

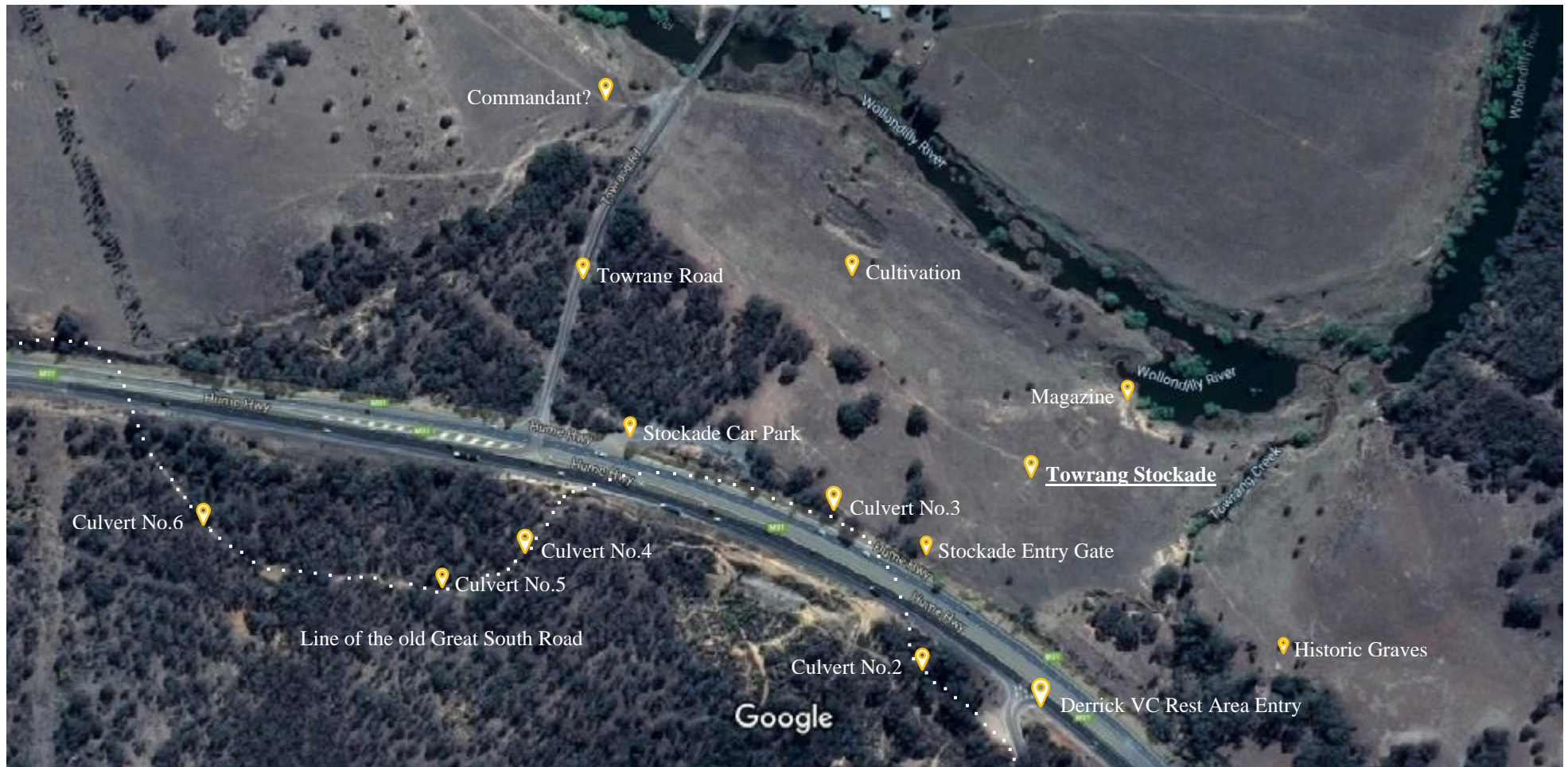
**TOWRANG STOCKADE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

1987

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ACCESS ARCHAEOLOGY PTY LTD**



Report to the Towrang Stockade Trust



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## 1. THE BRIEF

1.1 The Brief was issued by the Towrang Stockade Trust on advice from the Crown Lands Office. The research was funded by a grant from the Crown Lands Office.

1.2 The Brief required of the consultant :

- consultation with the Trust
- site inspection
- review of secondary sources
- review of field maps
- recommendations for site interpretation
- guidelines for a management plan.

After site inspection over a lengthy period had taken place the requirement for a review of secondary sources was dropped and an excavation was conducted instead. A permit for the excavation was obtained from the Heritage Council of NSW.

## 2. RESEARCH SUMMARY

2.1 The general location of the stockade and a potted history are included in a pamphlet *The Towrang Stockade* prepared by the Towrang Stockade Trust. The principal aims of the current research have been to identify precisely the location of the stockade, to record the visible evidence and to obtain sufficient knowledge of the remains to enable adequate site interpretation and management.

2.2 The site was studied on three nineteenth century maps (no two of which, inevitably, agreed), on five generations of aerial photograph showing early Spring and mid-Summer (14/1/1967, 9/9/1975, 7/1/79, 16/9/1980, 23/12/1980) and by field observation. The latter was conducted over five seasons, from Spring 1986 to Spring 1987. Having such a long time for observation is rare and in fact the field observation began well before the contract was formally let. The results were synthesised into a site plan drawn by the Crown Lands Office at Goulburn.

2.3 To the casual visitor the site appears as a number of humps and hollows on a grassy slope. It is not immediately informative. One of the 'humps' was therefore excavated to demonstrate its identity. The

excavation also provided data to enable the superficial interpretation of the majority of the site.

2.4 Seventeen structures were located, a possible stockade line and two tree lines. One of the structures is the result of settlement after the stockade was abandoned in 1843; a line of hawthorn reflects the same era. A stockyard and a cultivation patch pertaining to the stockade and recorded in 1843 have not survived superficially. Thirteen of the stockade structures are pisé, two are pole frame stables with cobbled floors and one, the supposed powder magazine, is a stone fronted artificial cave.

2.5 The convict era remains fall in two clusters : the powder magazine, stables and a row of six huts close to the Wollondilly River, and upslope of these, five structures bounded by an apparent stockade line. There are two other structures between the main groups.

### 3. REVIEW OF MAPS

3.1 The first known contemporary survey of the site was made by Surveyor Larmer in August 1843 with a view to sub-dividing the land into allotments. The measurements were not accurate so Larmer repeated the exercise the following month. His sketches follow as Figures 1 and 2. The latter was redrawn with descriptive remarks in October and issued as Plan Number 415-642 reproduced here as Figures 3 and 4. The issued plan is an amalgam of the other documents (none of which quite coincide) and has more details than the earlier sketches so that Larmer was either relying on his memory or had another fieldbook which has not been found.

