Analysis of the 'Public' and 'Private' Areas Within Fremantle Prison Using Spatially Distinct Artefact Assemblages.

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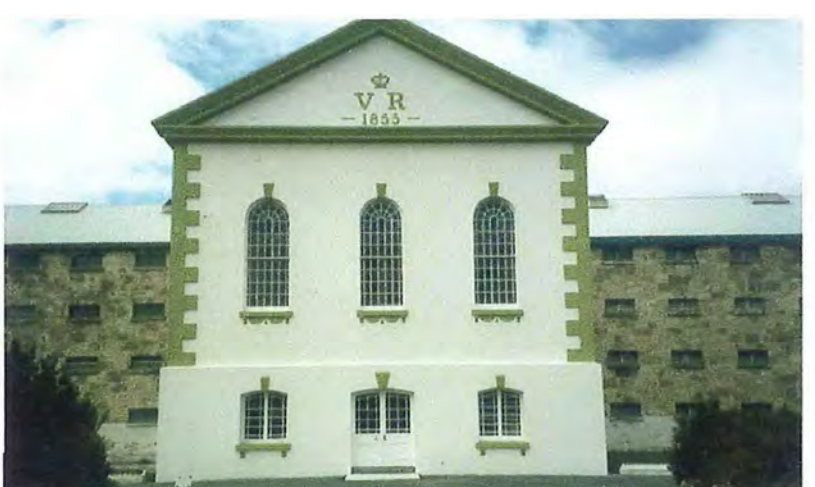


Chapter 1.

INTRODUCTION

AIMS OF STUDY

Artefacts are not, as so many people believe, passive inanimate objects that only yield information about the date at which they were made. The presence of artefacts can be used to define a person, class or culture as they reflect the occupation of everyday life. In fact, the archaeological record is a physical expression of a culturally manipulated environment (Orser and Fagan 1995:71).

As such, archaeology encourages the study of people that history has forgotten. While historical records often reflect a cultural or more specifically a class bias, the study of 'small things forgotten' offers new light on areas of the past that were not written about (Deetz 1977). As Yentsch and Beaudry argue;

'...It is contrasted with dominant ideologies and shown as a way to see how people in low positions- peasants, slaves, labourers- used objects as elements in everyday resistance, giving new symbolic twists to the meaning customarily assigned by the elite'(Yentsch and Beaudry 1992:17).

This is particularly important when addressing the archaeology of imprisonment and punishment. Documentary information about prisons and the way prisoners were treated is plentiful, unfortunately there is scant evidence on the way prisoners themselves viewed their environment.

The main aim of this dissertation is to uncover a broad understanding of prisoner activity within Fremantle Prison. This was achieved by comparing two excavations conducted from spatially distinct areas of the prison compound. Louise Bavin and Gaye Nayton excavated at Fremantle in 1994 and 1998 respectively. Bavin's excavations were undertaken within the Prison grounds and included the Southern Lawn, Women's Prison Yard, Bath House and the Metalled Road, while Nayton excavated a prison cell (A20) within the Main Cell Block (see Figure 4.3 for plan of prison). The artefact assemblages date from the construction of the prison (1855) to its closure in the late twentieth century.

Interestingly, Bavin (1994) and Nayton (1998) arrived at different conclusions concerning the life within Fremantle Prison even though they were investigating the same period (nineteenth and early twentieth century). From her analysis Bavin concluded that the prison provided a static environment that focused on '...purpose or utility rather than the stimulation or the display of fashion, personal symbols, or preference' (Bavin 1994:433). In contrast Nayton found that a regime of variation rather than standardization characterized the prison (Nayton 1998:75). By conducting an investigation into both assemblages, an understanding of why such different conclusions were made, should be reached. Furthermore, questions relating to whether either of these investigations correctly portrays prison life should also be addressed.

The relationship between the area excavated and the conclusions reached about prison life should also be investigated. Prisoner activity relating to the specific function of a site, as well as the extent of freedom of behaviour are factors that affect the archaeological assemblage.

Thus, as each excavation focused on different areas, an aim of this study is to identify 'public' and 'private' arenas within the prison compound and to examine whether these spatial characteristics are paralleled in the archaeological data.

Foucault describes visual supervision within the prison environment as the ultimate expression of control (1979:201). Visual supervision of inmates varied throughout the compound. 'Public' areas represented environments of maximum supervision, while 'private' areas represent the minimum.

The expression of this control will then be evident in the prison assemblages. Assemblages excavated from 'Public' areas, under strict surveillance, would reveal artefact patterns that highlight condoned prison activities. By contrast, 'Private' areas, which represent environments where prisoner's were under less observation should exhibit a wider range of activities. Thus, the investigation of a range of areas within the prison has the potential to reveal general patterns of prisoner activity throughout the compound.

Another objective of this study is to uncover possible evidence of inmate resistance to prison authorities in the material assemblages under investigation. The identification of prisoner resistance has the potential to inform on how inmates used their material world to maintain their cultural identity and to resist subordination (Casella 1996:258). From the analysis of the data, evidence of this resistance and its relationship to the 'public' and 'private' spheres of the prison compound will also be investigated.

The final aim of this dissertation is to address the possibility that the unique characteristics of each of the assemblages are actually representations of the different functions of each area excavated. Different activities produce different assemblages and it is important to acknowledge that the artefact patterns will represent the activities that the prisoners participated in each specific area.

It is only once all the possibilities relating to inmate occupation are considered that a full understanding of life within Fremantle Prison can be understood.

LIMITS OF STUDY

Little archaeological research in the field of imprisonment and punishment has been undertaken. Subsequently, not much is known about the way prisoners responded to their environment. Thus, this investigation is fairly unique and further analysis of

Fremantle, as well as other prisons should be undertaken. Further, research then has the potential to reveal whether the conclusions uncovered from this investigation are unique to Fremantle Prison or whether they are reflective of a broader archaeological pattern associated with imprisonment.

Another issue of concern relates to the nature of imprisonment itself. The prison environment is very harsh. Punishment is the main objective and subsequently the restriction of most elements of the outside world are enforced. While sensory deprivation represents an effective punishment, it means that few material objects were used by the prison and fewer objects still would have entered the archaeological record (Bavin 1994:117). Thus, any possible analysis of prisoner response to their environment through the material record is limited.

As this research is primarily based upon the comparative analysis of two separate excavations certain ambiguities between the two assemblages have appeared. For example, all the sites excavated showed different characteristics and are of different sizes. Furthermore, it is important to recognize that those artefacts uncovered within cell A20 were dependent on their ability to fall through floorboards. Thus, the majority of the artefacts recovered from such an excavation would be small, while the size of the artefacts from other areas in the prison compound would be more varied.

Another difficulty with the analysis of the two assemblages is that most artefacts recovered from cell A20 represents a nineteenth century time frame, whereas the outside assemblages are predominantly from the twentieth century. The floorboards of cell A20 were covered sometime in the early twentieth century and therefore few later artefacts found their way into the subsurface deposits. The only way to overcome this inconsistency is to conduct more excavations around the prison compound. This would provide a greater volume of artefacts and either reinforce or deny arguments reached as a result of this investigation. In particular, other cell excavations should be undertaken to reinforce or contradict the assumptions made from cell A20.

ORDER OF PRESENTATION

Chapter two addresses the historical background of Fremantle Prison. The prisoners of Fremantle did not act within a vacuum, rather their actions and the materials that resulted as a consequence of these actions were directly related to the ideals and practices of their contemporary society. These ideals are evident in the documentation of penology. Therefore, the history of penology, prison design and penal ideology are all issues that needed to be addressed before an analysis of the material culture of the prison could be attempted.

Chapter three looks at previous research on the archaeology of imprisonment and

punishment. While the quantity of research carried out in this field is limited the chapter is divided into a focus on colonial and then Western Australian research. Further research relating to prison cultural identity, as well as issues of 'public' and 'private' domains are also discussed in this chapter. Chapter four explains the materials and methodology applied to this study. While Chapters five and six look at the analysis and conclusions of the data respectively.

Thus, from the use of archaeological methods and techniques it is possible to gain an important insight into the way Western Australian society treated their criminal community. Further analysis also has the potential to explain how the prisoners themselves responded to this treatment. By focusing on the goods that were provisioned to prisoners, how they made use of these resources as well as identifying artefacts of an 'illegal' character, an interpretation of life within Fremantle Prison becomes possible. This research is further assisted by the integration of historical accounts which when combined with the archaeological material allow a broader view of the past.

Chapter Two.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

HISTORY OF PENOLOGY

In order to assess the archaeological material left behind by the inmates of Fremantle Prison, the historical background of the institution must be addressed. The prisoners of Fremantle did not act within a vacuum, rather their actions and the materials that resulted as a consequence of these actions were directly related to the ideals and practices of the prison administration at both the local and international level, as well as the public perception of criminality and punishment. Because these ideals and practices did not remain static through the life of Fremantle, the patterns evident in the material remains associated with prison culture should reflect the contemporary attitudes and values of the society and period from which it is associated. For example, the changing concepts of punishment as well as the developments in prison design itself are all factors that affect the way prisoners interact between themselves and within the institution itself. This chapter addresses these issues as a basis for understanding the material culture of prisoner occupation excavated at Fremantle Prison.

The establishment of Fremantle Prison must be understood within the context of its colonial and international heritage. Opened in May 1855 Fremantle was an institution designed and administered by British authority (*Western Australian Blue Book 1855*). At the time of its construction, Western Australia was a colony of the British Empire, and as such was subject to the rule of the British Parliament. Thus, from 1829 until the turn of the century, the Swan River Colony was required to act out the punishments promulgated by the British legal system (Bavin 1993:122). It was proclaimed that '...the Laws of England relative to the management of Prisons and prisoners so far as the same may be applicable to the circumstances of this colony is to be in full force in this colony'(Rules and Regulations 1830:66 as taken from Bavin 1993:122). Thus, as a formal institution of punishment, the attitudes and treatment expressed towards prisoners within Fremantle strongly reflects the ideologies promulgated by their British contemporaries.

Fremantle prison was constructed at a time when Britain's policies (both formal and informal) towards the treatment of prisoners were associated with a strong movement of reform. This movement had begun in the late eighteenth century, spurred on by philanthropists such as Elizabeth Fry and John Howard. The reform movement called for a new approach to the punishment of offenders, shifting the focus from the public exhibitions of punishment through death and ridicule to the more internal processes of discipline through imprisonment (Bavin 1993:125). Thus, with incarceration eventually accepted as the preferred form of punishment

for guilty offenders, reformers promulgated a system of prison management that was based upon the 'moral management of prisoners' (*Western Australian Blue Book* 1837:172). The objective within the prison system of an implementation of these ideas was to influence the transformation of individuals with the aim of their re-assimilation into contemporary society.

Another major objective of many reformers was that under the contemporary system of congregate confinement, contamination between prisoners of differing degrees of criminality would occur (Bavin 1993:125). It was not uncommon for first offenders to be placed in cells with criminals found guilty of murder and other harsh crimes. It was believed that such contamination would serve only to undermine the ideas of morality and work ethic that the penal system was designed to instill within prisoners. Thus, while it was cheaper to house a number of prisoners within one room, by the 1830's cellular confinement was to become the favoured structure (Bavin 1993:125). Evidence of this process can be discerned by the design and construction of the predominantly cell based architecture of Fremantle Prison (as shown in Figure 4.1).

As a consequence of the reform movement, the design and management of prisons throughout Britain and subsequently Australia was defined by processes recognizing the issues of '...religious instruction, hard work, constant supervision and human contact'(Bavin 1993:126). However, Bavin introduces an important

point when she argues that:

'...while philosophies of punishment, prison design and penal practice in the Swan River Colony were based on European, particularly British precedents, they were tempered by the exigencies of the moment, the economic needs and capacities of a small, underdeveloped and backward colony'(Bavin 1993:121).

Thus, the development of Fremantle Prison in both its construction and management was heavily influenced by the European reform ideologies of the nineteenth century as well as the necessary colonial adaptations of an isolated community.

FREMANTLE PRISON DESIGN

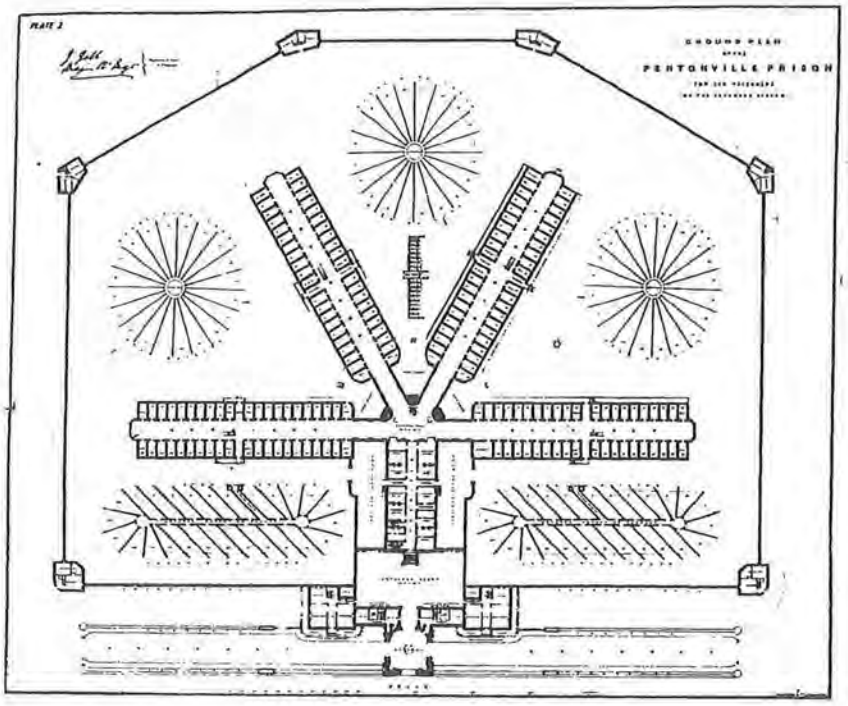
Western Australia was a unique colony of Australia in that it was not founded as a convict establishment. Unlike New South Wales or Tasmania, the first substantial European population to inhabit the West were free settlers. In fact, any convict related dependencies were strongly resisted by the infant settlement. However, due to a struggling economy and a growing necessity for labour based upon infrastructure and agriculture demands, the Swan River Colony was forced to reassess its position relating to the introduction of a convict population. Thus, in 1850 the first convicts arrived in Western Australia on board Scindian(Bavin 1993:131). Unfortunately, their premature arrival meant accommodation for the convicts was scarce. The Round House in Fremantle, with its eight cells, represented the only gaol within the colony. Thus, the authorities chose to house the increasing numbers of convicts within a warehouse owned by a local wool merchant (Bavin 1993:132). With a growing convict population the colony was forced to

reassess its 'prison' facilities and plans were begun for an alternative solution to the inadequate conditions provided to this date.

After the design was approved by senior officials in Great Britain's Convict Prisons Department, Fremantle Prison was constructed in 1852 upon the arrival of a company of Royal Sappers and Miners. Thus, Fremantle Prison became the first major penitentiary built in Western Australia. Designed to hold approximately 882 men the prison was built upon an elevated area of 4.86 hectares and was formidable enough in its appearance that it was to dominate the town of Fremantle throughout the Nineteenth century (Campbell 1975:2). The prison was primarily designed by the Comptroller General of Convicts in the Swan River Colony, Captain Edmund Yeamans Walcott Henderson. Subsequently, in 1855 the first prisoners were sent to the new prison (*Western Australian Blue Book* 1855).

Reflecting the ideologies of contemporary designs abroad, Fremantle Prison was to accommodate the two principal British models of the period, based on the Pentonville and Portland Prisons (Bosworth and Harvey 1990a:25). Pentonville Prison represented and example of 'separate confinement' and Pentonville was

Figure 2.1 Design of Pentonville Prison (Adapted from Kerr 1988).



based upon the 'public works' systems of imprisonment (Bavin 1993:135).

Pentonville prison was established as a prototype for further prison architecture, its design was to have a '...central hall, open from floor to roof, with spacious corridors of a similar construction radiating out of it, having ranges of cells placed on each side' to enable a central view of the entire building (Kerr 1984:159 taken from *British Parliamentary Papers, Surveyor General of Prisons Pentonville Report* 1844: 4-5) (Figure 2.1 shows the plan of Pentonville). Pentonville prison represented a harsh and uninviting environment. Combined with the belief that religion was central to a convict's reformation, a strict regime of silence and anonymity was the driving ideology behind this prison. As Bavin argues, administrators believed that under this regime, '...religious teaching and periods of

solitary confinement would allow prisoners to reflect on the evils of crime, their degraded condition and the benefits of a reformed and crime-fee future'(Bavin 1993:139).

It was the general practice in Britain that after spending nine months in the solitary confinement of Pentonville Prison, inmates would then be moved to the public works prison of Portland to serve out the remainder of their sentence. As convicts were primarily introduced into Western Australia as a means of labour, Fremantle Prison was predominantly based upon the designs and philosophies of the Portland institution (Bavin 1993:136). Thus, while the design of Fremantle reflected a number of aspects of the Pentonville designs, it was the characteristics of the Portland ideals that determined how the prisoners were treated. Thus, in silent association prisoners completed their sentences in employment on public works projects around the state, constructing roads, bridges and public buildings, returning at night to sleep in their individual cells (*Western Australian Blue Book* 1860:239).

After an inspection of the designs by Colonel Jebb, the Surveyor General of English Prisons, it was decided that a linear model, similar to the public works prison of Portland, would be much more efficient than the proposed radial model as represented at Pentonville (Figure 2.2 and 2.3). It was argued that the free labour element associated with a public works prison would also help to promote and develop the growth of the colony (Gill 1989:5). As such, the two wings

Figure 2.2 Proposed design of Fremantle Prison, 1851 (Adapted from Kerr 1988:65)

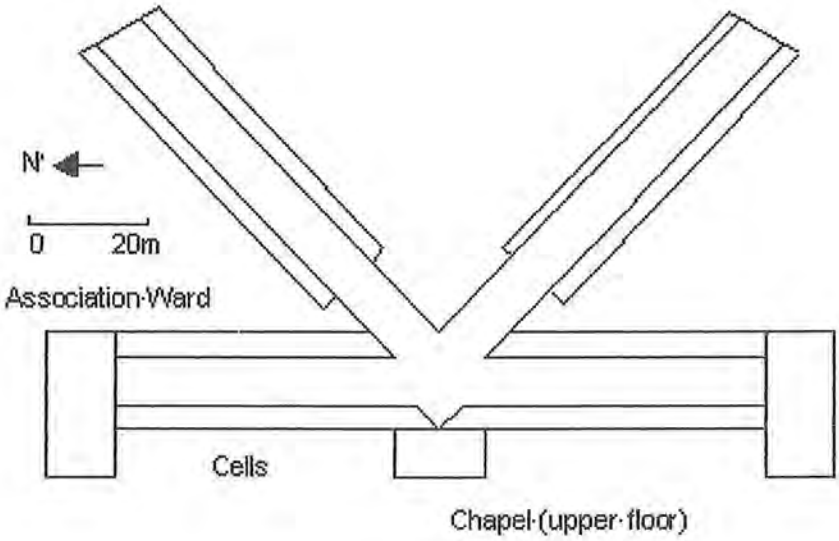
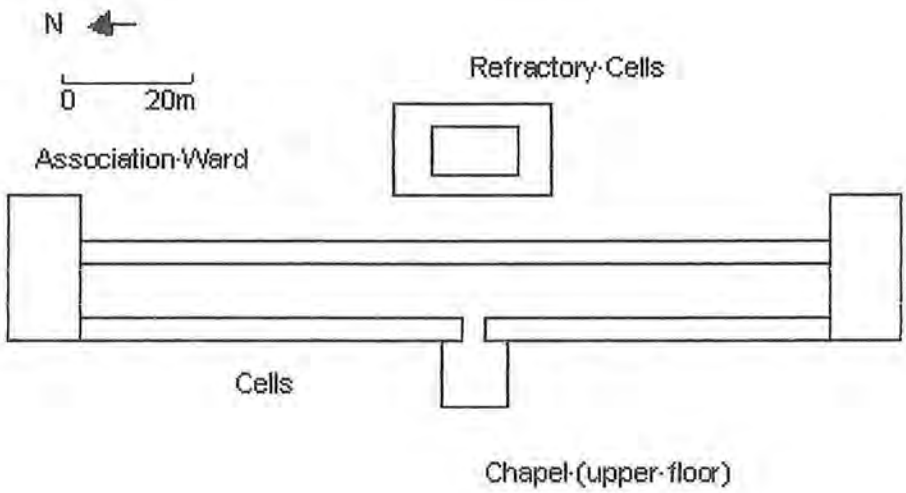


Figure 2.3 Revised plan of Fremantle Prison, 1852, (Adapted from Kerr 1988:65)



radiating from the main cell block were removed from the later designs of the Prison. Instead a larger number of smaller cells were to be concentrated within the main cell body (Bavin 1993:136, Bosworth Harvey 1990a:11).

Corresponding to a public works prison standard, the cells within Fremantle Prison were also reduced in dimensions from 13ft (4 metres) x 7ft (2.1 metres) to 7ft (2.1 metres) X 4ft (1.2 metres) (Bavin 1993:137). Jebb considered the cell size for separate confinement as being '...three to four feet longer than necessary for an ordinary sleeping cell'(taken from Bosworth and Harvey 1990a:11). It was reasoned that the small size was all that the prisoners required, as they would only be spending their evenings in the cells, having spent their day on public works projects. Thus, a larger cell was not deemed as necessary had the prisoner been required to spend the majority of confinement within its walls, as was expected under the separate system. The smaller cell size would also allow for more cells, thus allowing for the prisoner density to be increased (Kerr 1984:165).

Further changes to the prison design were affected due to the colonial conditions faced by the Western Australian authorities. For example, the recommendations made by Colonial Jebb suggesting that corrugated iron be used as the main cell building material were ignored (Hoare et al 1990:26). While corrugated iron had been used successfully in the public works prison of Portland, Henderson decided that limestone represented a more viable alternative at Fremantle. In Britain, corrugated iron was cheap and was easily moveable, if prison plans required a change to the cell architecture (Bosworth and Harvey 1990a:26). However, limestone was available on site at Fremantle. Thus, to Henderson, limestone represented a cheap material, readily available to the colonial builders that would also provide a more secure prison environment. Furthermore, the thickness of

limestone negated the ability of prisoners to directly communicate with one another, as was possible with the use of corrugated iron (Kerr 1984:165). Apart from this one application of a colonial resource, all other fittings, such as cell doors and gallery railings were ordered from England (Kerr 1984:166).

Further changes and expansion to the prison design were addressed as the convict population rapidly increased. In 1868, at the end of convict transportation in Western Australia, 9668 male convicts had been introduced into an original population, in 1850, of only 5293 settlers (Bavin 1993:139). Thus, by mid-1850 a new plan for the prison was drawn up which was to include the longest cell range so far to be built in the Australian colonies (Bavin 1993:139). The design also included two large association wards at each end of a four-storey cell block (Bavin 1993:140). Including the cell block the prison complex was eventually to contain a refractory cell block, two guard rooms, blacksmith and carpenter workshops, a kitchen and laundry complex, a chapel, fire-engine shed, a wooden division to house a further 176 men, prison offices in the main cell block, a hospital, as well as a bath house and cisterns (Bavin 1994:93). While further amendments to the prison design did occur, the basic structure of the institution was to remain until its closure in the 1990's.

The cessation of transportation served as a significant highlight in the history of Fremantle prison. Prison population numbers began to decrease significantly after 1868. By April 1884 there were no more than 83 prisoners remaining at Fremantle

and significantly 23 of these were colonial. As such, the British government were hesitant in claiming the financial responsibility for an institution that was no longer advantageous. The new Chairman of the Board of Prison Commissioners, Edmund Du Cane, had previously served, in the 1850's, a term as a Royal Engineer in Western Australia and was well acquainted with Fremantle prison. With considerable 'inside knowledge' associated with the administration of the prison, Du Cane focused on cutting the costs of the prison associated with its maintenance. Thus, while the building was in desperate need of repair, it was decided in London that repairs would be kept to a minimum (Bosworth Harvey 1990a:34). Finally, in 1886, no longer required by British government as a vessel of convict imprisonment, Fremantle Prison was transferred to the colonial government. At this time Fremantle became the main prison of the state, combining the imprisonment of men, women and juveniles within its walls (Bosworth Harvey 1990a:34).

PENAL IDEOLOGY

The administration of the Fremantle prison has varied throughout its history. These changes can be traced back to a number of factors including the varying nature of the prison population, as well as certain developments within government. It is important to recognize that ideologies do not remain static, rather, notions such as the 'community perception of the criminal' or illegal behaviour are repeatedly being reshaped by the needs and events of a society in any particular period.

The first set of rules regarding the governing of the convict population in Western Australia were drawn up in 1831. Although these rules were formulated with regards to the Round House in Fremantle (the first purpose built prison in Western Australia) they are of particular importance as they were to set the precedent upon which further prison administration would be carried out (Thomas and Stewart 1978:4). Not surprisingly the rules reflected the colonial insecurity of the fledgling state as their administration was based strongly upon the English model. The rules also reflected the growing reform movement that was taking effect in Europe. There was growing concern by European reformers that there was too much freedom in prisons, which condoned drink and visitors as well as basic 'contamination' between prisoners themselves. Thus, the rules declared that no drink was to be condoned within the prison, only the strictest visitation rights were established and that the prisoners should be made to keep themselves and their environment clean (Thomas and Stewart 1978:6).

The first major Act that was passed with regards to prison administration in Western Australia was in 1849. It involved the regularisation of all institutions in the state (although it failed to acknowledge the aboriginal prison on Rottnest Island). This Act was of particular importance as it was to be used by prison administrators until the end of the century, it gave '... important enabling power to the executive council to make rules in respect of prisons' (Thomas and Stewart 1978:10.) Again this Act heavily reflected the penological movements of Britain and Europe and reflected the

work of reformers such as Elizabeth Fry and John Howard. This can be evidenced in the statutory provision for the basic education of the prisoners as well as the more finely focused requirements for the provision of scales, allowing prisoners to observe the weighing of their rations (Thomas and Stewart 1978:10). The act also illustrates that the Western Australian prison administrators were aware of the issues concerning the penal debate overseas (Thomas and Stewart 1978:12).

