

APPENDIX ONE: CATALOGUE OF FINDS

© Ian Evans 2010

Shoes and boots dated and identified by June Swann, MBE

**The following record includes all sites identified from
commencement of research in early 2004 to October 2010**

New South Wales	225 – 293
Tasmania	294 – 337
Victoria	338 – 357
South Australia	358 – 375
Western Australia	376 – 399
Queensland	400 – 414



Building tradesmen, early 20th century. Grouped around the very dapper architect at front row, centre, are carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers and plasterers. One of them is holding a cat. Russell Hall, Skipton, Victoria, 1918.

(MV image No. bfa001407)

NEW SOUTH WALES

Balmain	226 – 228	Hamilton	259
Bathurst	229	Hartley Vale	260
Bega	230	Islington	261
Berrima	231	Leichhardt	262
Blackheath	232	Lithgow	263, 264
Blayney	233	Marrickville	265
Brooklyn	234	Millers Point	266 – 268
Burwood	235	Milton	269
Camperdown	236	Molong	270
Campsie	237	Mudgee	271 – 273
Carrington	238	Ravensworth	274
Cessnock	239, 240	Stockton	275, 276
Cooks Hill	241	Sydney	277 – 285
Cremorne	242	Temora	286
Dawes Point	243–245	Thurgoona	287
Double Bay	246	The Oaks	288
Elizabeth Bay	247–249	Triangle Flat	289, 290
Glebe	250	Wickham	291
Goulburn	251 – 255	Willoughby	292
Gundagai	256 – 258	Windsor	293

BALMAIN

Site of find	6 King Street
Type of building/date	Masonry house, early 20 th century
Property owner/occupant	Lindie Ward, curator, Powerhouse Museum Phone 02 9818 4460. Email lindiew@PHM.GOV.AU
Object type	Man's Balmoral boot, left foot, circa 1900 – 1920s, heel cut off. Cutting thought to have been done with a sharp knife and destructive intent. Magical purpose of the mutilation?
Location of object in building	Subfloor, adjacent to presumed location of original kitchen.



BALMAIN

Site of find	St Augustine's Catholic Church, 3 Jane Street (Eton Rd)
Type of building/date	Church, brick, 1906
Property owner	Catholic Church
Informant	Arthur Rudman, painter. Phone 02 9568 2815, 0418 286 552
Object type	Man's Balmoral boot, right foot, 280mm, early 20th century, splashed with setting plaster, "8½" under tab. Boot probably that of a building tradesman. Also small bottles.
Location of object/s in building	Roof cavity, approximately above altar.



BALMAIN

Site of find	162 Beattie Street
Type of building/date	Brick terrace, single storey, circa 1880s
Former property owner	Paul Dickson. Phone 0413 764 320. Email pgdhmd@hotmail.com
Object type	Child's boot
Location	subfloor

Mr. Dickson's phone has been disconnected and he has not responded to email enquiries. He has sold the house and moved to an unknown address. I have visited the house without gaining access but have not seen the boot. The find was reported to me by Ms. Marjorie Clarke, a Beattie Street resident, who has been known to me for many years.



BATHURST

Site of find	63 Russell Street
Type of building/date	Brick house, 1891, designed by James Hine for Frank Glasson, real estate agent. The house initially was let to Daniel Veness, Bathurst Town Clerk. ¹
Property owner/occupant	David Bailey. Phone 02 6331 9964
Object type	Male Balmoral boots, pair, black or brown leather, circa late 1880s, splashed with lime mortar, probably those of a building tradesman, well worn, re-soled, seven lace holes, four brass hooks, 275mm. I have been informed that these are stockmans' boots.
Location of object/s in building	Subfloor, in front room (parlour?), at left in photograph, close to door. Found when floorboards were lifted to check for termites.



BEGA

Site of find	18 Union Street
Type of building/date	Originally a two-room slab structure with a shingle roof, rebuilt c. 1900 as six-roomed weatherboard cottage
Property owner/occupant	Elizabeth Silvolfi. Phone 02 6492 4404. Email esilvolli@hotmail.com
Object type	Child's ankle boot, five lace holes, three hooks, plus remnant of infants' shoe, possibly another boot or two boots
Location of object/s in building	Subfloor, near fireplace. Found during replacement of timber stumps.



BERRIMA

Site of find	10 Argyle Street
Type of building/date	Circa 1840s stone house
Property owner/occupant	Betty Sideres. Phone 02 4877 1350. Email bsideres@bigpond.net.au
Object type	Boot, army Blucher, adult male, right foot, circa 1890-1920, four lace holes, 290mm
Location	subfloor, near fireplace in front room (at left in photograph below)



BLACKHEATH

Site of find	122 Govetts Leap Road
Type of building/date	House, circa 1885
Former property owner	Trish Ryan. Phone 02 4787 6261, 0419 435 440
Object type	Baby's bonnet, embroidery patterns
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, in cardboard box (now lost). These objects were found by Dennis Plink, builder, (02 6355 2003) during renovations. They were under the floor of the room on the south-west corner of the house. Access was difficult. The objects are with Ian Evans pending appropriate long-term arrangements.



BLAYNEY

Site of find	34 Martha Street
Type of building/date	Timber cottage, late 19 th century
Former property owner/occupant	Roland Zopf. Phone 02 6331 8405, 0414 407 049 (Now at 210 Bentinck Street, Bathurst)
Object type	Cat (also shoe, discarded). Cat is with Mr. Zopf.
Location of object in building	Subfloor



BROOKLYN

Site of find

202 Brooklyn Road

Type of building/date

Timber cottage, late 19th century

Former occupant

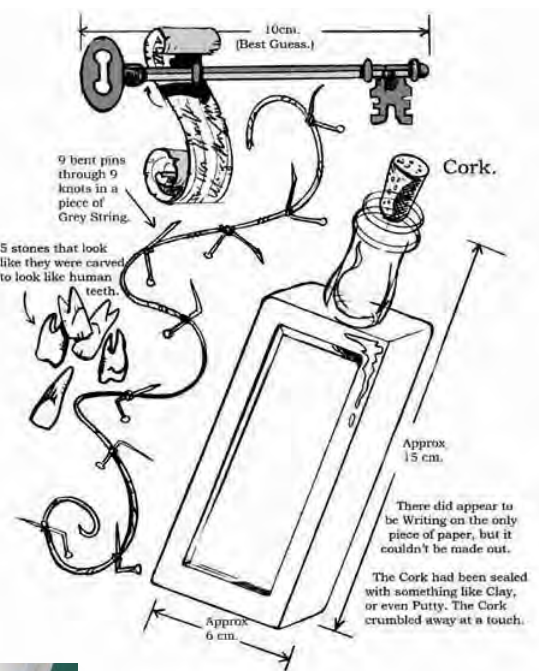
Beaumont Jardine. Phone 02 9985 7087.
Email beaumontjardine@bigpond.com.au

Object type

Bottle wrapped in rag and containing a dead mouse, nine bent pins attached to a piece of string with nine knots, “teeth” made from stone and a piece of paper with illegible writing coiled around a key. The bottle was found circa 2000. Mr. Jardine did some internet research and concluded that the object was a witch bottle. It was discarded. This object may have been a modern re-creation of a traditional witch bottle.

Location of object in building

Subfloor, adjacent to path to front door.



Above, Beaumont Jardine's sketch of the bottle and some of its contents.

At left, he indicates the place where the bottle was found at the front left-hand corner of the house.

BURWOOD

Site of find	16 Grantham Street
Type of building/date	Brick terrace, c. 1890
Property owner/occupant	Josephine Brattoni. Phone 02 9744 2176, 0414 768 330. Email josephine52@optusnet.com.au
Object type	Woman's shoe, black leather, right foot, 245mm, circa 1920s.
Location of object/s in building	Subfloor (in upper level floor). This concealment may be associated with work carried out when the house was wired for electricity.



CAMPERDOWN

Site of find	Australia Street, (western side)
Type of building/date	Brick terrace, late 19 th century
Property owner	Not known
Informant	Darryl Webb. Phone 02 4385 2678
Object type	Boy's front-lace ankle boot, right foot, extension for growth at front, circa late 19th century – 1930s, 170mm
Location of object in building	Chimney (in cavity beside flue, near smokesheff). The chimney had back-to-back flues and was centred between the kitchen and the parlour.

This find was made by Mr. Webb, a bricklayer, while demolishing a chimney in the late 1990s. He does not recall the number in the street. The shoe is in my possession pending appropriate long-term arrangements for its preservation. The houses shown below are part of a group in the area of the street where the shoe was found.



CAMPSIE

Site of find

8 Moore Street

Type of building/date

Brick house, late 19th century

Owner/occupant

Melanie Smith, Sarah Penicka. Phone 0408 027 359. Email Mello444@tpg.com.au

Object type

Balmoral boot, male, five-six eyelets, three hooks, circa early 20th century, numerous animal bones

Location of objects in building

Subfloor, possibly original kitchen. Returned to original location after photography.



CARRINGTON

Site of find

91 Wilson Street

Type of building/date

Late 19th century attached timber house (on right in photograph)

Property owner/occupant

Christine Robinson & Ken Newland. Phone 02 4974 1400 (W), 0425 391 751

Object type

Shoes, twelve surviving (several discards were in very poor condition) plus two cats (discarded). This cache of early 20th century shoes appears to reflect an entire family. The shoes date from circa 1912 to the 1920s and 1930s.

Location of objects in building

Kitchen, subfloor, near fireplace, back door and staircase to upper level.



CESSNOCK

Site of find	7 Ivan Street
Type of building/date	Timber cottage, circa 1922
Fomer property owner	Helen & Brian Ridley. Phone 02 4333 3441 (Now at 69/15 Bias Avenue, Bateau Bay)
Object type	Child's coat
Location of object in building	Wall in front hall, behind skirting near bedroom. The jacket is with Ian Evans at present but will go to Newcastle Regional Museum.

The very last thing Brian Ridley expected to see when he took the original plaster sheeting from the wall in the hallway of his cottage in Cessnock was an old blue serge jacket. He thought at first that it was a rag that had been used to apply black japan to the floors of the old house but a closer look revealed that this was not the case. The coat, a little shabby and frayed when it had been put into the wall, also appeared to have suffered from insect attack during the many years in which it had been hidden from view.

The jacket was a child's, dark navy blue and fairly heavy in weight. Buttons down the right-hand side indicated that it had been made for a boy and its size suggested a child of about age seven.

The house was being renovated at the time the jacket was found. The old plaster lining was not in the best of condition and, having decided to replace it with new plaster sheeting, the Ridleys had decided to install insulation at the same time. The jacket was placed low down in the wall, near the skirting board and close to the doorway into one of the front bedrooms.

Changes lay ahead for Brian Ridley and his wife, Helen, both of whom are retired teachers.

The old house was thoroughly renovated before they sold it and moved to a retirement village at Bateau Bay.

A lover of history, Helen had done some research into the story of their house which had belonged to her parents, James and Helen Alexander, since 1957. She discovered that it had been built in about 1922, one of three adjacent cottages constructed by a local builder with a most unusual name: Cecil Australia Britain Hipwell.² Born at Paterson in the Hunter Valley in 1887³, Hipwell was doing well for someone who had probably received no more training than an apprenticeship as a carpenter.

In 1913 he married Muriel Squire at Cessnock. They had a daughter, Cecile, in the



7 Ivan Street, Cessnock, circa 1960.
(Brian Ridley)

same year.⁴ With a family to support and house, Cecil Hipwell had work to do. He bought three allotments of land in Ivan Street, Cessnock, Nos. 3, 5 and 7, and constructed houses on each of them. He may have lived for a time in the timber cottage he built at No. 7 but it was sold in 1923 to Eileen Clayton, the wife of a Cessnock tobacconist and billiard hall proprietor.⁵ The second owner was a Mrs. McIntosh. She sold it to the Alexanders and it eventually became the home of their daughter and her husband.⁶

The jacket was found late in 2004, shortly after the Riddleys had seen the episode of ABC-TV's history programme, *Rewind*, in which I described my research into concealed objects in old buildings. They realized what they had found and got in touch.

If, as seems likely, the jacket was concealed by Cecil Hipwell it reaffirms the role of carpenters in the concealment of objects in buildings. The question that remains outstanding in this story is who wore the jacket? Cecil and Muriel Hipwell had only one child: Cecile. But the jacket was made for a boy. I looked a little further afield and found that Cecil Hipwell's elder brother, Leslie, also lived in Cessnock at the time. He and his wife, Elizabeth, had a son named John. Born in 1914, he makes a perfect fit for the age of the jacket.⁷



My understanding of the way this custom operated was that practitioners believed the objects best served their purpose if they came from the family who lived in a house.

But Hipwell was building a speculative cottage. He could not know at this time who was to live there – unless he intended to take up residence himself while he was working on the adjoining houses. It was common for speculative builders to live for a time in the houses they built. If No. 7 was the first of the cottages completed it would have been very convenient to live there while the other two were being constructed.

But why choose a boy's jacket when Hipwell's daughter's clothing was right at hand? So many people practiced this custom without the benefit of any written instruction in its complexities that we must assume that there were many different interpretations of its detail. Quite why the concealment came to be associated with a male child I have no idea. Perhaps Hipwell thought it would increase the potency of the ritual. Perhaps the jacket simply happened to be on hand when Cecil Hipwell and his men were finishing off the hallway of the cottage at No. 7 Ivan Street, Cessnock.

COOKS HILL

Site of find	55 Laman Street
Type of building/date	Attached timber cottage, 19 th century (at left in photograph)
Property owner at time of find	Chris and Robert Mooney, 5 Village Bay Close, Marks Point. Phone 02 4945 8696
Object type	Pair of boots, female, well-worn, circa 1870. Left foot 205mm, right 195mm (some sole leather is missing)
Location of objects in building	Roof cavity, on beam above front door.



CREMORNE

Site of find	44 Montague Road
Type of building/date	Brick house, 1915, rear addition 1940
Property owner/occupant	Audrey Molloy. Phone 02 94249 999, 0414 386 824. Email amolloy@theeyeinstitute.com.au
Object type	Children's shoes
Location of objects in building	Basecourse

These shoes were found by tradesmen and went missing in chaotic circumstances at the site. Photographs of the find were taken by the owner.

