Australian Capital Territory

Heritage (Decision about Provisional Registration of Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection) Notice 2014

Notifiable Instrument NI2014–161

made under the

Heritage Act 2004, s34 Notice of decision about provisional registration

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1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Heritage (Decision about Provisional Registration of Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection) Notice 2014*.

2 Registration details of the object

On 15 April 2014 the ACT Heritage Council decided to provisionally register Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection to the ACT Heritage Register. Registration details of the object are at Attachment A: Provisional Register entry for Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection.

3 Reason for decision

The ACT Heritage Council decided that Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection meets one or more of the heritage significance criteria at s 10 of the *Heritage Act 2004*. The provisional register entry is at Attachment A.

4 Date of provisional registration

15 April 2014

5 Indication of Council's intention

The Council intends to decide whether to register the object under Division 6.2 within 5 months of provisional registration.

6 Public consultation period

The Council invites public comment by Wednesday 21 May 2014 on the provisional registration of Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection to:

The Secretary
ACT Heritage Council
GPO Box 158
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Anna Gurnhill
A/g Secretary (as delegate for)
ACT Heritage Council
15 April 2014

ACT Heritage Council	**AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY** **HERITAGE REGISTER** **(Provisional Registration)**

For the purposes of s. 33 of the *Heritage Act 2004*, a provisional entry to the heritage register has been prepared by the ACT Heritage Council for the following object:

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection

DATE OF PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

15 April 2014 Notifiable Instrument: 2014–

PERIOD OF EFFECT OF PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

Start Date: 15 April 2014 End Date: 15 September 2014

Extended Period (if applicable) Start Date _____ End Date _____

Copies of the Register Entry are available for inspection at the ACT Heritage Unit. For further information please contact:

The Secretary
ACT Heritage Council
GPO Box 158, Canberra, ACT 2601

Telephone 13 22 81

IDENTIFICATION OF THE OBJECT

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection
Private Residence, Curtin, ACT (2014)

This statement refers to the Heritage Significance of the object as required in s12(d) of the *Heritage Act 2004*.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Collection provides important evidence of the everyday lives of people in the pre-Federal Capital era of the region. The Crinigan and McInnes families at Crinigan's Hut are representative of the general populace in 19th century rural Australia; the small family units that settled in the areas around the land of the wealthy large land holders, attracted by the work on offer. They would set themselves up on a small property and work hard to improve their lot, some prospering and expanding, and others who were unable to make a go of it and abandoned their property. These individual families with their modest holdings were rarely written about in any detail in contemporary reports or histories as they did not have the glamorous appeal of the wealthy squatters. The Collection reveals that the people of the region were reliant upon the goods that were brought into the area by the wealthy Campbell family who were influential in the settlement of the area. It also shows that the occupants of the hut continued folk rituals, or superstitions, from the Old World by planting a cache of shoes under the floor [*Criterion (c)*]

The Collection is a rare example of a 19th century rural household assemblage of artefacts that covers a wide range of artefact types and in significant quantities. The Collection consists of artefacts from all aspects of everyday life as well as some rare examples, such as luxury items, a piece from a Chinese scale, as well as under-represented categories of women's and children's items. [*Criterion (f)*]

The Collection is especially notable for coming from a complete artefact recovery excavation of an entire site, making it an excellent representative sample of 19th century rural households in general. [*Criterion (g)*]

It is a singularly significant collection for academic research due to the scope of artefact types present, the large volume of material recovered, and the representativeness of the collection coming from a total recovery of all artefacts over the entire hut site. [*Criterion (j)*]

FEATURES INTRINSIC TO THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OBJECT

The attributes listed below are assessed as features intrinsic to the heritage significance of the collection and warrant conservation:

The Collection as comprised of more than 2000 artefacts excavated from Crinigan's Hut, Gungahlin from the following categories as compiled by Cooke and Folger (2009):

- Construction materials, including mortar, brick, wooden lintels, window glass;
- Furniture, including pieces of metal clocks;
- Pieces of a Chinese Apothecary gold scale;
- Glass, including fragments of storage bottles;
- Metal cooking vessels;
- Marbles;
- Ceramic, including fragments of serving wares, figurines and storage vessels;
- Personal adornment items, including jewellery, leather shoes and clothing fasteners.
- Clay pipe fragments;
- Decorative craft implements, including lace bobbins;

- Writing implements, such as slate pencils and fragments of ink bottle jars;
- Faunal remains; and
- Soil samples.

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE

The guiding conservation objective is that the Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection shall be conserved and appropriately managed in a manner respecting its heritage significance and the features intrinsic to that heritage significance.