The next act regarding prisoners was passed in 1850, its focus was concerned with '... provid[ing] for the due custody and discipline of offenders transported to Western Australia'(Thomas and Stewart 1978:12) and was also concerned with the 'cumulative' sentence. Further legislation was passed in 1857 and 1879 and addressed the considerable problems associated with'Trafficking', the passing of unauthorized articles to prisoners(Thomas and Stewart 1978:13). Importantly for the fledgling colony, there were few major problems concerning penal administration for the first seventy years of colonial life Western Australia.

Western Australia achieved the right to parliamentary self-government in 1890. Before this, it was British laws associated with punishment and the criminal behaviour code that determined the colonies authority. Indeed, Western Australia did not consolidate this independence until September 1901 when it developed its own Criminal Code. The Code reflected similar inquiries into penal discipline that had taken place among the states and drew strongly from the recommendations made in the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Penal System of the colony

(*Western Australian Parliamentary Papers* vol. 1(16), 14 June 1899. Bosworth Harvey 1990a:36).

The aims of the Commission were:

> To enquire into the existing condition of the penal system of Western Australia, and to report on the method [sic] now in use for the punishment of criminals, their classification, the remission of sentences, and the sanitary conditions of Fremantle Gaol, as well as to enquire into all contracts for supplies of food and other materials for use in the said gaol (*Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Penal System of the Colony* 1899).

The Royal Commission was unique in that while taking evidence from a number of different sources relating to the condition of the prisons, it allowed any prisoner that wished to comment to do so. This was unlike the English Gladstone Report that heard no substantial evidence from those who had been incarcerated under the system they were investigating (Thomas and Stewart 1978:53). Released in June of 1899, the encompassing three-part report condemned the contemporary penal system (Thomas and Stewart 1978:52).

The wide-ranging report looked over everything from the administration of the prison to the quality of the prisoners food. It was found that the harsh environments created by the prisons of Western Australia were considerably worse than those of other Australian states. For example, it was complained that in prisons such as Darlinghurst and Pentridge Prison rules were read aloud to the prisoners, an activity that was absent within Fremantle Prison. Indeed Thomas and Stewart argue that there is evidence to suggest that the existence of any rules at all was doubtful

(Thomas and Stewart 1978:53). Furthermore, the extant rule, everyone agreed on, were 'obsolete, impracticable, and unworkable'(Thomas and Stewart 1978:61 from Final Report 1899:14). From the report it was evident that there was an urgent need for a new set of rules.

In spite of the new trends in penal disciple advocating less emphasis on punishment, Western Australia did not abolish solitary confinement. The Commission continued to recommend that prisoners should serve the initial three months of their sentence in separate-solitary confinement. Instead, sentences were shortened and punishment for prison offences including flogging, the wearing of chains and the use of dark cells were abolished (Bavin 1994:114). With the demand on convict labour lessening as Western Australia's skilled labour force of free settlers increased, its was decided that a greater focus on the employment of prisoners inside the prison walls should be attempted. While the recommendations of the Commission indicate a new trend in penal discipline leading to a better treatment of prisoners the body still maintained that '...prison life should, consistently with the requirements of humanity and of justice, be made as uncomfortable to the prisoner as possible'(1899:14).

Changes in ideologies relating to prison discipline continued throughout the twentieth century. In 1911, a Royal Commission was conducted with the aim of enquiring into staff discontent (Drew 1916:4). At the same time, ideas concerning the 'rehabilitation' of prisoners were being pushed by Western Australian prison

reformers such as Drew (1916). This new ideology advocated the belief that prisoners could be encouraged to change their own behaviour. This new approach saw the elimination of radiating exercise yards and separate-solitary confinement as well as the enlargement of prison cells (Bavin 1994:115). No longer considered outcasts 'without hope of reclamation' prisoners were now to be treated as 'human beings' (Drew 1916:5). Importantly, this ideology marked the foundation of prison discipline until the 1970's (Bavin 1994:115).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPECTATIONS

In relation to this dissertation it is important to consider these changes in penal ideology and to identify the material culture expected under such varying conditions of prison administration. One would expect to find telling artefact patterns by identifying the condoned portable items within the prison environment as well as those features of a more illegal nature. While the items permitted by the prison administration would allow one to recognize the predominant ideologies of their contemporary period, the illegal items would provide a unique insight into the way the prisoners themselves responded to such an ideological environment. It would also be interesting to consider the extent that this ideology was actually practised and whether such notions were universal throughout the environment of Fremantle prison.

Chapter Three.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The convict history of Australia is an important part of this country's heritage. However, contrary to the significant number of potential archaeological sites relating to the imprisonment and punishment of our early counterparts, few studies of an archaeological nature have been undertaken. For example, the Port Arthur Historic Site in Tasmania holds one of the largest collections of convict related artefacts recovered from archaeological contexts. However, most of these artefacts are uncatalogued and there is a corresponding amount of undigested archaeological field data (Greg Jackman *pers. comm.*). In this regard Fremantle Prison appears unique in the amount of archaeological attention that has focused upon it. However, it is only through establishing a greater database of research relating to the archaeology of imprisonment that a greater understanding of this significant part of our past will be understood.

COLONIAL

Architecture as Archaeology

Understanding the architecture of incarceration is an essential element in interpreting the very nature of human behaviour associated with imprisonment. The

remains of many penal related structures are still very much intact today. As representations of material culture they provide a valuable source of archaeological material. As reflections of contemporary penal ideology, a study of penal architecture can provide an understanding of how prisoners were viewed within their society and how they were subsequently treated by this community.

A dominant source of research that has been carried out relating to imprisonment within Australia is the work written by James S. Kerr. As a historical architect Kerr produced an extensive work highlighting the relationship between prison architecture and the contemporary penal ideologies they represent. His books, *Design for Convicts* (1984) and *Out of Sight, Out of Mind* (1988) demonstrate the changing attitudes and objectives of the prison administrations both in Britain and colonial Australia through an extensive research of the architecture of Australia's colonial prisons.

Unfortunately, due to the impressive size of these structural remains their potential for research has been exploited at the expense of research relating to the more 'portable' elements of prison material culture. Research by Kerr (1984, 1988) and subsequent authors (Bavin 1992, 1994, Trinca 1997) focus on aspects including the use of cellular or association wards, the size of cells, thickness of walls or upon the underlying spatial relations of the structures. While addressing these issues is essential in understanding the way prisoners were treated by authorities, there is a lack of material seeking to establish archaeologically how the prisoner's themselves reacted to such treatment. This question can only be answered by analysing the

material culture left behind by the prisoners themselves. Once both issues of imprisonment are equally assessed then a true representation of the archaeology of punishment can be appreciated.

Everyday Objects

While the identification of the way prisoners responded to their environment is an essential element in understanding the archaeology of penology, the use of archaeological remains to reconstruct the world of the convicts has been limited (Karskens 1986:18). Unfortunately, a reliance upon stereotypical images of prisoners has not encouraged many archaeologists to question the inmates relationship with their contemporary society, their surroundings or even between themselves. Subsequently, it is essential that the recognition of images relating to the convict community be acknowledged before any attempt at the analysis of their material culture can be truly assessed.

Rather than highlighting their contributory role in the development of Australian colonies recent views have been divided over the image of the convict as 'ruthless, worthless and irredeemable' on the one hand and as 'passive recipient[s] of dreadful, inhumane punishment', on the other (Karskens 1986:17). By looking at the Great North Road in New South Wales, built by convict labour gangs between 1826 and 1836, Karskens addresses these issues. Karskens found that the archaeological record of convict labour recovered from this site challenges many historians views about men in road gangs, and subsequently calls for a new

approach to the subject (Karskens 1986:17). It was rare indeed that convicts expressed themselves through writing, however, Karskens argues that a record of their life and work can be identified through the extensive and often monumental road structures they built (Karskens 1986:19). '...Evidence about the organization, skills and progress of the men in the gangs is encoded in the size, shape and arrangement of stones and the distribution of structures over 100-kilometre stretch of road'(Karskens 1986:19). Karskens argues that '...the anomaly arising between the traditional view of road gangs as inefficient and non-productive and the dramatic material evidence of their skill and perseverance, demands a closer examination and a fresh interpretation'(Karskens 1986:19).

Thus, it can be argued that in order to accomplish a fresh analysis of the character of convicts one must look upon the communication tools at their disposal. The tools applicable to a prison population were rarely those used by the rest of society. Instead, they communicated through the very materiality of their surroundings. Thus, it is essential that the material evidence discarded by the prisoners of Fremantle be viewed as a document with the potential to illustrate the very nature of the prison life.

Eleanor Casella has provided the closest source of information that focuses directly upon the lives of those incarcerated. In her preliminary report Casella applies the theory of 'Resistance versus Domination' to interpret the material world of the female prisoners as expressed through historical documentation (Casella 1996). It is

through the identification of a prison assemblage that Casella hopes to understand how the inmates used their material world to maintain cultural identity and resist their subordination.

Unfortunately, historical records are far from objective pieces of data as they represent the views and designs of an elite group of people. The author argues that in order to democratise the past, one '...requires an entire conceptual redefinition, from documents as written evidence, to documents as artifacts themselves- objects that require contextual information to interpret meaning' (Johnson 1994 taken from Casella 1996:258).

Casella uses a post-processual approach so as to interpret the social world of the women at the Ross Female Factory in Tasmania which operated from 1829-1854 (Casella 1996: 259). The processual approach applies a functionalist model that is inappropriate when considering '...fluid and situationally-based social behaviour' such as the power relations evident within prisons. Casella seeks to '...explore possible interpretations of power negotiations within the Ross Female Factory, to imagine some social meanings for everyday objects we encounter through excavations of the archaeological record'(Casella 1996:259). In her study Casella suggests that night lights at the Ross Female Factory acted beyond a purely functional role, rather they represented an active element in the power struggle of the prison between institutional domination and convict resistance (Casella 1996: 259).

Casella favours a definition by James Scott of resistance in terms of a consistent pattern of acts that do not aim to '...directly overthrow or transform the dominant system' but rather 'work the system to their minimum disadvantage'(Scott 1985:301) This concept is relevant to archaeology which as a discipline applies the study of the accumulation of material residues of past activities to identify a process of behaviours that may themselves be conceptualised in the form of a 'consistent pattern'(Casella 1996: 262). From the excavation, artefacts identified as representing the female factory occupation period include, '...kaolin clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems, copper alloy sewing pins, red-on-white glass beads, ferrous, bone, and mother of pearl buttons, mid-nineteenth century olive glass bottle fragments, British coins and numerous transfer printed ceramic sherds' (Casella 1998:84). Interestingly, a number of parallels can be drawn with the archaeological material recovered from the Ross Female Factory and the data excavated from Fremantle (discussed further in chapter 5). Unfortunately, further analysis of the Tasmanian data from Port Arthur has yet to be completed in which Casella hopes to reinforce the argument that '...the everyday material culture of the Female Factories played active roles in negotiation of power in the early nineteenth century prison system'(Casella 1996:262).

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Spatial Intent and Incarceration

Matthew Trinca's paper is interesting in that it investigates the notions of spatial characteristics of the Western Australian convict system. He argues that the political elite of the colony and the associated committees in London developed strategies to control convicts and at the same time allay societal fears associated with the somewhat threatening nature of the convict system (Trinca 1997:16). He goes on to suggest that '...the physical expression of those strategies- the convict prison and depots- were imagined as an integrated disciplinary system with *material* and *symbolic* effects.' For example, demands from the established colonial community called for the expression of a clear distinction between bonded convicts and free settlers. This distinction was manifested in the building of Fremantle Prison. As Trinca states, '...the prison may have been an excessive design in functional terms, but as a symbol of a coercive regime it was emphatic'(Trinca 1997:21). The gaol's prominent position and high walls were used to good effect in expressing societal demands for an obvious distinction between the free and the bonded.

Trinca's argument is important to this dissertation in that it provides an insight into the social attitudes of the Swan River Colony with regards to the introduction of the convict population and the subsequent relation of these two forces. Similarly, as Trinca himself states the'...Convict Establishment at Fremantle and related rural depots are reminders that the convict system was played out in space, with its own attendant meanings and effects, as much as in chronological time, with its accents on systematic progression and change'(Trinca 1997:34). By approaching space as

representative of both an ideational and practical expression, this hypothesis also provides some interesting foresight into the idea of the 'public' and 'private' lives of prisoners themselves.

Furthermore, one could also assume that just as the penal buildings represented manifestations of the societal attitudes toward the convicts so too could the material expression of portable items be applicable to prisoners. Portable items could be used to maintain the gulf between themselves and what the convicts themselves represented. For example, by restricting the entry of artefacts into the prison, a division between those who can have what they want (the settlers) and those who don't have a choice (the convicts) is created by the society as a means of separating themselves from the prison population. It is also important to consider the extent to which these attitudes were accepted or rejected by the prisoners themselves. In addition, was the difference more discernable and more prevalent in areas where the convicts are themselves are under less scrutiny and their true behaviour is of a more natural character.

Spatial Organization in Fremantle

Applying the techniques of 'access analysis' and relative depth values to the design of Fremantle Prison, Bavin was able to identify the unique spatial relationships between prison occupants and the structural boundaries throughout the institutions history (1994:223). From this analysis it is possible to highlight the way in which particular areas within the prison were regarded by the Fremantle authorities and

how the prisoners within each area were subsequently treated. For example, buildings situated closer to the outside community, such as the blacksmith's workshop, were used by inmates who were regarded as being less of a threat to society (Bavin 1994:173). Similarly, prisoners whose cells were located on the ground floor of the Main Cell Block were less removed from society than those placed in cells on the building's other three floors (Bavin 1994:173). From this it can be assumed that those prisoners who were considered less threatening were placed within the ground floor cells similar to cell A20a that is under analysis. (Figures 4.1)

From the application of access analysis to Fremantle Prison, Bavin was able to identify several groups of inmates based upon the location and form of their accommodation. The prisoners were segregated according to:

'refractory behaviour resulting in the construction of distinct punishment cells; the nature of the crime committed or the degree to which the criminal was considered to be a threat to society defining how far they were removed from the outside world; and the treatment considered appropriate for the custodial care, reform, or rehabilitation' (Bavin 1994:176).

These groups included '...refractory prisoners, two different groups of prisoners in association, inmates housed on the ground floor of the Main Cell Block, and inmates housed in cells on the second, third and fourth tiers of cells in the Main Cell Block', with the addition of women in 1889 a further category was created (Bavin 1994:224).

The spatial organisation of the prison will have an affect upon the material assemblages recovered. Through analysis of the data, questions pertaining to the

'public' and 'private' areas of the prison life can then be answered. Foucault argues that a major form of institutional power in prisons was gained through the application of visual supervision. The effect of which was 'to induce in the inmate a state of conscious and permanent visibility that assures the automatic functioning of power' (Foucault 1979 : 201). The presence of this visual supervision was varied throughout the prison. 'Public' spheres such as the Bath House or Southern Lawn would bear the brunt of this control and evidence of this control would appear in the resulting material assemblage. While 'private' spheres like the prisoner's cell, provided an environment where inmates could avoid constant supervision and would subsequently produce a material assemblage that shows evidence of the less restrictive nature of the site.

Thus by identifying the relationships between space and the archaeological record it is hoped that a greater understanding of the life at the level of the prisoner can be achieved.

Chapter Four.

METHODOLOGY

This research analyses two assemblages representing the inmate occupation of the prison compound. The assemblages are derived from two spatially separated excavations within Fremantle Prison. The related assemblages were collected by Louise Bavin (1994) and Gaye Nayton (1998).

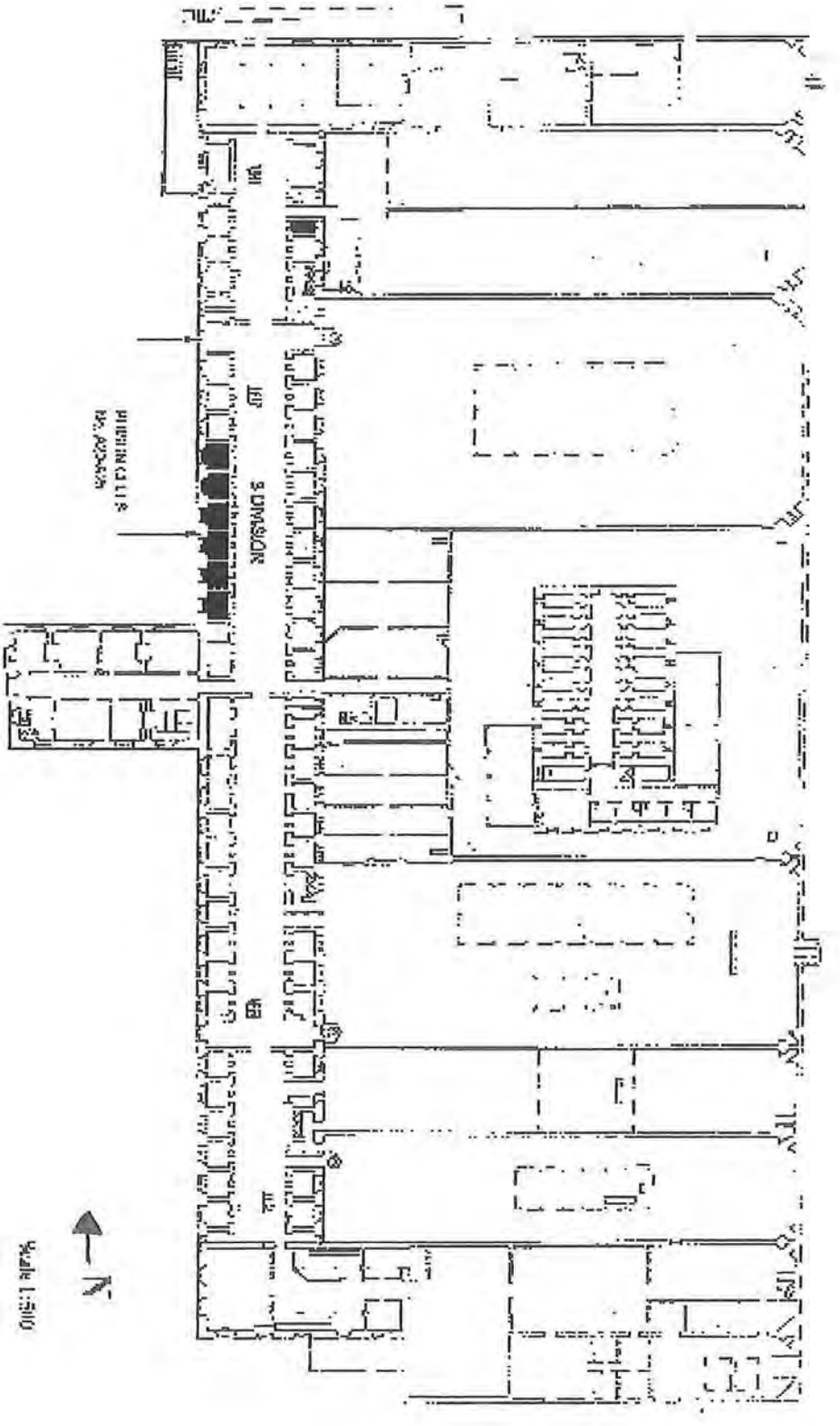
As defined in Chapter 1, Bavin's excavation focused on the 'public' areas of the prison, while Nayton focused on the 'private'. 'Public' areas represented environments of maximum supervision (Southern Area, Women's Yard, Bath House and Metalled Road), while 'private' areas represent the minimum (Cell A20). As such, a distinct character has emerged from the data that has enabled a comparative analysis with the intention of uncovering archaeologically the nature of incarcerated life for prison inmates.

ARTEFACT SAMPLE

EXCAVATION OF PRIVATE AREAS (PRISON CELLS)

The work undertaken by Nayton was part of a contractual archaeological

Figure 4.1 Plan of Fremantle Prison (Adapted from Nayton 1998).



investigation conducted by the prison with the hope of recovering insights into a number of facets of life within Fremantle Prison. The three main aims of this project involved recovering information into the original cell construction at Fremantle prison, detailing the subsequent changes that occurred during its occupation, as well as uncovering evidence of prisoner activities within the cells (Nayton 1998:74). This research was carried out in order to help facilitate a reconstruction project that would showcase the changes that had occurred within the prison cells over the life of the prison (Nayton 1998:1).

This study is focused primarily on the excavation of under floor deposits accumulated within Cell A20 of Fremantle Prison (Figure 4.1). The cell was separated into three sections for excavation and for convenience this division has been continued with the present study.

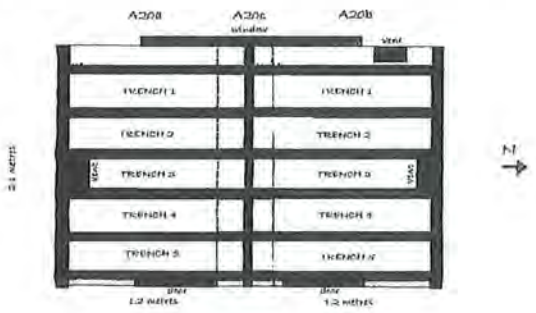
The three sections are as follows (Nayton 1998:3) (Figure 4.2) :

***Section A** (A20a) represents the area spanning the left hand side of the cell between the southern wall and the remains of the original cell wall, now demolished. This wall ran in a east-west direction across what is now the centre of the present cell.

***Section B** (A20b) represents the area spanning the right hand side of the cell between the northern wall and the central demolished wall.

***Section C** (A20c) represents the central area covered by the remains of the demolished wall.

Figure 4.2 Plan of Excavation Trenches in A20 (Adapted from Nayton 1998:5).



Each section was excavated in a series of five trenches located between the joists of the building. The joists timbers had been layed in a north-south direction. The absence of stratigraphic division was counted by the use of buckets as a quantifying technique. Each bucket of deposit was recorded and sorted separately with the intention of identifying the material recovered across each trench. The deposit was sieved through 5mm and 1mm meshes, and the remaining materials in each sieve was then sorted and the artifacts recovered bagged. Construction material from the demolished walls represented the majority of the deposit, it was sampled with one example of each type of construction material recovered from each bucket kept for future reference (Nayton 1998:3).

Within the cell excavation artefacts were recovered only from the top layers of sand and rubble. As the prison itself was built upon leveled bedrock the

archaeological deposit resided within a thick layer of brown sand that covered a depth of 27-50 cm under the cell flooring (Nayton 1998:6). Below the rubble and brown deposits a thick layer of sterile sand was evident which was not fully excavated (Nayton 1998:35). The artefacts themselves were found in depths up to 25 cm and represented materials that had predominantly fallen through the floorboards of the cell.

A number of points should be addressed concerning the research and subsequent conclusions about the data collected. Firstly, only one cell was excavated. While Nayton does acknowledge the inadequacy of making assumptions of cell occupation with regards to the entirety of the prison, I feel this point should once again be reiterated (1998:76). The occupational history of cell A20 may have been the exception rather than the rule. However, until further research is carried out one must make do with the evidence at hand.

EXCAVATION OF PUBLIC AREAS (SOUTHERN AREA, WOMEN'S YARD, BATH HOUSE AND METALLED ROAD).

The second source of data for this analysis is supplied by the research carried out by Louise Bavin as part of her PhD dissertation, *The Punishment Administered* (1994) . The aim of this research was to uncover evidence of changes over time in the treatment of prisoners (Bavin 1994:335). Bavin excavated a number of sites around the prison compound. The areas excavated, were chosen according to their archaeological sensitivity and research potential as assessed by the researcher.

Through the classification of the prison compound into zones of greater or lesser sensitivity Bavin was able to target areas of perceived archaeological potential while bypassing others of a more sterile nature. As such, those areas excavated were selected for their high yield potential of cultural material with the ultimate purpose of addressing the question posed by Bavin's research design (Bavin 1994:337).

Based upon the findings of an earlier zoning plan (Bavin 1990) four areas were selected for excavation and analysis (Figure 4.7) . These were taken from a possible 17 areas that had been classified as either Zone A (high sensitivity areas) or Zone B (medium sensitivity areas). Excavations were planned in the cisterns, incinerator, and wooden divisions on the southern lawn (Area I), two yards in the women's Prison (Area V), a bath house on the eastern lawn (Area VII), and the metalled road in front of the South Main Cell Block (Area X) (Bavin 1994:337).While other potential areas had been considered a number of factors restricted the excavation to the present four. Time limitations, security restrictions, as well as the disruption of normal prison activities at the time of the excavation were all problems cited by Bavin. Similarly, the historical and visual potential of the assemblages, for future public display and education by the prison, were also taken into consideration before specific sites were selected (Bavin 1994:337).

While Bavin's analysis of the archaeological potential of Fremantle prison appears

generally correct it is interesting to note that the cell blocks of the prison have been rated only a C zone classification. That is, any area that represents little to no archaeological potential (Figure 4.7). However, it is now evident from the evidence of cell A20a that this assumption is incorrect. It would prove an interesting exercise to study further cells within Fremantle to assess whether Bavin's conclusions can still be accepted. Similarly, with this new evidence questioning Bavin's zoning classifications further research should perhaps be undertaken in order to address a prison that no longer contains many of the restrictions that were placed on Bavin whilst she was undertaking the zoning study. For example, Fremantle is no longer a working prison and as such all areas are now potentially accessible where they had previously not been.

Unlike the Nayton (1998) excavation, stratigraphic identification was evident in all the sites chosen by Bavin and as such divisions had been applied in the Bavin material. Where stratigraphic layers had not been clearly visible it was possible to establish arbitrarily defined units or spits. Stratigraphic horizontal control was maintained by applying set depths of 10 to 20 cm throughout the excavation (Bavin 1994:338).

16 archaeological trenches were excavated as part of this research project. The division between the areas denoted for excavation include eight trenches in the southern portion of the prison (Area I), these include, the earlier location of the cisterns , an incinerator, and wooden division (Figure 4.3). Three trenches we

assigned to the Women's Prison yards (Area V)(Figure 4.4), four trenches were opened at the site of the Bath House on the eastern lawn (Area VII) (Figure 4.5)and one trench was excavated in front of the South Main Cell Block (Area X)(Figure 4.6) (Bavin 1994:338). Subsequently, according to their order of excavation within each site, numbers were then assigned to each of the trenches. Deposits were passed through 3 and 5 mm mesh sieves, with artifacts then being bagged and labelled according to site, trench, square and spit numbers (Bavin 1994:338). Any further information on the procedure of this excavation can be obtained from the unpublished report by Bavin (1994).