On 28/9/05 2:02 PM, Audrey Molloy at amolloy@theeyeinstitute.com.au wrote:

Hi Ian,

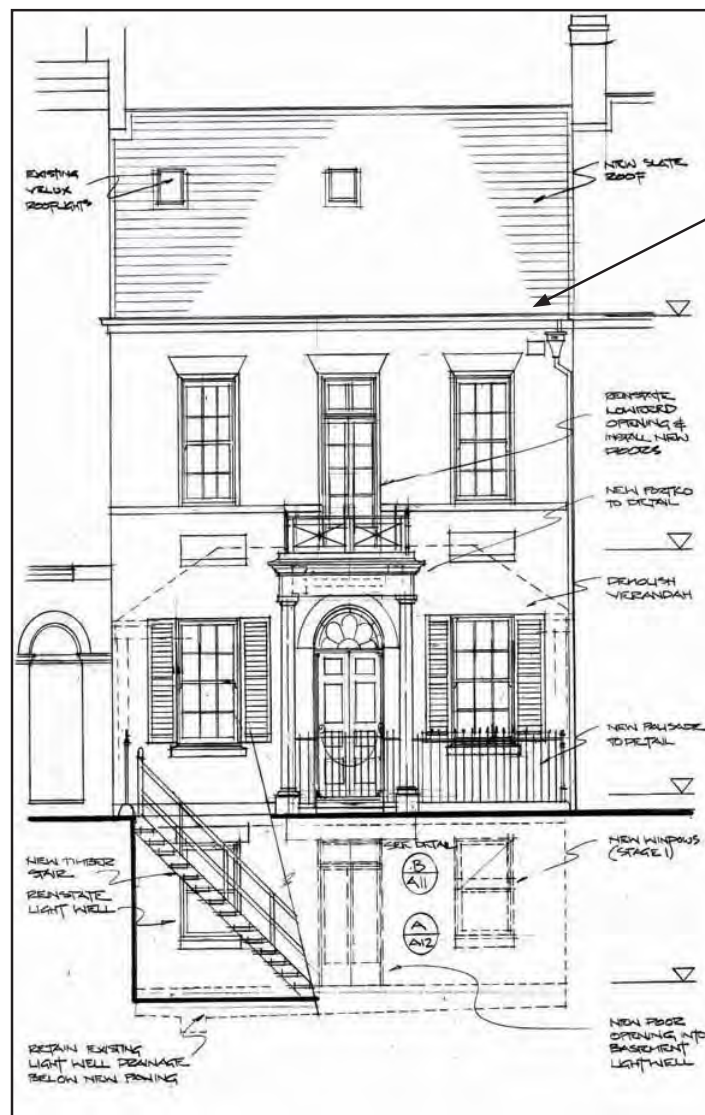
We have just moved into the house last weekend (after all the renovations!) so the place is upside down. We no longer have the shoes - just the pics I sent you before. Everything got thrown out by the builders. You can give us a call if you are in the area on 02 9908 7835 and you can visit the site if you like, but the whole back of the house where the shoes were found was removed and rebuilt. Sorry I can't be of more help.

Kind regards
Audrey Molloy

PS you are welcome to use the pictures I have given you for a story if you are still interested. You can describe the incident and just describe the location of the house at North Cremorne. The house was built in 1915 and the back (where the shoes were found) was added on during the early 40's.
A.M.

DAWES POINT

Site of find	37 Lower Fort Street
Type of building/date	Attached brick/stucco house, 1833
Property owner/occupant	M. Bishop & J. Dunn. Phone 02 9251 8650 Email piperpress@bigpond.com
Object type	Child's three-button ankle boot, left foot (circa 1830 – 1840s), 130mm, also half of a woman's lace collar (circa 1845?). Objects owned by Nick White: shpicko@gmail.com, 0403 643 587
Location of objects in building	Attic space, behind lath & plaster wall, NE corner at front of house. The corner location, in my view, raises the possibility of further concealments in other corners of the attic space.

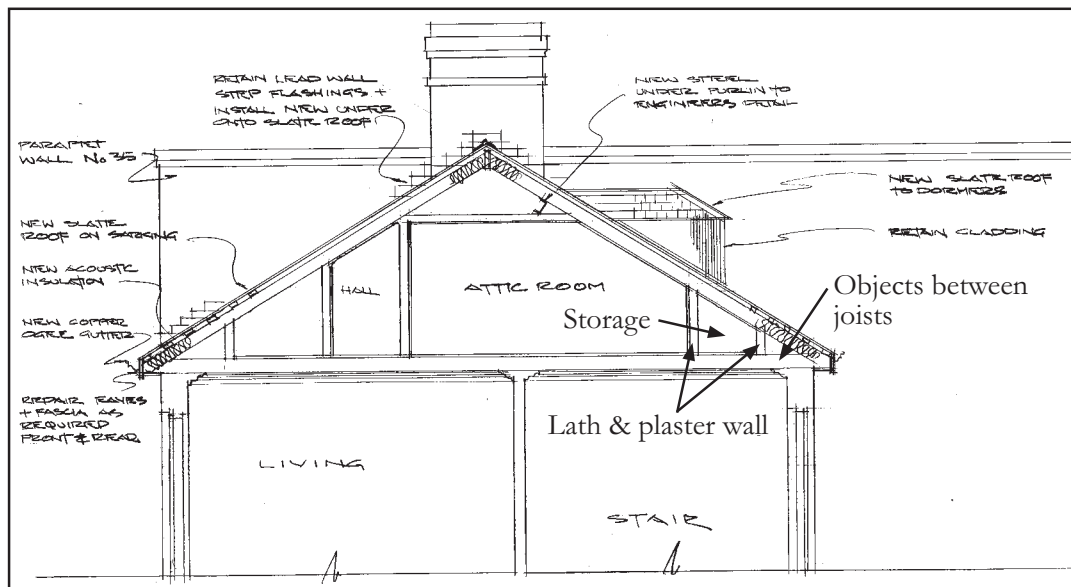
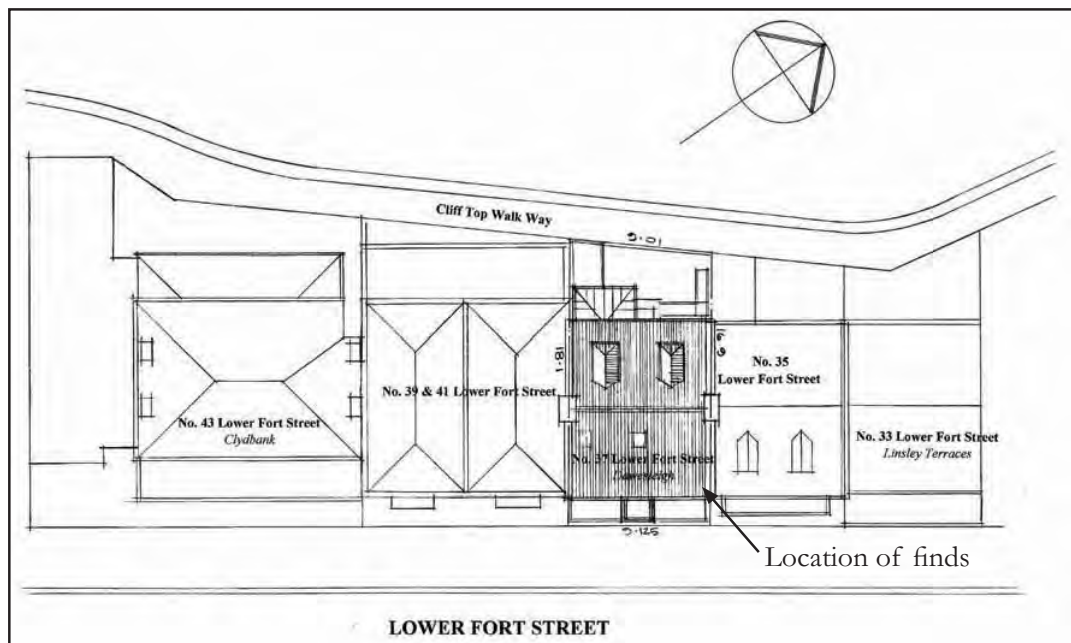


Location of objects

Elevation by
Ray Stevens,
OIKOS
Architects



Left, No. 37 Lower Fort Street before conservation began. Below, the house in the present landscape of Miller's Point. Bottom, a sectional view of the roof cavity and part of the level below. (Images by Ray Stevens, OIKOS Architects)





Top, the circa 1830 – 1840's ankle boot found in the roof cavity. Made from woollen fabric with a toecap of patent leather or kid, the shoe's sole remaining button is faceted Bohemian glass. At just 130mm long, this was the shoe of a very small child. Extensive wear raises the possibility of use by a number of children. Above, the lace found with the shoe. This object is approximately half its original size and, like the shoe, is well worn.

DOUBLE BAY

Site of find	14 Manning Road
Type of building/date	Large brick house, circa 1900, thought to have been the city residence of a grazier.
Property owner/occupant	Dr Sandra Short. Phone 02 9363 9823 (W), 02 9327 7268 (H), 0421591150. Email sandra@dentartistry.com.au
Object type	Balmoral ankle boot, male, left foot, 210mm, front lace, probably originally black leather, but with the facings (sections with eyelets/lacing hooks) broken away. The straight cut at the toe suggests that a toecap is missing, and there's part of a straight cut on the sole which may indicate a missing 1/2-sole repair. Date: late 19 th – early 20 th century.
Location of object in building	Subfloor, near basecourse in NW corner.



ELIZABETH BAY

Site of find

Elizabeth Bay House, 7 Onslow Avenue

Type of building/date

Substantial Georgian house, built in 1826 for Alexander Macleay, first Colonial Secretary of NSW, and designed by John Verge

Property owner

Historic Houses Trust of NSW (NSW Government). Head curator Scott Carlin
Phone 02 9356 3022, 0419 622 658 Email
scottc@scottc@hht.net.au

Object type

Boots, pair, male, circa 1920s, 280mm.

Location of objects in building

Roof cavity at rear of house.



Top, *Elizabeth Bay House as it is today*. Above, a view of *Elizabeth Bay and Elizabeth Bay House* by Conrad Martens, 1850 (NL nla.pic-an7681619).

Left, *the staircase in the saloon*, by Harold Cazneaux, 1930. (NL nla.pic-an2383762-2)



Slaters at work on the roof of *Elizabeth Bay House*, 18 July 1935, photographed by the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The attire of the men is typical of the time: trilby hats, second-best trousers which might be from a now-shabby suit and, on the man at left, an inexpensive pullover with a pattern suggestive of a Fairisle knit. These garments, once Sunday best, had been relegated to workwear in an era when tradesmen were expected to look like office staff. The shoes found in the roof cavity are contemporary with the period of this work, giving rise to the possibility that men in this team were involved in the concealment. The discovery also raises the issue of another trade's involvement with concealments in buildings. Other finds have been linked to carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers.

The location of the shoes at the rear of the house was above the original bedrooms first occupied by domestic servants in the late 1820s. Servants had long since been gone from the house at the time this concealment took place. Information on this concealment was provided by Scott Carlin, Curator, *Elizabeth Bay House*.

(Fairfax Photos and Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales)



June Swann describes the shoes found at Elizabeth Bay House as six eyelet, closed tab, formal toe-cap Oxfords. They are well-worn and “bad enough to part with.” The hole in the right shoe, at left above, appears to be recent damage and may have precipitated the decision to abandon the pair. The left shoe (above right) has been carelessly laced and with some holes skipped but the lace has been pulled tight at the top, indicating that it was knotted after removal from the foot. The lace in the right shoe (above left) has broken and has been started halfway up. It appears that some thought has been given to making these shoes appear complete before their concealment. The date of these shoes could be 1920s – early 1930s, making them available for concealment in 1935. But June Swann says that these are in a long-lived style and could equally be dress wear from before World War One. The style appeared soon after 1900 and went on to the mid-1950s. The toeshape remained until about 1960.

GLEBE

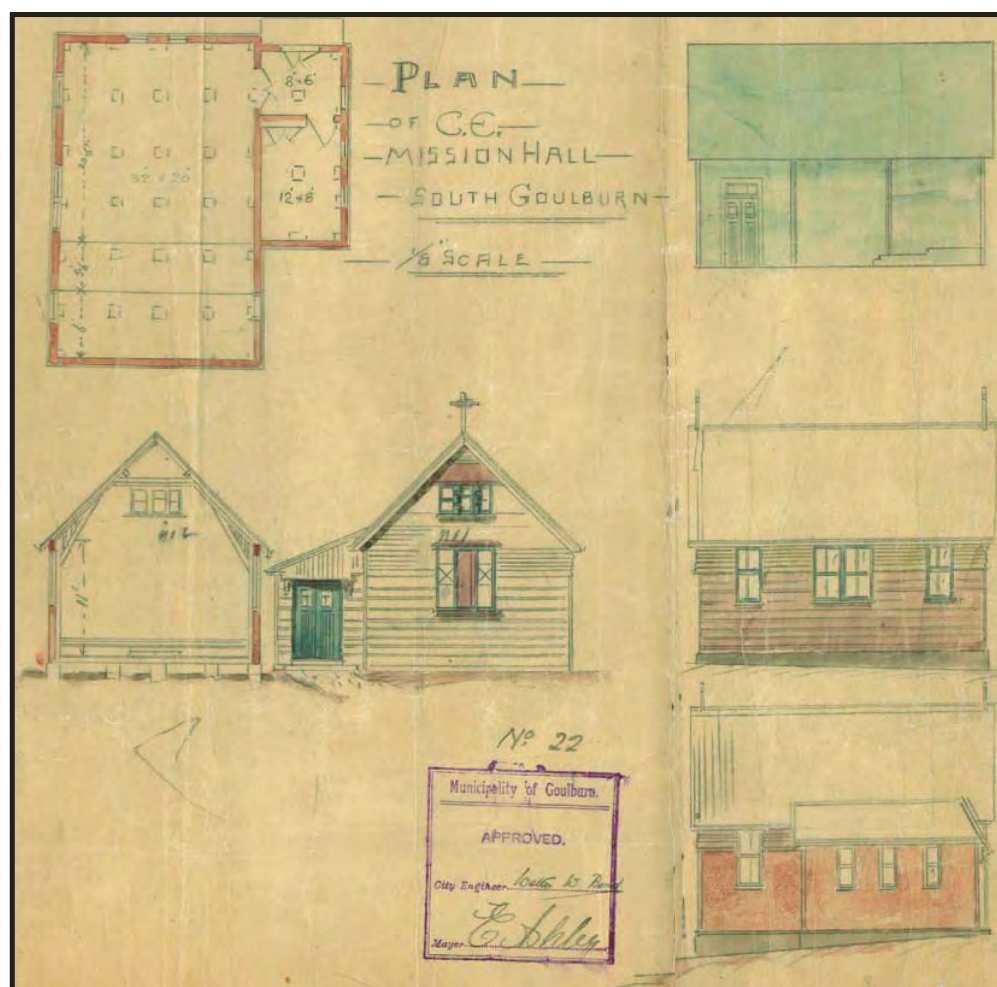
Site of find	2 Garran Lane
Type of building/date	Circa 1899 timber cottage
Property owner/occupant	Asa Wahlquist, journalist, <i>The Australian</i> . Phone 02 9660 8261. Email awahlquist@bigpond.com
Object type	Cat (discarded)
Location of object in building	Within timber wall of former children's bedroom, demolished by Asa Wahlquist in 1982. The corpse was curled up on the bottom plate of the wall.