3.2 Inevitably there are discrepancies. As an example the final plan does not show the powder magazine nor does the previous sketch made in September (Figure 2) and it is not mentioned in Larmer's descriptive comments but there is an unlabelled mark on the original sketch and it certainly exists in the field. The quantity of interpretative data in Figures 1 to 4 is remarkably good. Larmer specifically labels the stockyard, garden, stable and stockade ("...a small cottage 8 old huts 4 boxes & a shed."). The four boxes (which were huts on wheels) are shown outside the rectangle of the stockade on Figure 4. Larmer also shows three tracks to the stockade. The first, marked "to the Grampian Hills" on Figure 2 ("to Shelly's" in Figure 4), crossed Towrang Creek at an unformed crossing that is still in use<sup>1</sup>. The second, unlabelled but shown on both Figures 1 and 2, connected the southwest corner of the stockade with the Great South Road which the chain gangs were constructing. This was formalised as a road reserve between Parish Portions 257 & 258 and survives as an alignment of eucalypts which actually stand a little to one side of the reserve as determined by modern instruments. The third, which is not shown on Figure 4, ran northeast up the Wollondilly River past the garden to a building and enclosure some 600 metres distant. The building is not identified by Larmer but oral tradition says that "the officers lived quite a way upstream"<sup>2</sup>. The Officer In Charge initially held a Captain's rank ie a company commander, and after 1836 the OIC was

<sup>1</sup>There is no longer any trace of the track near the site and it is not considered to have been part of the earlier Port Phillip Road. Evidently it accessed a property in the hills and may have been the source of the sandstone used to make Towrang Bridge and the eight stone culverts.

<sup>2</sup>M Stoddart pers comm. although the tradition does not specify this particular building.



only a Lieutenant, so there was no need for an Officers' Mess and a single residence would have sufficed. The site of the building is visible from the air<sup>3</sup> and on the ground.

3.3 Plotting the features recorded by Surveyor Larmer in Figure 4 on to the 1987 site survey (Figure 5) produces a very interesting result (Figure 6). Transferring freehand blobs from a tiny map at 1:6336 scale to a 1:1000 scale EDM survey is inviting error and it is emphasised that the exercise in field observation that culminated in Figure 5 was conducted without reference to Larmer's documents<sup>4</sup> but in this case the result is a striking correlation. The alignment and the spacing north to south of the features recorded in 1843 correspond exactly to the soilmarks recorded in 1987. There are only two discrepancies of distribution: firstly the 1843 features are more tightly spaced east to west although the number of features corresponds in the row of six huts for example; secondly the stockade group intrudes on the road reserve (which it does not on the 1843 plan) but this is consistent with the offset tree alignment noted above in paragraph 3.2 and likely represents a survey error at some stage in the history of portion alignment.

3.4 There are three discrepancies of quantity in Figure 6. Firstly, Larmer made no explicit mention of the powder magazine nor of the two features between the main building clusters. The powder magazine is odd but the other two lie on land reserved from sale in 1843 and so would not have been noted in Larmer's descriptive remarks. Secondly, Larmer recorded ten buildings in the stockade group (shown more clearly on Figure 2) but only four of five soilmarks recorded in 1987 correlate. The principal absence is a row of five huts along the south west. The five huts along with the four 'boxes' would have housed the chain gangs. They would not have had a fireplace nor a stone floor, the pisé walls are long melted and the ground has been pasture improved. There are only two structures on the site where pisé is visible through the turf, otherwise, as the excavation of Mound 3 revealed, there is little at Towrang to define a building superficially unless masonry is present. The absence of the five huts from the 1987 surface survey is therefore inevitable although they might be traceable by excavation. Similarly the 'boxes' are

<sup>3</sup>eg on prints 5702 5703 of run VB 1 NSW 3084, 16/9/80

<sup>4</sup>the 1843 fieldbooks were not even available until near the end of the exercise and particular care was taken throughout to avoid repeating possible historical cartographic errors

omitted because they were portable and there is nothing to indicate that they remained on site after 1843. The third quantitative difference is the site of a building found in 1987 some 80 metres south of the stockade. The building is associated with a line of hawthorns on a different alignment from the stockade remains and is part of a smallholding established after the stockade was abandoned.



#### 4. EXCAVATION

4.1 A small excavation was conducted of one of the six mounds near the powder magazine. The purpose of the excavation was to expose to public view a stone hearth which will contribute materially to basic interpretation of the site as a whole. At a slightly more sophisticated level the excavation was intended to reveal something of the design and materials of the selected structure both to enhance site presentation and to contribute to planning for the site.

4.2 The row of six mounds was chosen for study because it is visually prominent and because the characteristics of one of the row could be reasonably extrapolated over much of the site. The mound to be excavated was chosen because it is at the centre of the row so that common features can be seen stretching away in two directions. Also the hearth outline was visible really only to the practised eye and so more likely to benefit from archaeological elucidation.

4.3 The excavation began with a one metre grid laid across Mound 3 so that a transect could be dug perpendicularly to the perceived line of the hearth. There was no surface indication of any other structural feature. The grid squares were labelled 1 to 8 (north to south) and A to J (west to east).

4.4 A transect of the mound between grid squares E2 and E4 immediately revealed a stone hearth (shown in section in Figure 8). The rear of the hearth lay beneath the turf; the sides and the front were covered by collapse. The flue had collapsed to the southeast in line with the prevailing wind. The hearth was built as a hollow rectangle: the front is a double row of flagstones about 250mm square, the sides and rear are undressed fieldstone. The front of the fire is defined by a line of stones mortared like a parapet to the rear of the flagstones. The mortar throughout the hearth is a fine soil mixed with burned shell and rock lime. The hollow within the hearth had been filled by ash which had accumulated to a depth of some 350mm. The ash was excavated in a narrow section leaving the bulk of the deposit. The ash contains fragments of bone, glass and clay pipestem.



4.5 The hearth was excavated to the point where it is clearly visible in plan (Figure 7). It can be seen to its full surviving height on the east face, remains buttressed by collapse on two downhill sides, and is open to the front ie to the former interior of the building.

4.6 The hearth is an oblong built across the slope of the land. The hearth is large, 2040mm by 1720mm external (say 6'8" x 5'8") and 1240mm by 820mm internal (say 4' x 2'8"). A line of mortared rubble extends east from the hearth. The purpose of the rubble is to act both as a footing for the building wall and as a retainer since the interior of the building seems to have been built up as an earth platform to equate in height with the uphill exterior. The natural slope is pronounced so that the base of the hearth exterior downhill is some 300mm lower than the base of the uphill flagstones. The hearth exterior was rendered and limewashed and the same treatment apparently extended over the rubble wall base.

4.7 The wall base supported a pisé wall. The building was a rectangle approximately 3700mm by 7920mm external (say 12' x 26') with the hearth in the centre of the long north wall (see Figure 7). All walls were pisé. Except for the small retaining wall beside the hearth, the pisé was poured directly onto the ground without benefit of a slate footing or dampcourse. Presumably the sloping ground and the uplifted platform were considered sufficient to counteract ground damp. A dripline along the west and a similar feature chipped into the base shale at the east, define the melted pisé of the end walls and indicate a hipped roof. A single drain is cut right along the uphill side of the row of six mounds coincident -at Mound 3- with the beginning of the driplines of the end walls ie along the south wall parallel to the hearth wall.

4.8 Distinguishing between decayed pisé and its native material is one of Sir Leonard Woolley's cautions<sup>5</sup>. At Towrang the distinction is made between clay shale lying in undisturbed patterns and the random texture of a pisé overburden; artefacts are also helpful, lying amidst soil fines in the driplines and as a band between the shale and the melted wall material.