The ACT Heritage Council may adopt heritage guidelines applicable to the object under s25 of the *Heritage Act 2004*.

For further information on guidelines applicable to the object, or for advice on proposed works or development, please contact the ACT Heritage Unit on 13 22 81.

REASON FOR PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection has been assessed against the heritage significance criteria and been found to have heritage significance when assessed against five criteria [(c), (f), (g), (h) and (j)] under the *Heritage Act 2004.*

ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Pursuant to s.10 of the *Heritage Act 2004,* a place or object has heritage significance if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria. Significance has been determined by research as accessed in the references below. Future research may alter the findings of this assessment.

(a) it demonstrates a high degree of technical or creative achievement (or both), by showing qualities of innovation, discovery, invention or an exceptionally fine level of application of existing techniques or approaches;

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection does not meet this criterion.

The Council acknowledge that analysis of the Collection to date has yet to identify any artefacts that may meet this criterion. Future analysis may alter the findings against this criterion.

(b) it exhibits outstanding design or aesthetic qualities valued by the community or a cultural group;

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection does not meet this criterion.

The Council acknowledge that the Collection has been used by members of the community for open day displays and as part of school curriculums however there is insufficient evidence before the Council that demonstrates that the Collection exhibits outstanding design or aesthetic qualities valued by the broader ACT community or a cultural group.

(c) it is important as evidence of a distinctive way of life, taste, tradition, religion, land use, custom, process, design or function that is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost or is of exceptional interest;

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection meets this criterion.

The Collection is important as evidence of a distinctive way of life and custom that is of exceptional interest and no longer practiced. It is important evidence of domestic living including trade and social networks and cultural practices, in the region during the 19th Century, prior to the establishment of the Federal Capital.

The Collection is extensive consisting of more than 2,000 artefacts including household and recreational activities such as tobacco smoking, hygiene practices, food and drink storage, preparation and consumption as well as furnishings. These artefacts are considered important as evidence as they demonstrate, on a domestic level, the way of life in the region during the 19th Century prior to the establishment of the Federal Capital.

The Collection provides evidence of trade and social networks essential to 19th century society in the region. It contains goods sourced from Scotland; for example, pipe brands such as 'Davidson' and 'McDougall', 'Glen Livet' Scotch Whisky bottles and ceramic vessels that were acquired from Scottish suppliers. This trend is significant when compared with historical documentation, which indicates that John Crinigan, an Irishmen, was originally a convict assigned to Palmerville and later built the cottage and purchased the land (Cooke and Folger 2009: 13-14). The high percentage of Scottish imported goods most probably reflect trade networks established by the Campbell family, who migrated from Scotland and established a major international emporium called Campbell's Wharf in Sydney which distributed supplies to be sold in stores, such as Ginninderra (Cooke and Folger 2009: 13-14).

The Collection also provides evidence of cultural practices of exceptional interest and these are no longer practiced. During the course excavating the hut, a cache of intact and worn shoes were found underneath a protruding stone of the ledger that supported the floor boards of the building (Folger 2013, Appendix A). This deposit is similar to others reported in other parts of Australia, including Dawes Point, Sydney (Evans 2010; SMH 23 June 2012). Following their beliefs, early settlers hid a range of objects, such as shoes, clothing, children's toys and coins often in dark areas such as chimneys, under floors and in roof cavities (Evans 2010). In his study, Ian Evans (2010) found that caches could contain shoes, intact and/or worn, and of various sizes. Also, at times shoes were placed singularly, in pairs or in a group. In England, the concealment of objects was an old tradition dating back to 13th century, practiced to ward off evil spirits (Evans 2010:104). In Australia, the early settlers performed such rituals in order to help them adjust to the strange, new world they were living in and also to overcome difficult circumstances (Evans 2010: 183-185; Mundell 2013: 44). From an archaeological perspective, the location of the shoes suggests that they were deliberately placed in the corner and could represent a dedicatory or intrusive cache, meaning the shoes may have been deposited during the construction of the hut or during its occupation. At present, the Collection is the only known in the ACT to contain physical evidence that attests to this practice.

(d) it is highly valued by the community or a cultural group for reasons of strong or special religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations;

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection does not meet this criterion.

The Council acknowledge that the Collection is valued by the Canberra Archaeological Society (CAS) for reasons of special cultural associations as they have indicated the Collection is 'unique' because of 'the way of life it represents' (CAS 2013, letter, 29 November). The Council-endorsed *Heritage Assessment Policy*, interprets a cultural group as a 'group of people within a society with a shared ethnic or cultural background' or 'a group of people connected through the same way of

living, which has been transmitted from one generation to another'. The Council therefore do not consider CAS to be a cultural group for the purposes of the criterion.

