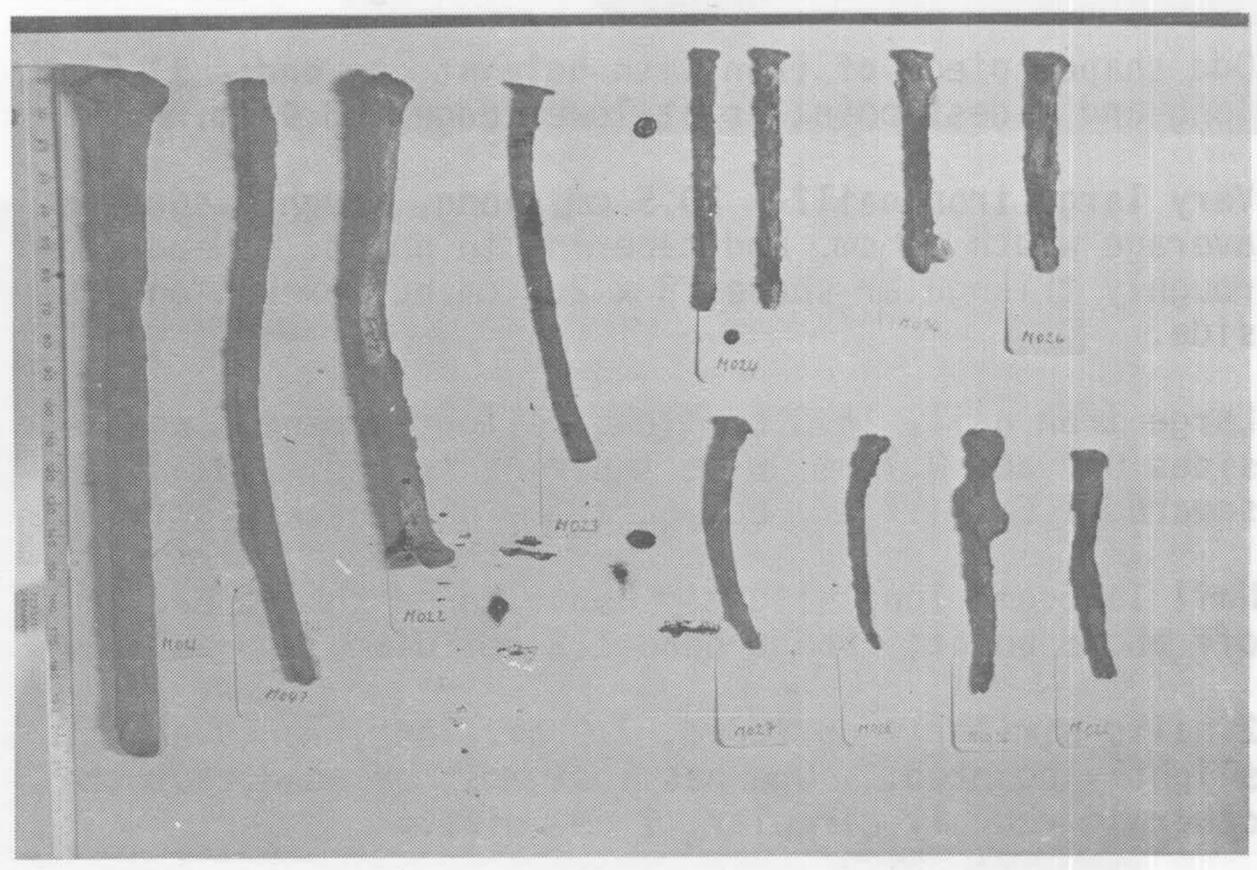


ILLUSTRATION 20: THE LARGER NAILS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Illus.</u>
027.	Nail, 7.3 cm. long, squared shaft, slightly bent .5 cm. on broad side, .4 to .1 on tapered. Head has one side broken, approx. 1.1 x .8 cm.	20
028.	Nail, 6.8 cm. long, slightly curved, squared shaft .4 to .15 on broad side, .4 to .1 cm. on tapering side. Head badly corroded, 1cm. x .75.	20
029.	Nail, 6.1 cm. long, still straight, squared shaft, .5 - .1 cm. broad. Head roughly circular, 1.1 cm. x .95.	21
030.	Nail 6.5 cm. long, bent at 45 <sup>0</sup> angle; round shaft; round head approx. 8 cm. diam.	21
031.	Nail 5.5 cm. long, straight but badly corroded, round shaft and head approx. .85 cm. diam.	21
032.	Nail bent almost at right angles, approx. 4.5 cm. long, rounded shaft, little of head remains to diam. of .6 cm.	21