Figure 4.3 Plan of Excavation Trenches From the Southern Area (Taken from Bavin 1994:341).

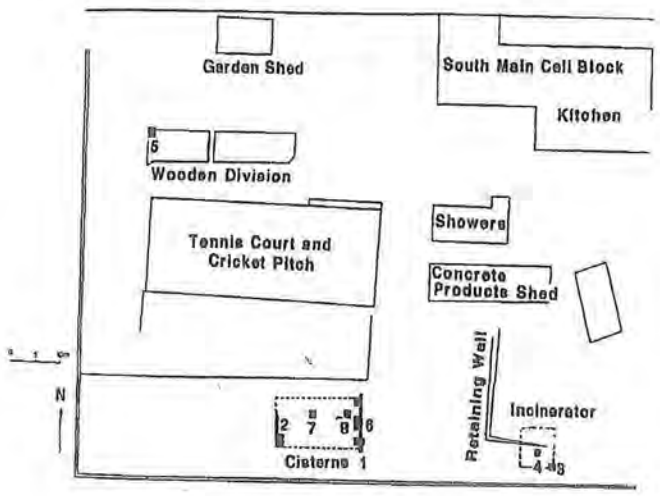


Figure 4.4 Plan of Excavation Trenches from Women's Prison Yards (Taken from Bavin 1994:356).

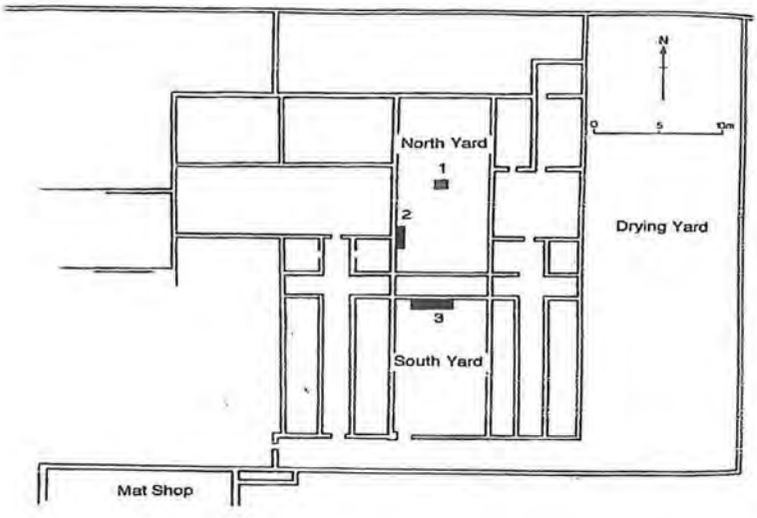


Figure 4.5 Plan of Excavation Trenches from Bath House Site (Taken from Bavin 1994:359).

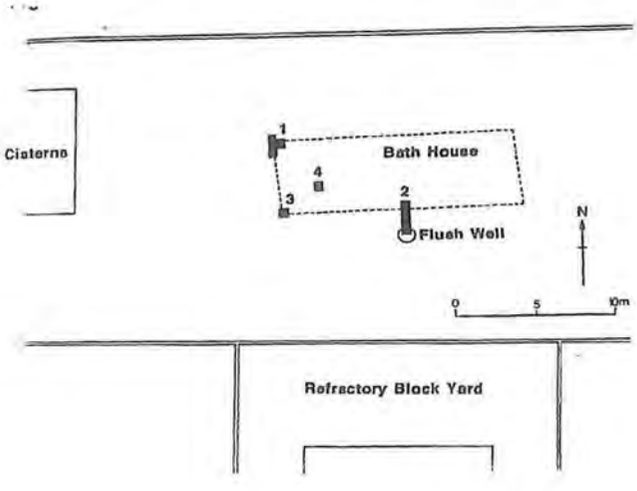


Figure 4.6 Plan of Excavation Trench From Metalled Road Site (Taken from Bavin 1994:367).

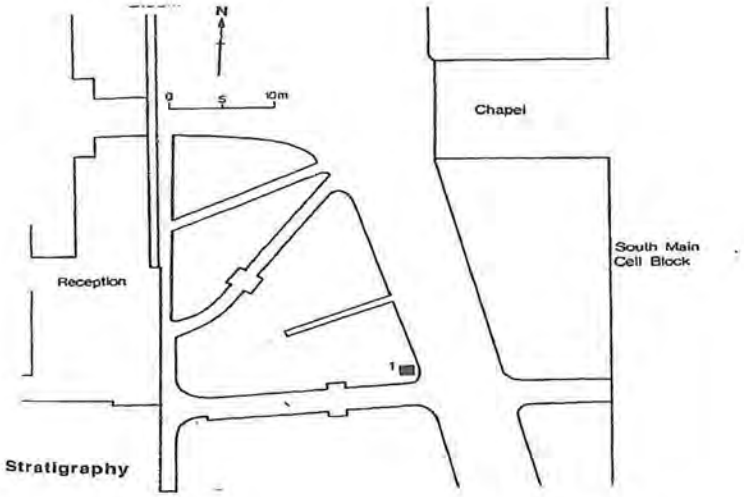
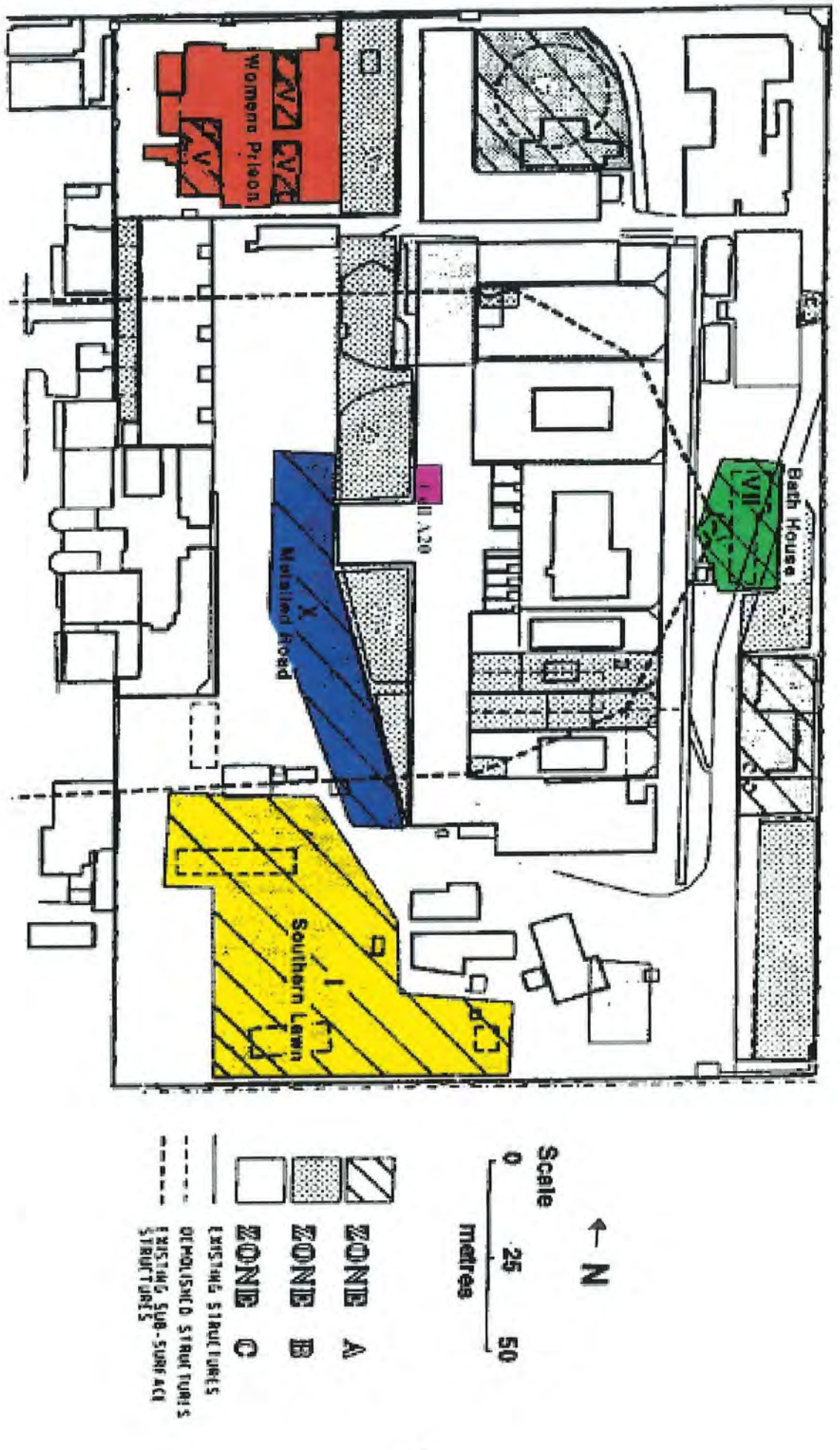


Table 4.1 indicates the trench sizes of all the sites excavated.

Table 4.1 Excavation Trenches From Fremantle Prison (metres).

Trench No.	South Area	Women's Yard	Bath House	Metalled Road	A20a	A20b	A20c
1	1x2	1x1	1x3	1x1	1.2x1.2	2.1x1.2	0.3x2.1
2	1x2	0.5x2	4x1	-	-	-	-
3	1x1	1x3	1x1	-	-	-	-
4	1x1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1x1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	1x2	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	1x1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1x1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 4.7 Zoning Plan (Adapted from Bavin 1994:338)



RESEARCH METHODS

The first step in this was to accession all the artefacts within the Nayton collection (1998). A combined total of 2850 artefacts were used. This was carried out in order to provide an easier means of referencing particular for future analysis. Artefacts were assigned accession numbers demarking the site, trench and individual number of each (ie. A20aT1/1 indicating the artefact was recovered from section A20a, trench 1 and was the first artefact accessioned) The identification of material was undertaken using a number of methods. The work already undertaken by Nayton was used as a building block for further identification, with comparison between collections already present within the University of Western Australia as well as the Museum of Western Australia also proving enlightening. Similarly, historical sources also proved insightful in identifying the data collected and to further help in the analysis of the data recovered.

DATA CLASSIFICATION

Finally, to help with the analysis of the data a classification system was established. While each researcher had created their own systems relevant to their individual study a more uniform form of analysis was required for this research.

As this study is hoping to identify the actions of prisoners the assemblages were sorted according to specific activities. The activities identified from the artefacts include: eating, drinking, smoking, washing, clothing, sewing, reading, art,

health and other.

It is important to point out that many artefacts may in fact have served multifaceted functions. This situation poses a number of problems relating to artefact classification and subsequent analysis. Nevertheless, this can be overcome by classifying the artifact in relation to its most obvious function while at the same time acknowledging any dual use of artefacts in the analysis.

By putting the artefacts into categories based upon different activities it is hoped that a pattern will appear that associates particular items with particular activity areas around the prison. By comparing the separate assemblages, analysis should hopefully reveal the different natures of each area and the way prisoners responded to the differing conditions of control across the prison. Finding artefacts one would expect in certain areas has the potential to reveal areas were prisoners were under strict control of surveillance. Whereas, finding artefacts of an 'illegal' nature should indicate areas where the inmates have more freedom. From this identification of the 'public' and 'private' natures of the prison a greater understanding of the lives of prisoners can be made.

Further classification based upon chronology was not attempted. The difficulty in establishing a chronology for the cell assemblage is that the archaeological deposit was not clearly segregated into a recognizable stratigraphy. Instead the history of cell A20 is based upon the number of artefacts that have happened to

fall through the cell's floorboards. Artefacts may therefore have been assigned into the wrong groupings. Another problem that arrises is that the time frame established is quite small. The use of artefacts may have overlapped the particular chronological groupings assigned by Nayton. This point should be given added emphasis when considering the nature of the prison environments. Considerable importance was placed upon the economical resources of the prison, thus a substantial amount of recycling and reusing of artefacts would have taken place as a means of cost cutting (Bosworth & Harvey 1990:34). Thus, any attempt at establishing a chronology for Cell A20 should be undertaken with considerable caution.

As such the two research works have provided material of varied origin and character. It is hoped that analysis of the assemblages through comparative means will enable a greater understanding of the daily activities of the prison inmates through the discarded material of the prisoners themselves. Continuing on from this design it is postulated that a distinction may become discernable between prisoners activities of a 'private' and 'public' nature. The aim is to underline whether this distinction is possible or whether the material difference being recovered is purely that of a functional nature. At the basic level then is the evidence viewed simply that of prisoners conducting their daily activities in separate sites around the prison compound, that is eating in one area, bathing and working at others? What has been recovered illustrates a more detailed picture. More interestingly too it is a picture that has only rarely been described by

historians or the key authoritarian figures of the Prison system in Western Australia.

Chapter Five.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

This aim of this chapter is to investigate the assemblages of spatially unique areas by identifying artefact patterns associated with prisoner occupation. Each assemblage has the capacity to provide insight into the functions of the individual areas excavated, as well as to inform on the 'public' or 'private' character of these sites. By then comparing all the specific assemblage patterns a general understanding of life within Fremantle Prison can be understood. This analysis has the potential to reveal important information on the way prisoners interacted with their environment, how they responded to their treatment by prison authorities and how they made use of the limited amount of resources at their disposal.

ANALYSIS OF EXCAVATED ASSEMBLAGES

SOUTHERN AREA

The Southern Area represents the largest site excavated within Fremantle Prison. The site included areas that had once been the Wooden Division (Trench 5), Southern Cisterns (Trench 1,2,6,7,8) and the Incinerator (Trench 3, 4) (Bavin 1994:340-341). Defined as 'public' space the archaeological remains recovered from this excavation have the potential to reveal how prisoners responded to a high degree of supervision. This excavation should also reveal the specific tasks required of this area. A total of 847 artefacts were recovered from the 8

trenches. Table 5.1 illustrates the number of artefacts assigned to each of the analysis categories.

Table 5.1 Sum of Artefact Activities from Southern Area Assemblage.

eating	drinking	smoking	washing	sewing	clothing	reading	art	health	other	total
261	82	3	1	1	9	2	0	487	1	847

The Southern Area is dominated by the eating (31%) and the health (57%) categories. The drinking category (9.7%) has the next highest representation, while all other categories combined contain only 2% of the total number of artefacts recovered (Table 5.1).

The predominant function of the Southern Area as a site for the effective disposal of prison refuse provides some insight into why the categories of health, eating and drinking dominate this assemblage (Bavin 1994:407). These categories all contain items that are common waste products and include bone, ceramic and glass fragments.

Care should also be taken when considering the high representation of such artefacts. The fragmentary nature of items including ceramic, glass and faunal remains leads to a large artefact count, where only a small number of whole items may actually make up the assemblage.

For example, the high representation of bone fragments in a number of the assemblages has skewed the data considerably (91%). This problem is evident in

Table 5.2 which shows the distribution of eating material recovered from Fremantle Prison.

Table 5.2 Distribution of Eating Material from Fremantle Prison.

Area	Ceramic	Bone Fragments	Other	Total
Southern Area	18	245	7	270
Women's Yard	1	35	0	36
Bath House	2	982	2	986
Metalled Road	1	20	0	21
A20a	0	16	3	19
A20b	0	17	10	27
A20c	0	6	0	6
Total	22	1321	22	1365

As the majority of the faunal remains recovered were severely fragmented, the identification of bone types was limited. Bavin was able to identify a Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) of 23 sheep, 7 cows and 9 fowls (Bavin 1994:415).Unfortunately, severe fragmentation of the cell data did not allow for the use of the MNI technique. Thus, this analysis applies the NISP method of counting the number of bone fragments from each species in a bone sample, without reference to skeletal element or fragmentation.

In spite of this, the identification of rat skeletal remains was possible and these bones were removed from the artefact pool. These bones were only found within the cell assemblages.

Further care should be taken when addressing the high representation of faunal

remains. Especially when considering that at the time Fremantle Prison was occupied by its first inmates the basic prison diet consisted of bread and gruel for breakfast, potatoes, tea, sugar, rations of rice or flour, and only salt meat for those sent to work (*Western Australian Blue Book* 1855- 1870; C.S.O. C.S.F. vol 5 (3335) 1852:177). The other foods cited would have taken up a considerable portion of the prison diet. Unfortunately, as food was meant to be eaten no evidence of these products would remain.

18 ceramic fragments were also recovered and represent 7% of the eating category while the remaining 3% is of items that were unassignable to the categories specified. No whole ceramic artefacts were recovered from this site. Once again fragmentation of the ceramic items in this assemblage can account for the relatively high representation of ceramics in the eating category.

The health category from this assemblage contains only pharmaceutical glass fragments. These fragments probably came from medicinal bottles, unfortunately, no whole bottles or other glass containers were recovered. A possible 5 'tonic' bottles with square bases were excavated from this area (Trench 1 and 8, spit 3) (Bavin 1994:424). Historical evidence indicates that most of the medicines supplied to Fremantle were imported from a number of countries including Great Britain and North America (*C.S.O. C.S.F.* Index 50/7, 5 March 1853). The only evidence of a locally based supplier comes from a more recent machine-made jar that was manufactured by Perth Bottle Manufacturers ('P.B.M) (Trench 3, spit 2) (Bavin

1994:425).

The fragmentary state of these items and their representation in an area not associated with the health of inmates reinforces the conclusion that the Southern Area represents one of the Prison's disposal areas.

Clothing represents 1% of the total artefact assemblage. 9 artefacts were counted in this category and they include 5 buttons (4 plastic, 1 metal) as shown in Table 5.3, 2 bootlace studs and 2 pieces of leather fragments (Trench 2, Spit 1, Trench 8 Spit 1, Trench 1, Spit 2 are examples of these items). 3 smoking items were also identified, however they were all modern alfoil cigarette packets, most likely dating to the 1980's (see Table 5.9 which show the distribution of smoking material from Fremantle Prison). Similarly, 1 plastic toothbrush (washing) and fragments of a cardboard book cover (reading) were also of a late twentieth century origin. The small number of these items recovered from such a large excavation area suggests that the artefacts represent modern waste products of the prison rather than any distinct patterns of prisoner activity.

Table 5.3 Distribution of Button Material in Fremantle Prison.

Area	Plastic	Bakelite	Metal	Bone	total
Southern Area	4	0	1	0	5
Women's Yard	0	0	2	0	2
Bath House	3	1	17	0	21
Metalled Road	0	0	4	0	4
A20a	0	0	13	7	20
A20b	0	0	10	15	25
A20c	0	1	3	1	5
Total	7	2	50	23	82

Thus, the artefact patterns recovered from the Southern Area reveal that the site was used predominantly as an area for the disposal of the prisons waste. The limited amount of data on the prisoner occupation in this area shows that either the activities associated with the site would not produce many material remains, or the site had only one dominant use. The expectation that, in a 'public' space, inmates would conform to the demands of the high degree of supervision by the prison officers appears to have been met by the analysis of the material remains of the Southern Area. The absence of leisure items, the low variability of prisoner activity and the dominance of materials indicating the sites function are all factors suggesting that within the Southern Area prisoners behaved according to the expectations of the prison authorities by only taking part in the specific tasks assigned to this area.

WOMEN'S YARD

The archaeological data recovered from the Women's Prison Yard has the potential

to highlight whether female prisoners were treated any differently from their male counterparts. The gender factor is introduced with the inclusion of this area into the investigation of the relationships between space and inmate activity in Fremantle Prison. This data allows issues specifically relating to the activities of female prisoners to be identified and subsequently compared with the male data. Unfortunately, a lack of excavated material does not allow for an in depth analysis of gender relations associated with prison material culture.

This site was significant as it included two areas of importance, the kitchen complex and the Women's Prison. Three trenches were excavated in an attempt to uncover the remains of these areas (Bavin 1994:355). A total of 50 artefacts were uncovered. Table 5.4 illustrates the number of artefacts assigned to each of the analysis categories.

Table 5.4 Sum of Artefact Activities from Women's Yard Assemblage.

eating	drinking	smoking	washing	sewing	clothing	reading	art	health	other	total
0	39	2	0	0	2	0	1	6	0	50

The Drinking category dominates this assemblage (78%). The health category is also influential with 12% of the artefacts recovered. Smoking and clothing each represent 4% of the assemblage, while art represents 2%.

Both the drinking and health categories are dominated by glass fragments. These artefacts relate to the kitchen complex, and like the Southern Area represents an

area of refuse dumping. However, a limited number of bone or ceramic fragments, as well as the small size of the total assemblage suggest that this area was not used regularly for waste disposal (Figure 5.2).

The smoking category is represented by 2 clay pipe fragments (see Table 5.9 which shows the distribution of smoking materials from Fremantle Prison) (found in Trench 2, spit 2 and Trench 3, spit 1). While it is possible that these fragments indicate that the female prisoners smoked, Bavin suggests that the pipes may have been used by the prison officers situated in the area as no distinction between inmates or officer materials remains can be made. Furthermore, it is unknown whether these prison officers were male or female (Bavin 1994:404).

Finally, the only clothing items identified in this assemblage are 2 metal buttons (Trench 2, spit 1 and Trench 3, spit 1 as shown in Table 5.4). The material of these buttons are associated with prison working clothes suggesting that activities associated with prisoner labour were associated with this site. Both buttons are within the size range of buttons uncovered in the men's prison, with diameters of 14 and 17 mm respectively (see Table 5. 5 showing variation in button diameter throughout the prison). The button from Trench 2 is also marked 'Best Ring Edge'. This evidence, although limited suggests that the female prisoners were dressed similarly to their male counterparts. However, further evidence is need to confirm or deny this suggestion.

Table 5.5 Diameter Variation of Buttons Found In Fremantle Prison (mm).

	12 mm	13 mm	14 mm	15 mm	17 mm	21 mm	total
Bone	6	7	0	0	6	0	19
Metal	0	1	3	2	10	1	17
Bakelite	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
total	6	8	3	4	16	1	38

unidentified = 12

One modern artefact makes up the art category. The item is a plastic biro cap and dates to the 1980's. Rather than indicating that art was practiced within this area, this artefact was more likely to have been accidentally dropped.

The small number of artefacts recovered from this site may be associated with the particular function of the Women's Prison Yard (Trench 1 was sterile) (Bavin 1994:358). From the 1890's the area excavated was used as the exercise yard for female prisoners (Bavin 1994:355). The yard would have represented a very 'public' open environment where the prisoners were under constant surveillance by prison guards. Furthermore, the activities taking place would have related to the physical exercise of the prisoners, where not a great deal of material evidence would be left by inmates. Therefore, it is not surprising that under such conditions few artefacts associated with prisoner activity occupation made their way into the archaeological deposits.

BATH HOUSE

The excavations conducted within this area consisted of 4 trenches. Each trench

was chosen to investigate deposits from the flush well and to examine the extent of remains of the Bath House (Bavin 1994:359). These features were constructed in the 1850's and were not demolished until the mid twentieth century (Bavin 1994:358). The Bath House excavation was conducted in an area that was predominantly 'public' space. Investigation of the material remains from this site has the potential activities associated with prisoner hygiene and personal maintenance. Furthermore, evidence concerning how prisoners responded to a high degree of supervision and a low degree of personal freedom should also be identified. A total of 1217 artefacts were excavated. Table 5.6 illustrates the number of artefacts assigned to each of the analysis categories.

Table 5.6 Sum of Artefact Activities from Bath House Assemblage.

eating	drinking	smoking	washing	sewing	clothing	reading	art	health	other	total
986	5	2	1	0	86	0	1	135	1	1217

The dominant category in this assemblage is eating (81%). With health (11%) and clothing (7%) also representing important categories. All other categories combined only just make up 1% of the total number of artefacts in the assemblage.

The eating category is dominated by bone fragments (99%). While items including ceramics, alfoil and the lid of tin can make up the remaining 1% (See Table 5.2 featuring the distribution of eating material throughout Fremantle Prison). The high representation of faunal remains, and fragmentary glass within the drinking and

health categories suggest that part of this area was also used by the prison as a waste area (Bavin 1994:424).

However, unlike the Southern Area, prisoner activities are observable in the material remains. The presence of identifiable health items, including clear glass fragments associated with cylindrical bottles with flared lips requiring stoppers (Trench 2, spit 5), indicates that evidence of the site's functional use as a bath house can be identified from the artefacts excavated.

Further evidence indicating prisoner activity associated with the Bath House includes the washing category. Unfortunately only 1 item makes up this category, a metal comb (Trench 2, spit 4). While the lack of artefacts in this category means

Plate 5.1 (Examples of buttons from Bavin assemblage Site 4, Trench 1, spits 1 and 2).

that no patterns relating to the activity of washing can be identified in this site, this artefact does indicate that practices involving the hygiene maintenance of the prisoners were being carried out.

The clothing artefacts within this assemblage also reinforces the sites function as a bath. The removal of clothing for bathing meant that items prone to falling off garments were likely to dominate this assemblage. This category are dominated by buttons (21%). (See Plate 5.1 which shows a representation of the buttons uncovered from the Bavin excavations). Three plastic, one bakelite and seventeen buttons were recovered as shown in Table 5.3. Items such as boot heel caps, boot lace studs, a suspender buckle and an identification tag (Trench 2, spit 5) also appear (See Plate 5.3 which shows a representation of metal clothing accessories from all assemblages).

The only item classified under art was part of a broken white glazed earthenware ink well (Trench 2, spit 3). As this item was an unexpected find for a bath house assemblage it is more likely related to prison officers than any inmates. prisoner activities within this area would have concentrated on the purpose of bathing. The item was probably associated with officers recording of prisoners. Furthermore the artefact was recovered from the flush well deposit and may have been dumped as rubbish at this site rather than being used at the bath house area. While 2 clay pipes associated with the smoking category could have easily been used by prisoner or prison officer (see Table 5.9 which shows the distribution of smoking material from Fremantle Prison(Trench 1, spit 1 and Trench 2, spit 2).

Thus, the artefacts recovered from this site highlight the different functions associated with the flush well and the bath house. The Bath House assemblage

represents an unusual mix of artefacts associated with a refuse dump as well as a bathing area. A wider degree of activity categories are associated with this assemblage than the previous two. Unfortunately, the majority of these categories contain only a few artefacts. Thus the evidence from this site conforms with the general expectations of a 'public' area where a low number of prisoner activities are conducted.