The Council further acknowledges that the Collection has the potential to be highly valued by the community or a cultural group for reasons of strong or special educational associations however there is insufficient evidence available to currently demonstrate this.

(e) it is significant to the ACT because of its importance as part of local Aboriginal tradition

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection does not meet this criterion.

(f) it is a rare or unique example of its kind, or is rare or unique in its comparative intactness

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection meets this criterion.

The Collection is a rare example of an artefact assemblage from a complete site excavation with total artefact recovery that provides evidence of the domestic conditions of early settlers in the region during the pre-Federal Capital period.

Whilst other open area excavations carried out at similar places in the ACT, such as Riverview Homestead, situated on the Molonglo River, have recovered similar items, including broken 19th century crockery, glass bottles, tins and utensils (CHMA 2013), the Collection is significantly larger and represents a complete recovery of all artefacts over an entire site and is considered rare because of the scope of items represented. It consists of more than 2,000 artefacts including household and recreational activities such as tobacco smoking, hygiene practices, food and drink storage, preparation and consumption as well as furnishings.

The Collection also contains rare items, such as an ivory rod that appears to have been part of a 19th century Chinese gold scale. Such items were used to measure gold or other substances, such as opium, or kept as a curio. Similar examples are held in the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney (registration nos. H9429, H4264).

The Collection also provides rare evidence of the identity and gender of the inhabitants and in particular evidence of the presence of women and children in a household dated to pre-federal period. Official historical documents 19th century predominantly concentrate on landownership and the men who purchased conditional land holdings (Cooke and Folger 2009: 8). Women are represented by items used in sewing activities and decorative crafts, including bobbin lace making. These items include a thimble, a lace bobbin and crochet hooks (Cooke and Folger 2009: 8). Other female specific items include pieces of broken jewellery, such as a glass or amethyst stone from a ring and a range of brooches and beads (Cooke and Folger 2009: 8-9). The evidence of children's activities includes items, such as the fragments of a broken china doll and fired clay marbles as well as slate pencils. Glass marbles were also found in the collection and could have been used in a range of practices, including as a toy or to seal bottles (Cooke and Folger 2009: 9).

(g) it is a notable example of a kind of place or object and demonstrates the main characteristics of that kind

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection meets this criterion.

The Collection is a notable example of an archaeological assemblage from a 19th century cottage and demonstrates the main characteristics of this kind. Characteristics typical of these collections include items associated with household activities, including food and drink consumption and recreational activities, such as smoking tobacco. The Collection is notable because it is extensive and is the result of a complete artefact recovery excavation over an entire site. It consists of more than 2,000 artefacts and the scope of items represented includes household and recreational

activities, hygiene practices, food and drink storage, preparation and consumption and furnishings.

(h) it has strong or special associations with a person, group, event, development or cultural phase in local or national history

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection meets this criterion.

The Collection has strong associations with a cultural phase in local history, namely the pre-Federal Capital period of the 19th century, which comprised a permanent settlement of self sufficient farmers.

The material culture of the Collection dates to the mid to late 19th century and provides important evidence of domestic living and activities carried out in a cottage during the pre-Federal Capital period. The range and quality of the artefacts together with historical documents suggest that John Crinigan, although transported to Australia as a convict, was prosperous enough to buy luxury items and to purchase four portions of land. This evidence suggests that the Crinigan and McInnes family were not impoverished, managing to flourish under harsh conditions.

(i) it is significant for understanding the evolution of natural landscapes, including significant geological features, landforms, biota or natural processes

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection does not meet this criterion.

(j) it has provided, or is likely to provide, information that will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of the natural or cultural history of the ACT because of its use or potential use as a research site or object, teaching site or object, type locality or benchmark site

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection meets this criterion.

The Collection provides information that contributes significantly to a wider understanding of the cultural history of the ACT, in particular the conditions of domestic life in the region in the 19th century prior the establishment of the Federal Capital. This record is of value to archaeologists and historians researching the lifestyle trends and living conditions of people living in the region after the introduction of the Robertson Land Acts in the 1860s. It is a singularly significant collection for academic research due to the scope of artefact types present, the large volume of material recovered, and the representativeness of the collection coming from a total recovery of all artefacts over the entire hut site. At present only two-thirds of the Collection has been analysed and there remains adequate material 'to support future thematic studies' (Cooke and Folger 2009: 3). Such studies can identify pieces of porcelain, ivory and other materials and their origin (Cooke and Folger 2009: 15).