Finds from the Excavation

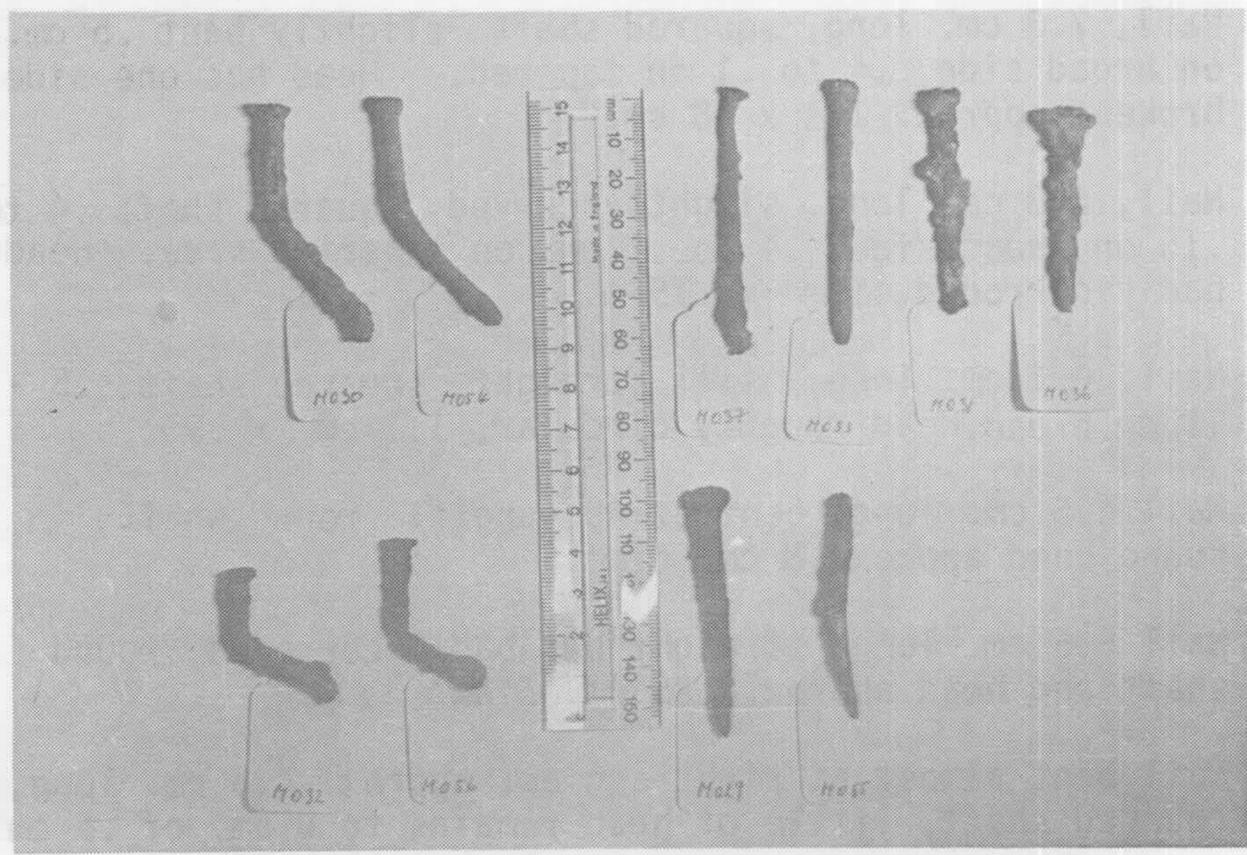
033.	1 (1)	Piece of tin? roughly rectangular, 4 cm. wide at one end and 6 cm. long, but broken.	
034.	1 (3)	Nail 6.9 cm. long, straight, square shafted .5 to .6 cm. wide; corroded at top. Head roughly circular, 1.1 cm. diam.	20
035.	3 (2)	Nail, 8 cm. long, slightly curved, badly corroded, possibly rounded body, pointed at end; additional encrustation near head of nail. Head appears round, approx. 1.1 cm. diam.	20
036.	3 (2)	Nail 5.1 long, straight, badly corroded, probably square shafted, approx. .5 cm. wide and tapers to point. Head elongated 1.1 x 1.6 cm.	21
037.	3 (4)	Nail, 6.8 cm. long, bent near head, round shafted, round head .6 cm. diam.	21
038.	3 (4)	U shaped hook, pointed at both ends, round shaft.	21
039.	4 (1)	Nail, 4.5 cm. long, straight, square shafted .6 to .4 cm. on broad side and .4 to .1 on tapered side. Head .8 x .9 cm.	21
040.	4 (2)	Nail 7 cm. long almost straight, round shafted, neatly pointed at end at 4 distinct points. Head is round, diam. .9 cm. and rises to a 4 pointed head.	21