GOULBURN

Site of find	29 – 35 Auburn Street
Type of building/date	Former Church of the Good Shepherd, 1911
Property owner/occupant	Jack & Gillian Miller. Phone 02 4821 7699 (H), Jack 02 4823 4457 (W). Email jack. miller@goulburn.nsw.gov.au
Object type	Two youth's single shoes, male, toecapped, five eyelet Oxfords: black shoe, right foot 210mm; Brown shoe, right foot, 215mm, smart casual. Both lacking soles. 1920s
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, under or near position of altar.





Top, the original plans for the Anglican Mission Hall, 1911, South Goulburn (later the Church of the Good Shepherd). (Goulburn City Council Archives). Above left, A view of the altar. The shoes were sitting on a beam beneath it. Above right, E.C. Manfred, architect of the Mission Hall, and his wife in their model T Ford, circa 1910.
(Historic images contributed by Jack Miller)

GOULBURN

Site of find	<i>Riversdale</i> , Twynam Street
Type of building/date	Former inn & residence, circa 1840
Property owner	National Trust of Australia (NSW). Phone 02 4821 4741
Contact	Harry Ostendorf: 0413 923 931
Object type	Boots, pair, female, 1870s, black leather, elastic-sided, mock-button, cloth tabs on back: Right shoe, “button” missing, 163mm; Left shoe, 165mm
Location of objects in building	Subfloor.



GOULBURN

Site of find	83 – 87 Park Road, Eastgrove
Type of building/date	Community hall, 1927 (now demolished)
Informant	Deliberately Concealed Garments Project, UK
Object type	Sailor's cap from <i>HMS Dart</i>
Location of object in building	Wall cavity: the cap appears to have been hung from a nail driven into the interior surface of the exterior wall cladding. It has sustained staining as a result of flooding. Now in Goulburn War Memorial Museum collection. Contact: Bob Saunders. Email Bob.Saunders@goulburn.nsw.gov.au



Above right, the cap from *HMS Dart* found within a wall at the Eastgrove Hall, Goulburn.
Above left, *HMS Dart*, Hobart, photograph by A.G. Green, early 20th century. (SLV image gr007048)



Top, officers and crew of HMS Dart, Sydney, circa 1906. The officers in this photograph are probably British but the rest of the crew may be colonial. Ordinary seamen, able seamen and leading seamen wore round caps bearing a ribbon embroidered with the ship's name. (CoSA 044/044996).

Above, Eastgrove Hall – a composite image made shortly before it was demolished. The sailor's hat was inside the wall to the left of the double doors. (Bob Saunders, Goulburn War Memorial Museum)

HMS Dart started life as the British Colonial Office yacht Cruiser of 470 tons. She was transferred to the Royal Navy, equipped with two guns and renamed in 1882. In 1904 she was loaned to the NSW Government as a survey and training ship. But her NSW career was brief and in 1906 she was designated to be paid off. HMS Dart was laid up until a buyer was found for her in May 1911.⁸

The cap from Eastgrove Hall was perhaps placed there by a former sailor from HMS Dart who may have been working on the construction of the hall. At this stage, efforts to locate a crew list and to cross-reference names of sailors against electoral rolls for the Goulburn district have not been successful.

GUNDAGAI

Site of find	6 Virgil Street
Type of building/date	Masonry house, circa 1900
Property owners	Dr. Rebecca Montague-Drake and Josh Bean Phone 02 6944 4718, 0427 777 602. Email becmd@westnet.com.au
Object type	Boots, female, circa 1910s, three pairs, one single boot and two soles of baby shoes
Location of objects in building	Subfloor. Still <i>in situ</i> .

Email to Ian Evans: Thu, October 23, 2008 9:51 pm

We recently had renovations done and got the subfloor opened up for what we believe is the first time since the house was built. We found a lovely pair of ladies boots - they would have been very expensive in their day! They were under the kitchen.

Rebecca Montague-Drake & Josh Bean
Dr Rebecca Montague-Drake
Senior Research Officer
Fenner School of Environment and Society
Australian National University

Evidence of termite damage required subfloor investigation as part of the renovations referred to in the email above. Gaining access to other subfloor spaces revealed additional shoes. The total to date is nine. These include three pairs found under the kitchen, one single shoe under the lounge room, and the soles of two baby's shoes under the front verandah. All of the adult shoes are those of women. After photography the shoes were returned to their subfloor locations. Voids beneath two bedrooms on the uphill side have not yet been investigated due to restricted crawl spaces.





Above, Rebecca Montague-Drake emerges from an opening cut by builders through the foundation walls of slate blocks. Dr. Montague-Drake retrieved shoes from under the kitchen floor so that they could be photographed. Other voids contained additional shoes. Below, the shoes are, top row L-R, pair of womens' ankle boots, black leather, 270mm, pair of women's shoes, black leather, 270mm, all with the large eyelets of the 1920s, bottom row L-R, pair of women's shoes, black leather, 260mm, soles of baby shoes, 145mm, man's Balmoral ankle boot, six eyelet, three hook, right foot, brown leather, 280mm. All circa 1910 – 1920s.



Selected shoes from the Gundagai cache. Below, a pair of women's shoes, and the man's ankle boot. All shoes were in voids formed by foundation walls of slate blocks or brickwork, indicative of concealments that occurred during the construction of the house.



HAMILTON

Site of find

17 James Street

Type of building/date

19th century terrace, one of two

Property owner/occupant

David & Renee Hector. Phone 02 4956 2113, 0439 481 988. Email davey-cakes@exemail.com.au

Object type

Four shoes (three survive: one was lost during a site cleanup). The condition is very poor. Lengths are 175mm, left foot, 235mm, left foot, and 240mm, right foot. This appears to have been another family cache.

Location of objects in building

Subfloor, kitchen and dining room fireplace.



HARTLEY VALE

Site of find

Collitt's Inn, Hartley Vale Road (previously the *Golden Fleece Inn*, *Mount York Farm*)

Type of building/date

Inn, timber, early 19th century

Property owner

Christine Stewart. Phone 02 9660 8324, 02 6355 2072. Email chris@collitsinn.com.au

Object type

Child's ankle boot, right foot, elastic-sided, black canvas with decorative stitching in white, worn patches repaired with hand stitching, soft leather sole, 160mm, 1859 – 1860

Location of object in building

Subfloor.



ISLINGTON

Site of find	Fleming Street/111 Albert Street
Type of property/date	Late 19 th century
Property owner/occupant	Katherine and Kevin Blanch. Phone 02 4969 6436 (W), 02 4969 5496 (H), 0409 364 407
Object type	Childrens' front-lace ankle boots, three, late 19 th –early 20 th century.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor.

These shoes were found by Kevin Blanch during the demolition of a house in Fleming Street, immediately behind No. 111 Albert Street (below, left). New apartments were under construction on that site at the time of my visit (bottom left). Katherine Blanch reported that she found a shoe under the floor of 111 Albert Street during renovations some years ago. However, this shoe has been lost. The Fleming Street shoes (seen below right and bottom right) are kept outside and adjacent to the front door of 111 Albert Street.



LEICHHARDT

Site of find	229 North Elswick street
Type of building/date	Cottage, weatherboard, late 19 th century (now demolished)
Property owner	Alexis Mack. Phone 02 9550 0566. Email mackarchitect@bigpond.com
Object type	Cats, two, black, found 1988, discarded
Location of object in building	Subfloor, one under each fireplace.



(Photograph by Alexis Mack)

LITHGOW

Site of find	73 Hartley Valley Road
Type of property/date	Edwardian timber cottage, circa 1900, originally the home of a miner and his family
Property owner/occupant	Robert Millington. Phone 02 6352 4804, 0415 972 947. Email hortiguy@live.com.au
Object type	Boots & shoes, nine, late 19 th –early 20 th century
Location of objects in building	Roof cavity, eight in the main body of the roof, one above the kitchen wing.



Hobnailed boots and a hobnailed shoe from the Lithgow cache, seen from above and below. Below, L-R, miner's Blucher boot, pre-1885, black leather, right foot, 280mm, centre, child's five eyelet, two hook ankle boot, right foot, black leather, 210mm, bottom, man's work boot, right foot, dark leather with flesh side out, 290mm. Other shoes included a pair of ankle boots, two-toned leather, 270mm, another pair of ankle boots, black leather, 270mm, and a pair of child's ankle boots, brown or tan leather, 200mm. All shoes were returned to the roof cavity after photography.



MARRICKVILLE

Site of find	18 Harnett Avenue
Type of property/date	Edwardian brick cottage
Property owner/occupant	N/A
Object type	Cat
Location of object in building	Subfloor, centre of house.



MILLERS POINT

Site of find	8 Argyle Place
Type of building/date	Brick terraced shop & residence, circa 1905
Property owner/occupant	Dr. Ling Yoong. Phone 02 9241 1870 (H), 02 9625 9922. Email lyoong@cherry.com.au
Object type	Cat (discarded)
Location of object in building	Kitchen, subfloor, in void sealed by brickwork.



Dr. Ling Yoong's house in Argyle Place – site of the two houses in a row of four where concealed cats were found. Dr. Yoong was not aware of the significance of the find of the cat, made when her kitchen floor was being replaced, until she saw the story of my research on ABC-TV's Rewind in October 2004. This site is close to Ferry Lane where Sydney's bubonic plague outbreak began in January 1900. The buildings in this group were constructed several years afterwards. Of the dwellings/shops in the group, one was extensively renovated by previous owners who cannot now be contacted and one, at present an antique shop, has not been examined for subfloor or other concealments.



This image is of professional ratcatchers displaying the result of a day's work in The Rocks. The image is from Views taken during Cleansing Operations, Quarantine Area, Sydney, 1900, Vol. IV, under the supervision of Mr George McCredie. (SLNSW PXE 93264). The proximity of the Argyle Place houses where two cats were found under the flooring to the epicenter of the plague suggests that the concealments may have been linked to fear of the disease. Rats were known carriers of bubonic plague. Teams of ratcatchers killed more than 44,000 rats in infected areas of Sydney in 1900.⁹ Details of the adjoining dwelling and shop where a cat was found follow.

MILLERS POINT

Site of find	10 Argyle Place
Type of building/date	Attached brick shop and dwelling, 1904
Property owner/occupant	Peter & Desiree Hurps. Phone 02 9247 2242. Email makeup@showface.com.au
Object type	Cat
Location of object in building	Kitchen, subfloor

This find was reported to me by Dr. Ling Yoong, who advised Mr. and Ms. Hurps of the meaning of the concealment. The kitchen floor was then replaced and the cat, which was found contained within a purpose-built box, was left in place beneath the new tiled floor. The box was formed by nailing boards to the underside of the floor joists.



No. 10 Argyle Place, Miller's Point, NSW. No. 8 is on the left.

MILTON

Site of find	No. 131 Princes Highway. In the 19th century the address was Murrumurang Street.
Type of building/date	Stone house, 1874
Former property owner	Penny Paterson, PO Box 6192, French's Forest. Phone 02 9453 3833. Email conveypp@bigpond.net.au
Object type	Boots, pair, male, hobnailed, front-lace ankle boots, cut down on sides and heels, steel heel, 290mm. These may be straights (ie made to fit either foot). 1860s or earlier. This appears to be another tradesman's concealment.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, room near kitchen. Now with Penny Paterson in Sydney. The house has been sold and the boots were seen and photographed in Sydney.



MOLONG

Site of find	Peabody Road (lots are not numbered)
Type of building/date	Farm cottage, timber, early 20 th century
Property owner/occupant	Peter & Shirley Kinnaird. Phone 02 6366 9662. Email info@langdonsoneabody.com.au
Object type	Cat (still at the cottage)
Location of object in building	Roof cavity, adjacent to chimney flue.



MUDGEES

Site of find	<i>Burrundulla</i>
Type of building/date	Homestead, brick, 1865. Owned by the Cox family since construction.
Property owner/occupant	Jeremy Cox, PO Box 1174, Mudgee 2850 Phone 02 6372 1620, 02 6372 4058, 0411 288 250 Email jeremy@burrundulla.com
Object type	Blucher boot, male, right foot, four hole, front laced, leather lace, probably that of a bricklayer, well preserved but very dry, crumpled in length to fit into brick-sized aperture. 290mm. 1850s.
Location of object in building	Library, in chimney breast return, left-hand side, close to cornice.



This find was reported to me by the conservation architect Christo Aitken of Bathurst who described the circumstances in the following email:

Date: Mon, 12 Apr 2004 12:30:13 +1000

Subject: Re: Burrundulla Boot

From: Christo Aitken <christoaitken@bigpond.com>

..... the boot was found by one of the workman repairing the ceiling. A portion of the lath and plaster ceiling in the Library had collapsed a few months ago and a scaffold was erected to carry out the repairs. On closer inspection from the scaffold some cracking of the wall plaster was noticed just under the cornice level on the LHS of the chimney breast return wall....between the picture rail and the cornice. The plaster was removed to repair it and revealed the boot snugly fitted into the space formed by leaving out one brick. The particular location is one of a few locations where the loss of one brick would not make much difference in the longer term to either weathering or structure in view of the widening of the brickwork of the chimney breast caused by the narrowing of the flue.



Top, the boot found in the chimney breast, above, was extremely dry after nearly 140 years in the Library fireplace. The arrow, above, shows the return wall in which the boot was found. Above right, William Cox whose feat in constructing the first road across the Blue Mountains was rewarded with a sizeable land grant in the new territory which he had opened up. The portrait of Cox is dated to circa 1797 and is a miniature on ivory held by the State Library of NSW. *The Australian Dictionary of Biography 1788-1850*, vol 1, 259, records that Cox, working with a handpicked team of thirty convicts, constructed 101 miles of road through rugged mountain country in six months without serious accident or loss of life. (SLNSW Min 382)

The present owner of Burrundulla, Jeremy Cox, is the sixth generation of his family to live on the property which was first settled in 1821.