The Collection has and will continue to contribute significantly to the cultural history of the ACT as a teaching tool. It has been used in public talks given by groups such as the Canberra Archaeological Society (CAS) (e.g. Cooke 2009) and as part of public open days.

(k) for a place—it exhibits unusual richness, diversity or significant transitions of flora, fauna or natural landscapes and their elements

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection does not meet this criterion.

(l) for a place—it is a significant ecological community, habitat or locality for any of the following:

(i) the life cycle of native species;

(ii) rare, threatened or uncommon species;

(iii) species at the limits of their natural range;

(iv) distinct occurrences of species.

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection does not meet this criterion.

SUMMARY OF THE OBJECT
HISTORY AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

The Crinigan and McInnes Family

John Crinigan, also known as Donohoe, was born in the County of West Meath, in the Midlands Region of Ireland (Gillespie 1988: 217). At 19 years of age, he was transported to the New Colony on the convict ship, *Waterloo*, arriving on the 7 September 1836. He was sentenced to 'transportation for life for assaulting habitation' (Folger and Cook 2008: 2). Upon arrival, he was assigned to Charles Campbell to work on the property, Palmerville (Dowling 1999: 19; Folger and Cooke 2008:2). In 1842 he married Maria Mansfield, the daughter of free settlers at Palmerville. In 1844 he received a ticket of leave while he was a bullock driver for the Campbells (Navin Officer 1993: 2). John received a full pardon in 1849 (Folger and Cooke 2008: 2).

John formally purchased Portion 5 in the Parish of Goorooyaroo, just north of Palmerville at a land sale held on the 2 November 1859 (Gillespie 1988: 14; 217). However, it is believed that John and Maria settled on this portion sometime before the purchase and the stone cottage could have been built at the time of their marriage (see Gillespie 1992; Empire Saturday 20 February 1858, 3).

The Crinigan's home was also the scene of the violent incident that led to the death of Samuel Marley, an employee of John (Gillespie 1988: 123, 233). Marley may have been residing at the hut at the time of his death (Folger 2013 pers.com, 13 Oct.) In 1858, Thomas Wells and his wife, along with Samuel Marley visited the Crinigan's home during the day and the gathering continued into the evening and the following morning. John and Maria left the residence to visit a paddock nearby, while Wells rested on a sofa, his wife on a bed and Marley in the doorway of the room. Wells went outside and passed by the bedroom, catching Marley on the bed with his wife. He then dragged them both outside, where he beat them both with a piece of hard wood. John returned during the altercation and later questioned Wells as to what had taken place. Marley was transported to Queanbeyan Hospital the following day and treated for serious injuries and later died. An inquest was held into his death and both John and Maria testified at the proceedings. Wells was found guilty of manslaughter and served 3 months of hard labour in the Goulburn Goal (Empire, Saturday 20 February 1858, 3).

Maria Crinigan gave birth to ten children; however, only one survived into adulthood. Nine of the children may have been buried near the cottage (Folger 1991:1). John and Maria's sole surviving child, Eliza, was born in 1850. Maria died in 1863 and later that year, John married Margaret Logue, a widow.

Later John moved with Margaret to "Canberry", where he died in 1899. Meanwhile, Eliza married Duncan McInnes in 1867 and they lived in the stone cottage with their young family. Duncan was born on 1 April 1844 at Duntroon to parents who had migrated from the Argyll Region of Scotland (Folger 1998: 1-3). Duncan's older brother, John, established himself in the Kowen area. In 1875, they and their first four children relocated to Glenwood near Hall. Eliza gave birth to 13 children, 11 survived into adulthood. Eliza died in 1932 (Folger and Cooke 2008: 2-3).

After the McInnes family moved from the cottage, the cottage was not occupied permanently and by the 1920s it was reportedly a ruin (Folger and Cooke 2008:3). Portion 5 was resumed by the Federal Government and later formed part of a larger lease. The land upon which the cottage stands became part of the Cavanagh family, relatives of Crinigan's second wife, who recycled materials from the cottage to build their homestead along Gundaroo Road (Navin Officer 1993: 2).

The ACT Government resumed the land upon which the cottage stands in the late 20th century for the Amaroo suburb development (Folger and Cooke 2008: 4). In 1992, the ACT Government funded stabilisation works for the walls of the cottage. The hut was entered into the ACT Heritage Register in 1996 (see V56).