METALLED ROAD

The Metalled Road excavation consisted of only one trench. The site functioned as a parade ground from the 1890's and has the potential to provide information on areas where prisoners were under strict surveillance (Bavin 1994:367). A total of 63 artefacts were identified in this assemblage. Table 5.7 illustrates the number of artefacts assigned to each of the analysis categories.

Table 5.7 Sum of Artefact Activities from Metalled Road Assemblage.

eating	drinking	smoking	washing	sewing	clothing	reading	art	health	other	total
21	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	35	0	63

The Health (55%) and Eating (33%) categories dominate the Metalled Road assemblage while clothing (6 items) and drinking (1 item) artefacts make up the remaining 12%.

The eating category is dominated by bone fragments (95%), while 1 ceramic plate fragment (Trench 1, spit 1) also makes up part of the eating assemblage. The Health

category consists entirely of pharmaceutical glass fragments, apart from one modern band aid dating to the 1980's. As both the eating and health categories are made up of fragmented artefacts the high representation of these assemblages becomes inevitable.

The relatively large representations of eating and health artefacts were most likely the products of prison waste disposal in this area. However, the generally low number of total artefacts (63) suggests that waste disposal was not common at the excavated site.

Due to the Metalled Road being an open environment and its use as a parade ground, the strict supervision of all inmates in this zone was inevitable. Consequently, the activities associated with health, smoking, sewing, washing, reading or art, that relate to leisure and more personal activities would not be expected in this assemblage. Furthermore activities taking place at this site are unlikely to produce any material remains. The fact that artefacts belonging to the eating, drinking and health categories are present in this assemblage is more likely related to the sites function as a waste disposal area that any prisoner eating or drinking activity at this site.

The clothing items associated with this assemblage are all artefacts prone to falling off garments. This category contained 2 boot heel caps (Trench 1, spit 5), and 4 metal buttons (Trench 1, spit 1, 4 and 5). All items are associated with work clothes

which suggests that prisoners were involved in work activities around this area.

Thus, this assemblage highlights the notion that activities carried out in a 'public' domain produce artefact assemblages that reflect the strict surveillance of prisoners. Under such conditions inmates were forced to conform to the Prison's agenda of expected activities within these zones. Subsequently, a low number of artefacts and activity variation characterize these assemblages.

A20a

Cell A20 was turned into one cell around the turn of the century, however for analytical purposes it will be separated into the two separate units occupied during the nineteenth century (A20a and A20b). A20c represents the area were the wall divided the two cells and will also have its own assemblage, as it is not clear which cell the artefacts in this area belong to. These cells represent areas where prisoners were given a greater degree of personal freedom. Subsequently, artefact patterns associated with a number of personal and illegal activities should characterize this assemblage, as the prisoners were under a less strict regime of observation than at the previous excavation sites. Thus, as a 'private' domain, excavated material from this site has the potential to reveal information of a more personalized character concerning the lives of the inmate population.

The area excavated in A20a measured 2.1 metres by 1.2 metres and 198 items were uncovered. Table 5.8 illustrates the number of artefacts assigned to each of the

activity categories.

Table 5.8 Sum of Artefact Activities from A20a.

eating	drinking	smoking	washing	sewing	clothing	reading	art	health	other	total
20	7	77	6	12	33	25	9	0	11	200

Artefacts from the A20a assemblage are relatively well spread throughout all the activity categories. The only category absent is that of health. Smoking contains the most artefacts (38%), while clothing (17%) and reading (13%) also have a high number of items in these categories. Eating (10%), sewing (6%), other (6%), drinking (4%), art (4%) and washing (3%) categories are also present, but in smaller percentages.

The dominance of smoking in the A20a assemblage can be explained by the high representation of matches in this category (91%). 6 clay pipes (8%) and a modern alfoil packet (1%) make up the remainder of this category (Plate 5.5 shows a representation of the clay pipes excavated from Fremantle Prison). The distribution of smoking items can be seen in Table 5.9. Smoking was condoned within the prison as a means of appeasing some of the inmate animosity towards their situation. For example, one document states how tobacco was supplied to the prisoners '...to induce men to pass bad potatoes'(Thomas and Stewart 1978:56; Erickson 1983:28.)

Table 5.9 Distribution of Smoking Material Through Fremantle Prison.

	Matches	Pipes	Other	Total
Southern Area	0	0	3	3
Women's Yard	0	2	0	2
Bath House	0	2	0	2
Metalled Road	0	0	0	0
A20a	70	6	1	77
A20b	180	9	0	189
A20c	60	2	0	62
Total	310	21	4	335

The clothing category in A20a contains similar artefacts to the Bath House assemblage in that all the items uncovered represent accessories that are prone to falling off garments. Buttons dominate this category with 23 items (83%), they are of material types including bone and metal (Plate 5.2 shows the variety of buttons excavated from the cell assemblages). While a boot lace stud, a boot heel cap and a clothing rivet are also present in this assemblage (a20aT5/50, a20aT1/8 and

Plate 5.2 Example of buttons from Nayton assemblage (left to right, metal, a20aT1/28; metal, a20cT4/8; metal, a20aT5/68; bone, a20aT1/39; bone, a20bT5/17; bone, a20cT4/12; bauxite,. a20cT4/27).

a20aT1/12) (Plate 5.3 shows metal artefacts associated with the cell assemblages, including a boot eyelet).

Plate 5.3 Examples of metal clothing accessories from, Fremantle Prison (left to right, belt buckle, Site 3, Trench 2, Square 4, Spit 5; safety pin, a20aT1/37; suspender a20bT5/75; coin, a20bT3/65; tag, Site 3, Trench 2, Square 4, spit 5; safety pin, a20bT5/1; boot eyelet 120bT1/49).

Items associated with eating are also relatively common in the A20a assemblage. The artefacts in this category include bone fragments (84%), as well as egg shell fragments, a peach stone and a possible eating utensil (a20aT1/18, a20aT1/10, a20aT2/33).

The representation of faunal remains within the cell assemblages has the potential to inform on the activities of prisoners within a 'private' environment. While historical evidence suggests that meals were taken in the cells, the archaeological record does not totally conform to this (*Western Australian Blue Book 1871:73*). The small number of artefacts associated with this category suggests that eating was not a

function generally practised within the cells. As such, the presence of faunal remains may also indicate that prisoners were smuggling food items into their cell to eat at a future date.

All drinking items in the A20 assemblage were fragments of glass. Evidence from the Rules and Regulations of 1831, indicate that no alcoholic drink was allowed within the Round House Prison (Thomas and Stewart 1978:68). Drawing an analogy with these rules one would not expect to find evidence of alcohol bottles within Fremantle. No doubt, restrictions would have been placed on the use of liquor to '...prevent disruptions and abuse caused by the excessive consumption of alcohol' (Bavin 1994:425). However, thick dark green glass usually associated with alcohol bottles was uncovered from the Bath House (Trenches 1 and 2) and cell assemblages (including a20aT2/28, a20aT3/59, a20bT1/42). While the artefacts from the Bath House can not be directly related to any prisoners, the presence of this glass in the cell assemblages suggests that some inmates were carrying out illegal activities within the less supervised areas of the prison. Thus, this evidence suggests that the drinking of liquids other than water was either condoned or un-preventable.

Activities associated with hygiene and personal maintenance are also evident in the A20a assemblage. The washing category contains 3 bone toothbrushes and 2 separate comb fragments (a20aT1/27, a20aT1/29, a20aT1/54, a20aT2/27, a20aT4/45). Plate 5.4 shows examples of the bone toothbrushes from the cell

assemblages.

The presence of these items in the cell assemblages reflects the 'private' nature of activities associated with washing. Their location in each cell relates to the use of a

Plate 5.4 Examples of bone toothbrushes from Nayton assemblage (left to right, a20aT1/30; a20aT1/27; a20bT1/66).

washbasin situated on the wall of the cell, that was later demolished (Nayton 1998:63). With the removal of the washbasins toothbrushes disappear from the assemblages, until the appearance of a modern plastic toothbrush in the Southern Area (Trench 1, spit 4-6).

While the hygiene of prisoners was demanded by prison authorities, there is no evidence that indicates whether inmates were issued toothbrushes (Thomas and Stewart 1978:68). Bone toothbrushes were hand made and as a result relatively expensive (Nayton 1998:76). Furthermore, during the nineteenth century little emphasis was placed on personal hygiene by the mass of the Western Australian population (Nayton 1998:76). Thus, the presence of bone toothbrushes in the cell

assemblages provides some interesting questions into prisoner activity, including what the social rank the of the prisoner was and whether these items were supplied by the prison or made by the inmates themselves.

Thus, artefacts such as the toothbrushes, safety razor and comb fragments provide an image of a prisoner who exhibits an interest in their appearance. This perception is not a general assumption when considering the nature of inmates. Rather stereotypical images of crude, dirty and disobedient prisoner are usually assumed. John Casey described the prisoners as '...godless wretches, who gloried in their past sinful careers, and who now proudly confess and boast of their atrocities before their applauding associates' (Fitzgerald 1960:5).

Artefacts in the sewing category include 4 straight pins, 1 safety pin, as well as fragments of wool and string (a20aT4/16, a20aT1/37, a20aT1/11 are examples of these artefacts). Plate 5.3 shows examples of some of these items.

Sewing as an artefact category is entirely related to the cell assemblages. This indicates that the prisoners most likely used their cell time to fix their clothing. It is interesting that an activity that is traditionally related to women should be found in this all male domain (UWA Practical Report 1997:176-179).

Prior to World War One pins were produced from brass wire, which was later replaced by stainless steel from which all pins are now made (Andre 1971:77). The

presence of Copper corrosion on some of the pins in the cell assemblage indicates that practice of sewing was taking place from the early days of the prison.

Further analysis of the sewing artefacts reveals evidence of a high degree of artefacts variation (as shown in Table 5.10). For example, items classified under thread are of a wide range of colours from grey, white, brown to green and even red. The red thread is associated with other modern artefacts and may reflect a period in the prison's history where restriction of materials had been lifted. Interestingly, as these bright colours could not be associated with the prison uniforms which were made from neutral colours, they could potentially reveal evidence that the prisoners sewing for pleasure. However, no documentary evidence is available to support such a conclusion.

Table 5.10 Sewing Items From Cell A20.

Material	Number
Thread	5
Wool	6
Safety Pin	3
Straight Pin	16
Total	30

The dominance of straight pins in this category can be explained by their physical proportions. Being long and thin it would prove easy to lose straight pins through the floorboards of a cell, while larger objects such as safety pins would have been spotted before they could be lost. Furthermore, the absence of any pins in the 'public' assemblages could be a function of the sieve size used by Bavin which may

not have been small enough to pick up such items.

A20a also contains evidence that a number of the occupants of the cell were literate. The relatively high representation of the reading category is due to the domination of newspaper fragments in this category (99%). From all the fragments recovered, two definite newspaper dates are evident and they relate to the 1860's and the 1970's. Only one other item is present that is associated with reading and it is a fragment of glass from some reading spectacles (a20aT1/16).

This artefactual evidence is interesting in that it challenges the idea that during the nineteenth century convicts were illiterate. During this period the general population only had a passing knowledge of literacy. Thus, the prisoner occupying cell A20 was a unique individual.

The presence of 8 slate pencils in the art category may also indicate prisoner literacy, however it is more likely that these items were used to practice some form of art. The discovery of a quill made from a plastic biro reinforces the notion that these items were used to create art (a20aT4/9). This practice was commonly adopted by prisoners as a means of negating boredom and generally passing the time (Kerr 1998:15).

Art has the potential to yield information concerning the self expression prisoners that challenges our perception of a controlled prison environment. Art was banned

by Fremantle Prison authorities until the 1970's. However, the material evidence recovered from Cell A20 and other cells throughout the prison indicate that this restriction was not always affective. As Kerr states '...periodic repainting and cycles of tolerance and repression result in walls becoming a palimpsest reflecting changes in attitude to penal discipline and vulgar imagery' (1998:15). Thus, similar to other activities of an illegal nature, evidence of art is restricted to the 'private' domain associated with the prison cells, where prisoners were less likely to be caught than in other areas.

While no evidence of the art itself remains in Cell A20, evidence of graffiti can be found in a number of other prison cells. Plate 5.6 represents the earliest evidence of this activity and was drawn by James Walsh in 1859. The pictures survived by being

Plate 5.6 **(Taken from Kerr 1998:14).**

whitewashed over. The subject matter was drawn in pencil and was of considerable competency (Kerr 1998:15).

Finally, the artefacts assigned to the other category is also important when addressing prisoner activity within the prison cell A20a. The most important items recovered included 2 sea shells (a20aT2/25, a20aT4/55). Whilst these shells may have come from the limestone walls of the prison they could have served as a reminder to the prisoner of the outside world.

Thus, the assemblage associated with Cell A20a is clearly representative of prisoner activity within a 'private' environment. Evidence of a considerable variation in prisoner activity characterized this assemblage. Furthermore, a larger number of artefacts associated with leisure and prisoner individuality indicate that within these zones inmates were allowed a greater degree of freedom to participate in their own choice of activities.

A20b

The expectations associated with a cell assemblage as a 'private' space were stated when describing the A20a data but also apply to cell A20b. The area excavated in A20b was the same size as that in A20a. However, a considerably larger number of artefacts were recovered from this Unit. A total of 369 items were grouped into categories associated with cell activities and this can be seen in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11 Sum of Artefact Activities from A20b.

eating	drinking	smoking	washing	sewing	clothing	reading	art	health	other	total
27	18	189	6	21	43	17	9	6	33	369

Like A20a, the A20b assemblage is dominated by the smoking category (51%).

With the next highest artefact representation in the clothing category (12%). All other categories including eating (7%), drinking (5%), washing (2%), sewing (6%), reading (5%), art (2%), health (2%) and others (9%) are present in this assemblage.

The dominance of smoking can be attributed to the large number of matches included in this category (95%). The evidence of smoking material in this assemblage is represented in Table 5.3. 9 clay pipe fragments were also recovered and make up the remainder of the category (5%) (Plate 5.5 shows a representation of the pipes recovered from Fremantle Prison).

Plate 5.5 Examples of clay pipes from Fremantle Prison (left to right, 1-3 Bavin Assemblage, a20aT1/33, a20bT1/48, a20bT1/100, a20bT1/30).

Further analysis of the matches reveals that a significant number had been methodically cut into small pieces. Nayton suggests that this may represent the cut offs of model making attempts by a prisoner (Nayton 1998:61). This activity may also indicate the boredom of a prisoner, carrying out the mindless activity of cutting up matches.

As shown in Table 5.2, the eating category is dominated by bone fragments (63%). The faunal remains represent a similar pattern to the A20a data. While eating was condoned within the cell the relatively low number of items from this category suggests that such an activity was not practiced regularly.

A plastic jam container, plum stone, egg shell fragments and a pumpkin seed make up the remainder of this category (a20bT1/13, a20bT1/60, a20bT1/61, a20bT5/62). While the prison diet expanded in the later periods of prison occupation these items still appear rather 'exotic' (Bavin 1994:421). While evidence of the construction of a vegetable garden by 1870 may explain the presence of the pumpkin seed, the remaining items were probably smuggled into the cell by the prisoners to alleviate the rather stark prison diet (Brand 1978:22). Once again this evidence indicates that the cell was used as an area where activities of an 'illegal' nature could be successfully undertaken.

All from this assemblage all drinking and health items were glass fragments. The presence of glass relating to the illegal consumption of alcohol was discussed with reference to cell A20a and similar circumstances are represented in this assemblage. Finding a flaked blade within cell A20b also raises questions concerning the legality of possessing such material (A20bT1/16). The potential for glass to be used as a weapon should have seen it banned from the prison environment, however, the presence of this blade indicates that prisoner possession of glass was either condoned or unavoidable.

Uncovering a flaked blade also has the potential to inform on the culture of the inmates occupying cell A20. The blade is associated with other nineteenth century materials in the assemblage. Interestingly, during the nineteenth century most inmates appear to have been European. From the 1850's most Aboriginal prisoners were sent to the prison on Rottnest Island (Bosworth and Harvey 1990a:27). The first Aboriginal male prisoner was recorded at Fremantle Prison was in 1864 along with 41 European male inmates, (*Western Australia Blue Book* 1864:264).

The clothing category is again dominated by items that regularly fall off garments. As shown in Table 5.3 buttons dominate this assemblage (58%). The buttons recovered come in a range of sizes and materials including bone and metal (see Table 5. .3 and 5.4). The remainder of the category includes 13 boot eyelets, a boot heel cap and a suspender buckle (a20bT4/64, a20bT3/24, a20bT5/75 are examples of these items, also shown in Plate 5.3).

Activities associated with hygiene and personal maintenance are also evident in the A20b assemblage. A bone toothbrush, safety razor a plastic and a bone comb are all items associated with the washing category (a20bT1/66, a20bT5/15, a20bT2/17, a20bT5/104). Plate 5.4 illustrates the bone toothbrushes uncovered from the cell assemblages. While 2 safety pins, 12 straight pins, and wool and string fragments make up the sewing assemblage (a20bT1/78, a20bT1/68, a20bT1/45 are examples of these artefacts. The relationship of these artefacts to a 'private' space have been

discussed with regard to cell A20a and no change in artefact patterns appears in this assemblage.

A20b also contains evidence that a number occupants of the cell were literate. The relatively high representation of the reading category is due to the fragmentary condition of the newspaper pieces recovered. Evidence of activities associated with art were also uncovered, unfortunately no evidence of the actual art has survived. These artefacts include, 7 slate pencils, 1 lead pencil and a red crayon (a20bT1/98, a20bT4/57, a20bT4/69 are examples of these artefacts).

One final artefact that was unassignable to a category was the sixpence found in cell A20b (a20bT3/65). It was an offence for the prisoners to be in possession of money at the time the coin dated (1865-1895). For example, John Teale's record shows that in 1875 he was in possession of 1s. 6d., which was subsequently forfeited (Hasluck 1969:79). This item continues to reinforce the conclusion that illegal activities are more likely to have been taken place in a 'private' space than a 'public'.

The artefact patterns recovered from cell A20b are represented by an odd range of material remains. The presence of literary material and artefacts indicating a strong emphasis on personal hygiene are found along side evidence of weapon making. While these artefacts may not have come from a single prisoner occupation of the cell, they provide important information on the uniqueness of activities possible in such a 'private' environment. Thus as expected, artefacts and activities of a more

personal countenance appear in the two cell remains as opposed to the evidence from the 'public' domain assemblages.

A20c

A20c represents the small area between cells A20a and A20b where the separating wall was demolished some time around the turn of the century. This assemblage is made up of items from cell A20a and A20b that had fallen between the floorboards of each cell. Thus, any prisoner occupation patterns identified in this area are related to the activities undertaken in the cells. A total of 90 artefacts were recovered with each item being assigned to an activity category as shown in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12 Sum of Artefact Activities from A20c.

eating	drinking	smoking	washing	sewing	clothing	reading	art	health	other	total
6	0	62	2	0	7	10	3	1	5	90

Smoking dominates this assemblage (69%), while reading (11%), clothing (8%) and eating (7%) are the next highest artefact categories. The other category represents 6% of the assemblage and art (3 items), washing (2 items) and health (1 items) are also present.

The dominance of smoking can once again be explained by the high representation of matches in the cell assemblages. 97% of the smoking category is taken by match fragments. 2 clay pipe fragments make up the remainder of this category (3%).

All items in the eating category are bone fragments. Washing contains two bristles, possibly from a shaving brush. While the 1 item in the health category is a glass fragment. Evidence of newspaper fragments as well as 3 slate pencils also indicate the presence of the reading and art categories.

As this category contained the remains of A20a and A20b the artefact representations strongly mirror both these assemblages. Evidence of leisure activities as well as artefacts associated with most of the categories were recovered from this area. Thus, A20c represents an extension of the 'private' environment associated with cells A20a and A20b.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Thus, from the investigation of artefact assemblages from a number of spatially distinct areas, conclusions relating to inmate response to the 'public' and 'private' spaces throughout Fremantle Prison can be made.

The Southern Area, Women's Prison Yard, Bath House and the Metalled Road are all sites that were situated within the 'public' zones of Fremantle Prison. Within all of these areas, prisoner's were subject to the greatest amount of supervision from prison authorities. All the assemblages investigated conformed to the general conclusions expected within these areas.

Thus, the artefact patterns recovered from the Southern Area reveal that the site was

used predominantly as an area for the disposal of the prisons waste. The limited amount of data on the prisoner occupation in this area shows that either the activities associated with the site would not produce many material remains, or the site had only one dominant use. The expectation that, in a 'public' space, inmates would conform to the demands of the high degree of supervision by the prison officers appears to have been met by the analysis of the material remains of these sites. The absence of leisure items, the low variability of prisoner activity and the dominance of materials indicating the sites function are all factors suggesting that within these area prisoners behaved according to the expectations of the prison authorities by only taking part in the specific tasks assigned to this area.

In contrast 'private' areas represented zones in the prison where inmates were under minimum surveillance. Cells A20 represents such an area, where prisoners were given a greater degree of personal freedom. Subsequently, artefact patterns associated with a number of personal and illegal activities characterize this assemblage. Furthermore, a wider variety of activities associated with leisure and personal maintenance are present in this material. Thus, excavated material from 'private' domains has the potential to reveal information of a more personalized character concerning the lives of the inmate population.

Chapter 6.

DISCUSSION

RESTATEMENT OF AIMS

Documentary information about prisons and the way prisoners were treated is plentiful. Unfortunately, there is scant evidence on the way prisoners themselves acted with a penal environment. The potential of archaeology to address this lack of research is substantial. Inmate responses to their environment are all but absent from the historical record. Thus it is up to the investigation of the material remains left behind by prisoners to reveal any indication of the activities involved with the daily life of Fremantle Prison.

Thus, the main aim of this dissertation was to uncover a broad understanding of prisoner activity within Fremantle Prison. This was achieved by comparing two excavations conducted from spatially distinct areas of the prison compound. Louise Bavin and Gaye Nayton excavated at Fremantle in 1994 and 1998 respectively. Bavin's excavations were undertaken within the Prison grounds and included the Southern Lawn, Women's Prison Yard, Bath House and the Metalled Road, while Nayton excavated a prison cell (A20) within the Main Cell Block.

Interestingly, Bavin (1994) and Nayton (1998) arrived at different conclusions concerning the life within Fremantle Prison, even though they were investigating

the same period (nineteenth and early twentieth century). From her analysis Bavin concluded that the prison provided a static environment that focused on '...purpose or utility rather than the stimulation or the display of fashion, personal symbols, or preference' (Bavin 1994:433). In contrast, Nayton found that a regime of variation rather than standardization characterized the prison (Nayton 1998:75). By conducting an investigation into both assemblages, an understanding of why such different conclusions were made, was reached.

Identifying whether either of these excavations correctly portray prison life was also an aim of this investigation. Therefore, the investigation of the relationship between the area excavated and the conclusions reached about prison life was essential. Prisoner activity relating to the specific function of a site, as well as the extent of freedom of personal behaviour are factors that affect the archaeological assemblage. Thus, the recognition of spatially distinct areas, as represented by the prisoner remains was a dominant aim of this investigation.

As each excavation focused on different areas, an aim of this study was to identify the 'public' and 'private' arenas within the prison compound and to examine whether these spatial characteristics are paralleled in the archaeological data.

Foucault describes visual supervision within the prison environment as the ultimate expression of control (1979:201). Visual supervision of inmates varied throughout the compound. 'Public' areas represented environments of maximum supervision,

while 'private' areas represent the minimum.

Consequently, it was expected that the expression of this control would be evident in the prison assemblages. Assemblages excavated from 'Public' areas, under strict surveillance, would reveal artefact patterns that highlight condoned prison activities. By contrast, 'Private' areas, which represent environments where prisoner's were under less observation should exhibit a wider range of activities. Thus, the investigation of a range of areas within the prison has the potential to reveal general patterns of prisoner activity throughout the compound.

Another objective of this study was to uncover possible evidence of inmate resistance to prison authorities in the material assemblages under investigation. The identification of prisoner resistance has the potential to inform on how inmates used their material world to maintain their cultural identity and to resist subordination (Casella 1996:258). From the analysis of the data, evidence of this resistance and its relationship to the 'public' and 'private' spheres of the prison compound will also be investigated.

The final aim of this dissertation is to address the possibility that the unique characteristics of each of the assemblages are actually representations of the different functions of each area excavated. Different activities produce different assemblages and it is important to acknowledge that the artefact patterns will represent the activities that the prisoners participated in each specific area.

It is only once all the possibilities relating to inmate occupation are considered that a full understanding of life within Fremantle Prison can be understood.

PRISON LIFE

Thus, the assemblages analysed indicate that prisoner activity in Fremantle Prison varied according to the function of each site and its association with 'public' or 'private' domains. The clear distinction between all areas excavated allows definite conclusions to be made about prisoner life.

From the data it is evident that prominent zones of 'public' and 'private' classified areas can be identified throughout the prison compound. By basing this classification on the degree of prisoner supervision at each site, the evidence clearly indicated that inmates responded to this control by behaving as the officials wanted in 'public' areas, while acting with greater personal freedom in 'private' areas.

By looking at a range of distinct sites within the prison, a true representation of any conclusions concerning prisoner response to 'public' and ' private' spaces is more likely to be achieved. Any assumptions based upon the investigation of only one or two sites fails to recognize the general patterns associated with prisoner occupation of Fremantle.

The different conclusions reached by Bavin (1994) and Nayton (1998) concerning

prison life, highlight the need for a greater investigation of sites before any general conclusions about life in Fremantle Prison can be made. Analysis of all the data reveals that both archaeologists were correct in their investigations of their relative assemblages. However, each conclusion can only related to the sites excavated. The fact that both conclusion were right about the prison data indicates that a number of prisoner activities were being conducted around the compound.

The artefact assemblages from Fremantle reflect the spatial characteristics of the prison by producing patterns of greater prisoner activity in material associated with 'private' areas and patterns of more homogeneous character within materials associated with 'public' areas. Bavin's conclusions that all artefacts from Fremantle were designed for '...purpose or utility rather than the stimulation or the display of fashion, personal symbols, or preference' is more likely the result of her excavated sites being situated within a 'public' space (Bavin 1994:433).