4.9 The artefacts recovered are described below. Paradoxically,

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<sup>5</sup>Woolley L 1954 'Digging Up The Past' pp41-43

the artefacts that were not recovered are of interest in the context of discussing the structure. There was no timber (shingles, rafters, door frames, window frames, skirtings etc), there was no bark (roof, ceiling), there was little window glass, there were few nails, no screws and only two large fixing spikes (say 70mm and larger). There was no charcoal, except among the chimney collapse, nor any sign of burning save the domestic ash within the hearth. Unless all this type of material is accumulated in the centre of the building -which has not been excavated- the conclusion is that the building was dismantled. The uniformity of decay across Towrang generally suggests that this may have happened throughout the site, the salvable materials presumably having been transported for re-use or sale at Goulburn.

## 5. ARTEFACTS

5.1 The artefacts bring us closer to the people. The excavation was concerned primarily to elucidate the building but it produced some intriguing domestic ware and metal work.

TABLE 1 : COMMON UTILITY ARTEFACTS

GRID	CHINA BLUE	CHINA BR'N	CHINA GR'N	CHINA PLAIN	CLAY PIPE	GLASS CL'R	GLASS BR'N	GLASS GR'N	IRON	NAIL	POTTERY
A3	16	2	2			1		11			
A5	1			1			5	7			6
A6	6		1		2	3	1	18	9	3	1
A7	1				1			3		2	
B3	2							1		3	
C2	2		1		4	8		14	26	17	
D2								1	5	5	
D4										1	
E3	2				16			18	2	4	
E4						1				2	
F2	2				1			1	17	1	
F3	6					2		8	2	4	
F4										1	
H5	8			6	1	4		10		1	4
H6						1					
I5						1		4		3	
I7	2										

5.2 The figures in Table 1 summarise the incidence of artefact fragments in each square. As always the most common occurrences are blue underglaze china, green bottle glass and nails. There is also an unusually high incidence of iron, mostly in the form of sheet (some clearly curved as for pots) and perforated strip (hasps).

5.3 Mere numbers can give no hint of the interest of the artefacts. Plate 1 shows the china, more correctly the earthenware, found in the dripline in first grid square listed, grid A3. At least seven different patterns are represented. The large triangular shard near the centre of the photograph for example is a typical Spode Willow III as manufactured by Copeland & Garrett after they took over the Spode business in 1833. To



its left are shards of a neat drawing of two mounted janissaries, one with a quiver of arrows, before a city of minarets. Above are greenware, brownware and three shards of a delicate cloudy blue. How did such wares come to a chain gang stockade? In the same grid square was part of a case bottle (probably schnapps or gin) and farther along the dripline in grid square A6 was the stem of a clay tobacco pipe. The sense of domesticity is reinforced by a pin and a gilded wooden bead (grid square C2) and part of a uniform (?epaulet stiffener) in grid square D2. Elsewhere, a pearl button, a bone button and two steel buttons were found (grid squares A6, E3, H5). The small area excavated within the fireplace (grid square E3) produced at least two clay pipes (in sixteen pieces) and large amounts of bottle glass. It is difficult to picture a chain gang relaxing by the fire, chewing a chop (sheep vertebrae and ribs occur on the site) and puffing a cloud with a bottle of gin handy. The row of six hearths is a military cantonment, accommodation for the soldiers.

5.4 The ironware includes the remains of up to four crudely made clamps. One is intact from grid square F3. It is a 75mm (say 3") length of 9mm (say 3/8") bar with a home made washer at one end. The head was formed with heat (the clamp marks are clear) but it was cold rivetted behind the washer (the metal is split). The application is unknown. The largest artefact is a roughly forged pick head (Plate 2) 235mm long. It was forged from a bar 26mm by 38mm in section (say 1" x 1 1/2") retained at one end as an anvil then spread and split at the centre for an oval haft and beaten to a wedge at the other end. It retains fragments of the helve. The point has been resharpened. It was clearly intended to be used on conjunction with a maul to split shaley rock. Its location beside the chimney (grid square F2) suggests that it was 'palmed' by the soldiery to split wood for the fire.

## 6. SITE INTERPRETATION

6.1 The stockade complex is located on a convex north facing slope above the Wollondilly River in the angle of the confluence with the Towrang Creek. There are two lagoons and a small flat on the nearside of the Wollondilly. The creek flat is demarcated by a sharp slope that becomes a low rocky cliff as it approaches the confluence. There was a garden or cultivation patch beside one of the lagoons and a stockyard at the confluence. The stockade complex was erected on the slope above the cliff.

6.2 Seventeen structures are located on Figure 5. Numbers 1 to 6 are military accommodation. Each one is the mound of a collapsed stone hearth and pisé walls. Mound 3 has been excavated. Structures 7 and 8 are pole frame stables with river cobble floors. The likely post holes are shown on Figure 5. Structure 9 is the most substantial on the site. It is a small cave excavated into the cliff face. The opening is sealed by a stone wall incorporating a short passage between two low doors. Unfortunately the stonework has been "restored" several times. Structure 10 is almost certainly a forge. Structure 11 is unidentified.

6.3 The stockade itself was a rectangle of ten buildings (see paragraph 3.4 above). Structures 12 and 13 comprise the west side, structure 14 is part of the north side and structure 15 is the east side. The south side was not found. Structure 12 was a hut at the northwest corner. Structure 13 separated the two main entrances to the stockade (see Figure 2). It is the only instance noted where each wall is founded on stone. It apparently had a fireplace and was probably a guardhouse. Structure 14 has had a large signpost dug into it and is rather difficult to interpret. Structure 15 is the largest at Towrang. It was an L shaped pisé building with four cellars. It could have been the Company HQ and commissariat.

6.4 Structure 16 lies some ten metres east of the stockade. It is a small hearth associated with a faint soilmark about three metres square. The orientation and materials are the same the other convict era buildings but it is not recorded by Larmer. It may have been a bakehouse.



6.5 Structure 17 was a small rectangular dwelling beside a line of hawthorns. It was apparently occupied by A Sponsonby who took up this land in the later nineteenth century.

6.6 Two other features are outstanding. A rubble drain was dug across the slope at the rear of the soldier's cottages and drains -or at least a dripline- ran between the cottages. The + marks on Figure 5 at this point indicate tussocks growing in the drain which delineate it quite clearly in the field. The second feature is two rows of post holes that form a right angle adjacent to the stockade. The feature was not tested by excavation but has been watched over many months and is superficially fairly convincing. The orientation differs from all other features. It is either a comparatively modern fence<sup>6</sup> or it predates the buildings. Towrang is one of Governor Bourke's punitive establishments where chain gangs performed hard labour<sup>7</sup>. Stockades of this type were generally wooden huts or boxes within a tall staked fence so the feature may express this earliest design. The stockades quickly came under military control and the staked fences were abandoned. Towrang Stockade as it stood when left in 1843 was a compound of buildings with an unrestricted field of fire across a glacis in all directions.

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<sup>6</sup>there is no memory of such a fence and no obvious reason for one

<sup>7</sup>the next (and last) step for the recidivist was Norfolk Island. Towrang is one of the relatively few places where flogging probably did occur.



## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND GUIDELINES

7.1 Towrang stockade is an exceptional site both because it is a genuine convict establishment and because it has largely escaped disturbance. Management should aim to preserve its authenticity and its integrity.

7.2 Authenticity has been established. It should be preserved by avoiding amateur restoration of the remains and any form of landscaping (including paths, benches, waste bins) within sight of the remains. The trees noted at the stockade and the eucalypts along Towrang Creek should be preserved from lopping and should be underplanted with identical species as they grow beyond maturity. Information signs should be discrete, placed away from the structures and designed so that there is no flavour of The Rocks or Old Sydney Town.