Illustration

Description

No.

20  
20  
21  
21  
21  
21



037  
038  
039  
040  
041  
042

ILLUSTRATION 21: MEDIUM NAILS

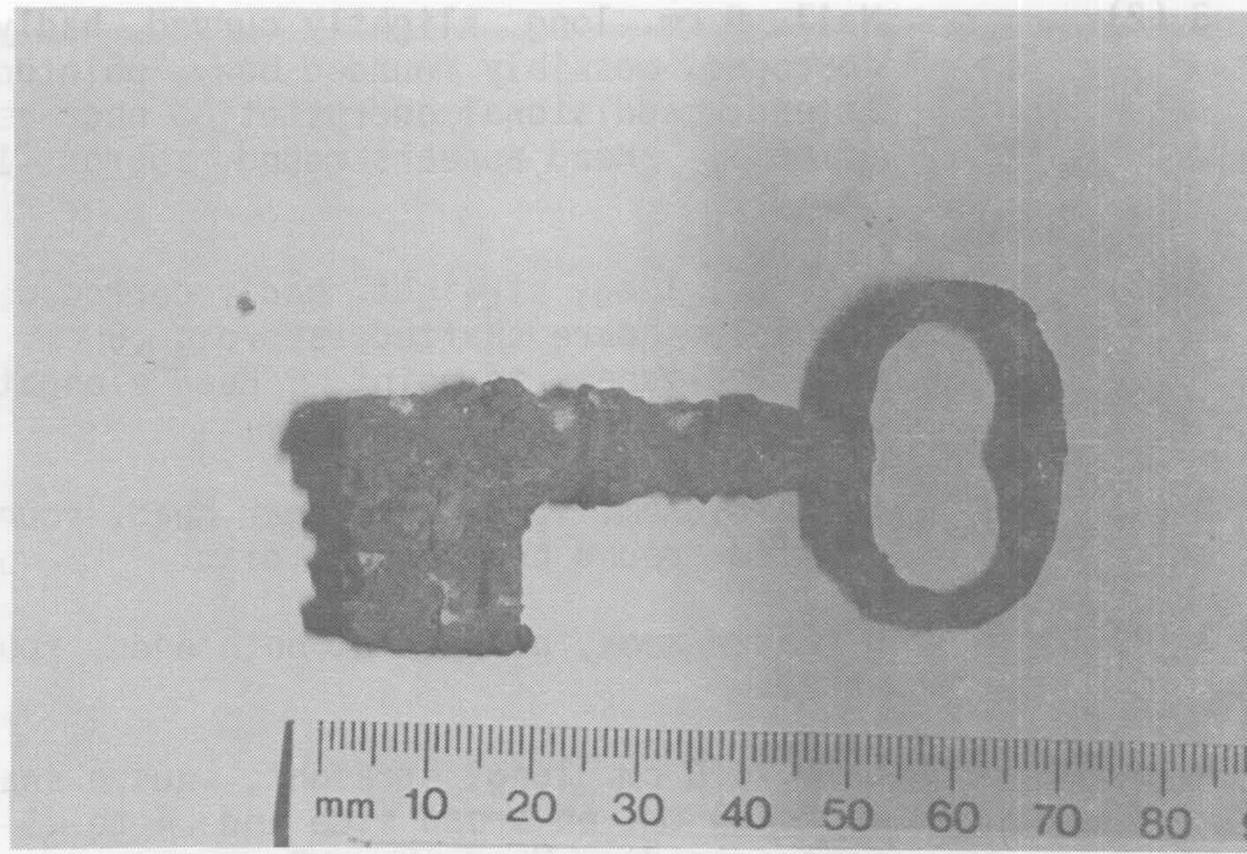
Finds from the Excavation

20

Head circular, 1.1 cm diam. Nail 6.2 cm long, straight, square shafted 2 to 6 cm wide; corroded at top. Head piece of thin roughly rectangular iron. wide at one end and 6 cm long, but broken.

033 1 (1)  
034 1 (3)

20  
21  
21



035  
036  
037  
038  
039

ILLUSTRATION 22: M 46 - KEY

040 4 (2)

Nail 7 cm long almost straight, round shafted, head is round, diam. 9 cm, and rises to a pointed head.

<u>No.</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Illus.</u>
041.	14 (1)	4 nails, 3.6 cm. to 4.1 cm. long, square shafted, .4 and .6 cm. at widest and heads rather elongated: .8, .9 and two at 1 cm. long	
042.	14 (1)	2 nails, 2.6 cm. long, one slightly curved, square shafted - one .5 and .3 cm. wide, the other .4 and .35. Heads roughly circular .8 and .9 cm. diam.	
043.	14 (1)	Piece of thin curved tin? reminiscent of pen nib, 3.9 cm. long.	
044.	14 (2)	2 nails 4 cm. long, straight, square shafted approx. .4 cm. thick, point difficult to see. Heads elongated, 1 cm. and 1.2 cm. long.	
045.	14 (2)	Nail 3.9 cm. long, bent near tip, square shafted, .4 to .3 cm. wide and seem to taper, head roughly circular, 1 cm. diam.	
046.	15 (1)	Key, iron? 6.8 cm. long, heavy shaft.	
047.	16 (2)	Piece of long, round iron, slightly curved 18.3 cm. long	20
048.	52 (1)	Iron nut and bolt 6 cm. long, 2 cm. at broadest point.	