The artefacts associated with 'public' domains generally conformed to inmate behavioural control by prison officials. The activities represented in these artefact patterns were all associated with work and a general level of subsistence. All artefacts associated with the prisoners in 'public' classified zones were plain and unelaborate. No indications of the fashions popular in the rest of Western Australian society were found. Furthermore, the uniform character of the artefacts excavated from these areas inhibits any identification of evidence relating to prisoner personal identity. Thus, all prisoners were the same in 'public' areas. Thus, these

assemblages represent a stark and somewhat harsh environment where only the bare necessities for prisoner subsistence were met.

Uniformity of the prison environment and the reduction of sensory stimulation were all factors of punishment applied by Fremantle Prison authorities. The loss of personal identity and total absence of aesthetic beauty in the material remains highlights the assumption that greater control was practised in these areas and subsequently the prison regime of discipline and punishment was accepted by the inmates.

The assemblages taken from the 'private' areas within the prison present a different story of inmate activity. As Nayton argued in her investigation of Cell A20, variation rather than standardization was the major characteristic associated with the cells remains (1998:75). Rather than highlighting the strictness of the prison regime the artefacts patterns associated with these areas indicate that some degree of personal freedom was either condoned or unavoidable. This was due to the fact that 'private' spaces were associated with areas were prisoners were under less supervision.

From this relative freedom, a greater variety of artefacts, resulting from a greater number of prisoner activities are found in the material remains excavated from these areas. The wider degree of artefacts, including a flaked blade, newspaper and art items, recovered from the cell assemblages indicates a greater awareness of prisoner

individuality.

While these artefacts may not have come from a single prisoner occupation of the cell, they provide important information on the uniqueness of activities possible in such a 'private' environment. Thus as expected, artefacts and activities of a more personal countenance appear in the two cell remains as opposed to the evidence from the 'public' domain assemblages.

Furthermore, artefacts and activities that were not condoned by prison authorities were more likely to be found in 'private' areas. Such activities can be linked to the representation of prisoner resistance against the authorities of the prison. This is not surprising when considering that getting away with illegal activities would prove more successful in areas where inmates were not watched closely by prison guards and there is less chance of getting caught.

Thus, this investigation of the artefactual remains associated with Fremantle Prison, indicates that prisoner activities were directly related to the spatial environment they were conducted in. Furthermore, the distinct zones of 'public' and 'private' classified areas were very influential in the outcome of artefact patterns associated with prison life. Thus, any further excavations conducted within a prison should investigate as many spatial areas as possible, so as to get a true representation of incarcerated life.

FUTURE RESEARCH

A number of possibilities associated with future archaeological investigations of Fremantle Prison have come out of this research. As one of the oldest intact buildings associated the incarceration of convicts, Fremantle has the potential to reveal a wealth of information on the architecture as well as the material remains of nineteenth and twentieth century prison occupation.

In terms of establishing a greater understanding of life within a prison environment more cell excavations need to be undertaken. While the evidence from one cell indicates the presence of a 'private' spacial relationship with this data, more analysis needs to be conducted so that the conclusions reached in this dissertation can be confirmed or denied

Similarly, as female prisoners were also confined within Fremantle, more excavations associated with the Women's Prison has the potential to reveal considerable amounts of information relating to gender issues of imprisonment.

Chapter Seven.

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Plate 3. Adapted from Davitt 1885.

The Prison Cell.

A20A Trench 1 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT1/49	3	metal (unidentified) (x5)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT1/50	3	nail (x4)	-	-	construction
a20aT1/51	3	small nail (x4)	-	-	construction
a20aT1/52	4	lime washed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT1/53	4	clay pipe (stem end fragment)	-	1850-1911	smoking
a20aT1/54	4	tooth brush fragment (bone)	-	1832-1839	washing
a20aT1/55	4	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT1/56	4	bone (unidentified)	-	-	eating
a20aT1/57	4	building slate	-	-	construction
a20aT1/58	4	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT1/59	4	cut nail	-	1800-1870	construction
a20aT1/60	4	burnt wood?	-	1838-1900	unidentified
a20aT1/61	4	paint?	-	-	construction
a20aT1/62	4	newspaper	-	-	reading

A20A Trench 2 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT2/1	1	white ant plug	-	-	construction
a20aT2/2	1	tack- nail large head	-	1840-1870	construction
a20aT2/3	1	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT2/4	1	grey wool	-	-	sewing
a20aT2/5	1	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT2/6	1	Norse Blue (matt)	-	-	construction
a20aT2/7	1	newspaper fragments	-	1973-1974	reading
a20aT2/8	2	bone	-	-	unidentified
a20aT2/9	2	Rosehead nail	-	1870-1900	construction
a20aT2/10	2	match 2	-	-	smoking
a20aT2/11	2	match 3 (x5)	-	-	smoking
a20aT2/12	2	clay pipe (bowl fragment)	-	1850-1911	smoking
a20aT2/13	2	leather	-	-	clothing
a20aT2/14	2	limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT2/15	3	bone (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT2/16	3	wood	-	-	construction
a20aT2/17	3	charcoal	-	-	fire
a20aT2/18	3	rosehead nail	-	-	construction
a20aT2/19	3	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT2/20	2	newspaper	-	1973-1974?	reading
a20aT2/21	3	newspaper	-	1973-1974?	reading
a20aT2/22	4	newspaper	-	1973	reading
a20aT2/23	4	Hop Green (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20aT2/24	4	limewash	-	-	construction
a20aT2/25	4	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT2/26	4	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified

A20A Trench 2 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT2/27	4	comb fragment (plastic)	-	1870-1991	washing
a20aT2/28	4	bottle glass (green)	-	1860-1920	other
a20aT2/29	4	window glass	-	-	construction
a20aT2/30	4	match 2	-	1832-1911	smoking
a20aT2/31	4	brown render	-	-	construction
a20aT2/32	5	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20aT2/33	5	eating utensil	-	-	esting
a20aT2/34	5	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20aT2/35	5	leather strap (x2)	-	-	clothing
a20aT2/36	5	match 3? (x2)	-	-	smoking
a20aT2/37	5	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20aT2/38	5	match 4	-	-	smoking
a20aT2/39	5	charcoal	-	-	fire
a20aT2/40	5	bone fragments	-	-	unidentified
a20aT2/41	6	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20aT2/42	6	newspaper	-	1858-1900	reading
a20aT2/43	6	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT2/44	6	charcoal	-	-	fire
a20aT2/45	6	human hair	-	-	washing
a20aT2/46	6	floorboard	-	-	construction
a20aT2/47	6	paper	-	-	reading
a20aT2/48	6	window glass	-	-	construction
a20aT2/49	6	building slate	-	-	construction
a20aT2/50	6	copper wire	-	-	construction
a20aT2/51	6	copper object	-	-	construction
a20aT2/52	6	leather thong	-	-	clothing
a20aT2/53	6	metal fragments (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified

A20A Trench 2 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT2/54	6	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20aT2/55	6	lead sheeting	-	-	construction
a20aT2/56	6	bone	-	-	eating
a20aT2/57	6	eating utensil?	-	-	eating
a20aT2/58	6	match 2	-	-	smoking
a20aT2/59	6	match 3 fragments (x4)	-	-	smoking
a20aT2/60	6	cigarette packet foil	-	1930-1991	smoking
a20aT2/61	7	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20aT2/62	7	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20aT2/63	6	cloth (cream wool)	-	-	sewing
a20aT2/64	7	clay pipe (bowl fragment)	-	1850-1911	smoking
a20aT2/65	7	lime plaster	-	-	construction
a20aT2/66	7	charcoal	-	-	fire
a20aT2/67	7	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT2/68	7	bone (rat?)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT2/69	7	wood	-	-	unidentified

A20A Trench 3 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT3/1	1	bone (rib)	-	-	eating
a20aT3/2	1	match 3?	-	-	smoking
a20aT3/3	1	building slate	-	-	construction
a20aT3/4	1	flat head wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20aT3/5	1	orange render	-	-	construction
a20aT3/6	1	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20aT3/7	1	lime washed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT3/8	1	floorboard (x3)	-	-	construction
a20aT3/9	1	wood (x2)	-	-	construction
a20aT3/10	1	wrought nail large head (x3)	-	1840-1870	construction
a20aT3/11	1	rose head nail (x4)	-	1870-1940	construction
a20aT3/12	1	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT3/13	1	lead sheeting	-	-	construction
a20aT3/14	1	cut nail	-	1800-1870	construction
a20aT3/15	1	brick fragment	-	-	construction
a20aT3/16	1	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT3/17	1	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20aT3/18	2	yard key	-	1848-1991	other
a20aT3/19	2	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT3/20	2	lime washed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT3/21	2	charcoal	-	-	fire
a20aT3/22	2	brick	-	-	construction
a20aT3/23	2	toothpick?	-	-	eating
a20aT3/24	2	Rosehead nail	-	1870-1900	construction
a20aT3/25	2	lime washed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT3/26	2	clay pipe	-	-	smoking
a20aT3/27	2	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading

A20A Trench 3 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT3/28	3	match 3	-	-	smoking
20aT3/29	3	Norse Blue (matt)	-	-	construction
a20aT2/30	3	wood (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT3/31	3	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT3/32	3	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20aT3/33	3	lime wash limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT3/34	3	wrought nail large head	-	-	construction
a20aT3/35	4	fibres (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT3/36	4	button (work);4 holes	d=17	1880-1900	clothing
a20aT3/37	4	straight pin	-	-	sewing
a20aT3/38	4	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20aT3/39	4	window glass	-	-	construction
a20aT3/40	4	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT3/41	4	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT3/42	4	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT3/43	4	charcoal	-	-	fire
a20aT3/44	4	bone fragments (x3)	-	-	eating
a20aT3/45	4	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20aT3/46	4	match 2?	-	1832-1911	smoking
a20aT3/47	4	wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20aT3/48	4	electric wire dip	-	1911-1930	construction
a20aT3/49	5	button fragment (bone)	-	1800-1850	clothing
a20aT3/50	5	window glass	-	-	construction
a20aT3/51	5	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT3/52	5	flagstone	-	-	construction
a20aT3/53	5	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20aT3/54	5	match 2	-	-	smoking

A20A Trench 3 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT3/55	6	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20aT3/56	6	button (bone);3 holes	d=12	1800-1850	clothing
a20aT3/57	6	button (bone);4 holes	-	1800-1850	clothing
a20aT3/58	6	window glass		-	construction
a20aT3/59	6	bottle glass (green)	-	1820-1920	drinking
a20aT3/60	6	slate pencil	-	-	art
a20aT3/61	6	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20aT3/62	6	lead sheeting	-	-	construction
a20aT3/63	6	charcoal	-	-	fire
a20aT3/64	6	bottle glass (clear)	-	-	drinking
a20aT3/65	6	bone	-	-	eating
a20aTs/66	6	white ant plug	-	-	construction
a20aT3/67	6	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT3/68	7	wrought nail	-	1840-1870	construction
a20aT3/69	7	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction

A20A Trench 4 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT4/1	1	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT4/2	1	lime washed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT4/3	1	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT4/4	1	slate pencil	-	-	art
a20aT4/5	1	bone	-	-	eating
a20aT4/6	1	window glass	-	-	construction
a20aT4/7	1	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20aT4/8	1	wire	-	-	construction
a20aT4/9	1	quill (made from plastic biro)	-	1938-1991	art
a20aT4/10	1	wrought nail large head	-	-	construction
a20aT4/11	1	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20aT4/12	2	button (bone);3 holes	d=12	1850-1900	clothing
a20aT4/13	2	window glass (x2)	-	-	construction
a20aT4/14	2	match 3 (x2)	-	-	smoking
a20aT4/15	2	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20aT4/16	2	straight pin	-	-	sewing
a20aT4/17	2	bone	-	-	eating
a20aT4/18	2	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20aT4/19	2	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT4/20	2	flat head wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20aT4/21	2	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20aT4/22	2	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20aT4/23	2	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20aT4/24	2	unidentified	-	-	unidentified
a20aT4/25	3	shell	-	-	other
a20aT4/26	3	button (work);4 holes	d=17	1880-1900	clothing
a20aT4/27	3	button fragment (bone)	-	1800-1850	clothing

A20A Trench 4 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession No.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT4/28	3	slate pencil (x2)	-	-	art
a20aT4/29	3	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20aT4/30	3	clay pipe (stem fragments)	-	1850-1911	smoking
a20aT4/31	3	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20aT4/32	3	flat head wrought nail	-	1840-1870	construction
a20aT4/33	3	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20aT4/34	3	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT4/35	3	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT4/36	3	lime washed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT4/37	4	newspaper	-	1858-1900	reading
a20aT4/38	4	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20aT4/39	4	building slate	-	-	construction
a20aT4/40	4	bone	-	-	eating
a20aT4/41	4	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT4/42	4	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT4/43	4	button (work)	d=15	-	clothing
a20aT4/44	4	screw	-	-	construction
a20aT4/45	4	comb fragment (plastic)	-	-	washing
a20aT4/46	4	button (bone);4 holes	d=13	-	clothing
a20aT4/47	4	pink plastic fragments	-	-	other
a20aT4/48	4	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20aT4/49	4	match 1 fragments (x8)	-	-	smoking
a20aT4/50	4	fibre?	-	-	unidentified
a20aT4/51	5	shaped wood	-	-	other
a20aT4/52	5	floorboards	-	-	construction
a20aT4/53	5	bone	-	-	eating
a20aT4/54	5	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20aT4/55	5	shell	-	-	other

A20A Trench 4 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession No.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT4/56	5	copper wire	-	-	construction
a20aT4/57	5	window glass	-	-	construction
a20aT4/58	5	slate pencil	-	1835-1991	art
a20aT4/59	5	cut pin (headless)	-	-	sewing
a20aT4/60	5	match 1 (x16)	-	-	smoking
a20aT4/61	5	bristle (x2)	-	-	washing
a20aT4/62	5	newspaper	-	1858-1900	reading
a20aT4/63	5	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20aT4/64	6	building slate	-	-	construction
a20aT4/65	6	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20aT4/66	6	window glass	-	-	construction
a20aT4/67	6	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20aT4/68	6	match 1 (x4)	-	-	smoking
a20aT4/69	7	flat head wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20aT4/70	7	wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20aT4/71	6	newspaper	-	-	reading

A20A Trench 5 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT5/1	1	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20aT5/2	1	match 1 (x2)	-	-	smoking
a20aT5/3	1	button (work) (x3)	-	-	clothing
a20aT5/4	1	slate pencil	-	-	art
a20aT5/5	1	match	-	-	smoking
a20aT5/6	1	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20aT5/7	1	bone	-	-	eating
a20aT5/8	1	wire	-	-	construction
a20aT5/9	1	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT5/10	1	building slate	-	-	construction
a20aT5/11	1	wood shavings	-	-	construction
a20aT5/12	2	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT5/13	2	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20aT5/14	2	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20aT5/15	2	button (work)	-	1880-1900	clothing
a20aT5/16	2	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20aT5/17	2	bone	-	-	eating
a20aT5/18	2	clear glass	-	-	unidentified
a20aT5/19	2	copper wire	-	-	construction
a20aT5/20	2	match 3 fragments (x2)	-	-	smoking
a20aT5/21	2	wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20aT5/22	2	wood (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT5/23	3	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20aT5/24	3	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20aT4/25	3	slate pencil	-	-	art
a20aT5/26	3	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20aT5/27	3	charcoal	-	-	fire
a20aT5/28	3	lime wash	-	-	construction

A20A Trench 5 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT5/29	3	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20aT5/30	3	bottle glass (black)	-	1860-1920	drinking
a20aT5/31	3	bone	-	-	eating
a20aT5/32	3	straight pin	-	1835-1991	sewing
a20aT5/33	3	button (work)	-	1880-1900	clothing
a20aT5/34	3	drinking glass	-	-	drinking
a20aT5/35	3	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20aT5/36	3	building slate	-	-	construction
a20aT5/37	3	wood (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT5/38	4	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20aT5/39	4	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT5/40	4	drinking glass	-	-	drinking
a20aT5/41	4	building slate	-	-	construction
a20aT5/42	4	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20aT5/43	4	window glass	-	-	construction
a20aT5/44	4	wood (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT5/45	7	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20aT5/46	7	building slate	-	-	construction
a20aT5/47	7	wrought nail large head (x5)	-	1840-1870	construction
a20aT5/48	7	string	-	-	leisure
a20aT5/49	7	window glass	-	-	construction
a20aT5/50	7	boot eyelet	-	-	clothing
a20aT5/51	7	bottle glass (clear)	-	-	drinking
a20aT5/52	7	clay pipe fragments	-	-	smoking
a20aT5/53	7	wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20aT5/54	8	charcoal	-	-	other
a20aT5/55	8	window glass	-	-	construction

A20A Trench 5 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aT5/56	8	button (work);4 holes	d=15	-	clothing
a20aT5/57	8	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aT5/58	8	building slate	-	-	construction
a20aT5/59	8	wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20aT5/60	8	bone	-	-	eating
a20aT5/61	8	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20aT5/62	8	wrought nail large head (x2)	-	1840-1870	construction
a20aT5/63	8	slate pencil	-	-	art
a20aT5/64	8	button (work);4 holes	d=14	-	clothing
a20aT5/65	8	button (work); 4 holes	d=13	-	clothing
a20aT5/66	9	building slate	-	-	construction
a20aT5/67	9	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20aT5/68	10	wrought nail large head	-	-	construction

A20B Trench 1 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT1/1	1	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT1/2	1	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT1/3	1	bone (unidentified)	-	-	eating
a20bT1/4	1	silver foil	-	-	eating
a20bT1/5	1	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT1/6	1	brown render	-	-	construction
a20bT1/7	1	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT1/8	1	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20bT1/9	1	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT1/10	1	mottled paint	-	-	construction
a20bT1/11	1	clear bottle glass	-	-	drinking
a20bT1/12	1	fibres (unidentified)	-	-	sewing
a20bT1/13	1	jam container (x2)	-	-	eating?
a20bT1/14	1	black bottle glass flake shard (rest in bucket 3)	-	1860-1920	drinking?
a20bT1/15	1	match 1 (x2)	-	-	smoking
a20bT1/16	2	black bottle glass (bottle base shaped into knife?)	-	1840-1920	drinking?
a20bT1/17	2	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT1/18	2	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20bT1/19	2	silver foil	-	1980-1991	eating
a20bT1/20	2	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20bT1/21	2	flat head wrought nail (x4)	-	-	construction
a20bT1/22	2	clear plastic	-	1930	other
a20bT1/23	2	Rosehead nail	-	1870-1900	construction
a20bT1/24	2	fibres (unidentified)	-	-	sewing
a20bT1/25	2	metal nut	-	-	construction
a20bT1/26	2	aluminium	-	1930-1991	other
a20bT1/27	2	Norse blue (matt)	-	-	construction

A20B Trench 1 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT1/28	2	limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT1/29	2	fibres (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT1/30	3	clay pipe	-	1850-1911	smoking
a20bT1/31	3	electric wire clip	-	1930-1991	construction
a20bT1/32	3	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20bT1/33	3	wrought nail	-	1840-1870	construction
a20bT1/34	3	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT1/35	3	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT1/36	3	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT1/37	3	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT1/38	3	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT1/39	3	string white	-	-	sewing
a20bT1/40	3	rosehead nail	-	1870-1900	construction
a20bT1/41	3	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20bT1/42	3	green bottle glass (three piece bottle)	-	1820-1920	drinking
a20bT1/43	3	slate pencil	-	-	art
a20bT1/44	3	string grey	-	-	sewing
a20bT1/45	3	red wool	-	-	sewing
a20bT1/46	3	clear plastic	-	1930-1991	other
a20bT1/47	4	wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20bT1/48	4	clay pipe (end of stem fragment and bowl shard)	-	1850-1911	smoking
a20bT1/49	4	boot eyelet	-	-	clothing
a20bT1/50	4	leather thong	-	-	clothing
a20bT1/51	4	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT1/52	4	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT1/53	4	bone (rib)	-	-	eating

A20B Trench 1 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT1/54	4	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT1/55	4	button (bone) fragments	-	-	clothing
a20bT1/56	4	match 1	-	1832-1911	smoking
a20bT1/57	4	wire	-	-	construction
a20bT1/58	4	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT1/59	4	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20bT1/60	4	plum stone	-	-	eating
a20bT1/61	4	egg shell	-	-	eating
a20bT1/62	4	black bottle glass	-	-	drinking
a20bT1/63	4	metal foil	-	-	eating
a20bT1/64	4	charcoal	-	-	fire
a20bT1/65	4	wood	-	-	unidentified
a20bT1/66	5	toothbrush (bone)	-	1832-1939	washing
a20bT1/67	3	black bottle glass	-	1840-1920	drinking
a20bT1/68	5	straight pin	-	-	sewing
a20bT1/69	5	slate pencil	-	-	art
a20bT1/70	5	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT1/71	5	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT1/72	5	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT1/73	5	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20bT1/74	5	cut nail	-	1800-1870	construction
a20bT1/75	5	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20bT1/76	5	button (work)	d=14	1800-1900	clothing
a20bT1/77	5	green bottle glass	-	1820-1920	drinking
a20bT1/78	5	safety pin	-	1849-1991	sewing
a20bT1/79	5	red plastic	-	1870-1991	unidentified

A20B Trench 1 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT1/80	5	white plastic	-	1930-1991	other
a20bT1/81	5	pompadour (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT1/82	5	hop green (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT1/83	5	Corinth rose (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT1/84	5	arras (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT1/85	5	limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT1/86	5	wood (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT1/87	5	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20bT1/88	5	metal foil	-	-	eating
a20bT1/89	5	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT1/90	6	charcoal	-	-	fire
a20bT1/91	6	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT1/92	6	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT1/93	6	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT1/94	6	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT1/95	6	wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20bT1/96	6	screw	-	-	construction
a20bT1/97	6	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20bT1/98	6	slate pencil	-	-	art
a20bT1/99	6	button (bone);3 hole	d=12	-	clothing
a20bT1/100	6	clay pipe (stem fragment)	-	-	smoking
a20bT1/101	6	button (bone);4 hole	d=17	1820-1920	clothing
a20bT1/102	6	green bottle glass	-	-	drinking
a20bT1/103	6	rosehead nail (x5)	-	1870-1900	construction
a20bT1/104	6	button (work);4 holes (x5)	d=17	1800-1900	clothing
a20bT1/105	6	frost white acrylic	-	-	construction
a20bT1/106	7	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT1/107	7	building slate	-	-	construction

A20B Trench 1 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT1/108	7	lime wash	-	-	construction

A20B Trench 2 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT2/1	1	dark green bottle glass (base)	-	-	drinking
a20bT2/2	2	lime washed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT2/3	2	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT2/4	2	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20bT2/5	2	Rhomboid head nail	-	1895-1950	construction
a20bT2/6	2	green bottle glass	-	-	drinking
a20bT2/7	4	button (bone);4 holes	d=17	1800-1850	clothing
a20bT2/8	4	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT2/9	4	bone button (4 holes)	-	1800-1850	clothing
a20bT2/10	4	slate pencil	-	-	art
a20bT2/11	4	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT2/12	4	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT2/13	4	lime wash limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT2/14	4	straight pin	-	1835-1991	sewing
a20bT2/15	4	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT2/16	4	newspaper	-	1973-1974?	reading
a20bT2/17	4	comb (plastic)	-	-	washing
a20bT2/18	4	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20bT2/19	4	green bottle glass	-	-	drinking

A20B Trench 3 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT3/1	2	wrought bolt	-	1840-1870	construction
a20bT3/2	2	wrought nail	-	1840-1870	construction
a20bT3/3	2	cut nail	-	1800-1870	construction
a20bT3/4	2	rosehead nail	-	1870-1900	construction
a20bT3/5	2	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT3/6	2	shell	-	-	other
a20bT3/7	2	bone (rib)	-	-	eating
a20bT3/8	2	clay pipe (plain bowl)	-	1850-1911	smoking
a20bT3/9	2	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20bT3/10	2	limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT3/11	2	wood (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT3/12	2	paint?	-	-	construction
a20bT3/13	2	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT3/14	3	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT3/15	3	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT3/16	3	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT3/17	3	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20bT3/18	3	cut nail	-	-	construction
a20bT3/19	3	flat head wire nail	-	-	construction
a20bT3/20	3	flat head wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20bT3/21	3	rosehead nail	-	-	construction
a20bT3/22	4	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT3/23	4	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT3/24	4	man's boot heel	-	-	construction
a20bT3/25	4	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT3/26	4	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT3/27	4	rosehead nail	-	-	construction

A20B Trench 3 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT3/28	4	rhomboid head nail	-	189501 950	construction
a20bT3/29	4	flat head wrought nail	-	1840-1870	construction
a20bT3/30	4	newspaper	-	1904	reading
a20bT3/31	5	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT3/32	5	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT3/33	5	brick	-	-	construction
a20bT3/34	5	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT3/35	5	clear glass	-	-	construction
a20bT3/36	5	flat head wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20bT3/37	5	wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20bT3/38	5	copper wire	-	-	construction
a20bT3/39	5	match 2	-	1832-1911	smoking
a20bT3/40	5	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT3/41	5	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT3/42	5	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20bT3/43	5	wood (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT3/44	6	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT3/45	6	button (bone);4 holes	d=17mm	1800-1850	clothing
a20bT3/46	6	fibres (unidentified)	-	-	sewing
a20bT2/47	6	green bottle glass	-	1820-1920	drinking
a20bT3/48	6	rosehead nail	-	1870-1900	construction
a20bT3/49	6	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20bT3/50	6	lid	-	-	other
a20bT3/51	6	match 2	-	1832-1911	smoking
a20bT3/52	6	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT3/53	6	match 3	-	-	smoking