7.3 Authoritative signage will depend very much on further substantive research, particularly into the military aspect. Historical research should not be conducted separately from the archaeological research, the result is too often a muddle. The existing signs which have been dug into structures should be removed under archaeological supervision, roughly pulling them out will worsen the damage.

7.4 Integrity has suffered slightly from farming practice and private collectors (at least one group claiming to be from ANU has gone over the site with metal detectors<sup>8</sup>). Farming practice should be amended to remove heavy stock like cattle and horses, also vehicles from the vicinity of the remains. The soil should not be sown, top dressed or otherwise disturbed in the vicinity of the remains. The law prohibiting collectors must be enforced at this site.

7.5 The greatest conceptual difficulty is that the stockade has been treated in isolation. To some extent this is an accident of geography. The graves for example were once in a little flat in the bend of a dry watercourse; they are now surrounded by a deep gully with a flowing stream separating them from the stockade. Similarly the possible Commandant's house has been separated from the stockade by the growth of the Lockyersleigh track into the sealed Towrang road. The

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<sup>8</sup>M Stoddart pers comm.

worst blow has been the growth and movement of the Hume Highway encroaching onto the stockade land and placing a most intrusive barrier between the stockade and the bridge, culverts and cuttings that the convicts created. Towrang was presented for research as a few lumps on a hillside but in fact, as the frontispiece to this report shows, the full convict establishment spreads over quite an area. It is important that Towrang be managed (researched and publicly presented) in its full context: the soldiers and convicts only slept at the stockade, they actually worked at the culverts etc (also the undiscovered quarry) and were buried further down Towrang Creek; the soldiers dwelt near the stockade but the Commandant lived beside the Wollondilly; a large establishment needs a lot of food, to some extent Towrang had to be self supporting so there was a stockyard and a garden by the river. If the stockade is treated in isolation the value of the site will be significantly depreciated.

7.6 Managing the full context of Towrang does not necessitate wholesale resumption of land or other disruption (if nothing else the highway is *fait accompli*). It does require a shift of perception from seeing Towrang as a closed stockade -a small dot on the map- to seeing Towrang as an area of purposeful activity. That should be the essence of management thinking and public presentation. Management should therefore actively conserve the failing stonework of the chain gangs and encourage the public to move between the various aspects of Towrang.

7.7 There are many research questions to be answered. Among the first are authenticating the Commandant's House and pinpointing the chain gang huts. For interpretative purposes it would be well worth while clarifying the major buildings of the compound by controlled excavation - preferably before a collector gets busy in the cellars. A site like Towrang too easily becomes a dullness of masonry to the visitor so it is important to conduct the documentary research noted earlier to add human colour, names, occurrences and to help the archaeology explain why the site existed, how it developed and what it represents.

7.8 Controlling access is a chronic management issue. Passage beneath the highway can be negotiated with DMR; more pertinent are the needs of the grazier at Towrang. Light stocking is a convenient way of controlling vegetation so that a fence separating the stockade from the



river flat ie separating the compound from the garden and the Commandant, would only be useful if heavy stock are grazing the flat or if the number of visitors walking down to the flat becomes an intolerable nuisance. A substantial barrier like a fence confuses interpretation and can act as a challenge to vandalism and trespass. It would be sufficient simply to advise the public by sign or pamphlet "... The cultivation garden was on the river flat beside a lagoon. ... The Commandant lived away from the stockade and the soldier's lines. He had a house and garden some distance upstream beside the Wollondilly. The land is now in private hands."



## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Mr R Wilson, formerly of the NSW Lands Department, initiated the research and the Towrang Stockade Trust accepted a stranger onto their preserve. Mr M Stoddart allowed me generous access to his freehold and the Heritage Council of NSW issued a s.140 permit.

8.2 Research centred on cropmarks achieves minimal site disturbance at the cost of time, for it is paced by the seasons; the flexibility of the Trust and of the Department has made a real contribution to the welfare of the site and to the results of the work. I am particularly indebted to the keenness and varied skills of Mr GA Flood, a surveyor with the NSW Lands Department.

*Note: Mr M Stoddart is Mr Charles Herbert Macleay (Mick) Studdert.  
"Danganelly" 50 Towrang Road Towrang.*