DESCRIPTION

Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection is the largest recovered from an excavation of a European pre-Federal Capital period place in the ACT. It comprises more than 2000 artefacts which were retrieved over several seasons of rescue excavations of the Crinigan's Hut Ruins over a 10 year period. The first season took place in 1992. The Canberra Archaeological Society, The McInnes Family Reunion Committee and Freeman, Collett and Partners conducted the excavation. The hut is located on the north-eastern bank of the permanent tributary, Ginninderra Creek, in the suburb of Amaroo, Gungahlin and was built of double stone and mortar mud. It is a 13.2 by 5.7m building consisted of three rooms. The central room (Room 2) is the largest and is 5 x 4.5m, while the two rooms to the north (Room 3) and south (Room 1) are 3 x 4.5m (Cooke and Folger 2009: 5). There were fireplaces in both the central and southern rooms, made of stone and locally made brick set with a course sand and clay mortar.

There are remnants of a orchard located just west, consisting of three pear trees, and a garden featuring ornamental trees, including honey or sweet locust (*Robina*), hawthorn and blue irises located nearby to the dwelling (Folger and Cooke 2008: 5).

Prior to the excavation, a large scatter of broken artefacts was recorded in and around the cottage. This suggests that the area might have been ploughed or bulldozed at some stage, a common practice on farms where such features can be hazardous to sheep (Cooke and Folger 2009: 4). There was also a significant amount of unidentified iron and metal fragments. This concentration could be evidence of the use of the site as a dumping ground after its abandonment (Cooke and Folger 2009: 12). Stone and timber from the cottage was reused to build other structures (Cooke and Folger 2009: 4).

A preliminary study of the artefacts was undertaken by the Canberra Archaeological Society, funded by an ACT Heritage Grant. The project involved cataloguing and undertaking a preliminary study of the assemblage, with the aim of revealing some aspects regarding the lifestyle of the occupants of the cottage. The study produced an inventory, providing some preliminary information about the Collection. Only about two-thirds of the collection, nearly 2000 artefacts, were analysed. The remaining group requires study in the future (Cooke and Folger 2009: 8).

The preliminary results of the study concluded that the Collection dates to the mid to late 19th century, which generally supports the official historical documentation that indicates that the land upon which the cottage is located was purchased in 1859 and permanently occupied until the late 19th century (Cooke and Folger 2009). Cooke and Folger (2009) observed that there are few complete items in the assemblage. The Collection provides evidence of a range of events and activities relating to the construction and furnishing of the cottage, household and recreational activities. It also provides evidence of the identity of the inhabitants.

Construction and Furnishing of the Cottage

The Collection includes architectural material, such as window glass and nails, that provides additional information about the construction of Crinigan's cottage. Fragments of broken window panes made of Crown glass, which is 2mm or less thick and has a 'smooth fire-finished surface' that slightly convexes or concaves and also cylinder glass, that was thicker, 2 to 4mm (Cook and Folger 2009: 7). Cylinder glass eventually replaced Crown glass that was commonly used until the 1840s. The presence of both in the Collection suggests panes might have been initially of crown glass and were subsequently replaced with

cylinder glass (Cooke and Folger 2009: 7). A door lock is part of the Collection as well as nails. Nails fall into two main categories: hand forged nails with a pyramidal head and a rectangular shaft; and, wire nails that are rose heads or flat and round (Cooke and Folger 2009: 6).

The Collection also includes parts of furniture, including lamps and clocks. During the excavation of the southern room (Room 1), parts of a small alarm clock, including a hand, cog wheels and springs were found (Cooke and Folger 2009:9). Meanwhile an enamel faced watch face was found in the northern room (Cooke and Folger 2009:9). Two clear glass fragments, one with a fluted edge, were found and this could be from an oil lamp. From mid to late 19th century, lamps were illuminated using oils derived from mineral petroleum and later, in the 1870s, paraffin (Pearson 1983: 40). Other possible fuels used include beeswax.

Domestic Activities
The Collection is rare in that it provides evidence of a diverse range of activities, including household and recreational activities carried out inside the cottage during its occupation while also shedding light on the identity and gender of the people who inhabited it. Domestic functions of the cottage included food and drink storage, as well as their preparation and consumption.

Food and Drink Storage
The Collection includes evidence of a range of domestic activities associated with food and drink storage and consumption such as jars, containers and bottles made from a variety of materials.