A20B Trench 3 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT3/54	6	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20bT3/55	6	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20bT3/56	6	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT3/57	6	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT3/58	6	wood (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT3/59	7	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT3/60	7	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT3/61	7	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT3/62	7	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT3/63	7	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT3/64	8	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT3/65	8	silver sixpence	-	1865-1895	other
a20bT3/66	8	slate pencil	-	-	art
a20bT3/67	8	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT3/68	8	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT3/69	8	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT3/70	8	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT3/71	8	match 2	-	-	smoking
a20bT3/72	8	drinking glass	-	-	drinking
a20bT3/73	8	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT3/74	8	match 3 (x2) cut into small pieces	-	-	smoking
a20bT3/75	8	plastic (pink)	-	1870-1991	unidentified
a20bT3/76	9	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT3/77	9	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT3/78	9	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT3/79	9	shell	-	-	other
a20bT3/80	9	brick	-	-	construction
a20bT3/81	9	dressed limestone	-	-	construction

A20B Trench 3 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT3/82	9	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20bT3/83	9	hop green gloss	-	-	construction
a20bT3/84	10	lime wash	-	-	unidentified
a20bT3/85	10	limewashed limestone	-	-	unidentified
a20bT3/86	10	charcoal	-	-	fire
a20bT3/87	10	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT3/88	10	shell	-	-	other
a20bT3/89	10	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20bT3/90	10	building slate	-	-	construction

A20B Trench 4 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT4/1	1	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT4/2	2	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT4/3	3	hacksaw blade	-	-	construction
a20bT4/4	3	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT4/5	3	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT4/6	3	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT4/7	3	limewash	-	-	construction
a20bT4/8	3	match 1 (x14)	-	-	smoking
a20bT4/9	3	match 3 (x16)	-	-	smoking
a20bT4/10	3	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT4/11	3	rosehead nail (x6)	-	1870-1900	construction
a20bT4/12	3	rhomboid head nail (x3)	-	1895-1950	construction
a20bT4/13	3	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT4/14	3	clear bottle glass	-	-	drinking
a20bT4/15	3	Wedgewood (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT4/16	3	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20bT4/17	3	orange render	-	-	construction
a20bT4/18	3	red plastic	-	1870-1991	other
a20bT4/19	3	silver foil	-	-	other
a20bT4/20	3	wire (copper?)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT4/21	3	wood (blue paint)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT4/22	3	match (unidentified)	-	-	smoking
a20bT4/23	3	match 2?	-	-	smoking
a20bT4/24	3	flat head wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20bT4/25	3	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20bT4/26	4	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT4/27	4	limewash	-	-	construction
a20bT4/28	4	button (bone)	-	1800-1850	clothing

A20B Trench 4 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT4/29	4	coir mattress	-	-	fixtures
a20bT4/30	4	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20bT4/31	4	quart 3	-	-	construction
a20bT4/32	4	bone (mouse?)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT4/33	4	match 1 (x4)	-	-	smoking
a20bT4/34	4	shell	-	-	other
a20bT4/35	4	screw (iron)	-	-	construction
a20bT4/36	4	button (work)	-	-	clothing
a20bT4/37	4	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT4/38	4	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT4/39	5	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT4/40	5	lime wash limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT4/41	5	window glass	3mm thick	-	construction
a20bT4/42	5	window glass	1.5mm thick	-	construction
a20bT4/43	5	bottle glass (clear)	.5 mm thick	-	health
a20bT4/44	5	bone (mouse?)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT4/45	5	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20bT4/46	5	wood shavings	-	-	construction
a20bT4/47	5	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT4/48	5	match 1 (x5)	-	-	smoking
a20bT4/49	5	match 2 (x2)	-	1832-1911	smoking
a20bT4/50	5	copper wire	-	-	construction
a20bT4/51	5	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT4/52	5	wrought nail large head	-	1840-1870	construction
a20bT4/53	5	cut nail (x2)	-	1800-1870	construction
a20bT4/54	5	rosehead nail	-	1870-1900	construction
a20bT4/55	5	bristles (x2)	-	-	washing
a20bT4/56	5	match 3 (x7)	-	-	smoking

A20B Trench 4 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT4/57	5	lead pencil	-	1822-1991	art
a20bT4/58	5	red plastic (x2)	-	1873?	other
a20bT4/59	5	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20bT4/60	5	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT4/61	6	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT4/62	6	bone	-	-	unidentified
a20bT4/63	6	newspaper	-	1858-1900	leisure
a20bT4/64	6	boot eyelet	-	-	clothing
a20bT4/65	6	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT4/66	6	bottle glass (clear)	-	-	drinking
a20bT4/67	6	window glass	-	-	construction
a20bT4/68	6	drinking glass	-	-	drinking
a20bT4/69	6	red crayon	-	-	art
a20bT4/70	6	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT4/71	6	match 3 (x13)	-	-	smoking
a20bT4/72	6	clay pipe	-	-	smoking
a20bT4/73	6	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20bT4/74	6	wood shavings	-	-	construction
a20bT4/75	11	lime wash	-	-	construction

A20B Trench 5 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT5/1	1	safety pin	-	1835-1901	sewing
a20bT5/2	1	match 3? (x8)	-	-	smoking
a20bT5/3	1	boot eyelet	-	-	clothing
a20bT5/4	1	limewash	-	-	construction
a20bT5/5	1	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT5/6	1	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT5/7	1	slate pencil (x2)	-	-	art
a20bT5/8	1	bottle glass (clear)	-	-	drinking
a20bT5/9	1	window glass	-	-	construction
a20bT5/10	1	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT5/11	1	match 1 (x12)	-	-	smoking
a20bT5/12	1	copper wire	-	-	construction
a20bT5/13	1	copper nail	-	-	construction
a20bT5/14	1	brick	-	-	construction
a20bT5/15	1	safety razor	-	1903-1991	washing
a20bT5/16	1	button (work);4 holes	d=17	1880-1900	clothing
a20bT5/17	1	button (bone);4 holes (x2)	d=13	1800-1850	clothing
a20bT5/18	1	rosehead nail	-	1870-1900	construction
a20bT5/19	1	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20bT5/20	1	white plastic	-	1930-1991	construction
a20bT5/21	1	pin (x2)	-	-	sewing
a20bT5/22	1	button (work);4 holes	d=13	-	clothing
a20bT5/23	1	Wedgewood (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/24	1	Arras (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/25	1	Corinth rose (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/26	2	bone	-	-	eating

A20B Trench 5 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT5/27	2	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT5/28	2	rosehead nail	-	-	construction
a20bT5/29	2	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT5/30	2	granite	-	-	construction
a20bT5/31	2	button (work);4 holes (no inscription)	-	1880-1900	clothing
a20bT5/32	2	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/33	2	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20bT5/34	2	newspaper	-	1858-1900	reading
a20bT5/35	2	orange render	-	-	construction
a20bT5/36	2	work button (brass)	-	-	clothing
a20bT5/37	2	Hop green (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/38	2	Arass (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/39	2	red crayon	-	-	art
a20bT5/40	2	leather strap	-	-	clothing
a20bT5/41	2	clear glass	-	-	health
a20bT5/42	2	white paint	-	-	construction
a20bT5/43	3	button (work) (iron);4 holes 'best ring edge'	d=17	1880-1900	clothing
a20bT5/44	3	button (bone);4 holes	d=13	1800-1850	clothing
a20bT5/45	3	button(work)	d=17	1880-1900	clothing
a20bT5/46	3	clay pipe(stem)	-	-	smoking
a20bT5/47	3	clay pipe (stem); red colouring	-	1850-1911	smoking
a20bT5/48	3	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT5/49	3	match 1 (x9)	-	-	smoking
a20bT5/50	3	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT5/51	3	straight pin	-	1853-1991	sewing
a20bT5/52	3	boot eyelet (x2)	-	-	clothing

A20B Trench 5 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT5/53	3	rosehead nail	-	-	construction
a20bT5/54	3	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT5/55	3	wood	-	-	construction
a20bT5/56	3	window glass	-	-	construction
a20bT5/57	3	clear bottle glass	-	-	health
a20bT5/58	3	match 2 (x5) 35 pieces	-	-	smoking
a20bT5/59	3	match 4	-	-	smoking
a20bT5/60	3	Hop Green (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/61	3	Pompodour (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/62	3	pumpkin seed	-	-	eating
a20bT5/63	3	match 1 (x9)	-	-	smoking
a20bT5/64	3	wood	-	-	unidentified
a20bT5/65	4	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT5/66	4	lime washed limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT5/67	4	shell	-	-	unidentified
a20bT5/68	4	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT5/69	4	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT5/70	4	boot eyelet (x5)	-	-	clothing
a20bT5/71	4	glass stopper	-	1850-1920	health
a20bT5/72	4	button (bone);3 hole	d=12	1800-1850	clothing
a20bT5/73	4	button fragments (bone);4 hole (x2)	d=13	1800-1850	clothing
a20bT5/74	4	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT5/75	4	suspender buckle	-	-	clothing
a20bT5/76	4	window glass	-	-	construction
a20bT5/77	4	clear glass	-	-	health
a20bT5/78	4	clay pipe 'Ben-Nevis with N,NE No.' ;red coloured glaze	-	1850-1911	smoking
a20bT5/79	4	orange render	-	-	construction

A20B Trench 5 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT5/80		match 2	-	(1832-1911)	smoking
a20bT5/81	4	rosehead nail	-	1870-1900	construction
a20bT5/82	4	match 2	-	1832-1911	smoking
a20bT5/83	4	match 3 (x3)	-	-	smoking
a20bT5/84	4	straight pin (x8)	-	1835-1991	sewing
a20bT5/85	4	Hop Green (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/86	4	Wedgewood (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/87	4	Frost White (acrylic)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/88	4	Norse blue (matt)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/89	4	egg shell	-	-	eating
a20bT5/90	4	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20bT5/91	4	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT5/92	5	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT5/93	5	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT5/94	5	shell	-	-	other
a20bT5/95	5	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT5/96	5	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT5/97	5	brick	-	-	construction
a20bT5/98	5	button (bone);4 holes (x2)	d=17	1800-1850	clothing
a20bT5/99	5	button (bone); 3 holes	-	1800-1850	clothing
a20bT5/100	5	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT5/101	5	window glass	-	-	construction
a20bT5/102	5	clay pipe stem/bowl fragments	-	1850-1911	smoking
a20bT5/103	5	black bottle glass	-	1840-1920	drinking
a20bT5/104	5	comb (bone?)	-	-	washing
a20bT5/105	5	brown render	-	-	construction

A20B Trench 5 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT5/106	5	orange render	-	-	construction
a20bT5/107	5	rosehead nail	-	1870-1900	construction
a20bT5/108	5	Arras (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/109	5	Hop green (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/110	5	match 3?	-	-	smoking
a20bT5/111	6	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 112	6	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT5/ 113	6	bone	-	-	unidentified
a20bT5/ 114	6	boot eyelet	-	-	clothing
a20bT5/ 115	6	brick	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 116	6	granite	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 117	6	wood	-	-	unidentified
a20bT5/118	6	orange render	-	-	construction
a20bT5/119	7	shell	-	-	other
a20bT5/ 120	7	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT5/ 121	7	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 122	7	building slat	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 123	7	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT5/ 124	7	Pompodour (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 125	7	Arras (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 126	7	newspaper	-	19973-1974	reading
a20bT5/ 127	7	wood (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20bT5/ 128	7	limestone	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 129	7	large head wrought nail (x4)		-	construction
a20bT5/ 130	7	string (green)	-	-	sewing
a20bT5/ 131	7	boot eyelet	-	-	clothing
a20bT5/ 132	7	window glass	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 133	7	clear glass	-	-	health
a20bT5/ 134	7	building slate	-	-	construction

A20B Trench 5 Fremantle Gaol					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20bT5/ 135	7	work button	-	-	clothing
a20bT5/ 136	8	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT5/ 137	8	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 138	8	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT5/ 139	8	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 140	9	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT5/ 141	11	bone	-	-	eating
a20bT5/ 142	11	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20bT5/ 143	11	building slate	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 144	11	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 145	13	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT5/ 146	14	charcoal	-	-	other
a20bT5/ 147	14	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20bT5/ 148	14	orange render	-	-	construction

A20C Fremantle Gaol Trench 1					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20cT1/1	1	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20cT1/2	1	cut nail	-	-	construction
a20cT1/3	1	flat head wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20cT1/4	1	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20cT1/5	1	wood (painted white)	-	-	construction
a20cT1/6	1	metal pipe	-	-	construction
a20cT1/7	1	limestone dressed	-	-	construction
a20cT1/8	1	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20cT1/9	1	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20cT1/10	1	Hop Green (gloss)	-	-	construction

A20C Fremantle Gaol Trench 2					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20cT2/1	1	large flat head wrought nail	-	1840-1870	construction
a20cT2/2	1	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20cT2/3	1	bristles	-	-	washing
a20cT2/4	1	wood shavings	-	-	construction
a20cT2/5	1	bone	-	-	eating
a20cT2/6	1	bone	-	-	eating
a20cT2/7	1	rhomboid head nail	-	-	construction
a20cT2/8	1	wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20cT2/9	1	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20cT2/10	1	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20cT2/11	1	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20cT2/12	1	silver foil	-	-	unidentified
a20cT2/13	1	corn plaster	-	-	health
a20cT2/14	1	feather	-	-	other
a20cT2/15	2	large head wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20cT2/16	2	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20cT2/17	2	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20cT2/18	2	bone	-	-	eating
a20cT2/19	2	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20cT2/20	2	wood	-	-	construction
a20cT2/21	2	leather lace	-	-	clothing
a20cT2/22	2	building slate	-	-	construction
a20cT2/23	2	newspaper	-	1976-1979	reading
a20cT2/24	2	silver foil	-	-	other

A20C Fremantle Gaol Trench 3					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20cT3/1	1	wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20cT3/2	1	rosehead nail (x2)	-	1870-1900	construction
a20cT3/3	1	dressed limestone	-	-	construction
a20cT3/4	1	limewashed limestone	-	-	construction
a20cT3/5	1	shaped wood	-	-	construction
a20cT3/6	1	match 1	-	-	smoking
a20cT3/7	1	bristles	-	-	washing
a20cT3/8	1	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20cT3/9	1	flat head wrought nail	-	1840-1870	construction
a20cT3/10	5	window glass	-	-	construction
a20cT3/ 11	5	limestone	-	-	construction
a20cT3/12	5	match 1?	-	-	smoking
a20cT3/13	5	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20cT3/14	5	flagstone	-	-	construction
a20cT3/15	5	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction

A20C Fremantle Gaol Trench 4					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20cT4/1	1	match 2 (x9)	-	-	smoking
a20cT4/2	1	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20cT4/3	1	lime wash	-	-	construction
a20cT4/4	1	canvas material	-	-	fixtures
a20cT4/5	1	wire	-	-	construction
a20cT4/6	1	bone	-	-	eating
a20cT4/7	1	metal link	-	-	construction
a20cT4/8	1	button (work)	d=21	1880-1890	clothing
a20cT4/9	1	rhomboid head nail	-	1895-1950	construction
a20cT4/10	1	match 1 (x20)	-	-	smoking
a20cT4/11	1	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20cT4/12	1	flat head wrought nail	-	1840-1870	construction
a20cT4/13	1	wood	-	-	construction
a20cT4/14	1	boot eyelet	-	-	clothing
a20cT4/15	1	newspaper	-	-	leisure
a20cT4/16	1	newspaper	-	1973-1974	leisure
a20cT4/ 17	1	slate pencil	-	-	leisure
a20cT4/ 18	1	cut wire	-	-	clothing
a20cT4/ 19	1	button (work)	d=13	-	clothing
a20cT4/ 20	1	jar? (unidentified)	-	-	other
a20cT4/ 21	2	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20cT4/ 22	2	match 1 (x2)	-	-	smoking
a20cT4/ 23	2	shell (x2)	-	-	other
a20cT4/ 24a	2	lead sheeting	-	-	construction
a20cT4/ 24b	1	screw	-	-	construction
a20cT4/ 25	2	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20cT4/26	2	Hop Green (gloss)	-	after 1971	construction

A20C Fremantle Gaol Trench 4					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20cT4/27	2	button (bakeslite);4 holes	d=15	-	clothing
a20cT4/28	2	plaster putty (orange coating)	-	-	unidentified
a20cT4/29	surface	match 3 (x7)	-	-	smoking
a20cT4/30	surface	wire	-	-	construction
a20cT4/31	surface	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20cT4/32	surface	rhomboid head nail	-	-	construction
a20cT4/33	surface	paper	-	-	reading

A20C Fremantle Gaol Trench 5					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20cT5/1	1	orange coating	-	-	construction
a20cT5/2	1	limewash	-	-	construction
a20cT5/3	1	metal (unidentified)	-	-	construction
a20cT5/4	1	rosehead nail (x2)	-	1870-1990	construction
a20cT5/5	1	wrought nail	-	1840-1870	construction
a20cT5/6	1	bone	-	-	eating
a20cT5/7	1	match 1 (x3)	-	-	smoking
a20cT5/8	1	bone	-	-	eating
a20cT5/9	1	wood	-	-	unidentified
a20cT5/10	1	brick	-	-	construction
a20cT5/11	1	brown coating	-	-	construction
a20cT5/12	1	charcoal	-	-	other
a20cT5/13	1	black layer	-	-	construction
a20cT5/14	1	rhomboid head nail (x2)	-	-	construction
a20cT5/ 15	1	mottled paint	-	-	construction
a20cT5/ 16	1	match 2	-	-	smoking
a20cT5/ 17	8	Hop Green (gloss)	-	-	smoking
a20cT5/ 18	9	pompodour (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20cT5/ 19	1	light blue paint	-	-	construction

A20A Fremantle Gaol (FG) Internal Wall Vent					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aIV/1	1	limestone	-	-	construction
a20aIV/2	1	wood (shaped)	-	-	construction
a20aIV/3	1	lime	-	-	construction
a20aIV/4	1	metal	-	-	construction
a20aIV/5	1	construction metal	-	-	construction
a20aIV/6	1	newspaper	-	-	reading
a20aIV/7	2	newspaper	-	1973-1974	reading
a20aIV/8	1	Hop Green (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20aIV/9	2	Frost White (gloss)	-	-	construction
a20aIV/10	2	match 3	-	-	smoking
a20aIV/11	2	match 1 (x2)	-	-	smoking
a20aIV/12	2	button (bone); 3 holes	d=12	-	clothing
a20aIV/13	2	window glass	-	-	construction
a20aIV/14	2	slate pencil	-	-	art
a20aIV/15	2	wood shavings	-	-	unidentified
a20aIV/16	2	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aIV/17	2	lead	-	-	construction
a20aIV/18	2	clay pipe?	-	-	smoking
a20aIV/19	2	limestone	-	-	construction
a20aIV/20	2	charcoal	-	-	other
a20aIV/21	2	shaped wood	-	-	unidentified
a20aIV/22	2	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aIV/23	3	clay pipe?	-	-	smoking
a20aIV/24	3	window glass	-	-	construction
a20aIV/25	3	charcoal	-	-	other
a20aIV/26	3	metal (unidentified)	-	-	unidentified
a20aIV/27	3	wood (floor boards?)	-	-	construction
a20aIV/28	3	wood	-	-	unidentified

Joist Scrapings					
Accession no.	Bucket	Description	Measurements (mm)	Date	Function
a20aJS/1	1	limestone	-	-	construction
a20aJS/2	1	glass frag (clear)	-	-	construction
a20aJS/3	1	button (work) 'best ring edge'	d=17	-	clothing
a20aJS/4	1	match 3? (x2)	-	-	smoking
a20aJS/5	1	wrought nail	-	-	construction
a20aJS/6	1	slate pencil	-	-	art

Appendix Fourteen

Artefacts excavated from Fremantle Prison

*1 (2) indicates 1 item which is broken into 2 pieces
*The range of lengths and widths have been listed below

SITE: SOUTHERN CISTERNS

TRENCH 1

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Alfoil foil						1				1980
*Bitumen	1	55	6	5.5						
*Bone (fragmented)	9	<10	0.5	0.4		23				
*Bone - Burnt	8	<10	0.5	0.3		4				
*Boot lace stud						1			1	1900-1950
*Brick (early red machine)	11	<10	0.9	0.7	1880-1890					
*Button (plastic)						1				>1920
*Ceramic						1		1.8	1	
Charcoal (sample)	8	<10				10	<10			
*Earthenware						1				
*Electric wire casing (black plastic)						1				>1920
*Furnace Rock (sample)	1									
*Glass (brown)	1	1				15	15			
*Glass (clear)	19	20	1.2	1.0		60	70	2.3	1.2	
*Glass (green)						1	1	0.7	0.7	
Glass (green tinted)	1	1	0.8	0.6						
*Glass (window) 0.15						5				
Glass (window - encasing metal filament) 0.65cm	1					1				
Metal (tin)	2									
Metal misc.						6				>1910
Mortar (grey)						1				>1910
Nails, flat round heads (corroded ferrous metal-MNI)	3		3	0.3		31				
Nut, butterfly						1				
Nut, hexagonal						1				
Slate	22	15	1.8	0.8		5	10	1.5	1.0	1831-1870
Spike (flat head)						1		11.8		1840-1997

Southern Cisterns, trench 1 (cont.)

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Strap						1			1.5	
*Tube (glass)						1			0.8	
*Wood	1		5	1		1		3.8	1	

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
*Alfoil (cigarette packet)	1				c1980
*Bone	21	<10			
*Bone (burnt)	12	<10			
*Button (plastic)	1				>1920
Charcoal (sample-fragments)	11				
Flower pot (rim - clay)	1	15	6	5.3	1910-1980
Glass (bottle clear)	110	390	3.5	2.2	
Glass (bottle brown)	24	40	2.4	1.8	
Glass (window - encasing metal filament) 0.65cm	2	<10	2.8	2.0	
Milk bottle top (aluminium)	2				1970-1980
Mortar - lime on piece of red brick (sample)	1	20			1880-1910
Mortar - (grey coated with cream paint (sample)	1	30	3.8	3.2	>1910
Nails, flat round heads (corroded ferrous metal-MNI)	5		4.9		
Paint (cream undercoat green surface - sample)	1	60	6.5	6.0	
Slate	6	40	3	2	1831-1870
Tin can (corroded)	1(14)	20	3.4	1.1	
Wire	1		2.6		
Wooden post	1	60	11.5	7	

SQUARE2 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Aluminium foil						1				1980
'Bone	14	<10	1.8	1.2		10	<10	2.0	0.4	
'Bone (burnt)	5	<10	1.5	1.3						
'Boot lace stud	1			0.5						
'Brick (machine)	1	120	5.8	4.2	1880-1910	1	200	7.1	4.8	1880-1910
Charcoal (sample)	6	<10				16	<10			
Clay, yellow-tan (sample)						1		2.7	1.5	
Furnace rock, slag (sample)						1	40	4.2	3.8	
Glass (bottle brown)	5	45	1	1		3	3	1.7	0.5	
Glass (bottle clear)	18	30	3.2	3.0		57	190	2.2	1.6	
Glass (bottle green)						1	1			
Glass (window) 2mm	1					4				
Laterite pebbles (sample)	5									
Lead weight (unmarked, circular)						1			3	
Limestone - cut (painted with cream kalsomine)	1	30	3.6	3.2	>1855					
Metal misc. (tin)	1(6)					1(4)				
Mirror glass						1				
Nails, bullet-head (ferrous)	1			0.3		4(17)		1.4-4.4	0.3	
Screw (galvanized)	1									
Slate	1(6)	10	6	2.3		1(3)	<10	1.8	1.2	
Tile, (mudstone - 2.4cm thick)	1					1		6.4	4.8	
Tube for paste (aluminium)						1				

SQUARE2 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 4-6	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone	9	<10	1	1						
Brick (early machine)	1	300	6.5	6.7	1880-1910					
Ceramics	1(3)	10	2.5	1.7						
Charcoal	4									
Furnace rock	3	10	2	1.5						
Glass (bottle clear)	19	40	1.9	1.2		3	4	1	0.8	

SQUARE2 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 4-6	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Glass, green tint (window) 1.5mm	1	<10	3.2	2.8						
'Laterite	1									
'Lid, jar (tin)	1									
'Limestone - cut (painted with cream kalsomine)	1				>1855					
'Nails, rose head, round stem (ferrous)	2(4)		3.5	0.3		3(7)		3.7		
'Nails (ferrous)	2		9.0							
'Slate	1		3.7	1.8	1831-1870					
Strap (hoop metal)	2			(1)1..2 (2)2.8						

SQUARES 3&4 Artefacts	Sq 3 Spit 1-3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Sq 4 Spit 1-3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone	1		2.1	0.9						
Ceramics						1		10.5	4.8	
Glass (bottle brown)	1	2	2.9	2.1						
Glass (bottle clear)	5	50	5.0	2.2						
Glass (window) (wire enclosed and pebbled surface), 6mm	1(3)	40	7.0	2.0						
Metal clamp						1				
Milk bottle top (aluminium)	1			3.8	1970-1980					
Tootbrush (green plastic)						1				1950s

Labels and other features
Southern Cisterns, Trench 1

Square 1, spit 1

Bottle Glass — Most of the bottle glass is fragmented. Some glass has been exposed to extreme heat.

Furnace rock — Slag (waste) from the metal workshop (pers. comm. Jim F. Mitchell).

Nails — Nails are generally corroded and fragmented throughout the cisterns site.

Window glass

1. One variety of window glass is 0.65 centimetres thick and encases a metal filament. This glass has a pebbled surface would have effectively obscured vision through the window

(also spit 2). The wire would have been preventative measure against breakage or access.

Square 1, spit 2

Bottle Glass
1. Fragmented thick brown bottle. This glass has been partially melted under extreme heat.
2. Ten pieces of clear glass appear to be from the same bottle and have also been subjected to intense heat.
3. Neck of a screw top bottle.
4. The base of a small bottle with a diameter of 4.4 centimetre. Lines have been engraved around the lower end of this bottle forming a double ridged design.
5. The base of another bottle was also found (diameter of 5.3 centimetres). Makers mark 'IS 946' inscribed in base.

Button
1. Plastic with four thread holes

Ceramics
1. Fragment of a white glazed dish.

Iron Strap
1. Part of a support strap which has fallen off the southern boundary wall. The strap is 1.5cm thick and is badly corroded.

Square 1, spit 3

Bottle Glass
1. Thirty-seven pieces of clear glass has been partially melted under extreme heat.
2. A drinking glass with a black transfer print was excavated from spit 3. The print depicted a forested garden scene.
3. Base of a clear glass a square bottle.
4. Pieces from a decoratively pitted bottle.
5. A wide bottle neck from a milk bottle or food preservative container.
6. Thick bottle base, diametre 5 centimetres. '...6'.
7. Bottle base, diametre 3 centimetres. '2...'.
8. Bottle base, diametre 2.5 centimetres.