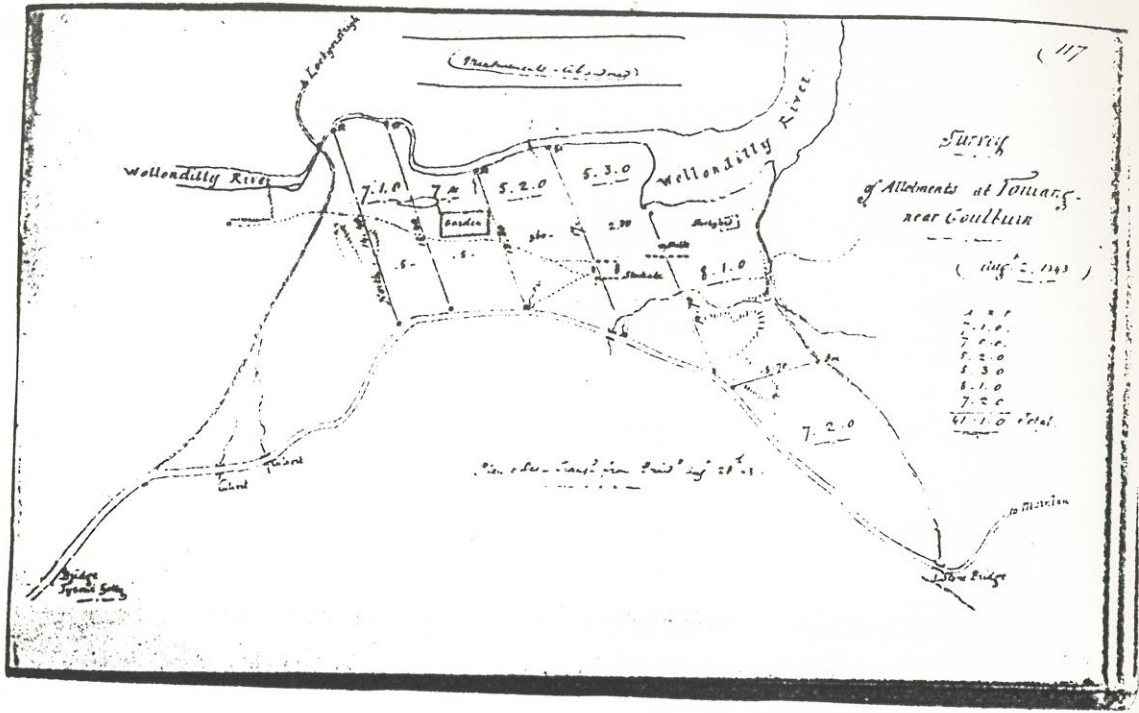


FIGURE 1  
Towrang, August 1843  
folio 117 of Surveyor  
Lamer's fieldbook

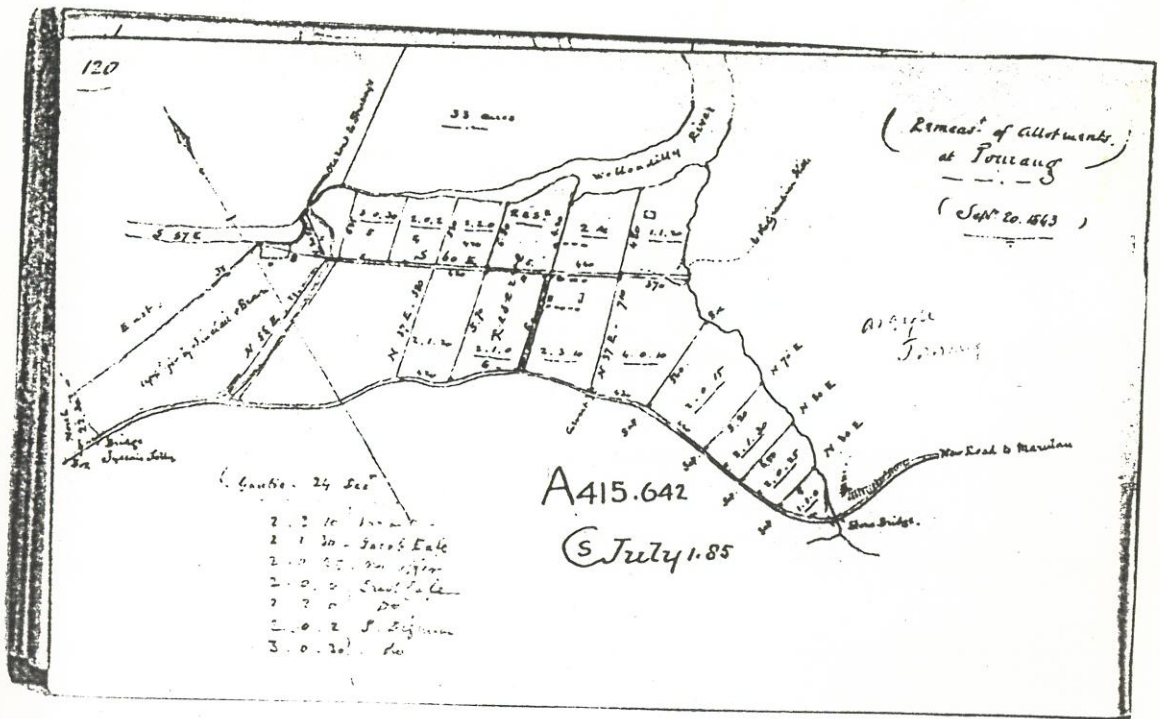


FIGURE 2  
Towrang, September  
1843  
folio 120 of Surveyor  
Lamer's fieldbook

479-3144

Copy of the descriptive remarks concerning the thirteen portions of land at Tourang, inserted by Mr. Lamer on his descriptions thereof dated 6<sup>th</sup> October 1843. accompanying plan of same date.

Catalogue A-415, 64

Area		Copy of Remarks.
2	0 25	This portion includes part of a Box tree flat. the Creek on the East seldom contains water; it is about seven miles from Goulburn and worth £4 per acre.
2	1 30	This allotment includes a portion of a Box tree flat; the crossing on the East seldom contains water. It is about seven miles from Goulburn and worth £4 per acre.
2	0 15	This allotment consists of good Box Forest land; the creek on the East is generally dry; it is about seven miles from Goulburn & may probably realize £4 per ac; being a small portion
2	0 10	This allotment includes a good site for a house and a portion of good soil and occasionally water it may realize £3 per ac. at least
2	5 10	This allotment includes a small Collage 8 old huts & boxes & a shed and is well situate for an Inn. the Buildings worth £60 & the allot. £4 per ac.
1	1 20	This is a small portion of good soil with abundance of water. It includes a small stockyard; the allotment is worth about £5.
2	0 0	This portion includes eight old huts water is abundant; the land is rocky and barren. the huts are worth £16 & the allot. £2 per ac.
2	2 0	This portion includes a small military garden once occupied by the military - the remainder is stony but grassy - water is abundant - It is worth £3 per ac.
2	0 2	This allotment includes some good soil and a grassy stony flat also a water hole (generally dry) it is worth £3 per acre.
3	0 30	This portion is a grassy gravelly flat with abundance of water; it is worth about £4 per acre.
2	1 0	This allotment is well situate for an Inn but grassy & scrubby - worth 20/- per ac.
2	1 20	This portion is stony & scrubby and may not realize the upset price.
1	1 0	This portion includes a bit of good soil with box trees the Creek on the East is generally dry. It is about seven miles from Goulburn and worth £4 per acre.

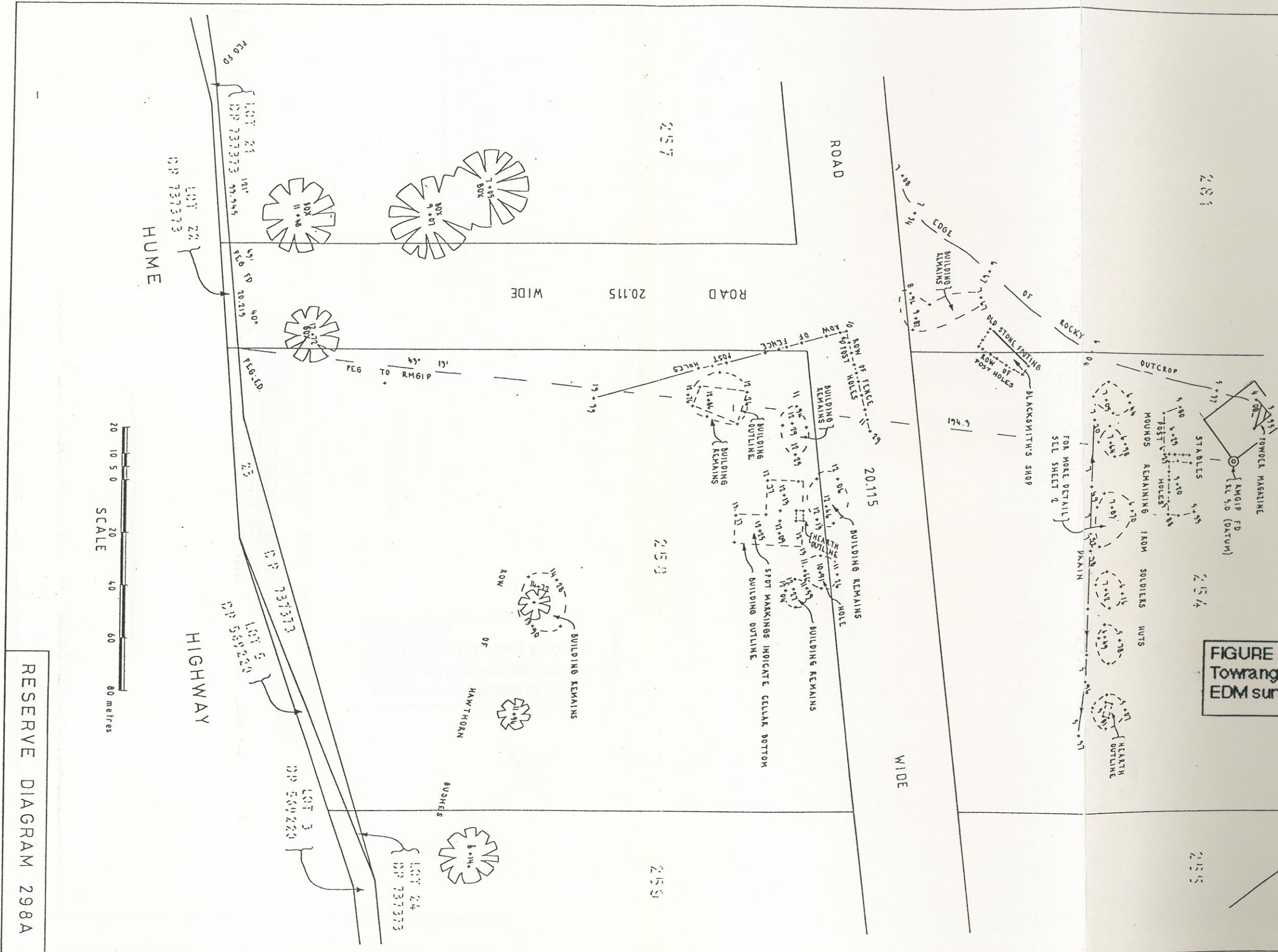
FIGURE 3  
Lamer's  
description to  
CLO plan  
415-642







TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY - TOWRANG	
STOCKADE REMAINS.	
PARISH - TOWRANG	COUNTY - ARGYLE
LAND DISTRICT - GOULBURN SHIRE - MULWAREE	
FILE No. GB 79R15	DRAWN: GAF
	SURVEYED: GAF
	DATUM LOCAL



**FIGURE 5**  
Towrang, September 1987  
EDM survey of crop marks

RESERVE DIAGRAM 298A

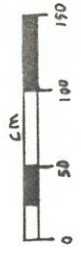
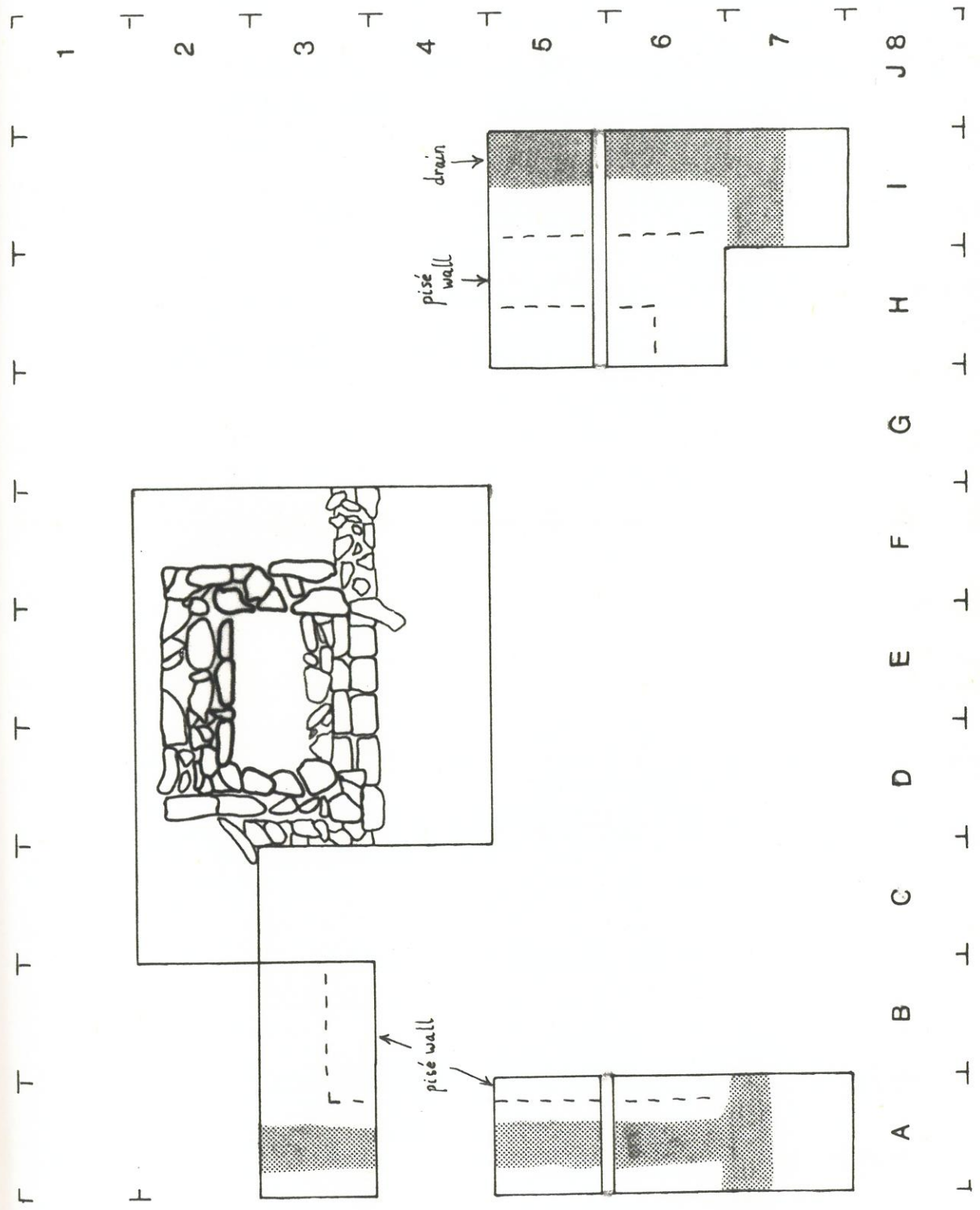


FIGURE 7  
Excavation in Plan





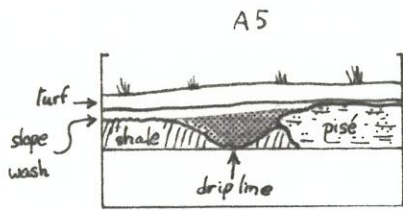
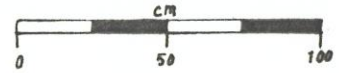
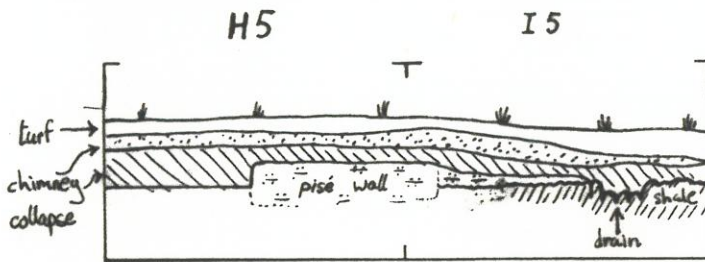