Excavation in the central room retrieved 104 fragments of ceramic containers, earthenware and stone vessels. Earthenware vessels included bowls and possible handle of a tureen, and were decorated with designs, geometric and floral. In the southern room, 2 half cylinder metal tins were excavated as well as one fragment of a tin box. Also, 16 fragments of a barrel hoop, made from metal, were recovered from the southern room (Room 1) and these might be from casks for alcohol or salted foods (Cooke and Folger 2009: 11-12). The Collection contains also more than 400 pieces of small glass fragments and their size made 'definite identification difficult' (Cooke and Folger 2009: 12). However, some were identified as fragments of containers and bottles, used to store liquids, including beer and wine, as well as salad oil (Cooke and Folger 2009: 12). More than 50% of the pieces, black in colour, were from alcohol bottles (Cooke and Folger 2009: 12). Fragments of salted brown earthenware are also part of the collection. Salted brown earthenware was commonly used for storage vessels (Cooke and Folger 2009: 11).

Food and Drink Preparation and Consumption
The Collection also includes evidence of food and drink preparation and consumption. Charcoal and mortar were found in the both fireplaces. A toasting fork, found alongside of the fireplace of the central room, is also part of the collection as well as fragments of iron cast and other metal cooking pots and also a three sections of metal plates (Cooke and Folger 2009: 5-6).

A small amount of faunal and shell fish remains is also part of the Collection (Fig.1). Included are oyster remains (unidentified species) and this would have been imported to the region from the east coast of Australia. Notably, commercial oyster farming of the Sydney rock oyster, one of the five species cultivated in Australia, commenced in NSW around 1870 after the Europeans had depleted the natural stocks (Nell 2001: 14). Faunal remains included fragments from domestic animals, including cow, pig, and sheep. In addition, there are fragments of native animals, such as Koala and Possum bone that demonstrate signs of cooking. As Cooke and Folger (2009: 14) noted that these animals were a 'common addition to the early settler's diet', added to such dishes as the stew "Gundaroo Bullock".

The excavation retrieved a large scatter of broken pottery and the majority were from ceramic vessels, including broken crockery from white ware and transfer print wares, featuring geometric cut sponge patterns and floral designs and the Rhine pattern. In the southern room, one fragment of earthenware was found as well as fragments of cup, including a handle, made of porcelain. Meanwhile, a larger concentration of ceramic fragments was retrieved from the middle room, including ceramic bottles and pieces decorated with grapes. Porcelain fragments are from plates, bowls, cups and a white cup with a 'thin gilt paint' around the central register of its external face (Cook and Folger 2009: 10).

Cooke and Folger (2009: 9) observed that the due to the small size of the pieces, it was difficult to distinguish whether the pieces came from dinner sets and hypothesized that they probably were 'odd pieces of dinnerware' (Fig. 2, 3).

In addition to the crockery, the Collection includes utensils, such as the blade of a large knife and the bowl of a spoon; both were found in the middle room (Cooke and Folger 2009: 12)

Apparel, Adornment and Personal Hygiene

The Collection contains a total of 229 buttons made from a variety of materials of various sizes (Fig. 4) (Table 1). Two main types of buttons are reported by Cooke and Folger (2009: 9). The first type is small white shell buttons, 5-8mm wide, with four sew holes, common in the Collection and were used for underwear and for white clothing worn by children up to four years of age (Cooke and Folger 2009: 9). The second type is men's shirt buttons. These are a metal button and many have four sew-through holes and with raised rims embossed with the word 'Levi' (Cooke and Folger 2009: 9). Around 60 % of the buttons were recovered in central room of the building.

Other apparel items include a metal fastener and shoe eyelet both found as well as parts of shoes, including a sole marked 'STUDD SO MEN 6'. Fragments of shoes and boots for both women and children are also part of the Collection (Cooke and Folger 2009: 9) (Fig. 5).

Provenance	Material	Total. No.
Room 1, South	Shell	14
	Metal	17
	Unknown	17
Room 2, Middle	Shell	29
	Plastic	2
	Glass	5
	Glass/ metal	1
	Metal	48
	Unknown	51
Room 3, North	Shell	10
	Stone/ metal	1
	Stone or ceramic	2
	Metal	18
	Unknown	14
Total		**229**

Table 1. Summary of buttons excavated from Crinigan's Hut (after Cooke and Folger 2009).

The Collection includes broken jewellery and hair clips (Fig. 6-8). Included are two beads with a single hole, possibly made of ceramic, found in the southern room (Room 1) (Fig. 6). Also there are four metal brooches, each with a pin and hook catch, a brooch oval and a cameo insert, as well as an insert made of ceramic (Cooke and Folger 2009: 8-9) (Fig. 7). A dress ring made of metal as well as a cut purple stone, either glass or amethyst are also present (Cooke and Folger 2009: 8). Finally, there is a plain gold wedding band that had been cut in order to remove it and this was decorated with a lion. This piece was found in the southern room.