MUDGEES

Site of find	110 Mortimer Street
Type of building/date	House, circa 1900
Property owners	Linda & Max Wadey. Phone 02 6372 4180 (Mr. & Ms. Wadey live at 31 Dennison St.)
Object type	Boot (workman's)
Location of object in building	Subfloor, in maid's room

RAVENSWORTH

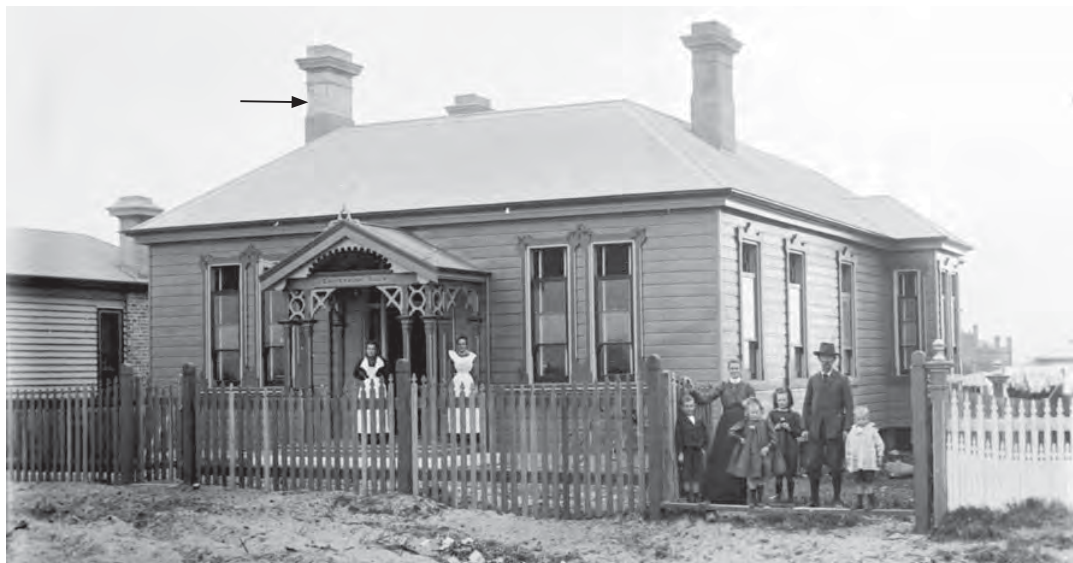
Site of find	<i>Ravensworth</i> , 406 Hebden Road
Type of building/date	Masonry house, circa 1840.
Property owners	Xstrata Coal
Contact	Ben Clibborn, Senior Environment and Community Co-ordinator, Mt Owen Complex PO Box 320 Singleton 2330 Phone 0422 930 418. Email bclibborn@ xstratacoal.com.au
Object type	Child's shoe, black leather, right foot.
Location of object in building	Chimney, smokeshef



Contributed image

STOCKTON

Site of find	<i>Canterbury Villa</i> , 121 Mitchell Street
Type of building/date	Timber house, circa 1900.
Property owner/occupant	John McMaster. Phone 02 4928 3839, 0428 859 895. Email john.mcmaster@studentmail.newcastle.edu.au
Object type	Shoe, right foot, female, 220mm, circa 1932 – 35, two-toned, three-eyelet Gibson, half-sole repair and nailing to heel probably also indicative of repair. Stamped on sole: “Thos. Roberts Pty Ltd.”
Location of object in building	Chimney seen at left in photograph below. The shoe was on the smoke-shelf in the flue in a fireplace fitted with a mantelpiece and register grate.



Mr H.A. Graham's House, Stockton, June 24th, 1902. Harry Ackerman Graham with his family and domestic servants. Graham was the first town clerk of Stockton Municipal Council. The shoe found in the chimney marked with an arrow was placed there some years after he sold the house. See the following page for further details. (Ralph Snowball, image 001 002161, Hunter Photo Bank, Newcastle Region Library).



John McMaster, the present owner of the house at 121 Mitchell Street, Stockton, found this shoe while checking a chimney for earthquake damage. He removed the mantelpiece and the heavy cast iron grate, then managed to stand up inside the flue. The shoe was on a brick shelf inside the flue.

The owners of the house in the 1930s were the Misses A. and N.G. Hocquard.¹⁰ One of these ladies was perhaps the owner of the shoe. With its white eyelets, two-toning and high heel, this was a smart shoe of its time.



SYDNEY

Site of find	Sydney Harbour Bridge, Dawes Point
Type of building/date	Bridge, stone and steel, 1924–1932
Property owner	NSW Government
Object type	Part of sole/heel of child's shoe or boot
Location of object	Embedded in original fill in S/E pylon. Found by Sydney BridgeClimb contractors while cutting a passage through part of the original structure to provide access to the BridgeClimb route. Heel parts in BridgeClimb collection, residue in pylon.



Left, stonemasons completing the south-east pylon of the Harbour Bridge. This photograph was taken on 2 September 1931 by D. J. Fraser. (SLNSW, Government Printing Office, PXA 624, vol 2). Below, the Bridge in 1932 by Samuel Wood. The south-east pylon is in the foreground. (SLNSW ON275/59)





Left, the access tunnel cut through rubble fill in the centre of the Harbour Bridge's south-east pylon. The arrow shows the position of the shoe found by men operating a diamond saw. Above, a fragment of the shoe's heel – still in place in the pylon. Below, fragments of the heel which are now in the BridgeClimb collection. Bottom, email from John Bowe of BridgeClimb describing the find.



bowe@clydebankholdings.com

Date: Thu, June 28, 2007 11:22 am

To: Ian Evans <ianevans@oldhouses.com.au>

... it was found when we sawcut our tunnel through the northern abutment wall of the approach span of the bridge in late 1998, and happened to slice through it neatly in cross section!

I can identify almost the precise location it was found as it remained there for some time as our customers filed through the tunnel. We stored it away (in pieces) as it worked its way out of being embedded, with the moisture leeching through and exposure to air.

... The location is a pretty significant one ... in the 'V' zone between the concrete form of the final arch, and the massive abutment wall — both located beneath the main roadway and just before the commencement of the steel structure of the approach span over Dawes Point Park.

Regards

John Bowe
BridgeClimb
5 Cumberland Street
Sydney. Telephone: (02) 92 700 700.

SYDNEY

Site of find	<i>Hyde Park Barracks</i> , Macquarie Street
Type of building/date	Convict barracks, brick, 1818
Property owner	Historic Houses Trust (NSW Government)
Object type	Shoe, male, left foot, marked BO and arrow, circa late 1840s. Convict shirts, two. Rosary beads. Bible of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London. The bible is inscribed "Thos. Bagnall Book 1837." Concealed objects that can be attributed to a particular person are rare. Bagnall was tried at Warwick, England, in June 1837 and transported to NSW.
Location of object/s in building	Subfloor in various locations within the building. See following pages for details.



Above, *Hyde Park Barracks – a view attributed to Joseph Lycett, 1818-19. (SLNSW PX*D41/f5*)*.

Hyde Park Barracks was built following a decision by Governor Macquarie to provide a purpose-built structure to house convicts who had previously been scattered in private housing throughout Sydney town. Between 600 and 1400 male convicts were housed in the *Barracks* at any given time between 1819 and 1848 when the building was renovated and used to house Irish orphans and the newly-arrived wives and children of convicts who were brought to New South Wales in the early 1850s.

In the second half of the century, the building accommodated disabled, destitute, infirm, mentally ill and terminally ill women. A large number of government agencies used the building until it was converted into a Museum of Sydney's history by the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences and in 1990 into a museum of its own history by the Historic Houses Trust.¹¹

The *Barracks* is a very different case to other Australian buildings where concealed objects have been found. The majority of those are houses where the builders and/or occupants have concealed shoes, toys, garments or domestic artefacts. The total number of objects concealed is usually small and these are mainly the work of one or two people.

Hyde Park Barracks, in contrast, had many thousands of occupants during the 19th century. The total number of convicts housed there has been estimated at about 50,000. Many thousands of women also passed through the building in the second half of the 19th century.¹² It can safely be said that the great majority of these people, whether convicts, orphans, immigrants or destitute women, would have been distressed, bewildered and fearful. Disorientated in an exotic and alien landscape and grieving for family, friends and home, the probability of these people resorting to familiar ritual practices that offered comfort and a degree of hope would have been quite high.

A vast number of objects was found during conservation work on the *Barracks* and its surrounds in the mid 1970s and early 1990s. Many of these were discarded or random items of no particular consequence in the context of this research. These include oyster shells, seeds and isolated bones of domestic and wild animals, the carcasses, bones and nests of numerous rodents, and a large variety of objects such as pins, nails, matches, hooks and eyelets, spoons, pieces of string etc that could have slipped through gaps in the flooring.¹³

It was thought that other objects may have been concealed beneath the floor to keep them safe from thieves, or as escape kits for convicts hoping to get away from a life in servitude. Still others found their way into the nests of the rats that were very active in the *Barracks*. The archaeologists who worked at the site over a period of some years attributed some of the more puzzling subfloor finds to the activity of rats. The fifth group of objects, apparently never considered by the archaeologists or by the management of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences or Historic Houses Trust, consists of possible ritual concealments. These can be tentatively identified by their similarity to other concealments throughout Australia and in the United Kingdom, their type and proximity to points of access to the building and the spaces where its occupants congregated. A few of the more obvious concealments are identified on following pages.



Top, an archaeologist sifting material at Hyde Park Barracks, circa 1980.

Above, one of the many rats' nests found at the Barracks. These often contained items stolen from the building's human residents. (HHT)

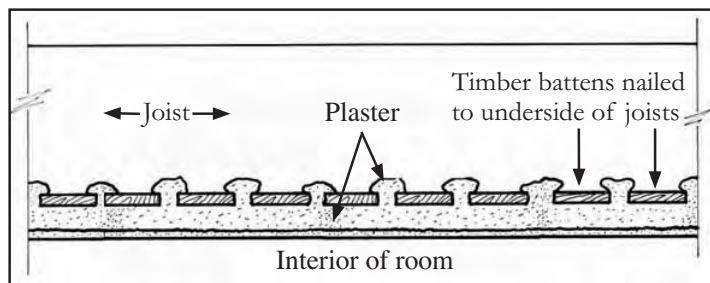
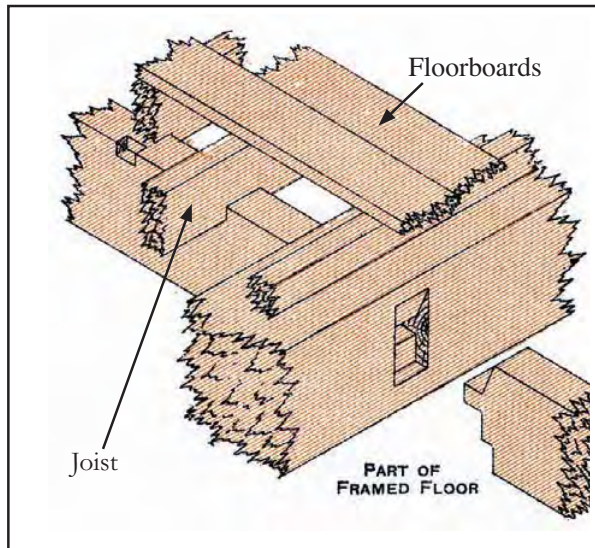
So vast is the number of finds at the Barracks (in excess of 80,000 objects) that it is necessary to limit this study to a slightly more manageable group.¹⁴ For this reason, only subfloor finds on levels two and three of the building will be considered here. The cavities beneath the floorboards of these levels contained an extraordinary number and variety of objects and artefacts. More than 61,000 items were recovered from these subfloor voids where they had been trapped for up to 160 years in the spaces between the floorboards and the ceilings below.¹⁵

A brief note on structural matters will assist in understanding the location of objects and the process involved in their placement beneath the floor boards. In a multi-level building of the 19th century the various levels were constructed as follows: large hardwood beams crossing the open space supported smaller timbers known as joists. These were generally placed on their edges at 450mm centres. Floorboards were nailed to the upper surface of the joists. The underside of the joists was covered with plaster, forming the ceiling of the room beneath. This method of construction formed numerous voids within the structure of a floor.

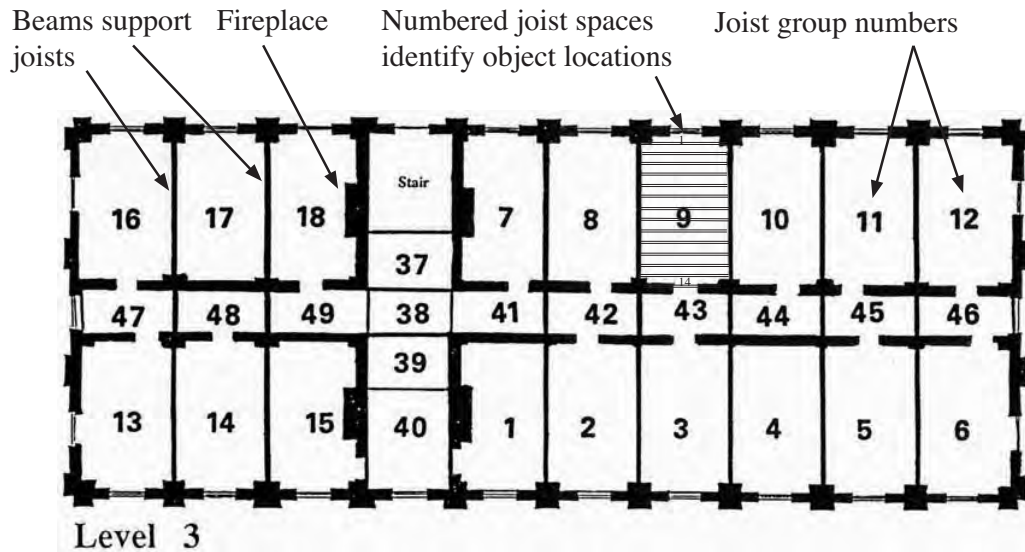
Floorboards at Hyde Park Barracks consist of pit-sawn eucalypt of several species. Widths vary slightly but are generally around 150mm. Thickness is about 25mm. Early 19th century floorboards

were rectangular in profile and thus lacked the tongue-and-groove format of modern flooring. They were simply butted together and nailed to the joists.¹⁶

This form of flooring construction made it possible to lever up individual boards – something that is quite difficult with modern tongue-and-grooved flooring – although this would have been by no means easy, particularly for people who did not have tools. Convict tradesmen who lived in the Barracks would have had access to chisels and hammers during the course of their work in the town but it remains uncertain and probably unlikely that they would have been allowed to bring them into the Barracks. Such tools, had then been available, would have simplified the task of lifting boards so that inmates could tuck items away in the voids beneath the flooring. Some of the ceilings in levels two and three of the Barracks were replaced in 1848 and circa 1880.¹⁷ When the original lath and plaster ceilings were stripped out most of the objects in the voids above them, together with a great shower of dust, would have descended on the heads of the workmen. For this reason, there are comparatively few convict-period concealments on levels two and three of the Barracks.