Button
1. Plastic with four thread holes

Wooden Post
1. 3 centimetres thick.

Square 2, spit 1

Bottle Glass
1. Five pieces of clear glass have been subjected to intense heat.
2. Clear glass showing double ridged design (also square 1, spit 2).

Floor tile
1. This item is a broken square mudstone slab. It has thick ridges underneath to allow the tile to grip onto a flat surface (also square 2, spit 2).

Red bricks
1. Fired at a low temperature and contains inclusions of limestone.

Square 2, spit 2

Bottle Glass
1. One piece of green bottle glass, three pieces of brown bottle glass, and 20 pieces of clear bottle glass have been subjected to intense heat.
2. Neck of a screw top bottle.
3. Clear glass showing double ridged design (also square 1, spit 2).

Square 2, spit 3

Bottle Glass
1. Four pieces of clear bottle glass have been subjected to intense heat.
2. Clear glass showing double ridged design (also square 1, spit 2).
3. Jar rim.
4. Thin glass tube (also in square 1, spit 2).
5. Square bottle base. Not embossed.
6. Small broken square bottle base. Green tinted. Not embossed.
7. Large round bottle base, 0.5 centimetres thick. Not embossed.
8. Broken bottle base, diameter 3 centimetres. Not embossed.

Ceramics
1. Three pieces of a white glazed plate or bowl (0.9 centimetres thick). The earthenware is glazed on both sides.

Metal strap
1. The strap is 2.8 centimetres wide and has been punctured by a nail.

Square 3, spit 1, 2,& 3

Bottle Glass
1. One piece of brown bottle glass and one piece of clear bottle glass have been exposed to extreme heat.

Square 4, spit 1, 2,& 3

Ceramics
1. Fragment of a white glazed dish, 1.1 centimetre thick. The side of the dish extended 4.8 centimetres from its base at an angle of 120 degrees (also square 1, spit 2).

Window Glass
1. A large piece of window glass (7 centimetres by 9 centimetres) was removed from the surface of the cisterns eastern wall. This glass is pebbled and encases wire mesh (also squares 1 and 3).

SITE: SOUTHERN CISTERNS

TRENCH 2

SQUARES 1&2 Artefacts	Sq 1 Spit 1-3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Sq 2 Spit 1-3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bolt	1		11.9	1.2						
Bone, rib (sheep)						1				
Ceramics	1		1)3.2 2)0.5	1.8 0.4		1		4.0	3.0	
Glass (bottle brown)	1	1				1	1			
Glass (bottle clear)	1	2				3	10	3.0	2.6	
Glass (bottle green)						1			1.0	
Glass (bottle tinted)	1	8	6.8	6.4			1			
Glass, window (encased filament) 6mm						1	10	3.0	1.8	
Mortar, grey						1	180	5.0	5.0	
Nut	1									
Pot, rim (clay)						1		2.8	0.2	1910-1937
Slate	1(5)		2.9-8.4	2.6–8.1	1831-1870	1(3)	40	4.5-7.8	3.3-3.5	1831-1870

Labels and other features
Southern Cisterns, Trench 2

Square 1, spit 1, 2,& 3

Ceramics
1. Fragment of a white glazed dish.
2. Fragment of whiteporcelain, 3 millimetres thick.

Square 2, spit 1, 2,& 3

Bone
1. Rib from a sheep which has been chopped at one end.

Bottle Glass
1. Rim of a green bottle, 1 centimetre wide.
2. One piece of clear glass which has been subjected to intense heat.
3. Neck of a jar, diametre 4 centimetres.

Ceramics
1. Fragment of a white glazed dish, thickness varies. Glazed on both sides.

Window Glass
1. This glass is pebbled and encases wire mesh (also squares 1, 3, and 4).

SITE: SOUTHERN CISTERNS

TRENCH 6

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bitumen (sample)	1	<10								
Bolt						1				
Bone	6					9	<10	3.0	2.0	
Bottle top, 'Sunnywest' (pink aluminium)	1				1970-1980					
Brick, hand pressed (sample)	1	20	4.0	2.5	1855-1880	1	30	4.5	3.5	1855-1880
Brick, machine						1	225	8.0	6.5	>1910
Ceramics						2	<10	1)3.5 2)2.8	1)1.0 2)1.5	
Charcoal	11					9				
Furnace rock						3				
Glass (bottle brown)	1	17	3.0	1.8		1	20	2.5	3.0	
Glass (bottle clear)	34	15	1.0	1.0		46	120	2.0	1.0	
Glass (bottle tinted)	1	20	3.2	2.1						
Glass, window (2mm)	2		1.0	0.3						
Glass, window (1.5mm)	1									
Metal misc.	4					1(4)	<10			
Nail, ferrous (whole) flat round head	1		3.3			6		4.8	0.3	
Nail, small round head (ferrous metal)	4(22)					16		2.5	0.3	
Slate	4	<10	1.2-9.3	0.7-6.2	1831-1870	3				1831-1870
Timber	5	<10	1.3	1.1		5	<10	1.5	1.0	
Tin						1(3)	10			
Tube, glass	1			0.7						
Wire, pipe tie	1									
SQUARES 1&2 Artefacts	Sq 1 Spit 3-6	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Sq 2 Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Alfoil (cigarette packet)						1				1980
Bone						21	10	0.6	0.3	
Brick, hand made						1				1855-1880
Button						1				
Charcoal	2					12				

Appendix 14 cont.: Southern Cisterns, trench 7.

SITE: SOUTHERN CISTERNS

TRENCH 7

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Glass (bottle clear)	7	8	1.3	0.8	
Light globe cap (bakelite)	1				>1910

Labels and other features Southern Cisterns, Trench 7

Square 1, spit 1

Bottle Glass **1.** One piece of clear glass has been subjected to intense heat.

Appendix 15 cont.: Southern Cisterns, trench 8.

SITE: SOUTHERN CISTERNS

TRENCH 8

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Alfoil	1				1970-1980					
Bolt (broken)	1		3.6	0.6						
Bone	6	<10	1.0	0.6		1	<10	1.8	1.1	
Bone, burnt						1				
Bottle top (al.)	3				1970-1980					
Brick, hand						1	40	6.0	5.2	1855-1870
Button, metal	1			1.3	>1855					
Cardboard, book cover	1(5)		2.0	1.1	1970-1980	1				
Ceramics						2				
Charcoal	5		0.5-3	0.5-2		10		1)0.6 2)3.5	1)0.4 2)2.0	
Furnace rock						1	2			
Glass (bottle brown)						4	6	1.7	1.0	
Glass (bottle clear)	41	60	1.5	1.0		32	50	3.2	2.7	
Glass (bottle green)	2	3								
Glass (bottle tinted)						1	<10	2.0	0.9	
Glass, window (6mm thick) with filament						1	<10	2.3	2.0	
Glass, window (tinted, 3mm)						1	<10	3.3	2.5	
Metal misc.	1									
Nail, ferrous (rose, square)	3(6)		3.0	0.3		1		2.2	0.2	
Plastic, wrapper						1				1980
Slate						2		0.6	0.3	1855-1870
String						1		7.8	0.3	
Wire						1				

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Alfoil	1				1980
Bone	47	40	2.0	1.5	
Bone, burnt	9				
Boot heel cap	1				>1900
Bottle top (al.)	3				1970-1980
Cardboard (book cover)	1		5	3.5	1970-1980
Ceramics	1)3 2)1	<10	1)2.2 2)1.5	1)2.1 2)1.3	
Charcoal	24		1-3	0.5-2	

Appendix 15 cont.: Southern Cisterns, trench 8.

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Floor tile, terracotta (1.2cm thick)	1	30	4.0	3.4	1910-1937
Furnace rock	3	20	2.0	1.8	
Glass (bottle brown)	6	30	4.0	3.0	
Glass (bottle clear)	103	230			
Glass (bottle tinted)	1	10	4.0	2.0	
Glass, window (2mm thick)	6				
Glass, window (3mm thick)	2				
Glass, window (pebbled mesh 0.6mm)	1	20	5.5	2.4	
Glass, window (green tinted and lined 0.65mm)	1	10	3.6	2.2	
Metal misc.	6				
Nails, ferrous	57		2.7-4.9		
Nails, ferrous (flat round head)	4		5.3-9.5		
Nails, small nails and tacs (round heads)	23		1.8		
Slate	3	90	0.5-14.8	0.4-8.6	1855-1870
Timber	8		3-5	1-3	
Tin, screw top jar lid	1(3)	10	1.1	4.3	
Tobacco bag	1				

Labels and other features
Southern Cisterns, Trench 8

Square 1, spit 1

Bottle tops
1. One pink aluminium bottle top and one burnt bottle top. Both items are labelled 'Sunnywest'. One unlabelled bottle top.

Buttons
1. One metal button with two centered thread holes and a diameter of 1.3cm.

Cardboard
1. Five decomposed pieces of the hard cover of a book - no print.

Glass
1. Six fragments of clear bottle glass have been subjected to intense heat.

Appendix 14 cont.: Southern Cisterns, trench 8.

Square 1, spit 2

Ceramics
1. Two fragments of a green glazed plate (4mm thick).

Glass
1. Eight fragments of clear bottle glass have been subjected to intense heat.

Square 1, spit 3

Bottle tops
1. One pink aluminium bottle top labelled 'Sunnywest'. Two silver bottle tops.

Ceramics
1. A white glazed plate (thickness varies: 0.4cm and 0.25cm).
2. One fragment of a cup with a white glazed rim, a gold band and a blue transfer print design.

Glass
1. Thirty-six pieces of clear bottle glass have been subjected to intense heat.
2. Square clear bottle base (5.0cm x 2.6cm).
3. Square brown bottle base, 7mm thick (5.0cm x 2.6cm).

SITE: INCINERATOR

TRENCH 3

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone						1				
Bottle top (al.)						1			3.8	1970-1980
Brick, red						1	50	4.5	2.7	>1910
Button						1			1.6	
Ceramics						1(3) 2(1)	30	1)3.3 2)1.7	1)2.1 2)1.5	
Glass (bottle clear)						12	50	3.3	3.0	
Glass (bottle green)						1	2	2.0	1.7	
Mortar, grey (with cream paint) 0.9cm	1	90	5.5	5		1			5	
Nail, (pitched round head)						1		6.2	0.4	
Slate						2		3.5	2	1855-1880
Bitumen						2	100	6	3.5	1940

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 4	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Basalt	2	50	3.7	2.2						
Bone	5					2		3.9	2.0	
Brick, red with inclusions						1	10	4.4	3.2	>1910
Ceramics	1		1.1	0.8						
Charcoal	1					1				
Furnace rock	2	<10	1.5	1.0		1	30			
Glass (bottle brown)	1	2	2.5	1.0						
Glass (bottle clear)	2	6	3.0	1.5						
Glass (bottle green)	2	6	4.1	1.0						
Leather	1					1				
Metal (iron)	1(4)	80				1(2)	70	9.5	3.0	
Mortar, grey lime inclusions and white paint (2.5cm thick)						1	80	6.0	4.0	
Nails, ferrous (square stem & a square pitched head)	3		6.6			1		8.1	0.5	
Nails, ferrous (flat round head and a squared stem)						1		3.6	0.3	

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 4	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Nail, galvanized (flat round head)	1		3.8							
Slate	2		1-1.5	1-1.2	1855-1880					
Timber, burnt								3.5	3.0	

Labels and other features
Southern Cisterns, Trench 3

Square 1, spit 2

Bottle Glass
1. Three pieces of glass are part of the same corrugated bottle.
2. Broken bottle base, diametre of 4 centimetres. No maker's mark.
3. Broken jar base, diametre of 4.5 centimetres. Jar rim, diametre 2.8 centimetres. Inscribed 'P.B.M' (Perth Bottle Manufacturers). Machine made.

Button
1. One plastic shirt button with two thread holes.

Ceramics
1. One fragment of white porcelain.
2. Three pieces of white glazed earthenware, 0.5 centimetres thick. The earthenware is glazed on both sides and one piece is part of a rim. Together the pieces form part of a food jar with a diametre of 8 centimetres.

Square 1, spit 3

Ceramics
1. One fragment of white porcelain.

SITE: INCINERATOR

TRENCH 4

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Basalt (sample)						1				
Brick, red (sample) with inclusions						1	50	6	4.2	1880-1910
Ceramics						1		3.3	1.2	
Glass (bottle clear)	1	3				2	8	1.7	1.1	
Glass (bottle tinted)						1	3			
Glass (window) 0.2cm						1(2)		2.1	1.6	
Lid, twist top jar (metal)						1	25		6.8	>1960
Lid, plastic						1	<10		5.4	>1920
Mortar, coarse grey (0.4cm thick)						1				
Strap, metal (0.1cm thick)						1		6.0	1.8	
Strap, metal (0.5cm thick						1				
Strap, metal (0.1cm thick)	1	180	25.9	1.7		1		6.5	2.6	
Timber (jarrah)						2		7.6	1.8	
Tube, glass	1									
SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 4	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Alfoil	1				1980					
Bed spring	1									
Bitumen (sample)	1	40	4.5	3.2	c1940					
Bone	2									
Brick, red (with inclusions) (sample)	4	40				1	10	2.3	2.2	1880-1910
Brick, glazed white with inclusions						1	350	11	5.6	>1910
Ceramics	3		1.8	1.1						
Charcoal	1					2				
Furnace rock	4					1	<10	3.5	1.7	
Glass (bottle brown)	2	7	1.1	1.0						
Glass (bottle clear)	18	20	1.4	1.0						
Glass (bottle tinted)	4	15								
Glass (window) 1.5mm	6	10	3.0	2.0		1	<10	1.4	1.1	

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 4	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Miscellaneous metal, corroded	1(4)									
Mortar, fine grey with white paint (sample)	1	30	3.5	3.3		1	15	2.7	1.7	
Nails, ferrous (flat heads)	15		2.5-7.6	0.3		2		2.0	0.3	
Nail, galvanized (square head)	2		4.5-6.5							
Nail, square stem and flat round head (ferrous metal)	1		4.0	0.4						
Nut						1	40	2.0	2.0	
Slate	9	25	1.0	0.5	1855-1880	1(3)	15	1.0	0.5	1855-1880
Timber, jarrah	1	10	3.0	1.7						
SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 5	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)					
Brick, red (with inclusions) (sample)	1	10	2.0	2.0	1880-1910					
Charcoal (sample)	1									
Furnace Rock	1		1.8	1.0						
Glass (1.5mm)	1		2.2	0.5						
Nails, ferrous (broken)	1									
Slate	2		1.5	1.1	1855-1880					

Labels and other features Incinerator, Trench 4

Square 1, spit 1

Bottle Glass 1. One piece of thick clear bottle glass.

Square 1, spit 2

Ceramics 1. One piece of a white glazed bowl base. Made by 'Wedgewood' ceramics, in 'England'.

Bottle Glass 1. One piece of green tinted bottle glass with a machine seam and blisters.

Appendix 14 cont.: Wooden Division, trench 5.

Square 1, spit 3

Ceramics
1. Two fragments of white glazed earthenware. The fragments are 10 millimetres and 5 millimetres thick.
2. One piece of pink porcelain, 1.5 millimetres thick. This artefact is part of the rim of a cup.

Bottle Glass
1. Five pieces of clear bottle glass which have been subjected to intense heat.

SITE: WOODEN DIVISION

TRENCH 5

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Ceramics	1		2.5	2.0						
Glass (bottle clear)	4	10	3.6	3.2						
Glass (bottle tinted)						1	15	6.5	4.0	
Glass (window) 1.5mm	1		2.9	3.0						
Mortar tile (lime), 1.5cm thick	1	40	8	5.5	1855-1910					
Slate tile	1	30	4.5	4.3	1829-1860	1	20	6	3.9	1829-1860

Labels and other features
Wooden Division, Trench 5

Square 1, spit 1

Ceramics
1. One fragment of melted white porcelain.

Appendix 14 cont.: Women's Prison Yards, trench 1.

SITE: WOMENS PRISON YARDS

TRENCH 1

SQUARES 1 Artefacts	Spits 1&2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Brick, early red machine	1	210	6.8	4.0	1880-1910
Brick, hand (sample)	1	100	7.7	5.8	1852-1880
Plastic, biro cap	1	<10	11.0	0.7	1980s
Slate	2	50	7.1 4.3	4.4 3.5	1829-1860

SITE: WOMEN'S PRISON YARDS

TRENCH 2

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bitumen (tar, quartz & laterite)	2	10	4.2	1.8	1950	1	30	2.3	2.3	1950
Bottle top, (al.)	2			3.7	1970-1990	1	<10			1970-1990
Brick, early red machine	2	20	3.6	2.4	1880-1910	1	20	4.2	2.1	1880-1910
Button (metal)	1			1.4	1850-1920					
Charcoal	1									
Furnace Rock						1	<10	2.0	1.4	
Glass (clear)	2	20	3.6	2.6						
Glass (green)	1	13	1.6	0.9		1	10	1.3	1.1	
Glass (window) 0.15	15		2.6	1.2		4		1.9	1.6	
Metal misc. (galvanized)	1		0.5	0.3						
Mortar, grey	1				>1910					
Mortar, lime (pink kalsomine)	1		2.4	1.6	1850-1910					
Nails ferrous metal (broken)	6	40	5.6	0.5		7	10	3.7	0.5	
Nails, galvanized						2		6.5	0.4	
Paint, cream	1									
Pipe, smoker's (clay stem)						1				1850-1930
Plastic, green wire casing (diametre 4mm)						1				1960-1990
Slate	5		1	0.5	1829-1860		0.7-6.0	0.5-3.5		1829-1860
Timber	1	<10	1.2	0.4						

Women's Prison Yards, Trench 2

Square 1, spit 1

Alfoil — 1. One blue milk bottle top labelled 'M' and one pink milk bottle top labelled 'Sunnywest'.

Bottle Glass — 1. The mouth of a clear bottle with a diameter of 3.7cm.

Button — 1. One thin metal shirt button marked 'BEST.RING.EDGE.'. The button has four thread holes.

Square 1, spit 2

Alfoil — 1. One red milk bottle top labelled.

Clay pipe — 1. The unmarked stem of a clay pipe.

SITE: WOMEN'S PRISON YARDS

TRENCH 3

SQUARES 1&2 Artefacts	Sq 1 Spit 1&2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Sq 2 Spit 1&2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone	7	<10	2.0	0.5		21	<10	1.3	0.8	
Brick (early red machine)	1	20	4.5	2.6	1880-1910	1	<10	0.3	0.2	1880-1910
Button (metal)						1	<10		1.6	1850-1920
Charcoal	1		0.4	0.3		1		0.5	0.3	
Earthenware - drainage	1	300	13.0	7.0	c1930					
Glass (bottle clear)	2	10	0.6	0.5						
Glass (bottle green)	2	7	0.4	0.3		1	4			
Glass (bottle green tinted)	1	10	4.0	3.5						
Glass (window) 1.5mm	2	<10	2.0	1.2		12	15	1.4	0.8	
Glass (window) 0.2 tinted	2	<10	3.7	3.5						
Lead disc						1	20		4.0	
Nails, flat round (ferrous metal)						2	<10	3.0	0.3	
Nails Pitched head (ferrous)	5	20	5.2	0.5						
Nails Rose head and square stem (ferrous)	1	<10	3.3	0.4	1829-1870	6	15	3.8	0.3	1829-1870
Nails, galvanized (round flat head)	1	<10	2.8	0.3		2	<10	4.5-6.0	0.3	
Slate	10	30	2-4.5	0.9-3.4	1829-1860	8	10	1.4-4.6	0.8-3.5	1829-1860
Strap, aluminium (0.5mm thick)						1	10	11.9	0.9	1870
Strap, corroded ferrous metal (3mm thick)	1	60	5.5	6.5						
Tacks, ferrous metal (round head)	2		2.1	2.0		1	<10	1.8	1.0	

SQUARE 3 Artefacts	Spits 1&2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bitumen	1	10	2.5	1.5	1950
Bone	7	<10	1.4	0.6	
Brick, early red machine	1	30	3.0	2.5	1880-1910
Charcoal	1		0.6	0.4	
Glass (bottle tinted)	1	7	1.0	0.5	

SQUARE 3 Artefacts	Spits 1&2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Glass (window) 1mm	1		1.1	1.0	
Laterite (sample)	1		1.9	1.0	
Nails, Rose with square stem (ferrous metal)	2		5.5	0.4	1829-1870
Nails, Rose with square stem (ferrous metal)	5		4.5	0.3	1829-1870
Nails, galvanized	2		2.4-2.7		
Pipe, smoker's (clay stem)	1				1850-1930
Strap, corroded	1(2)	90	6.8	5.6	

Labels and other features
Women's Prison Yards, Trench 3

Square 1, spits 1 and 2

Earthenware **1.** Brown glazed drainage pipe.

Glass **1.** A piece of green tinted bottle glass is the wide mouth of a food storage bottle.

Square 2, spits 1 and 2

Button **1.** A metal shirt button with a diameter of 1.6cm and four thread holes. Inscription faded.

Lead disc **1.** The disc has a diameter of 4cm and a hole in its centre. The thickness of the disc is 1.5mm.

Square 3, spits 1 and 2

Clay pipe **1.** Stem inscribed '...GOW'. The pipe was manufactured in Glasgow and has a diameter of 0.6cm.

SITE: BATH HOUSE

TRENCH 1

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone, fragments	3	<10	1.1	1.0						
Brick, red with inclusions	1	<10	2.8	1.6	1910-1990					
Charcoal	1									
Copper, scrap (0.5mm)	1									
Glass (bottle clear)						1	21	2.8	1.7	
Glass (window) 2mm	2		3.2	2.4		1	<10	4.0	1.8	
Mortar, lime with pink kalsomine (sample)	1		1.6	0.8	1850-1910	1	<10	1.2	1.0	1850-1910
Mortar, grey (sample)	1	40	5.2	3.5	<1910					
Nails (pitched head with square stem)	2(7)		5.7	0.3	1829-1870	1				
Nails, (flat round, round stem)						2		7.5	0.6	>1870
Slate, fragments	1	15	8.5	4.0	1829-1860	3				1829-1860
SQUARES 1&2 Artefacts	Sq 1 Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Sq 2 Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Basalt (sample)						1	30	4.8	3.4	
Bone						1	<10	0.8	0.5	
Brick, hand pressed (orange red)	1	<10	1.2	1.0	1830-1880					
Brick, red with inclusions	1	<10	3.0	2.0	1880-1910	1	<10	3.0	2.2	
Concrete, grey						1	15	3.6	2.0	>1950
Charcoal	1	<10				1				
Glass (bottle clear)	1	10	0.9	0.6						
Glass (window) 2mm						1	<10	2.0	1.7	
Lead, scrap						1				
Mortar, lime (pink kalsomine)	1					1	<10	4.0	2.2	1850-1910
Nails, ferrous (pitched head and square stem)						1		7.9		1829-1870
Nails, ferrous (flat head, round stem)	2		4.5			4		1.5-4.5		

SQUARES 1&2 Artefacts	Sq 1 Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Sq 2 Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Nails	2(5)		2.7	0.3						
Nails, galvanized						1	<10	5.6	0.4	
Slate, fragment	2	<10	1.7	1.1	1829-1860	4		2.3	1.7	1829-1860
Strap, corroded						1		3.2	2.1	
Tack	1	<10	2.3	1.5						
Timber, jarrah	1	<10	0.5	0.5						
Tin, corroded	1									
Washer						1				
SQUARE 2 Artefacts	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Brick, red with inclusions	1									
Charcoal	1					1	<10			
Glass (bottle clear)	3	21				6	20	1.4	1.2	
Glass (bottle green)	5	35	1.6	1.1						
Glass (window) 3mm						1	<10	2.0	1.6	
Metal misc.						1	<10	2.5	0.5	
Mortar, lime with pink kalsomine	1	<10	1.0	1.0	1850-1910					
Nails, ferrous (pitched head and square stem)	7		5.7	0.3	1829-1870					
Nails, ferrous (flat head, round stem)	9			0.3						
Slate, fragments	5				1829-1860	3	10	2.3	0.8	1829-1860
Tacks (round head and square stem)	1		2.4	1.9	1900	2	10	2.3-2.7	1.9	1900
SQUARE 3 Artefacts	Sq 3 Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Sq 4 Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone, fragment	12	<10	1.0	0.4		5	<10	1.2	0.8	
Brick, red (sample)	1	<10	0.8	0.6	1910-1990	1	<10	1.6	1.1	1910-1990
Buttons (metal)	2		1.4-1.75							
Kalsomine, pink	1				1850-1910					
Charcoal	1					1				
Concrete, coarse grey (sample)	1	100	8.5	5.5	>1950	1	<10	3.0	1.2	>1950
Glass (bottle clear)	9	12	3.0	1.5						
Glass (window) 2mm	2	<10	0.8	0.4						

Glass (window) 1.5mm			<10		0.8		1	<10	1.4	0.8	

Appendix 14 cont.: Bath House, trench 1.

SQUARE 3 Artefacts	Sq 3 Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Sq 4 Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Mortar, grey with white kalsomine	1	250	14.0	11.0	1910-1950					
Nails, ferrous (flat round head, round stem)	4(6)		6.8			3		3.8	0.3	
Pipe, smoker's (clay) fragment	1				1829-1930					
Slate	15	60	1-6.3	0.5-4.9	1829-1860	7	30	1.0-8.2	0.5-3.7	1829-1860
Tacks	2									
Timber	3					1	<10	5.2	1.8	
Wire	1									

Labels and other features
Bath House, Trench 1

Square 2, spit 2

Bottle Glass

1. A green bottle base with a steep pontil and an incomplete maker's mark, '...C...'. This glass is 0.7cm thick.

Square 3, spit 1

Bottle Glass

1. One piece of clear glass has been subjected to intense heat.

Buttons

1. A metal button which bears the inscription 'Our Own Make', diametre of 1.4cm. This button has four thread holes.
2. A metal button which bears the inscription 'Excelsior...', diametre of 1.75cm. This button has four thread holes.

Appendix 14 cont.: Bath House, trench 2.