The Collection includes physical evidence of hygiene practices, including the use of natural remedies, which were popular during the 19th century as consulting a medical physician was expensive and the distances involved prohibitive. The Collection features fragments of glass bottles used to store castor oil. In the 19th century, it was a common practice to give children castor oil, so that they would have regular bowel movements (see The Mercury 1902, p 3). A Holloway's Ointment Jar is also part of the collection. The jar is cylindrical and made of white porcelain. The exterior face is decorated with a transfer that reads '24 .. Strand', part of the address of the company in Strand Street, London (Fig. 9). Cooke and Folger (2009: 12) noted, this jar was probably manufactured before 1867, prior to the company moving to Oxford Street. The ointment was a remedy that was advertised throughout Australia as an 'all purpose' remedy that reportedly treated ailments, such as rheumatism, ulcers and sore heads (Harrison Barbet 1994, accessed 2013). Until Holloway's death, the ingredients of the remedy were kept secret. It was revealed later that it largely consisted of lanolin and beeswax (Richardson 2001: 1892). Pieces of pharmaceutical bottles were also found in the southern room (Room 1). One pharmaceutical bottle found outside the cottage was handmade and therefore dates to before 1880.

Pieces what appears to be a Chinese gold scale were included in the Collection. The item is a small rod, possibly of ivory, decorated with a series of linear marks and dots (Fig. 10). Such devices were used to measure gold and pharmaceuticals, such as opium (*lachryma papaveris)* derived from the opium poppy *(Papaver somniferum)* or laudanum, which is a tincture of opium (Cooke and Folger 2009: 14). Australian medical practitioners grew poppies on a 'very small scale' in the 19th century (Laughlin et al.2005: 284).

Leisure Activities

Crinigan's hut provides evidence of a range of leisure activities and lifestyle trends that played a central part of life in the 19th century: these included the taking of tobacco and decorative crafts, such as lace making,

In the Collection there are over 300 clay pipe fragments, including stems, hemispherical bowls and mouth pieces and most of the fragments are thought to be from long stemmed pipes (Fig.11) (Table 2). Tobacco consumption was a common recreational activity 19th century. In England, tobacco was consumed by all social classes; however, the upper strata preferred to inhale it via the nose as pulverised tobacco or 'snuff', cigars and briars, while lower classes commonly smoked tobacco via pipes made of clay (Govak and Stuart 1999: 40). It is also important that tobacco smoking was also an activity for women, while not socially sanctioned. During the excavations of Hyde Barracks, in Sydney, clay pipes were found in Level 3 where female asylums were held (Davies 2010). Tobacco can also be chewed; however, it was not a popular practice (Govak and Stuart 1999: 40). Clay pipes are easily broken, potentially lasting several days to two weeks, and long stemmed pipes are particularly delicate (Govak and Stuart 1999: 39). The minimum number of pipes that these fragments could have come from in The Collection is 136. While the majority of the fragments were found in Room 2, the middle room, almost equal ratios of stems to bowls were recovered the southern and northern rooms (Rooms 1 and 3).

Provenance	Pipe Part	Total. No.
Room 1, South	Stem	30
	Bowl	29
	Stem/Bowl	3
Room 2, Middle	Stem	99
	Stem/Mouth	31
	Bowl	70
	Stem/Bowl	9
	Fragment	46
Room 3, North	Stem	5
	Mouth end	5
	Bowl	6
Total		**333**

Table 2. Summary of clay pipe fragments in the Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection (after Cooke and Folger 2009)

The majority of the pipes from Crinigan's hut were imported from Scotland, France and England. On most feature brand marks from the Scottish companies 'Davidson' and 'McDougall' both based in Scotland and both common in Australia at the time. Other marks included "Edinburgh', 'Burns Cutty' and two stems were from Sydney and these were marked BM&S and the other 'London' (Cooke and Folger (2009). One bowl was found intact that is elaborately decorated with a design, featuring a woman's neck and collar, revealing part of a bodice. The markers mark 'DUMERIL LEURS' and a 'ST', which could refer to Saint-Omer, is observable (Cooke and Folger 2009: 13). It is a stub-stemmed pipe, with a short stem. Dumeril Leurs was a French company that mass produced pipes from the early 19th century and were more durable than long stemmed clay pipes.

The origin of the pipes can provide insight into the ethnicity of the user. As Govak and Stuart (1999: 45) noted, 19th century society that possessed clear social distinctions; an Irish man might parade an Irish made pipe in 'a display of Irishness', as seen in Cadman's cottage, in Sydney and the Beehive for example. Yet, in the case of Crinigan's Hut Artefact Collection, the high proportion of Scottish pipes does not reflect John's Irish origins (Cooke and Folger (2009: 13-14). Notably, there was also a considerable amount of pieces from Glen Livet Scotch Whisky bottles and other ceramic items exported from Scotland. This pattern is consistent with the importation of goods into the Territory through the Campbells, who supplied goods to the region via a wagon. It is important to highlight that the Scottish industry was well development and the main supplier of clay pipes to the Australian colony, particularly after the 1840s (Govak and Stuart 1999: 43).