Top, the construction of a 19th-century floor. Plate VI from *Building Construction* by Henry Adams. Above, a 19th-century lath and plasterwork ceiling. Illustration by Michael McCowage from *Caring for Old Houses* by Ian Evans.



Above, illustrating the method of recording finds from levels two and three, Hyde Park Barracks. Large numbers identify groups of joists. Subsidiary numbers are used to identify spaces between joists where objects have been found. A room may contain a number of joist groups. For example groups 7 – 12 and 1 – 6 form the two largest rooms on level three. Objects are recorded on an inventory of finds as, for example, coming from Joist Group 9, Joist Space 14. (HHT)

Many arguments have been employed in an effort to explain the subfloor objects at the Barracks. Rats may explain some of the smaller objects but it is extremely doubtful if rats could carry away shoes and find a way of placing them under the flooring. This is where the theory of the forgotten stash comes into play. If this is correct, a great many occupants of the Barracks must have had very bad memories. If something is precious enough for its owner to go to the trouble of lifting a floorboard and tucking a bonnet or book away it seems unlikely that it would be forgotten – especially in so many cases. It also seems unlikely that single shoes at the end of their lives would be worth the trouble of subfloor concealment, even in the impoverished world of the Barracks residents. Single shoes are common finds in voids within old buildings and there are a number of them in the Barracks collection. There is another issue: A floorboard that has been prised loose and then dropped back into place is very likely to rattle and, when trodden upon, to sound a different note to its firmly attached neighbours. This would give everyone walking over it a clear signal that there was something under that board. It is therefore possible, even likely, that boards that had been lifted to conceal objects were either wedged in place or nailed back down. This small fact made the possibility of retrieving subfloor objects a little less feasible and, as a result, tarnishes the stash theory as it applies to concealed objects that were clearly deliberately placed.



The convict shirt found on level three in an unrecorded location, thought to have been near the stairway. Marked with the broad arrow and the letters BO (for Board of Ordnance), it is one of three identified convict shirts, as well as other garments and shoes, found concealed in former government buildings. One of these is in the collection of the National Museum of Australia. (HHT)

At *Hyde Park Barracks* archaeologists found significant quantities of artifacts associated with the spiritual life of the inhabitants. A bible, religious book, tracts and rosaries were clear evidence of a belief in life on the spiritual plane. Objects associated with a different form of spiritual belief were not noted.

Throughout the 19th century the occupants of the *Barracks*, whether they came from farms, villages, towns or cities throughout the British Isles, would have been well informed on the theory and practice of folk magic. Their background would have included knowledge of the activities of cunning men and women who, at home, cured the sick, lifted spells from farm animals and provided love potions to those who needed help with their romance.¹⁸ Here in the Antipodes, far from home, family and friends, with the seasons turned around, the sun shining



One of several sets of rosary beads found in the subfloor voids in the Barracks. (HHT)

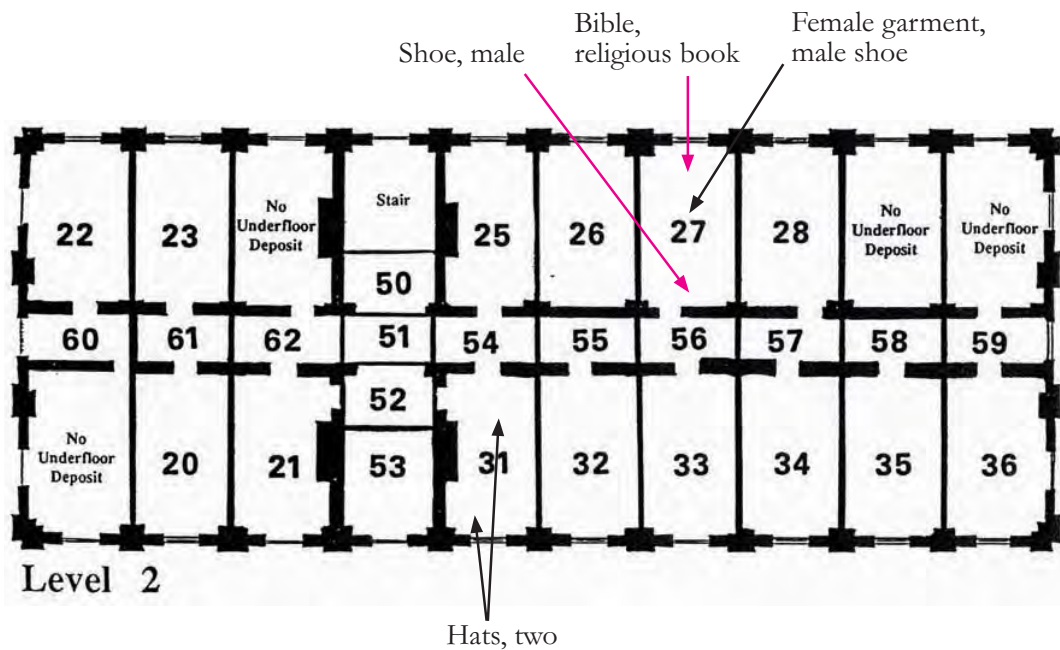
from the wrong part of the sky, and the night filled with the unearthly screams and howls of bizarre beasts, birds and bats, it is reasonable to consider that these people may have grasped familiar rituals to provide comfort and to give them a sense of control over their lives. Studies of the *Barracks* artifact collection until the present day have not referred to the possibility of a ritual basis to some of the subfloor concealments. This seems odd since the possibility of deliberate ritual concealment of shoes, garments and other objects has been known in Britain for many years and, more recently, in Australia.¹⁹ Australian archeologists who have worked at the *Barracks*, at all levels up to distinguished academics, appear reluctant to state that the ritual practices of folk magic may have arrived in the Australian colonies as part of the cultural baggage of British settlers and convicts. There may be a number of factors contributing to this. These may include a disinclination to believe that British settlers and convicts would have performed such rituals, as well as professional reluctance to mention possibilities that may be scoffed at by their peers. Objects are cleaned, sorted, counted, identified and catalogued but not necessarily interpreted or understood. At *Hyde Park Barracks* the sheer volume of finds seems to have overwhelmed the investigators. Almost three decades after the initial archaeology there is still no comprehensive over-arching report on the finds. And, it appears, no thought of the possibility of the deep secrets that may have lain beneath the floors.

Hyde Park Barracks, home to many thousands of distressed and grieving people between 1819 and 1886, may have been the site of the largest deposit of deliberately concealed objects in the Australian colonies. The archaeologists, with their focus on the almost overwhelming task of sifting, recording and bagging the tens of thousands of objects lifted from beneath the floors, did not place on record any thoughts they may have had of the possibility of a deeper meaning to some of the artifacts they recovered.²⁰

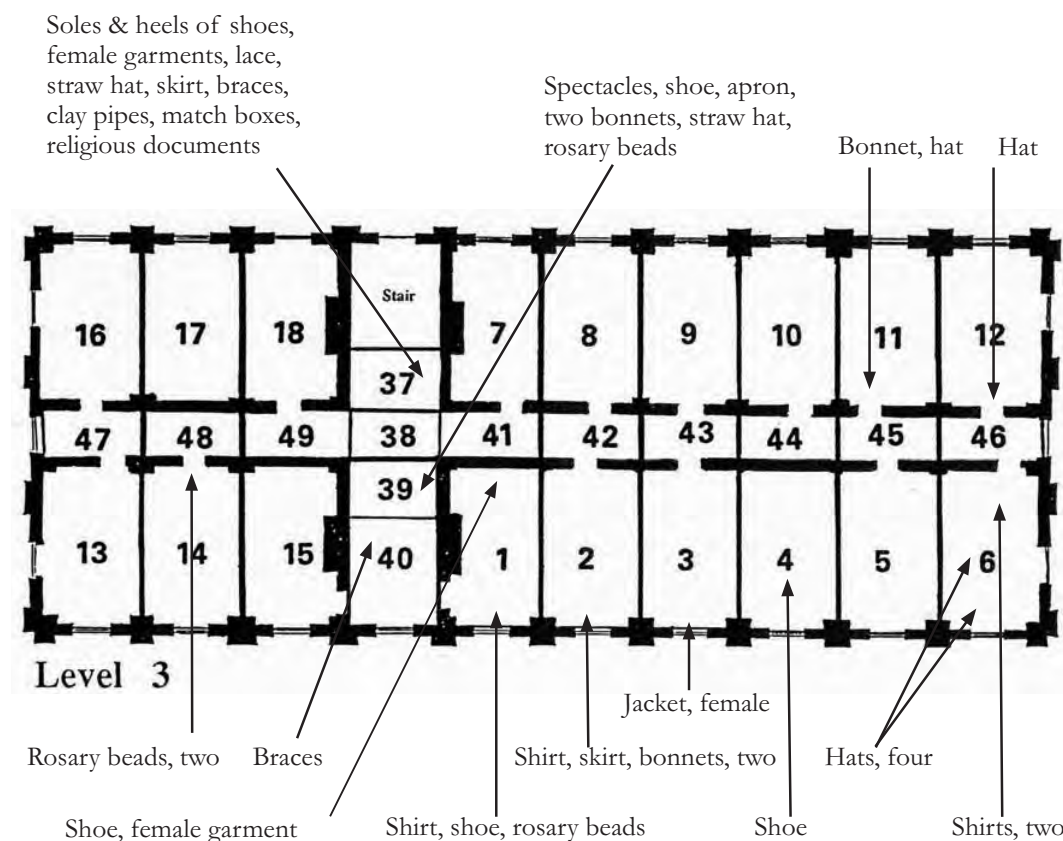
HYDE PARK BARRACKS

CONCEALED OBJECTS WITH POSSIBLE PROTECTIVE PURPOSES

Identifying possible concealed objects in a building with such a vast collection of artifacts is more complicated than in the case of the average cottage or house. However, some of the many objects found at *Hyde Park Barracks* are comparable with artifacts found in buildings throughout Australia. The objects noted here were often close to points of access such as doors, windows, stairways and fireplaces. All of the footwear finds were of well-worn single shoes or fragmentary pieces such as heels and soles. Red arrows on the diagram indicate the location of the objects in the images below.



Above left, the bible of Thomas Bagnall, dating from circa 1830. It is inscribed 'Thos. Bagnalls Book 1837.' It was found in joist group 27, joist space 3 – locating it and its companion volume close to the window. The other book was the *Pocket Companion of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*. Above right, single shoe, left foot, male, marked 'BO' for Board of Ordnance, found in joist group 27, joist space 13, placing it close to the doorway. The BO mark indicates that this shoe was Government property. It has been dated by June Swann as circa 1845 and may have been placed under the floor by a convict tradesman involved in refitting this large space between February and October 1848 when it was being prepared for occupation by Irish orphans and the wives and children of convicts. (HHT)



Additional objects to those noted here were found on level three but their location was not recorded. These include the famous convict shirt, three bonnets, a wristguard, female glove, female shoe and a garment described as “female outerware.” (HHT)



Left, the convict shirt as it was found. Poor record-keeping at the time of its discovery early in the process of investigating the building meant that there is no reliable record of who found it or its location in the building. It is thought to have been found by a tradesman in a subfloor void on level three. (HHT) Another shirt found on the same level was in very poor condition.

TEMORA

Site of find	Church of the Sacred Heart, corner of Loftus and De Boos Streets
Type of building/date	Catholic Church, brick, 1908
Property owner	Catholic Archdiocese of Canberra and Goulburn
Find reported by	Maree New. Phone 02 6978 0210. Email m.new2@bigpond.com.au
Object type	Shoes, two sighted, one retrieved for photography. Army boot, left foot, 250mm, part of upper cut away, late 19 th century.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor.



Above, NLA image [nla.pic-an24897287_files](#).

Left, image by Maree New.

THURGOONA VIA ALBURY

Site of find	<i>St Hillaire</i> Homestead, 84 Maryville Way
Type of building/date	Corrugated tin and pise outbuilding of circa 1876 homestead
Property owner/occupant	Catherine O'Neill. Phone 02 6043 1840
Object type	Shoe
Location of object in building	Wall, behind wash trough.

THE OAKS

Site of find	<i>Sunnyside</i> , 250 Montpelier Drive (between Camden and Picton, on way to Bowral)
Type of building/date	19 th century slab & weatherboard cottage (now demolished)
Property owner/occupant	Emma Davies. Phone 02 4657 1125, 0412 876 616. Email bigpurpleorange@yahoo.com.au
Object type	Remains of woman's front-lace boot, left foot, 245mm long, pre-1885, plus fragments only of another shoe, possibly male.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor.



The sketch of The Oaks on the point of collapse is on page 98 of Early Slab Buildings of the Sydney Region by Daphne Kingston.



TRIANGLE FLAT

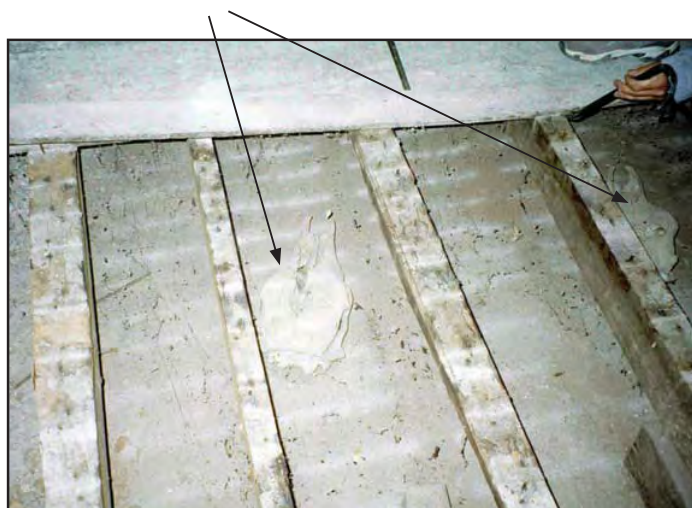
Site of find	<i>Triangle Flat Farm</i> , 1081 Triangle Flat Road (near Bathurst)
Type of building/date	Homestead, brick, 1860s & later
Property owner/occupant	John & Anne Cooke. Phone 02 9954 1058, 0401 042 183
Object type	Cattle skulls, two. Sole of child's boot, 105mm, square toe, nailed and riveted construction, pre-1885. Sole was rescued from the builder's rubbish pile.
Location of objects in building	Boot: eaves, above door of earliest building. Skulls: subfloor, de-fleshed & between joists. They were found when a builder was replacing the original flooring. Returned to original location.