SITE: BATH HOUSE

TRENCH 2

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone	6	<10								
Brick, red machine	1	360	9.1	7.2	1910-1990					
Charcoal	1									
Concrete, paving slab 1.8cm thick	1	240	11.4	8.2	>1950					
Earthenware, drainage pipe	1	60	6.0	4.1	c1930					
Glass (window) 2mm						1	<10	3.2	0.7	
Hook, metal, corroded	1		4.5							
Mortar, grey cemented to limestone	1	40	6.5	4.0	>1910					
Mortar, grey with red render	1	40	5.2	3.3						
Mortar, grey with cream kalsomine, 1.8cm thick						1	200	12.5	7.2	>1910
Nails, ferrous (flat round head, square stem)	2(3)	<10	1.5	0.2	1829-1870	1(4)	<10	1.9	0.2	1829-1870
Slate	5	60	3.5	3.0	1829-1860	2	15	4.0	2.3	1829-1860
Timber	1	<10	1.5	1.0						
SQUARE 2 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bolts (squared head and stem)	2		7.5	0.8	1829-1870					
Bone	13	<10	2.7	2.3		1				
Bone, burnt	3	<10	3.0	2.0		1				
Brick, orange-red (early machine with inclusions)						1	410	12	8.2	1880-1910
Brick, red (early machine with inclusions)	1	20	5.4	2.0	1880-1910	1	15	3.0	2.1	1880-1910
Button, metal						4		1.4-1.7		1850-1920
Button, plastic	1				>1920					
Charcoal						1				
Earthenware, domestic	1	<10	3.2	2.1		1	20	12.0	10.0	
Earthenware drainage						1	20	3.1	2.2	c1930

Appendix 14 cont.: Bath House, trench 2.

SQUARE 2 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Glass (bottle clear) 1.5-4mm thick	5	22	1.2	0.8		3	9	1.9	1.1	
Glass (bottle green)	2	8	2.4	2.0		1	3	1.2	1.1	
Glass (window) 3mm	2		3.5	3.0		1	<10	1.5	0.6	
Glass (window) 2mm	1		3.5	2.5		2	<10	1.6	1.2	
Glass (window) 1.5mm						2	<10	1.6	1.2	
Handle, bucket (metal)	1		40	0.5	1940	1				1940
Hook, metal	1					1				
Lead, scrap						5	15	2.5	0.5	
Miscellaneous metal, corroded	3					9				
Mortar, lime with pink kalsomine (sample)	8		4	3	1850-1910					
Mortar, lime						1	120	11.2	6.0	1829-1910
Mortar, grey with lime and charcoal inclusions (sample)						1	50	5.3	4.5	c1910
Mortar, lime grey with cream kalsomine	11	320	5.1	2.0	1910-1950					
Nails, ferrous (pitched head, square stems)						3	60	9.1	0.5	1829-1870
Nails, ferrous (round head, square stem)	3		6.0	0.3	1829-1870	14	30	3.7	0.3	1829-1870
Nails, ferrous (round head, square stem)	1		3.6	0.4	1829-1870	10		2.6	0.4	1829-1870
Nails, ferrous (flat head, round stem)	1		5.3	0.4	>1870					
Pins (square stems and round heads)						2	15	2.9	1.7	1829-1870
Pipe, smoker's (clay)						1				1855-1930
Screws, ferrous	2	10	6.3	0.6						
Slate	4	510	9.0-21	6.5-8.5	1829-1860					
Slate	14	200	6.5	4.5	1829-1860	7	650	19.0-9.0	5.3-9.5	1829-1860
Strap, metal (1.0cm thick)	1			2.3						
Timber	2		7.0	2.2		1	50	9.0	3.0	

Appendix 14 cont.: Bath House, trench 2.

SQUARES 2&3 Artefacts	Sq 2 Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Sq 3 Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone						237	450	3.5	3.0	
Bone, burnt						27				
Boot heel cap						1		6.7	7.0	1900-1920
Brick, hand						2	<10	2.3	1.7	1829-1880
Brick, machine						1	<10	2.2	1.1	1910-1990
Charcoal						33				
Button, metal						1		1.4		1850-1920
Button, plastic	1									>1920
Furnace rock						2	50	2.7	2.5	
Glass (bottle clear)	1	2	0.7	0.7		9	20	3.0	2.5	
Glass (bottle, green)	1	4	1.8	1.7		2	2			
Glass (window) 1.5mm						8	1.7	0.8		
Lead, scrap						2		2.1	0.2	
Metal misc.						12	60	2.1	2.0	
Mortar, light grey (9cm)						2	60	7.0-7.2	3.8-5.7	1910-1950
Nails, pitched head and stem	3		5.7	0.3		1		5.7	0.5	1829-1870
Nails, ferrous (flat round, round stem)	10		1.8-5.5	0.4						>1870
Nails						6(14)	20	2.2	0.3	
Slate, pieces	2	120	8.5-18.0	5.4-8.5	1829-1860	18	150	6.8	4.5	1829-1860
Timber	1	<10	1.0	0.8		2	10	4	1	
Washers, square (lead)						2			9.0	
Wire	1					1				

SQUARE 3 Artefacts	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone	7	100	3.5	2.5		34	220	3.5	5.0	
Bone, burnt	2	20	3.2	2.8		2				
Boot heel cap						5	190	6.5	7.5	1900-1920
Boot lace studs						2				1900-1920
Brick, machine	3	40	5.0	4.2		1	10	5.5	2.1	1910-1990
Buckles						2				1920
Buttons	3					2			1.1-1.5	
Ceramics						1				
Charcoal	27					16				
Earthenware						1	300	12.5	7.0	
Furnace rock	7	30	4.5	4.2		4	<10	3.1	3.0	
Glass (bottle brown)						1	6	2.1	1.5	

Gl… (bottle clear)		15	2.5	2.0		2	8			
Glass (bottle green)	1	8	1.9	1.6		2	6			
Glass (bottle tinted)	3	10	1.8	1.1						
Glass, lined (window), 6mm						1	<10	8.5	6.1	

Appendix 14 cont.: Bath House, trench 2.

SQUARE 3 Artefacts	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Glass (window) 3mm						3	<10	2.5	2.1	
Glass (window) 1.5mm	3	<10	2.2	2.1		6				
Handle, bucket (metal)						1	20	40.0	0.5	1940
Light globe cap (metal)						1				1950
Metal misc.	6	20				11	40	4.5	2.5	
Nails, ferrous (pitched head, square stem)	1		7.2			7		2.6		1829-1870
Nails, ferrous (flat round head, round stem)	6	40	3.5-5	0.3		10		6.7		>1870
Nails, broken	5(13)	15				9(25)	30	3.1-4.5		
Nails, galvanized (round head and square stem)	1		3.7			1		3.7	0.4	1860
Slate	2	180	10.0	6.5	1829-1860	5	100	7.0	4.5	1829-1860
Slate	6	250	8.0	6.0	1829-1860					
Strap, metal (2mm thick)	1	95	16.2	4.5		1			2.7	
Tacks (flat round heads)						89	30	1.6	0.1	
Timber	3		1.0-4.5	0.5-3.0		2				
Tin can						26	110	4.0	0.2	
Wire	1		7.2	0.2						
SQUARE 4 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Alfoil	1				1970-1990					
Bolt (flat round head, diametre 2.7cm)						1		9.3	1.4	
Bone	94	190	3.2	2.2		42	45	3.1	2.0	
Bone, burnt	5					10	15	2.8	2.2	
Boot tack						1				1900-1940
Boot heel caps	1				1900-1940	2	20	7.5	7.1	1900-1940
Buttons	1					1				

Charcoal	1					10				
Furnace rock	1	<10	1.9	0.6		7	90	4.1	3.2	
Glass (clear)	3	9	3.1	1.7						
Glass (green)						1	30	5.0	3.1	
Glass (tinted) 0.5mm						6	40	6.0	2.0	
Glass, bottle stopper (tinted)						1				
Glass (window) 2mm	1		3.0	0.6		10		3.0	2.0	
Glass (window) 3mm						3		4.5	2.0	

Appendix 14 cont.: Bath House, trench 2.

SQUARE 4 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Handle, bucket						1(3)				1940
Leather						1				
Metal, misc.						7				
Mortar, lime (sample)	1	10	5.0	2.5	1829-1910	5	40	4.0	3.3	1829-1910
Nails, ferrous (flat round head)	1		2.8	0.4		9		3.2	0.4	
Nails, rose round stem						4	10	5.3	0.5	1870-1880
Nails, pitched						1		6.2	0.5	
Paper, label for Bushells Tea	1				1980-1990					
Slate	7	<10	1.1	0.6	1829-1860					
Strap, metal (corroded) 1mm	1(3)		2.1	1.6cm						
Tack, flat round	1	<10	1.9	0.1						
Tar (sample)	1	<10	4.1	3.2	1900-1950					
Timber						3	<10	2.3	1.1	
Tin can, corroded						1(12)	10	2.1	1.0	
Wire						1				
SQUARE 4 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 4	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bolt									2.5	
Bolt clip						1				
Bone	229	280	3.0	2.1		30	220	8.2	4.1	
Bone, burnt	25		3.1	2.3		4	10	7.2	3.2	
Boot heel caps						18	750	7.1	7.0	1900-1940
Boot lace stud	1			1.0	1900-1940	8			1.0	1900-1940
Brick, machine						1				1910-1990
Buckle, belt						1				1900-1940
Buttons						3			1.3 1.4 1.3	

Cera		<10	1.2	1.0		6	<10	1.5 1.2 1.0 2.5 3.0 1.0	1.5 0.8 0.7 1.6 1.5 0.9	
Charcoal	1					7				
Clip, metal						1				
Cloth	1									
Comb, hair (metal)						1				
Door bolt plate						1				
Door latch hook						23.5				
Earthenware						2	50	6.3	4.0	
Furnace rock	1	<10	3.7	2.0		1	20	4.1	3.0	

Appendix 14 cont.: Bath House, trench 2.

SQUARE 4 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 4	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Glass (clear)						15	40	3.0	2.5	
Glass(green)	1	3	1.7	0.9		3	20	3.5	3.0	
Glass(tinted)	19	30	3.0	3.0						
Glass, bottle stopper (tinted)	1									
Glass (window) 3mm	7	10	4.0	2.0						
Glass (window) 2mm						17	50	4.0	3.0	
Glass (window) 1.5mm	5	10	3.5	2.0		13	30	3.0	2.0	
Handle, bucket						1(5)				1940
Lead, scrap						1				
Metal, misc.	11	30	2.2	1.9		9	50	3.0	2.0	
Mortar, lime	1	20	6.0	4.0	1829-1910					
Nails, ferrous (flat round head)						1		16		
Nails, ferrous (flat round head)	2		5.0	0.3		50		2.8-5.1		
Nails, ferrous (squared stems and flat heads)						5		2.5		1829-1870
Nails, ferrous (square stems and flat heads)						8		7.2	0.5	1829-1870
Nails, pitched						2		9.5	0.5	
Nails, galvanized						2	<10	5.6	0.3	
Nails, broken	8(20)		2.9							
Nut, hexagon						1			2.5	
Pipe, water						1	100	7.9	2.7	
Screw (domed head)						1		2.1		
Screws (flat round heads)	1		3.3			3		4.8	0.6	
Slate						4		1.0	1.0	1829-1860

Slate	2	20	1.0-9.0	1.0-5.0	1829-1860	2	40	7.0-8.2	3.2-4.3	1829-1860
Slate roof pin	1				1829-1860					
Strap, metal	3(22)	60		1.8-3.0		2(13)	300		2.4-3.0	
Tacks, ferrous	35		1.6	0.1						
Tacks, galvanized (flat round head)	14	<10	1.2	0.3		32		1.6		
Tag, metal	1		3.4	0.04	1850					
Timber (jarrah)	5	10	3.2	1.8		5		10	2.5	1.9
Timber (pine)						2				
Tin can						1(36)	150	2.0	1.0	
Tube, glass				1.3						
Washer						2			2.3-2.5	
Wire	5		3.9	0.2		6		20.0	0.2	

Appendix 14 cont.: Bath House, trench 2.

SQUARE 4 Artefacts	Spit 5	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 6	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bolt						6	20	8.3	1.1	
Bone	109	600	5.0	4.0		78	440	5.0	4.0	
Bone, burnt	11					5				
Boot heel caps	9	390	7.0	7.4	1900-1940	4	160		7.0	1900-1940
Boot lace stud	5			1.0	1900-1940					
Brick, red machine	1		1.6	1.5	1910-1990					
Bucket (metal)	2(31)	320	5.9	5.6	1940	1(63)	950	8.0	5.0	1940
Buckle	1				1920-1940	1				1920-1940
Buttons	1			1.8		2			1.4 1.6	
Ceramics	2		1)1.7 2)1	1.2		2		1)1 2)1		
Charcoal	1					31				
Cloth, decomposed	1					1				
Door bolt plate	1(3)									
Earthenware Drainage						1	650	15.0	14.0	c1930
Furnace rock	2	40	5.4	3.2		8	40	4.0	3.0	
Glass (bottle brown)	1	2	0.5	0.4						
Glass (bottle clear)	7	30	3.0	2.0		4	10	3.0	2.0	
Glass (bottle green)	1	7	3.0	1.5		1	10	3.3	0.3	
Glass (bottle tinted)	12	40	2.5	2.0		3	100	7.7	5.6	
Glass (window) 1.5mm						14	80	1.0-7.5	1.0-5.5	
Glass (window 2mm	24	70	5.0	2.0		3	50	6.5-7.5	5.0-5.8	
Glass (window) 2mm	1		6.0	5.1		13	100	5.0	4.5	

Glass (window) 3mm	2	15	4.0	2.5		2	30	4.7	3.0-3.1	
Glass (window) lined, 6.5mm	1	<10	1.3	1.0						
Handle, bucket (metal)	1	<10			1940					
Lead, piping						1			0.7	
Lead, scrap	7	150	5.0	2.5		10	40	3.9	1.4	
Limestone, cut						1	540	14.0	5.4	1852-1900
Miscellaneous metal						8				
Mortar, lime (sample)	1				1829-1910					
Nails, ferrous (round pitched heads)	1		6.4			17	70	7.0-7.6	0.3	
Nails, ferrous (flat round head, round stem)	11	40	8.1	0.4		18	60	4.8-7.6	0.4	
Nails, (pitched head and square stem)	3		2.7	0.3	1829-1870	5	20	7.6	0.5	1829-1870
Nails, fragments	15 (39)	50	2.6-5.0			6(18)	20	4.8		
Nut, hexagonal (from water pipe)						1			1.9	
Nut, square						1			1.1	

Appendix 14 cont.: Bath House, trench 2.

SQUARE 4 Artefacts	Spit 5	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 6	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Slate	15	110	1.0-12.0	1.0-7.5	1829-1860	3	170	7.5-12.0	4.1-7.0	1829-1860
Strap, metal	5	160	38.0	4.5						
Tacks, ferrous						21	<10	1.7	0.1	
Tacks	19		1.4-1.7	0.1						
Tag, lead	1				**					
Timber fragments	2									
Timber, jarrah	2	30	7.0-10.0	2.2-4.4		1	10	8.0	3.5	
Tin can, corroded	1(35)	10								
Wire	6		25.0	0.1		8		110	0.2	

SQUARE 4 Artefacts	Spit 7	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone	4	40	7.0	2.5	
Boot heel cap	1		6.5		1900-1940
Charcoal	2				
Earthenware, drainage pipe	1	60	7.8	4.3	c1930
Furnace rock	2	50	6.1	5.8	
Glass (bottle green)	1	6	1.9	1.4	

Glass (window) 2mm	7	20	6.0	2.7	
Handle, bucket (metal)	1				1940
Nails, ferrous pitched heads	2	10	7.8	0.4	
Nails, ferrous (flat round head, round stem)	3	10	4.2	0.4	
Nail, ferrous	1(2)		1.0	0.3	
Pipe, metal 1.2cm thick	1	490	11.0	6.0	
Tin, fragments	3	15	5.0	3.5	
Wire	2		12	0.1	

Labels and other features
Bath House, Trench 2

Square 1, spit 1

Earthenware **1.** Red drainage pipe, broken.

Mortar **1.** The grey mortar and limestone is coated with lime slip. It varies in width between 0.3cm and 1.3cm and has two surfaces angled at 115 degrees.

Square 1, spit 2

Earthenware **1.** Brown glazed drainage pipe, broken.

Square 4, spit 2

Boot heel caps	1. Two metal caps to suit heel sizes of 7.3cm and 7.5cm. The metal is 1.2cm wide and 0.5cm thick.
Buttons	1. Metal button with four centered thread holes, diameter of 1.4cm.
Glass	1. One piece of dark green bottle glass has been subjected to intense heat. 2. A machine seam is visible in one piece of glass.

Square 4, spit 3

Ceramics	1. One broken white glazed earthenware ink well.
Glass	1. Two pieces of glass have been subjected to intense heat. 2. One green tinted bottle neck.
Straps	1. Three corroded straps have broken into 22 pieces. The width of the straps are 1.8cm, 2.8cm and 3.0cm respectively.
Timber	1. Three pieces of jarrah measuring 5.5cm by 1.9cm, 3.0cm by 1.9cm, and 4.0cm by 1.5cm.

Square 4, spit 4

Buttons	1. One metal button with four centered thread holes, diametre = 1.4cm. One metal button with two centered thread holes, diametre = 1.3cm. One plastic button with four centered thread holes, diametre = 1.3cm.
Ceramics	1. Two fragments of a hand painted cream china cup (2mm thick). 2. One piece of white porcelain (3.5mm thick).
Earthenware Domestic	1. One piece of grey earthenware (4mm thick). 2. One piece of white glazed earthenware. 3. One piece of an earthenware pot with brown glaze on the outside and cream glaze on the inside.
Earthenware Drainage	1. One piece of brown glazed earthenware from the rim of a drainage pipe. 2. One piece of unglazed drainage pipe.
Glass	1. Two pieces of clear glass have been subjected to intense heat.
Straps	1. One strap has a width of 2.4cm. A second strap has a width of 3cm.

Square 4, spit 5

Button	1. Metal button with four centered thread holes, diameter of 1.8cm.
Ceramics	1. One piece of white porcelain. 2. One piece of a hand painted china cup. Also in spit 4.
Glass	1. One piece of clear window glass which is lined or ridged on one side obscuring vision. This glass is 6.5mm thick. 2. One hand blown clear bottle neck with a mouthpiece of internal diameter 1.3cm.
Slate	1. Two pieces of slate measure 7.7cm by 6.6cm and 12.0cm by 7.5cm. The remaining slate is fragmented.
Straps	1. One strap has a width of 4.6cm, a length of 37.0cm and a thickness of 1.5mm. A second strap has a width of 2.6cm and a thickness of 0.8mm. A lead strap measures 22.4cm by 7.0. One roughly beaten iron strap with nail holes. This strap is 2.5mm thick and 2.5cm wide. One strap measuring 6.5cm in length and 4mm in thickness. This strap has a nut and bolt embedded within it.
Tag	1. An identification tag made from lead. This tag has the number 60 inscribed.

Square 4, spit 6

Bone	1. Bone removed from trench is estimated to represent 60% of the total amount.
Buckle	1. Labelled 'G'.
Buttons	1. Two metal buttons with four centered thread holes.
Earthenware domestic	1. One piece of tan glazed earthenware from a pot (0.8cm thick). Also in spit 4. 2. One piece of curved white glazed earthenware from a plate (0.7cm thick).
Earthenware drainage	1. One piece of coarse brown glazed earthenware (2cm thick) from a pipe leading from the bath house into the flush well.
Glass	1. One piece of green tinted window glass measuring 7.5cm by 5.5cm (1.5mm thick). 2. Three large pieces measure 5.0cm by 6.5cm, 5.8cm by 7.5cm and 6.7cm by 5.8cm (2mm thick). 3. Two pieces of green tinted glass have been subjected to intense heat.

Appendix 14 cont.: Bath House, trench 2.

Slate **1.** Three pieces of slate measuring 12.0cm by 7.0cm, 4.2cm by 7.5cm and 4.1cm by 10.0cm.

Straps **1.** One strap has a width of 2.7cm and is 1.5mm thick. This strap has nail holes along its length. A second strap has a width of 3.9cm and a thickness of 1.5mm.

Square 4, spit 7

Earthenware **1.** Brown glazed drainage pipe, broken.

Appendix 14 cont.: Bath House, trench 3.

SITE: BATH HOUSE

TRENCH 3

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone	3		9.0	0.5						
Brick, hand made						1		1.5	1.5	
Brick, machine	1	15	3.8	1.7		1				
Button, broken (metal)	1		1.7							
Charcoal	7					1				
Earthenware, drainage pipe	1									
Glass (bottle brown)	1	2	1.4	1.1						
Glass (bottle clear)	1	4	2.2	1.3		4	8	1.5	1.0	
Lid, corroded tin can rim						1	<10	1.5	0.7	
Nails, ferrous (flat round head, round stem)	1	<10	3.1	0.3		1(2)		3.0	1.0	
Slate	31	50	2.0	1.5		3	<10	1.0	0.5	
Tack	1	<10	1.7	0.1						

Labels and other features
Bath House, Trench 3

Square 1, spit 1

Earthenware **1.** Brown glazed drainage pipe, broken.

Square 1, spit 2

Brick **1.** Hand pressed brick from one of the baths.

SITE: BATH HOUSE

TRENCH 4

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 1	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone	1	<10	1.0	0.4						
*Boot heel cap	1(3)	<10	2.7	1.3	>1900					
Charcoal (sample)	8					21				
Glass (bottle clear)	1	13	2.2	0.6						
Grass, early surface (mat)	1					1				
Lead, scrap	1	<10	1.9	0.2						
Mortar, lime with rendered surface	1	200	9.3	6.6						
Nails, rose, square stem (ferrous metal)	1		7.7	0.3		3		7.7	0.8	
Slate, roof pin	1		3.8	0.4	1855-1880					

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Charcoal	17				
Miscellaneous metal	1				
Nail (flat round head, square stem)	1				

SITE 4: METALLED ROAD

TRENCH 1

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spits 1&2	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 3	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bandaid						1				1980
*Bitumen						1	50			1940
*Bone	2	<10	3.1	0.7		2		1.7	0.4	
Brick, hand	3	30	3.4	2.0	1855-1880	1		1.9	1.1	1855-1880
Button (metal)	1									
Ceramics	1	<10	2.7	1.8						
Charcoal	5					32				
Concrete	1	30	4.0	3.4	c1950					
Copper						1	<10	1.5	0.3	
Furnace rock	6	15				5	<10			
Glass (bottle brown)	2	12	3.8	1.7						
Glass (bottle clear)	16	20	0.5	0.3		14	25	1.4	0.5	
Glass (bottle green)						1	3			
Glass (bottle tinted)	1	18	4.7	3.2						
Glass, window (1.0mm)	6	<10	2.1	1.5		9				
Glass, window (2.0mm)	1	<10	2.1	1.1						
Hook, metal						1		5.1	0.3	
Metal, (ferrous)	2		2.3	1.5						
Nails, ferrous (flat head, round stem)	3	10	6.8	0.5		13	20	2.6	0.5	
Nails, round head, square stem (ferrous)	15		3.2	0.4		1		1.4	0.4	
Nails, galvanized (flat round head)	1	<10	4.0	0.25						
Mortar, lime	1									
Slate	14	<10	2.7	0.8	1855-1880	1		3.9	1.6	1855-1880
Tacks	23	<10	1.5	0.15		22	10	1.4	0.15	

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 4	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 5	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bolt						1				
Bone	14	10	0.8	0.7		1	<10	1.0	0.5	
Boot heel cap						2	40	6.6	1.1	c1900
Button, metal	1			1.4		2			1.4	
Charcoal	9					15				
Furnace rock	4	20				1	40	8	2.5	
Glass (bottle clear)	4	17	1.6	0.5		4	24	2.0	1.0	
Glass, window (1.5mm)	5	<10	2.0	1.2		10	<10	1.0	1.0	

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 4	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)	Spit 5	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Lead, scrap						1				
Mortar, lime						1	50	3.5	3.0	
Nails, ferrous (round heads)	6(14)		4.5	0.3		7(22)		4.3		
Nails, rose, round stem (ferrous metal)	4		3.2	0.4		15		8.6		
Nails, (flat round head, round stem)						1		3.7	0.4	
Screw (thick head)						1	<10	2.0	0.3	
Screw (round head)						1	10	2.1	0.9	
Slate (fragments)	5	90	1.0-12.0	0.7-4.0	1855-1880	11	50	2.5	3.0	1855-1880
Tacks (round heads)	6	<10	1.5	0.15		4		1.5	0.1	
Timber (fragmented)						3				
Tin (fragmented)						10	50	5.0	3.2	
Wedge						1				
Wire	1		8.2	0.15		3				

SQUARE 1 Artefacts	Spit 6	Weight (gms)	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Date (est)
Bone	1	<10	2.3	2.0	
Brick, hand	2	50	5.5	3.8	
Charcoal	9				
Furnace rock	1				
Glass (bottle brown)	1	6	2.0	1.1	
Glass (bottle green)	1	10	3.6	3.5	
Glass, window (4mm), linear	1		2.8	1.8	
Metal, scrap ferrous	4	170			
Nails, rose, round stem (ferrous metal)	3	<10	7.4	0.4	
Nails, rose, square stem	1	10	8.2	0.8	
Nails, ferrous (flat round head, round stem)	1	<10	7.0	0.4	
Slate	6	10	1.2	1.0	1855-1880
Slate	5	300	9.4-13.2	3.6-9.5	1855-1880
Timber	2		10.0	2.0	

Labels and other features
Parade Ground, Trench 1

Square 1, spits 1 and 2

Button — 1. One metal button with a diameter of 1.4cm and four centered thread holes.

Bottle Glass — 1. The neck of a green tinted machine bottle (internal diameter 2.4cm). This bottle would have required a swing-top stopper.

Ceramics — 1. One fragment of a double white glazed earthenware plate (3mm thick).

Square 1, spit 4

Button — 1. One metal button with a diameter of 1.4cm and four thread holes.

Square 1, spit 5

Button — 1. Two metal buttons with a diameters of 1.4cm and four thread holes.

Square 1, spit 6

Slate — 1. Five pieces of slate (12.2cm x 3.6cm, 9.4cm x 3.8cm, 9.5cm x 4.2cm, 9.5cm x 13.2cm, 13cm x 7cm).