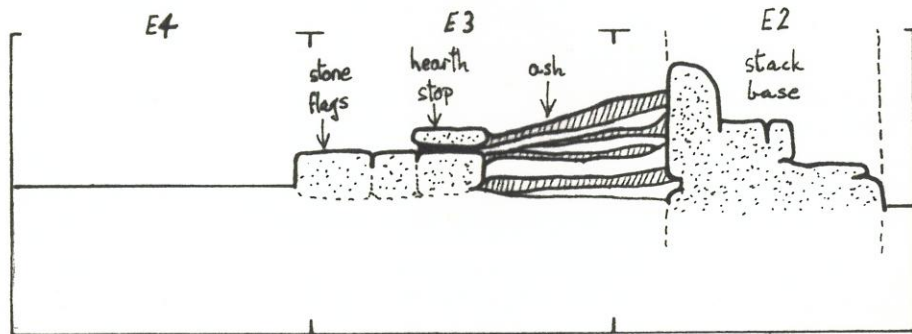
FIGURE 8  
Excavation in Section



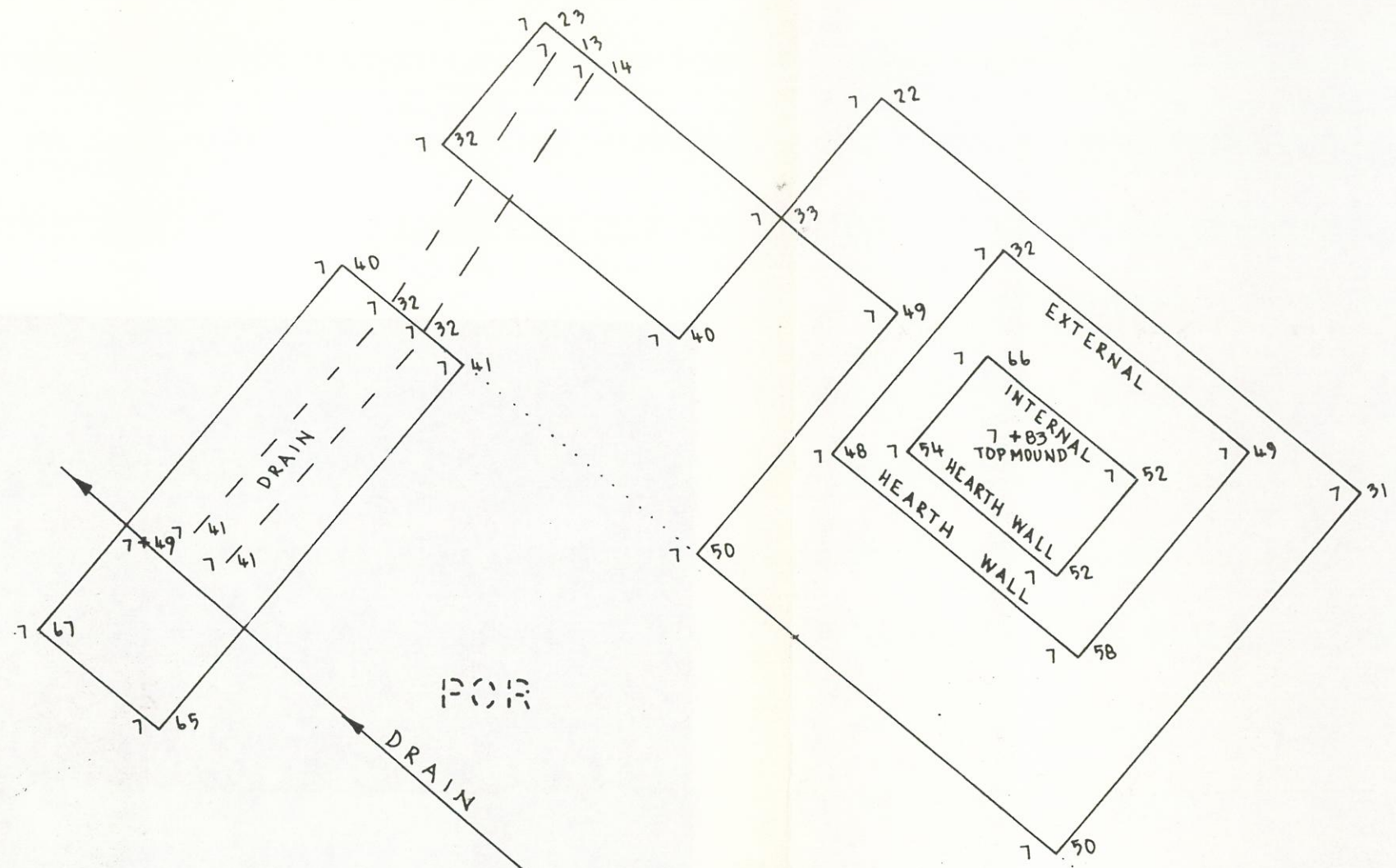
west wall &  
dripline; north  
face A5



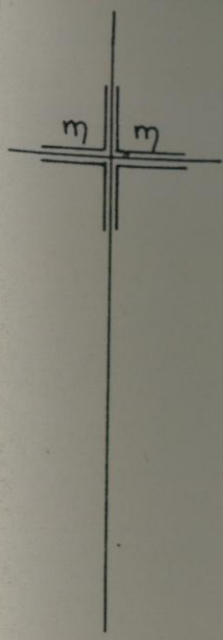
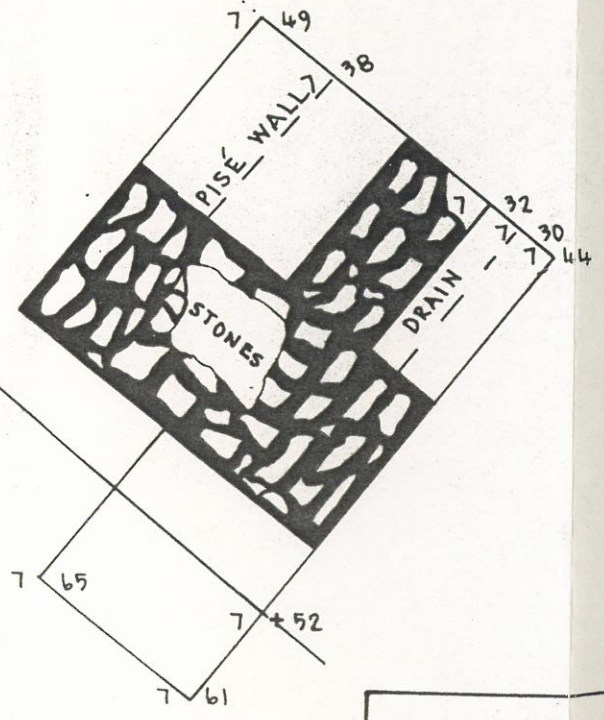
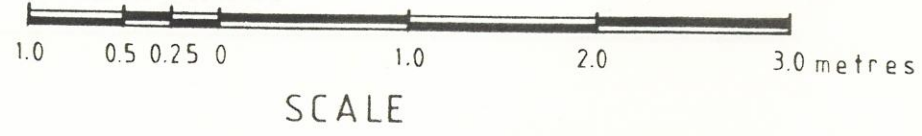
east wall & drain; north face H5 - I5



Hearth; west face E2 - E4;  
(ash has not been excavated from D3)



TOWRANG STOCKADE DETAIL SURVEY  
 SOLDIERS HUT No. 3  
 PARISH - TOWRANG COUNTY - ARGYLE  
 LAND DISTRICT - GOULBURN SHIRE - MULWAREE  
 FILE No. GB 79R15    DRAWN GAF    DATUM - SEE SHEET 298A  
                                  SURVEYED GAF



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FIGURE 9  
 EDM survey of Mound 3  
 showing excavation  
 spot heights