049.	52 (1)	Nail, 5.2 cm. long, slightly curved, round shaft and roundish head .6 cm. across.	
050.	52 (1)	2 iron objects, possibly parts of nails, one round shafted, the other rectangular; 3 cm. and 2.5 cm. long.	
051.	52 (2)	Bronze button of 80th Regiment. Convex surface with raised pattern of crown and figure 80. 18 cm. diam.	
052.	52 (2)	Iron ring, 4.5 cm. diam. and approx. .7 cm. thick.	
053.	52 (2)	Nail, straight, 6.5 cm. long, round shafted, round head, diam. .8 cm.	21
054.	52 (2)	Nail, 6.5 cm. long, bent, round shafted, round head, diam. .7 cm.	21
055.	52 (2)	End of iron nail, square shafted, tapering to point, now slightly curved; 5.5 cm. long but no head.	21
056.	52 (2)	Nail 5.5 cm. long but bent almost at right angles; corrosion at tip so can't see if pointed. Round head .7 cm. diam.	21

illus.

Description

No.

4 parts, 3.6 cm. to 4.1 cm. long, square  
shaded, .4 and .6 cm. at widest and heads  
rather elongated: .6, .8 and 1.0 cm.  
1 cm. long

1A (1)

041.

2 parts, 2.6 cm. long, one slightly curved,  
square shaded, one .5 and .3 cm. wide,  
the other .55. Heads roughly  
circular, .5 and .6 cm. diam.

1B (1)

042.

Mosi



1C (1)

043.

2 of 1 cm. long, straight, square shaded  
approx. .5 cm. thick, point difficult to  
see, elongated .1 cm. and 1.3 cm.  
long.

2 cm

1D (1)

044.

Half 2.3 cm. long, bent near top, square  
shaded, .4 to .5 cm. wide, .1 cm. diam.

1E (1)

045.

2 parts, one roughly circular, 1 cm. diam.

046.

1 part, 2.6 cm. long, one slightly curved

047.