Above, cricket at Triangle Flat, early 20th century. The child's boot was found above the door of the earliest building, second from left above. The arrow points to the spot.

The cattle skulls were in the centre of the main homestead building, below, facing outwards (see next page).





Top left, the skulls in situ, photographed by Dennis Milstead, carpenter (02 6337 9413), top right. Above middle, the skulls before they were returned to their original position and a new floor laid. Above left, the remains of the child's boot found on the wall plate above the front door of the earliest homestead building.

Above right, John and Anne Cook, owners of Triangle Flat.

WICKHAM

Site of find	21 Albert Street
Type of building/date	Timber cottage, 19 th century
Property owner	David Andrews. Phone 0410 536 994
Contact	Julie Baird, Newcastle Regional Museum JBAIRD@ncc.nsw.gov.au
Object type	Three boots, child's shoe. L-R: Child's button-bar shoe, 1920s, right foot, 185mm; Woman's ankle boot, left foot, seven eyelet, three hook, circa late 19 th century – 1920s, 240mm; man's four eyelet Blucher shoe, left foot, 1860s - 1885, 250mm; six eyelet Derby boot, left foot, 1880s, 240mm.
Location of objects in building	Roof cavity: one in each corner. In Newcastle Regional Museum collection. Accession Nos. 2006/122, 123, 124, 125.



WILLOUGHBY

Site of find	60 Tulloh Street
Type of building/date	Timber house, c. 1890s
Property owner when find occurred	Scott Ifield 02 9405 5840 (H), 02 9691 1774, 0405 413 838, sifield@optusnet.com
Property owners today	Jodie & Phillip West. Phone 02 9967 3794
Object type	Childrens' ankle boots, both brown leather with decorated toecaps, very worn and splashed with mortar. Smaller boot left foot, 160mm, four brass eyelets, two with hooks. Larger boot right foot, top worn or rotted away and lace holes missing. Found together with a new horseshoe. Boots pre-1885.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, in hallway near front door.



WINDSOR

Site of find	9 Day Street
Type of building/date	Timber cottage, late 19 th century
Property owner/occupant	Erin Kuch/Ezzat Refaei. Phone 02 4587 9596, 0410 780 495, erink@hht.net.au
Object type	Child's shoe, left foot, 155mm, 1900-1915 or later, also cat
Location of objects in building	Shoe: Living room fireplace, apparently on the smokesheaf in the flue. It fell out during a severe storm, presumably dislodged by a gust of wind in the flue. Cat: subfloor. Now in Hawkesbury Regional Museum collection.



TASMANIA

Anthill Ponds	295 – 302	Lindisfarne	325
Battery Point	303, 304	Ranelagh	326 – 328
Burnie	305	Richmond	329, 330
Deloraine	306	Ross	331
Epsom	307 – 310	Sandy Bay	332
Glebe	311	Stanley	333, 334
Granton	312 – 314	Taranna	335, 336
Hobart	315 – 321	Western Creek	337
Invermay	322		
Launceston	323, 324		

ANTHILL PONDS

Site of find	<i>Woodbury</i> , 7849 Midland Highway
Type of building/date	Masonry homestead, 1823 – circa 1870
Owner/occupant	Allen & Linda Cooper. Phone 07 3202 2005 03 6255 2054, 0419 671 574. Email anlcooper@bigpond.com
Object type	Shoes, 38, leather leggings, straw hat, Akubra hat, parasols, socks, doll's trousers, documents
Location of objects in building	Disused and bricked-in bread oven and wall of servants'/childrens' bedroom in roof cavity.



Above, *Woodbury* as it was in 2003 after decades of neglect. Photograph by Alan Cooper.
Below, one of the many shoes found in the *Woodbury* concealments. This is a six eyelet woman's Oxford shoe of circa 1895.



THE WOODBURY CACHE

Robert Harrison was one of many who felt that grants of land for free settlers in Van Dieman's Land offered opportunities that were not available in nineteenth-century England. Born at Rivenhall, Essex, in 1769,²¹ by the early 1820s he was a tenant farmer on a wealthy landowner's Essex estate and facing a future in which he would never rise above that station.²² But Harrison fitted neatly into the framework from which the British Government hoped to build the pattern of settlement in its Antipodean colonies. Convicts would provide a pool of labour for energetic and resourceful men with farming and mercantile experience who would form the backbone of what might in time become a new nation.

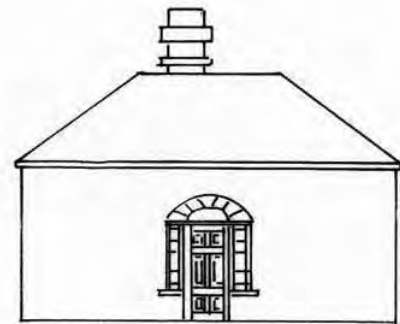
With his wife Eliza and their five children, Harrison arrived in Hobart Town in 1823, armed with a Government letter entitling him to land and with enough capital to claim a grant of 2,000 acres. Like most other settlers of the time, Harrison brought many of the goods and chattels required to build a house and establish a farm. In addition to a small flock of sheep, he was equipped with agricultural implements, saddles and harnesses, seeds, paint, haberdashery, doors and sawn timber, glass and crates of earthenware pottery and hardware, as well as butter, cheese, pork and even shoes.²³

Harrison's land was located some five miles south of the township of Oatlands, on the present Midland Highway. He called the property *Woodbury Vale*. But if he was excited by his estate some at least of the officials who were familiar with it were not. The Tasmanian Land Commissioner in a report in 1826 commented that:

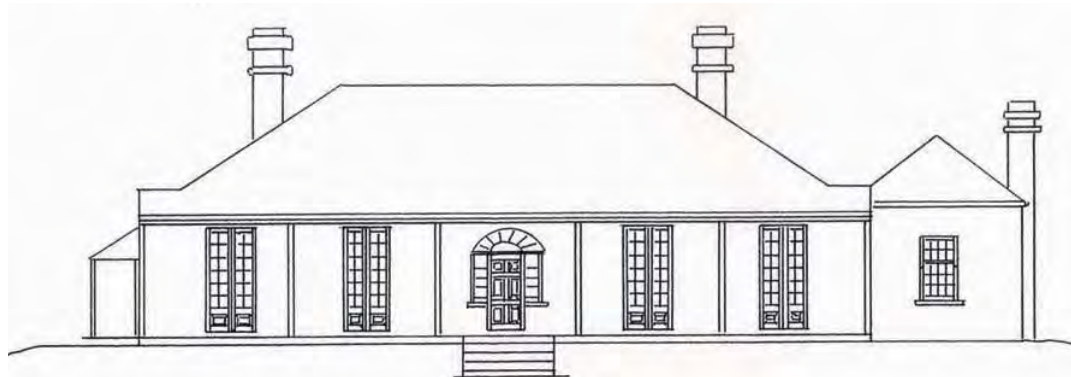
It is a curious circumstance that men who were scientific farmers at home often make the worst selections of land here. Mr. Harrison is one of the many.

The Commissioner described the *Woodbury* land as "a miserable Farm."²⁴ But Harrison and his family made the most of their opportunity. In late 1823 he built a single-roomed cottage of stone – just enough, together with the tent he had brought from England, to put a roof over their heads while he established the farm and continued building.²⁵

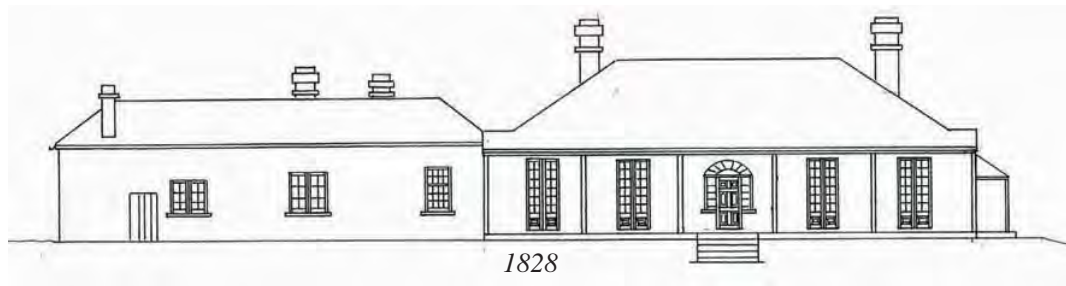
Additions to the original very basic structure followed in 1825 and 1828, the latter incorporating attic bedrooms at the rear to accommodate the children and servants. The cottage had become a substantial house, consisting on the ground floor of two main rooms, entrance hall and eight subsidiary rooms.²⁶



1823



1825



While the dining room and drawing room were fitted out with polished cedar joinery, other rooms were less lavishly appointed. The kitchen, for example, was never provided with a ceiling – a fact to which the smoke-stained beams still testify. But the house was only part of Harrison's building plans. Outbuildings erected in his time included the usual cluster of rural necessities: stone stables, a barn, shearing shed and cottages to house farmhands and other staff.

The family dynamic is not recorded so the reason for the departure from *Woodbury* of Harrison's eldest son, Hezekiah, is not known. By 1829 Hezekiah was married and living at Campbell Town. He returned to *Woodbury* in great distress after an event recorded by the *Hobart Town Courier* on 4 April 1829:

Mr. Hezekiah Harrison is arrived quite heart broken at his father's house at *Woodbury*, on his way to Hobart town to advertise a reward for the discovery of his lost child. The grief of the wretched parents must be boundless and every feeling heart will sympathize with them.²⁷

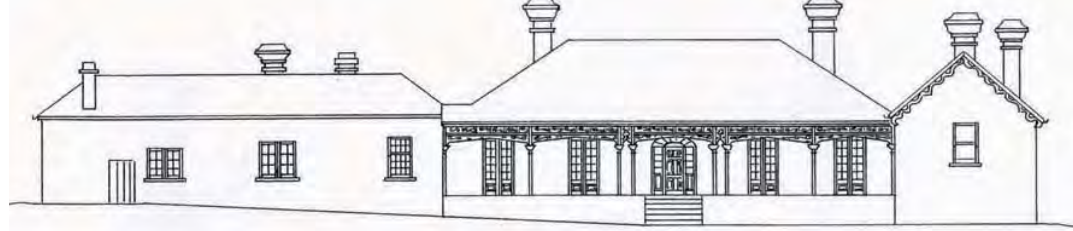
It appears the child was already dead after disappearing in mysterious circumstances. The *Hobart Town Courier* hinted at an abduction. A family genealogical page on the Internet records the death of Robert Alfred Harrison, aged less than three, at Launceston on 3 April, 1829.²⁸

As Robert Harrison aged the twins, William and Thomas, took over the management of the *Woodbury* estate. On 21 August 1860 the Launceston *Examiner* recorded the following deaths:

- Hezekiah Harrison, "on board the steamer *Tasmania*, off the Sydney Heads," on 11 July.
- Robert Harrison, his father, at *Woodbury*, "in his 92nd year," on 14 July.
- Eliza Harrison, wife of Robert "whom she survived but seven days," at *Woodbury*, aged 88, on 21 July.
- Caroline Harrison, widow of Hezekiah, at Campbell Town, on 4 August.²⁹

This cluster of deaths, all of them occurring in a matter of days in the depths of winter, must have been profoundly shocking to the surviving members of the extended Harrison family. Deaths of more than one member of a family are known to have occurred in other Australian houses where concealments were made and are referred to elsewhere in this thesis.

In 1870 *Woodbury*, with land by then amounting to some 12,000 acres, was acquired by John Headlam. Born in Tasmania in 1844, Headlam was the son of Charles Headlam, an emigrant who had arrived in the Colony in 1820.³⁰ Headlam and his family remained at *Woodbury* for the next 50 years.³¹ This was the period in which most, if not all, of the concealments found in the building were made. While the Headlam family do not appear to have suffered tragedies equal to those of their predecessors, the house may have been considered marked by ill fate. The traumas of the Harrisons at first glance appear to have no connection with

Elevations of Woodbury by Allen Cooper

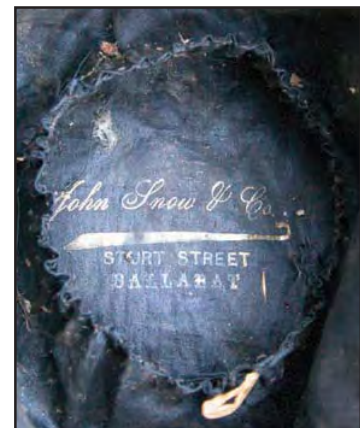
CIRCA 1870

concealments that took place perhaps forty and more years afterwards but the fact is that 32 of the shoes from the *Woodbury* caches have not been closely examined or dated.

Woodbury was further enlarged in about 1870, possibly after acquisition by Headlam, with the addition of two new rooms on the northern end and a verandah extending along the rear of the house. The front of the house was modernised with new posts, capitals and a fretworked valance.³² With these changes, *Woodbury* had reached its apogee. The next 130 years, particularly after the departure of the Headlams in circa 1921, brought a slow decline in which the house, under a succession of owners, slipped towards decay and destruction. Ugly and unwise alterations in which new rooms of concrete blocks were added to the building and concrete was poured over hand-cut sandstone played havoc with its structure and diminished its Georgian character.

When Allen and Linda Cooper acquired *Woodbury* in 2004 they were just in time to save the house from a sad and inglorious end. Vacant for many years, *Woodbury* was a playground for vandals, thieves, possums and rodents. Windows and doors were smashed or stolen, stone walls falling down and the outbuildings teetered on the point of collapse. With a record as a successful conservation builder in southern Queensland, Allen Cooper was the right man for the task of saving an important early building from imminent death.