The Collection includes items associated with sewing and lace making. An ivory bobbin found is evidence of bobbin lace making, a decorative craft enjoyed by women and young girls. Lace making is an old tradition, dating back to the 16th century. Distinct styles developed in different countries and Britain was renowned for producing bobbin lace. In the early to mid 19th century, Buckingshire, Bedfordshire and Devon in Britain were major lace making centres, while lace making schools also evolved, teaching young girls from poor backgrounds how to make lace to supplement their families income, (McGovern 1998: 335-337; Makovicky, accessed 2013). Lace bobbin making involved first 'pricking' out the pattern into parchment and then attaching it to hardly stuffed pillows. Each stitch required the use of a two pairs of bobbins, which are used to weave the thread in and around the pins according to the design (McGovern 1998: 336). Bobbin lace could have been made from wool, or cotton threads. In addition, a thimble, pin, needles and a crochet hook were also found (Cooke and Folger 2009: 8). Other items associated with domestic tasks, include a small metal thimble, evidence of handicraft.

Children's activities
Children's activities are represented in the Collection by the pieces of a china doll and slate pencils. Made of grey broken slate that was milled into cylinders, slate pencils were used in schools. Children would use them to write on slate framed in hardwood and a wet cloth was used to erase the writing. Glass marbles recovered could have used as a toy and were often obtained from carbonated beverage bottles where they were used as a seal (Cooke and Folger 2009: 9) (Fig. 12).

Other cultural practices
The Collection contains important physical evidence of cultural practices that are no longer practiced by the ACT community. During the course of the salvage excavation, a cache of intact and worn shoes were found in the corner of Room 1, below a large stone that formed part of the ledge that would have supported the floor boards (Folger 2013, Appendix A) In addition, this deposit is similar to others reported in other parts of Australia, including Dawes Point, Sydney (Evans 2010; SMH 23 June 2012). Following their beliefs, some early settlers hid a range of objects, such as shoes, clothing, children's toys and coins, often in dark areas of a building such as chimneys, under floors and in roof cavities (Evans 2010; Mundell 2013: 43). In his study on the folk ritual of concealed objects, Ian Evans (2010) found that these caches could include shoes, intact and/or worn, and of various sizes. Also, at times pairs of shoes were placed, while in other cases, deposits contained a single shoe or a group**.** The concealment of objects was an old tradition dating back to the 13th century and was practiced to ward off evil spirits (Evans 2010; SMH 23 June 2012). In Australia, the early settlers performed this ritual to help them adjust to the strange, new world they were inhabiting and also overcome difficult circumstances (Davis 2010: 183-185; Mundell 2013: 43-44). From an archaeological perspective, the location of the find at Crinigan's Hut suggests that shoes were deliberately placed in the corner and could represent a dedicatory or intrusive cache, meaning the shoes may have been deposited during the construction of the hut or during its occupation. At present, this Collection is the only known in the ACT to contain physical evidence that attests to this practice.

Also present are stoneware fragments from ink bottles associated with writing (Fig 13).

Transport
A metal bell base from a bicycle was also found, as well as a horse shoe.

Physical condition and integrity
The Collection is currently (2014) stored at a private residence in Curtin, ACT.

A site inspection was undertaken by The Heritage Unit in November 2013. The artefacts are stored in polystyrene and metal boxes in a sheltered location. Whilst currently in good condition, a plan for the long term conservation of the leather items is required.

A majority of the artefacts have been washed and catalogued. The remaining part should be cleaned and catalogued.

The inventory should be updated, as further analysis of the items of the collection is undertaken.

IMAGES

Fig. 1. Faunal Remains
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Fig 2. Ceramic fragments
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Fig. 3. Fragments of a plate
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Fig. 4. A selection of clothing fasteners
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Fig. 5. Remains of an Adult leather shoe
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Fig. 6. A selection of beads
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Fig. 7. A selection of brooches
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Fig. 8. Pieces of a hair clip
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Fig. 9. Fragment of a Holloway Ointment Jar
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Fig. 10. Pieces of a Chinese apothecary gold scale (ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Fig.11. Bowl and stem fragments of clay pipes
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Fig, 12. Marbles
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

Figure 13. Ceramic fragments, including parts of ink bottles (ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

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