20

1 part, 2.6 cm. long, one slightly curved

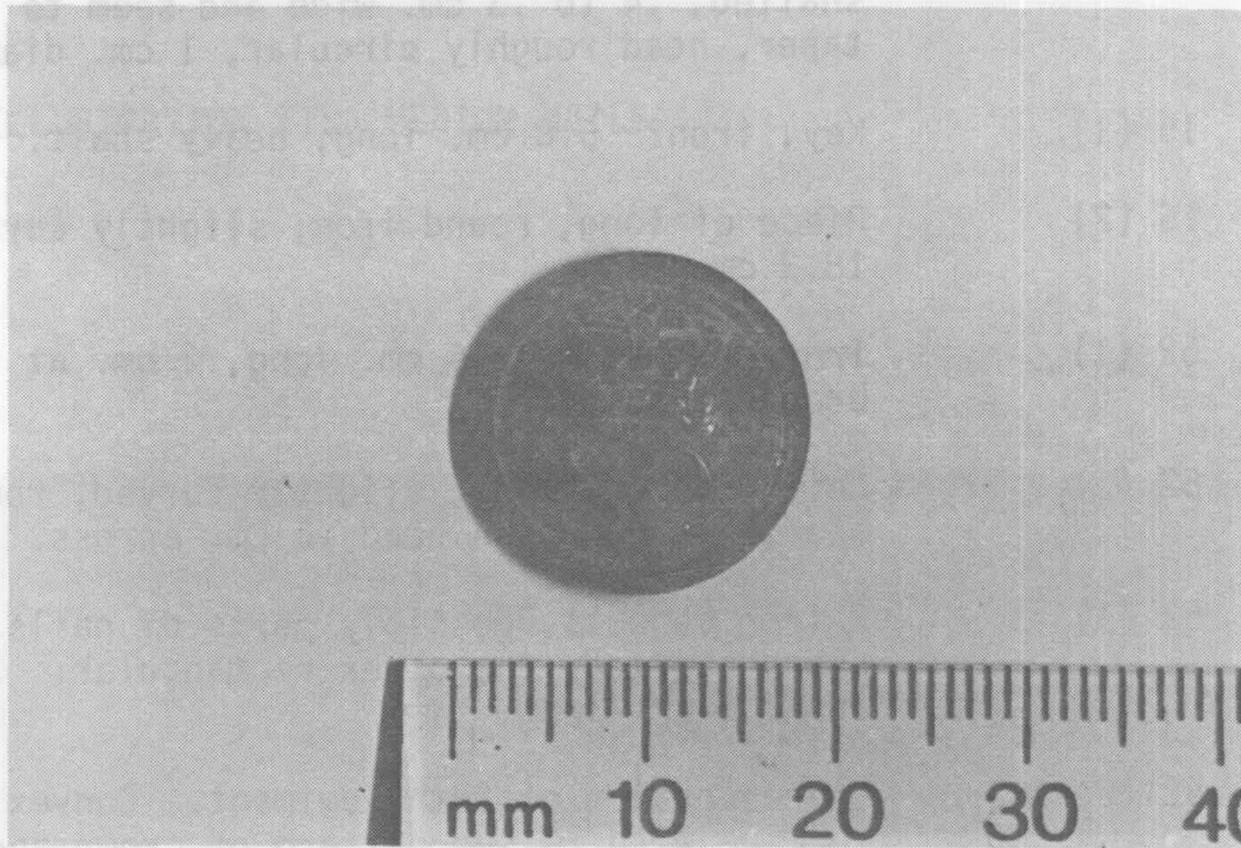
048.

1 part, 2.6 cm. long, one slightly curved

049.

one .3 cm.

050.



051.

ILLUSTRATION 23: BRONZE REGIMENTAL BUTTON

1 part, 2.6 cm. long, one slightly curved,  
round head, diam. .8 cm.

21

052.

1 part, 2.6 cm. long, bent, round shaded,  
round head, diam. .7 cm.

21

054.

End of iron nail, square shaded, tapering  
to point, now slightly curved; 2.5 cm.

21

055.

Nail 2.5 cm. long but bent almost at right  
angles; corrosion at tip so can't see it  
pointed. Round head .7 cm. diam.