What he did not expect to find as he set to work on the house with roofing contractors, carpenters and stonemasons





A servant's or children's bedroom in the attic, photographed by Allen Cooper, as it was when Woodbury was purchased. The lath and plaster wall, seen in this photograph in a terminal state of decay, was removed, revealing a cache that included the straw hat, parasol and numerous shoes. The objects were placed behind the timber wall, at left in this photograph. Fragments of wallpaper of the turn of the 20th century are visible on the plaster. Another cache was created at Woodbury when the original bread oven adjacent to the old kitchen was bricked up at some time before 1940. Two caches of concealed objects were thus made in voids created by disturbances to the house's original fabric. Shoes and leather leggings are common finds in disused and bricked-up bread ovens in England but this is the only such find made in Australia to date.³³

was the number and variety of concealed objects. Not knowing exactly why these things were turning up in odd places, Cooper and his wife nevertheless carefully put them to one side in the hope that he would eventually find out why people had put shoes, leather leggings, a parasol and a straw hat in several voids in the building.

A bricked-up bread oven in the oldest part of the house was re-opened to reveal a deposit of shoes and leather leggings. A man's Akubra hat was discovered in a blocked-up fireplace in what may have been the estate office.

Behind a lath and plaster wall in an attic room Cooper found a large cache of shoes, the parasol, the hat and documents dating from the Headlam ownership period. The room where this find was made had probably served at different times as a servant's bedroom and as accommodation for some of the children of the house. With its caches containing a total of 38 shoes, *Woodbury* has recorded the largest deposit of concealed objects yet found in an Australian house.



Above and following page, a small selection of the shoes from the concealments at Woodbury.

The shoes photographed are for left and right feet and include those of men, women and children. All appear to date from the second half of the 19th century through to circa 1920.

Lengths range from 160mm – 250mm. Those above are girls/women's ankle boots, the top two dating from 1900-1910, the other from the 1890s.

The Woodbury finds consisted of 38 shoes plus other items. The maximum number of shoes in a single building in the UK is 66 from The Barracks, Nutley, East Sussex. A recent find from Nant Gwynant, Snowdonia, consists of almost 100 shoes recovered from under the hearth of an abandoned and ruinous cottage.³⁴



Top, another view of the six eyelet Oxford shoe, circa 1895; *Centre*, child's black anklestrap shoe, circa 1830 – mid 20th century; *Bottom*, woman's thirteen eyelet, front lace, pointed toe boot, early 20th century.



Allen and Linda Cooper with the shoes and other objects recovered from three voids at *Woodbury*. The remains of two parasols are at the front and an unidentified article of leather and fabric is at the back. Missing from this image are the leather leggings recovered from the sealed bread oven. These were at the Coopers' other house in Queensland when this shot was taken. Gloves, socks, stockings and documents were also recovered from the deposit adjacent to the attic bedroom. Most of the shoes came from this cache. (Image by Steve Watts).

BATTERY POINT

Site of find	10 Marine Terrace
Type of building/date	Timber house, circa 1855
Owner/occupant	Jenny Morgan. Phone 03 6223 5341. Email jenny.morgan09@gmail.com
Object type	Woman's side-lace ankle boot, nine hole, leather toecap, winged or very low heel, 1840s, left foot, 250mm. This old and comparatively delicate boot, out of fashion by the 1850s, may have had sentimental value, possibly as a wedding memento. It was concealed some years after it was made.
Location of object in building	Chimney



The house of Charles Dowdell, Hobart timber merchant of the 1880s.

64 F. B. MANING'S

CHARLES DOWDELL & Co.,
MERCHANTS, SHIPOWNERS, & COMMISSION AGENTS,
NEW WHARF, HOBART, TASMANIA,

Are prepared to take orders for all kinds of
SAWN AND SPLIT TIMBER,
Also,
BLUE GUM AND OTHER RAILWAY SLEEPERS, FRUIT, JAM,
WATTLE BARK, AND COLONIAL PRODUCE,

And deliver the same to any Port in the Australian Colonies or New Zealand.

Will make Liberal Advances on all Goods sent to them for sale or Shipment.

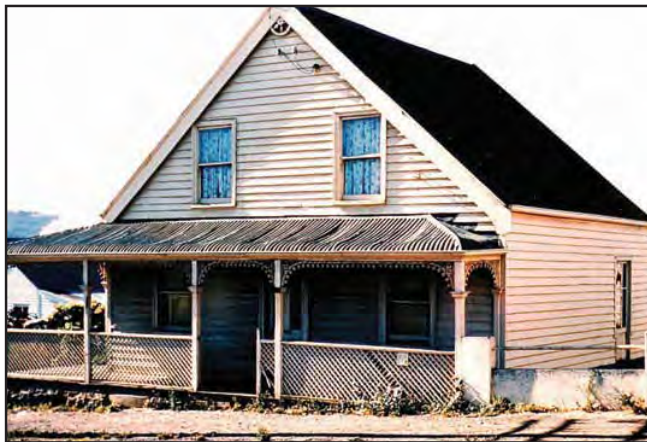
Hobart, July 11th, 1881.



Top, one of Dowdell's advertising leaflets. Above, the woman's boot and its detached tongue found in the chimney of the house that Dowdell built. Dowdell was born in Tasmania and the boot discovered in his house suggests that the concealment ritual had been passed on to the native-born. The leaflet and information about Dowdell was provided by Jenny Morgan.

BURNIE

Site of find	Ladbroke Street
Type of building/date	Timber house, built for Joseph Nothrop, carrier, circa 1880s. Now demolished.
Informant	Patricia Boxhall, Burnie Pioneer Village Museum. Phone 03 6430 5746
Object type	Child's four eyelet front lace boots, pair, 130mm, 1850s, suit age three.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor. Found during demolition, 1967.



(Images by Burnie Pioneer Village Museum)

DELORAINÉ

Site of find	290 Wadley's Road
Type of building/date	Cottage, 19 th century
Owner/occupant	Julie & David Rocha. Phone 03 6362 2205. Email jar.lee@bigpond.com
Object type	Child's seven button boot, brass toe-tip, left foot, probably girl's, 1860s +.
Location of object in building	Bedroom wall, adjacent to window



(Image by Julie Reicha)

EPSOM

Site of find	<i>Epsom</i> , Midland Highway, near Pontville
Type of building/date	Masonry house, 1831 with circa 1853 upper storey addition. At various times <i>The Castle Inn</i> , <i>The Epsom</i> and <i>The Tasmanian Inn</i> . ³⁵
Owner/occupant	Jacqui & Geoff Robertson. Phone 03 6268 0290, 0417 389 500 (Jacqui). Email jacquirobertson@vicbar.com.au
Object type	Soles of shoes, cardboard book cover
Location of objects in building	Embedded in masonry wall. Discovered in rubble when an upstairs wall between two rooms was demolished.



Circa 1853 stonework Circa 1831 stonework

The old inn as it is today. The location of the shoes and book covers in an upstairs wall constructed as part of the circa 1853 addition to Epsom suggests a probable date for the concealments. The objects were found in a wall adjacent to the chimney on the left in the image above.



Above, the soles of two shoes found among the rubble resulting from the demolition of an upstairs wall at Epsom. Right, the framing for the new wall and doorway between a bedroom and a new bathroom. The original wall in this location was the site of the concealments.

Below, the cardboard covers of an as-yet unidentified book also discovered while rubble from the demolished wall was being shovelled into a wheelbarrow. The handwritten inscription has not been deciphered. The items concealed here appear to have been selected because they were slim enough to fit between the stone blocks used in the construction of the wall.



EPSOM

Site of find	<i>The Stace House</i> , Midland Highway, near Pontville
Type of building/date	Masonry building, school and post office 1840–1842, <i>The Dover Castle Inn</i> 1842. ³⁶
Owner/occupant	Richard Watson and Ron Ricks Phone 03 6268 0086
Object type	Numerous shoes
Location of objects in building	Roof cavity



One of the Stace House shoes: this is a tab-front slipper of circa 1840, or perhaps more likely, a ballet-type shoe that became too small and was split at the corners of the square throat & centre back, oval toe, no heel: 1820s+.



Above, a view into the roof cavity at the Stace House. The photograph was taken from a landing in a stairwell leading to a servant's bedroom. The space between the ceiling joists is filled with a rich deposit of discarded household artifacts, scraps of timber and plaster, bottles, jars and many other objects. At right, a selection of the numerous shoes from this context.



Top, woman's elastic-sided ankle boot, circa 1850; Centre, tie shoe, (either male or female), one pair of holes, high-cut vamp, square toe, 1830–1850; Bottom, side-lace ankle boot, leather, winged vamp, cloth leg, circa 1850.

GLEBE

Site of find	<i>23 Lillie Street</i>
Type of building/date	Timber cottage, second half of 19 th century
Owner/occupant	Mrs. Leamon, 1994
Object type	Shoes, eleven, 1880s. Now in Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. Nos. P1994.224.1 – P1994.224.11
Location of objects in building	Not known.



Image of seven of the eleven Lillie Street shoes by the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.

GRANTON

Site of find	4 Forest Road, Granton
Type of building/date	Stone house, circa 1828, constructed for a supervisor of convict labour on the Bridgewater causeway across the Derwent River
Former Owner/occupant	Leonie Wilson. Phone 03 6263 6105, 6263 6873. Email leonieg7@hotmail.com
Object type	Convict shirt and “punishment shoe.” Now in NMA collection, catalogue No. 109318. Contact Michelle Hetherington, curator, at m.hetherington@nma.gov.au
Location of objects in building	Shirt: in wall cavity, adjacent to fireplace. Marked BPC which may stand for Bridgewater Police Camp. Shoe: subfloor. See appendix: NMA acquisitions proposal.



The causeway at Bridgewater, north of Hobart, photographed by William Cawston, circa 1880. (W.L. Crowther Library, State Library of Tasmania image No. AUTA1124851189). The 1.3 km-long causeway connected Granton, on the Hobart side of the River, to Bridgewater and facilitated travel between Hobart and towns and settlements in the north of the Island. The project took six years, during which time the convict laborers worked in appalling conditions, transporting some 2,000,000 tons of sand, stone and earth in wheelbarrows.³⁷



The Granton convict shirt is similar in manufacture and in the circumstances of its survival to the shirt found at Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney. Both of these garments, exceptional survivors from the convict period, were concealed within the structure of the buildings in which they were found. The National Museum of Australia acquired this shirt at auction in Melbourne in 2005.³⁸ In a minute to the Museum's acquisitions committee, curator Michelle Hetherington wrote:

The shirt is hand-made from a heavy striped fabric, cut according to a standard pattern that used only 2.25 yards of fabric without any wastage. The shirt is entirely hand-sewn, with very neat stitching except on the lower hem, which seems to have been sewn by a different hand. The shirt has two buttons at the neck and one at each cuff, each of which is made from a small pebble-like object enclosed in crocheted covers.

The buttons are thought to have been made from tortoiseshell or horn and the shirt is made from a creamy-white cotton with navy stripes.³⁹ The circumstances of its find, in a cottage associated with work on the causeway at Bridgewater, were described by Charles Arthur Halmkin, one of the owners of the building, who was present at the time it was found:



The cottage at Granton.

The roof was unsafe and had to be replaced. When it was removed it exposed the tops of the walls which were about two feet thick. They consisted of two layers of stone with a cavity in between. Most of this cavity had been filled with rubble but in one space, the convict shirt was found. It was rolled up tightly, which no doubt helped to preserve it. As it was in the cavity and under the roof timber it must have been deliberately placed there during construction, dating it to about 1830. The shoe was found under the old floor when the original floorboards were replaced.⁴⁰



Two views of the shoe from the cottage at Granton. The Leski auction catalogue describes this as a “punishment shoe” of a type worn by convicts who worked in leg irons during the construction of the Bridgewater causeway. The cutaway to the leather at the heel was said to have been intended to permit the chains to bite into the flesh of the wearer.⁴¹

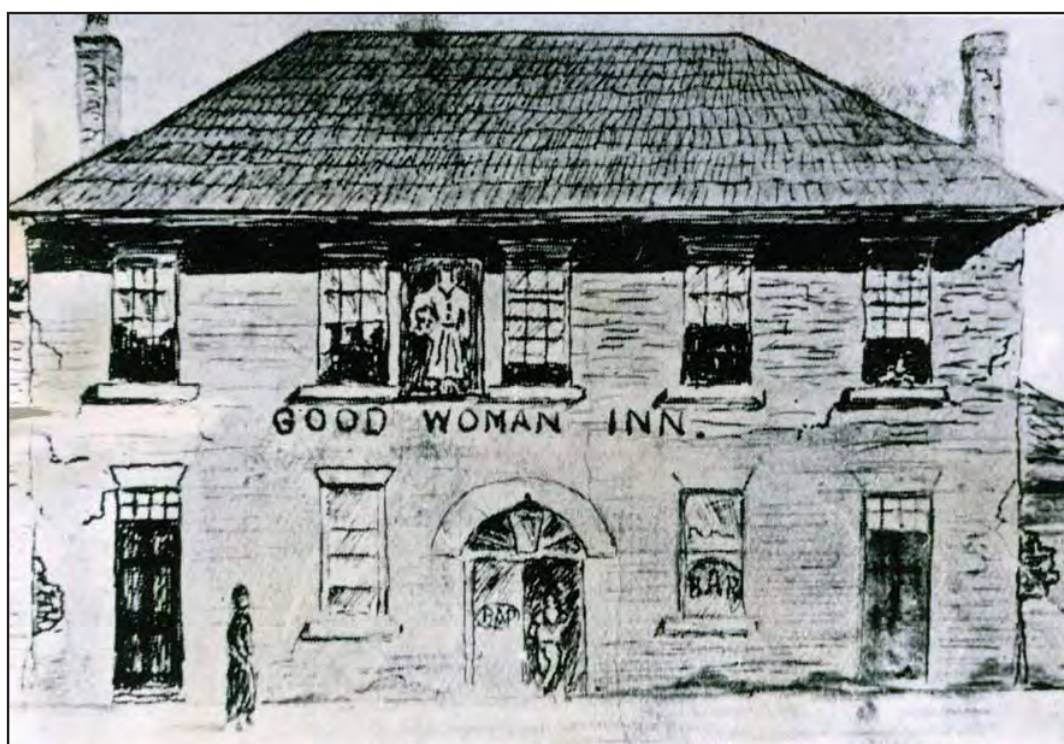
June Swann states that the shoe would have been worn by someone involved in heavy work such as quarrying stone but, if it is English-made, she would place it in the late 1840s. Swann suggests that with its smart square toe and high toespring it may have been an American-made shoe, and that if so, its design may have been some years earlier, possibly circa 1840.⁴²



(Images of the shirt and the shoe by the National Museum of Australia)

HOBART

Site of find	186 Argyle Street
Type of building/date	<i>The Good Woman Inn</i> , circa 1839
Owner/occupant	Not known
Object type	Waistcoats, male, two.
Location of objects in building	Roof cavity.