RESERVE DIAGRAM 298B



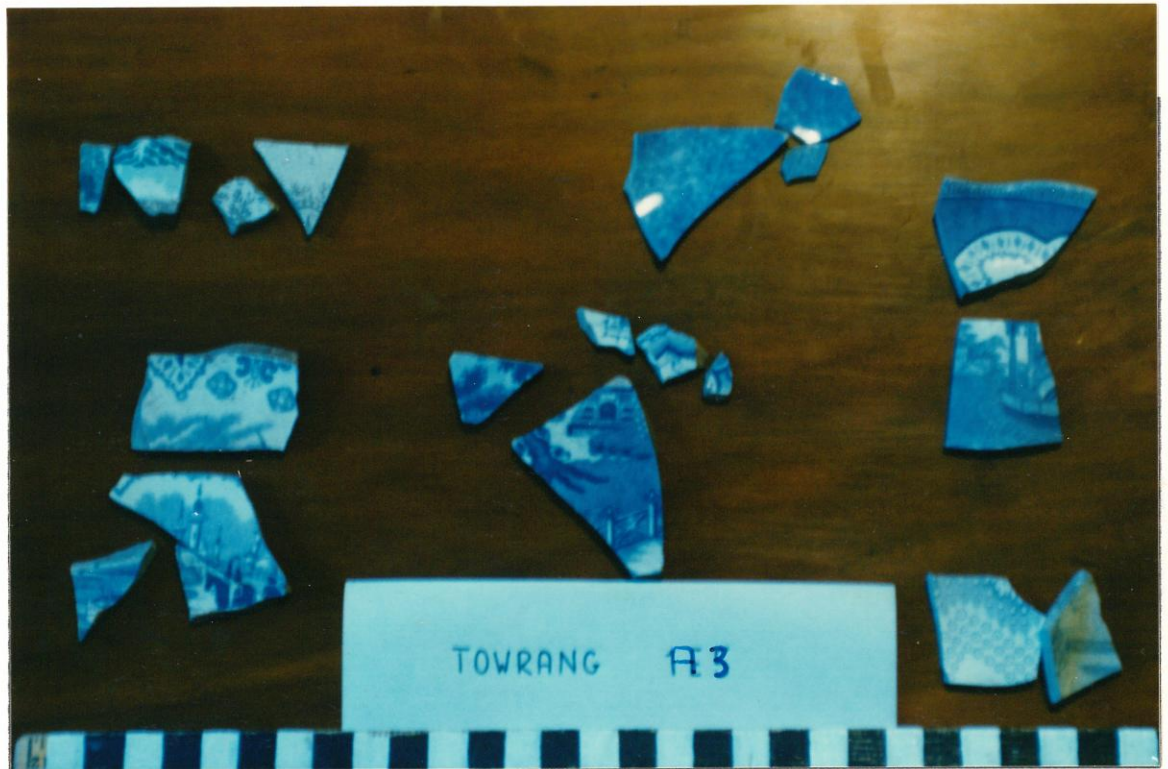


PLATE 1 : A representative sample of china from the dripline in grid square A3.  
10mm scale; photo jw-g 6.10.87





PLATE 2 : A hand forged pick head from the surface of true ground in  
grid square F2.  
10mm scale; photo jw-g 6.10.87



PLATE 3 : An identification plate; hand stamped on copper sheet, traces of solder on reverse. Unrecorded surface find by M. Stoddart. 10mm scale; photo jw-g 24.9.87



PLATE 4 : The dark dripline defines the west wall.  
500mm scale; photo jw-g 24.9.87

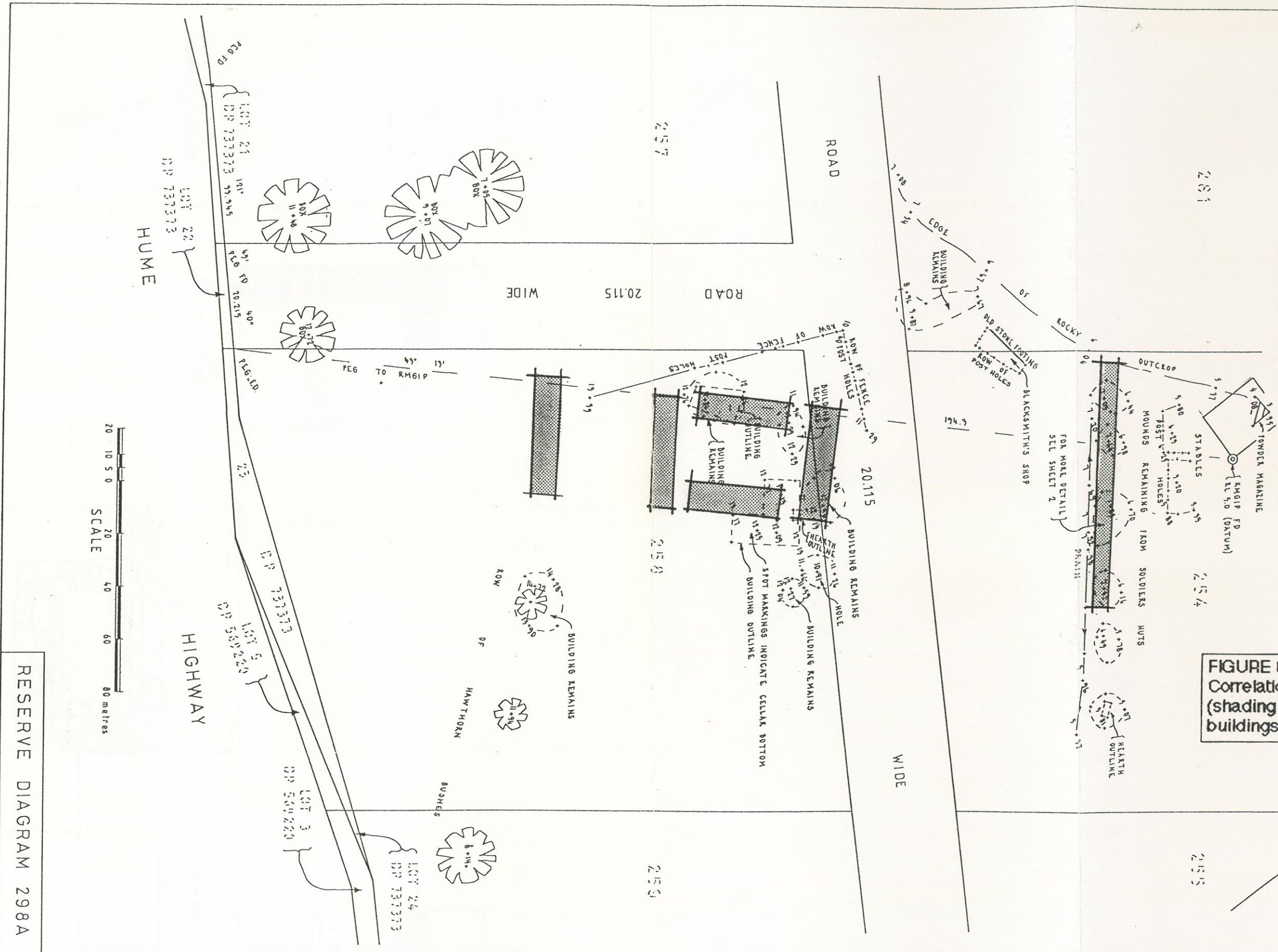




PLATE 5 : The excavated hearth of Mound 3. The ash has been sectioned in the right of the hearth. The structure remained stable during 3 months of exposure and has been backfilled only to the modern ground level. Detached stones have been stockpiled for re-attachment if required.  
500mm scale; photo jw-g 7.12.87



TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY - TOWRANG STOCKADE REMAINS.		
PARISH - TOWRANG	COUNTY - ARGYLE	
LAND DISTRICT - GOULBURN SHIRE - MULWAREE		
FILE No. GB 79R15	DRAWN: GAF SURVEYED: GAF	DATUM LOCAL



**FIGURE 6**  
Correlation of 1843 and 1987  
(shading represents groups of  
buildings recorded in 1843)

RESERVE DIAGRAM 298A