21

056.

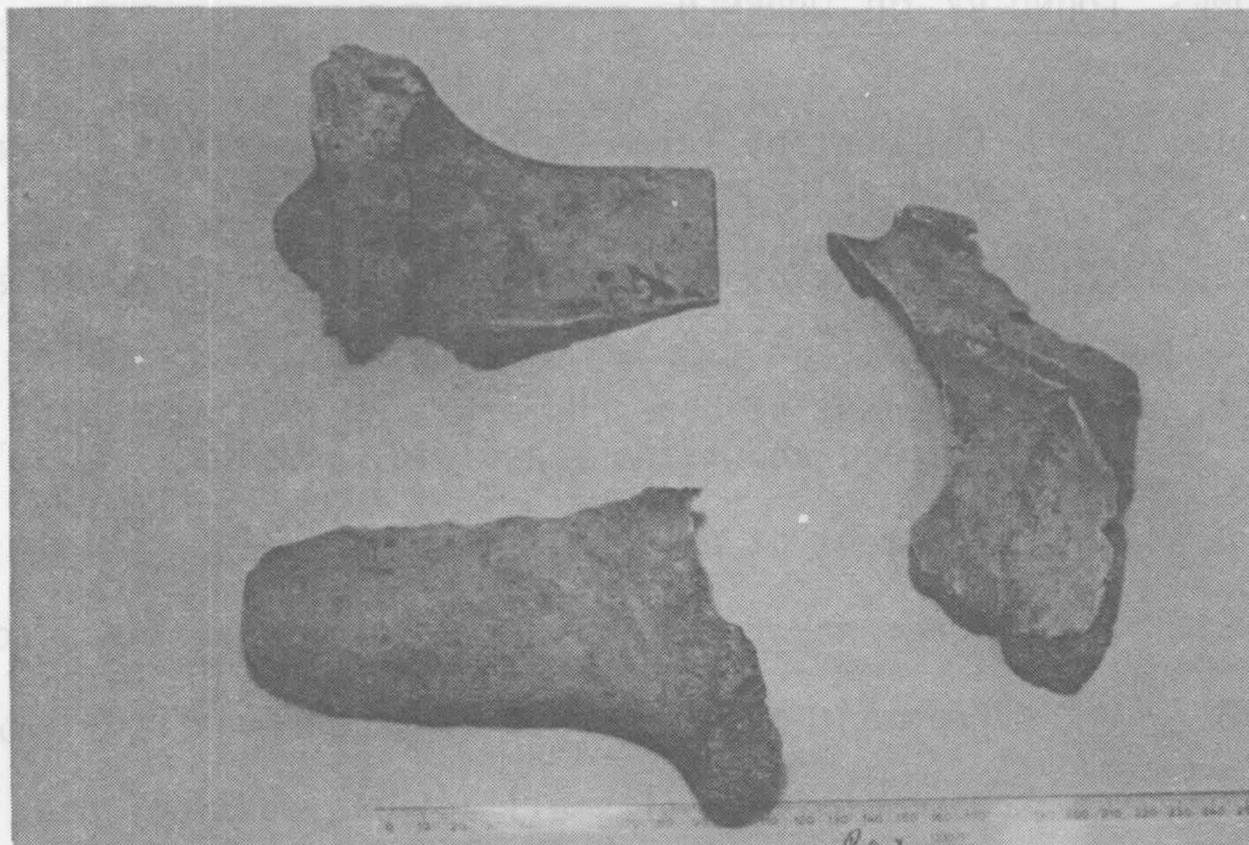


ILLUSTRATION 24: B 3, 4, 5

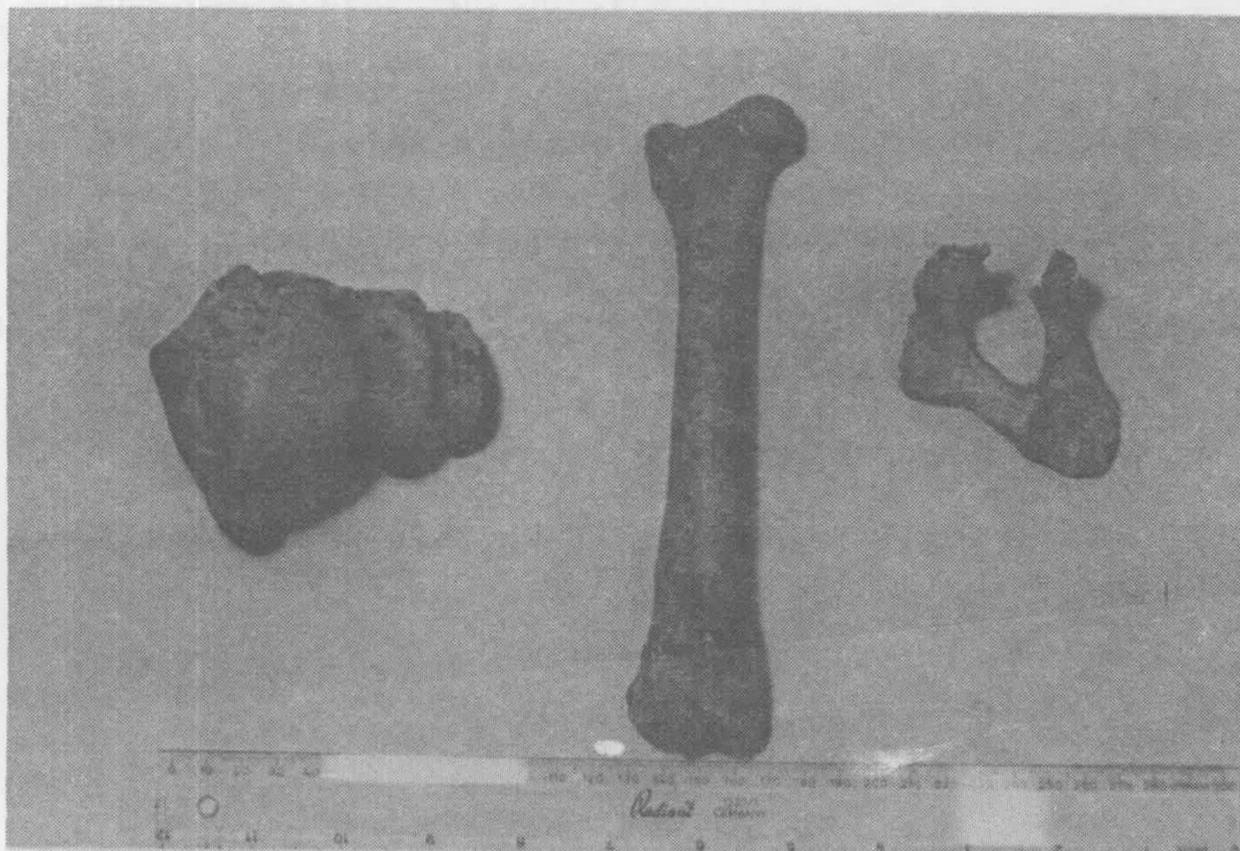


ILLUSTRATION 25: B 6, 7, 8

BONE: FOUND BY THE WORKMEN

- B 1. Fragment of large bone, femur, cut at both ends, from a large animal, possibly cow.
- B 2. 52(2) Fragment of bone, humerus, from a large animal, possibly cow.
- B.3. Fragment of bone, humerus, of immature large animal, about two years old, possibly cow.
- B 4. Fragment of pelvis of large animal, possibly cow.
- B 5. Fragment of bone of large animal, possibly cow.
- B 6. Fragment of humerus of large animal, possibly cow.
- B 7. Most of femur of small animal, possibly dog.
- B 8. Fragment of pelvis of small animal, possibly dog - may join B 7.
- B 9. 3(2) Fragment tibial crest of small animal.
- B 10. Fragment of tibia? small animal, possibly sheep or goat.
- B 11. 4(1) Fragment of humerus, small animal, possibly sheep.
- B 12. Fragment of rib of small animal.
- B 13. 14(2) Fragment of rib of small animal.
- B 14. 16(3) Fragment of rib of small animal.
- B 15. 3(2) Three joining fragments of bone from small animal, definitely cut at one end.
- B 16. 2(F1) Fragment of bone, small animal.
- B 17. Small fragment of bone very burnt - black on inside but white on outside.