The Good Woman as it was during the 19th century. The building has survived to the present day on the south-western corner of Argyle and Warwick Streets but is concealed behind a later facade. Thomas Priest, the first licensee, ran The Good Woman from 1839 until 1856⁴³ and it may have been his old waistcoats that were placed in the roof cavity. The garments remained there until they were discovered in 1994 by Carol Riley-Hanson and Andrew Norris, licensees at that time, who were trying to fix a leak in the roof.⁴⁴

Little is known about Thomas Priest. A person of that name is recorded as owning land in the District of Argyle in a register for the period 1819–1822.⁴⁵ Another Thomas Priest arrived in Hobart aboard The Lord Hungerford in 1821, having been sentenced at the Surrey Assizes to transportation for seven years.⁴⁶ The inn was taken over by a William Guest in 1856 and he ran it until 1860. It was known as The Argyle Inn in the 1890s but became The Good Woman again in 1972.⁴⁷

(Image No. PH30/1/2524, Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office, State Library of Tasmania)

THE GOOD WOMAN CACHE

In about 1835 a Hobart man paid quite a lot of money for a very stylish tailored waistcoat. With its fashionable collar and front lining of black silk, adorned with two horizontal slit pockets, it was a garment of considerable quality. No less than four layers of fabric formed its front: an inner lining of creamy-white material of medium weight and an inner layer of heavier and stiffer fabric in the same colour. Just beneath the silk was a layer of material with a slub finish resembling flannelette. The latter provided the base on which the silk would comfortably rest.

All of this was drawn together by hand sewing of the highest quality: perfect, tiny stitches so regular that they resembled machine work.⁴⁸ When its owner ventured out of doors in the Tasmanian winter the waistcoat would have been worn with a frock coat.⁴⁹ If, as seems likely, money was freely available when the waistcoat was purchased the supply clearly ran out several years afterwards. The garment was worn until it was all but rags. Before it was discarded half of the silk lining from the front was cut away, a process that necessitated the partial dismemberment of one side.

When Carol-Riley Hanson and Andrew Norris, the modern-day licensees of *The Good Woman*, found this and another waistcoat in the roof cavity of the old inn they thought they were just rags. The Hobart *Star* newspaper of April 19, 1994, gave the find a sensational twist, claiming the garments were of a type worn by convicts. Whether the original owner of the garments was or was not Thomas Priest, the inn's first licensee, is something we cannot know. He was still licensee of *The Good Woman* in 1845 so the probability is that the waistcoat was his.⁵⁰ What is certain is that Priest opened for business at the worst possible moment. Tasmania at that time was sliding into the grip of a depression that stretched well into the 1840s. The colony was not to see real prosperity again until the late 19th century.

Riley-Hanson and Norris sold the waistcoats to the Hobart restaurateur Craig Godfrey who, when short of cash, ultimately sold them through Gowans Auctions in Hobart in 2000. The buyer of one of them has not been identified but the garment illustrated here went to the Australiana collector Neville Locker of Adaminaby and ultimately to another auction in Sydney in 2007 when it was purchased by the National Museum of Australia.⁵¹

There is nothing about this coat to indicate a convict connection. The very opposite is much more likely. With its fine needlework and silk front it was clearly an expensive garment. But the condition of the waistcoat when it was found speaks of grim years before its concealment. It had been worn far beyond the point at which a garment would be used today. Tattered, torn, musty and its fabric filled with the dust of many years in the roof cavity of the old sandstone inn, *The Good Woman* waistcoat has traveled through time to tell the story of a pinched and poverty-stricken period in the history of Tasmania and, it seems, of a particular cultural practice that had taken root in Antipodean soil.



HOBART

Site of find	47 Federal Street
Type of building/date	Masonry house, mid 19 th century
Owner/occupant	Angela Douglass (1997)
Object type	Boots, three, and cloth houseboot. TMAG collection, Nos. P1997.23.1 – P1997.23.4
Location of objects in building	Subfloor



The ankle boots and felt slipper/houseboot, second from left. June Swann dates all of these to circa 1850 – 1860s. (Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery)

HOBART

Site of find	367 Liverpool Street
Type of building/date	Timber cottage, circa 1870s
Owner/occupant	Jen Earle. Phone 03 6234 6714. Email jenmearle@optusnet.com.au
Object type	Five pairs of shoes/boots, medicine bottle & phial, childrens' toys including ball, top, domestic artifacts.
Location of objects in building	Kitchen subfloor, near hearth.



Some of the objects found under the kitchen floor of Jen Earle's cottage in Hobart.



Above, Jen Earle took this shot after the carpenters pulled up the rotten floorboards in her cottage kitchen in Hobart. Five pairs of shoes lay on the dirt close to the hearth stone (marked by the arrow). One shoe from each pair later disappeared and is thought to have been taken by a tradesman. Poor subfloor ventilation, with the joists resting on damp earth, eventually caused failure of the flooring. Below, one of the boots from the cache. This is a woman's thirteen eyelet, above-ankle boot with a deeply curved top of circa 1880s.





Top, man's tan leather, six eyelet four hook boot, late 19th – early 20th century; Centre left, man's five eyelet Oxford shoe with repair, same date; Centre right, woman's three eyelet, two-tone shoe, circa 1900–1920s; Left, man's five eyelet front lace ankle boot. The different colour at the top may be due to a missing turn-down. This would make it a 1930s woman's boot. This cache with its mixture of pairs of adult footwear, a medicine bottle and phial and children's toys and trinkets is of a type encountered occasionally. Bottles of various types and sizes are not unusual in such caches. The aggregation of objects gives rise to the possibility of groups such as this being spread as clusters of charms in subfloor areas of busy rooms such as kitchens and parlours.

HOBART

Site of find	85 Pedder Street
Type of building/date	Brick house, circa 1850
Owner/occupant	Mrs. Pat Weare. Phone 03 6228 1396
Object type	Boots, three, circa 1870s, suitable for young persons, found by building tradesmen 1993. Now in Tasmanian Museum & Art Gallery. Nos. P1993.129.1, P1993.129.2, P1993.129.3.
Location of objects in building	NW corner of roof cavity, near chimney.



From left, girl's elastic-sided mock lace ankle boot, 1870s; girl's eight button leg boot, 1870-1880s; boy's six eyelet, front lace ankle boot, brass toe tip, 1870s. Above, alternative views of the boots.

(Images by Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart)

INVERMAY

Site of find	24 Taylor Street
Type of building/date	House, late 19 th century
Owner/occupant	Jill Bradley. Phone 03 6326 6123 (Ms. Bradley appears to have moved as this telephone number is no longer active)
Object type	Shoe
Location of object in building	In wall.

LAUNCESTON

Site of find	7 Stone Street
Type of building/date	Timber house, circa 1891
Owner/occupant	Rosemary Kudlicki. Phone 03 6334 1786
Object type	Boots, woman's black high-top ankle boot, right foot, 235mm; young woman's shoe, black leather, cloth lace, stacked heel, 220mm; two, girl's shoe, black leather, strap, 185mm.
Location of objects in building	In canvas bag, possibly of military origin, placed at lowest level of the building.



LAUNCESTON

Site of find	55 Upton Street
Type of building/date	Masonry house, 1840s with 1871 renovation
Former owner/occupant	Rob Thomas. Phone 03 9376 4849, 0417 108 131
Object type	Cat, discarded by subsequent owner
Location of object in building	Underneath the entrance to the house.



By email and in a telephone conversation in 2005, Rob Thomas told me the story of the cat he found in his family home in Launceston. He lived in the house with his Mother from 1977 to 1996 and as a young boy explored parts of it that adults rarely, if ever, saw. Built in the 1840s and added to in 1871, the old house seemed full of mystery to young Rob.

The land on which it was built sloped up towards the street. Beneath the house, Rob made his way through a very small old door and into a space that became more and more confined as he approached the front of the building. With headroom of a metre or less, tapering down to almost nothing, this was not a space into which adults would normally venture.

Quite close to the front of the building, on a dirt floored-space beneath the hearth of the drawing room fireplace, Rob found the body of a cat. He described the scene in a telephone conversation with me:

“It had all its skin and its tail and legs but no fur and was lying on its side, frozen in a very aggressive, quite ferocious pose. It had its mouth open with one paw up. It was as if it was about to kill something and had been frozen in time. It wouldn’t have been like that if the death had been a natural one. I can’t imagine an animal dying in that frozen position. I think it must have been posed.”

“I’m no expert but I would have thought that a cat that died naturally would have decomposed over a long period of time. In the 20 years or so that I saw this cat under our house it didn’t change in the slightest. I think it was preserved. Presumably they took a live cat, killed it and preserved it. We left the cat with the house. It was there before us. We felt it belonged with the house. A later owner got rid of it.”

LINDISFARNE

Site of find	58 Lincoln Street
Type of building/date	House: rear section of stone, 1891, front section of timber, 1895
Owner/occupant	Beth Warren. Phone 03 6243 9219. Email beth.warren@education.tas.gov.au
Object type	Children's shoes, two, glove, teaspoon
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, rear hall near backdoor.



The Lindisfarne house where the objects were found by tradesmen during renovations to the rear of the building in 2004. The shoe at left is dated at post 1830 but pre-1890; the right shoe is probably 1880-1900. (Image of the objects by Beth Warren)

RANELAGH

Site of find	<i>Valley Farm</i> , 54 Lucaston Road, Huon Valley
Type of building/date	Masonry farm house, circa 1860
Owner/occupant	Dianne and Ian Smith. Phone 03 6266 4587
Object type	Boot, circa 1890, suitable for young woman, right foot, 235mm, man's shoe, 185mm, bootmaker's last
Location of objects in building	Roof cavity.



Valley Farm was for many years the home of Charles Oates, nicknamed Yorky as a result of his origins in Yorkshire. Renamed The Stonehouse, the house and its gardens are well known in the Huon Valley today.



Left, *Charles Oates, farmer, sawmiller, shipowner, horticulturist, road builder and owner of significant landholdings. Oates has the rare distinction of being a convict who not only made good in Australia but had his portrait painted by a fashionable artist. This portrait appears to contain a veiled reference by the artist to his subject's convict origins: at the base of the fluting in the column behind Oate's left shoulder is a blowfly. This is perhaps a coded message inferring that there was corruption in the foundations of the edifice that was Oates' life. The painting is by H.V. Worth and dates from 1887. Worth studied under Millais, a founder of the pre-Raphaelites – a movement linked to the Symbolists who used visual allegory to convey ideas. The nephew of the famous Parisian costumier Charles Frederick Worth, the artist's other Tasmanian subjects included the speaker of the House of Assembly.⁵⁴ The portrait of Oates still hangs in the house he built at Ranelagh.*

Born in Yorkshire in 1823, Charles Oates worked as a lad on his father's farm as a laborer, butcher and shepherd. On 18 August, 1842 he married Elizabeth Basion, the daughter of a shoemaker, at Doncaster. After just thirteen days of married life Oates was arrested on 1 September for stealing seven sheep. He was tried at Bradford Assizes and sentenced to transportation to Van Diemen's Land for fifteen years. Like many other convicts, he never returned to England and never saw his wife again.

Oates arrived in Hobart aboard the *Anson* in February 1844. He endured the hard grind of life as a convicted felon, working on a road gang and as a sawyer and farm laborer.

While still a convict, he obtained permission to marry. After seven years abroad, under British law at the time, Oates' first marriage was considered null and void. He married Ann Jackson at Kingston in 1849.

The foundations of Oates's success were laid when, after receiving his ticket of leave in 1851, he obtained a land grant in the Huon Valley. In 1853 his conditional pardon was granted.

He built a sawmill on his land, planted apple orchards and engaged in dairying, grazing and other farm enterprises, aided by his seven sons and five daughters. Oates obtained contracts for road construction in the district and had a ketch built at Huonville to carry his timber to Hobart. He also acquired substantial landholdings in the Valley. The former convict, once again a respectable member of society, became a justice of the peace.

At some time in the 1850s or early 1860s, Oates used convict labor to construct a substantial stone house to accommodate his growing family. With nine rooms on two levels and various outbuildings, the house was of a standard which he would have been unlikely to have achieved in England. He also provided homes and farms for his children. Many of his descendants still live in the Huon Valley.⁵⁵

Oates' home, much neglected and in a state of disrepair, was extensively renovated in the late 1980s. During the course of this work, several objects were found in the roof cavity.



Ann Oates

The boot at *right* is one of two, together with a bootmaker's last, found in the roof cavity of Charles Oates' home at Ranelagh. June Swann has dated it at about 1890 and describes it as the kind of footwear that a fashionable young woman would have worn in the closing years of the nineteenth century. Its length is 235mm.



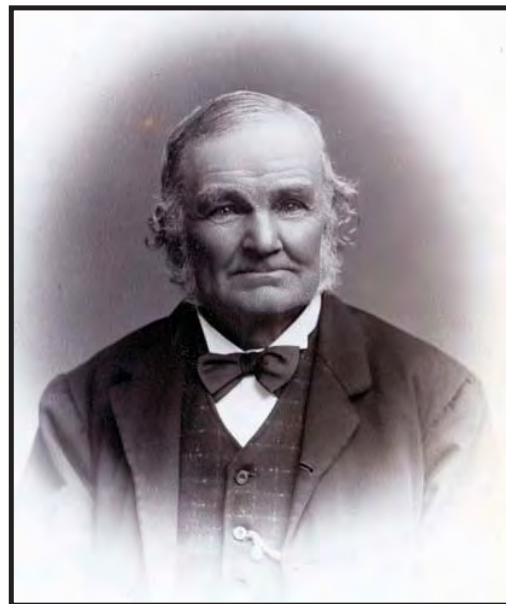
Oates would have been about 72 at the time of the concealment and Ann was in her early 60s. The boot had clearly not belonged to Ann. So, whose boot was it and who placed these objects in the roof cavity at *Valley Farm*?

The other boot, that of a man, has been used as a plantpot for a good many years and has largely decayed as a result. Assuming about five years of wear on the boot above, it was thus probably placed in the roof in about 1895, a good many years after the construction of the house at *Valley Farm*.

It is possible to suggest an identity for the person who wore this boot. The evidence is circumstantial but persuasive. Yorky and Ann Oates, alone in the big house at *Valley Farm* after their children had grown to maturity, moved into a smaller home, *Olive Cottage*, at Huonville in 1894. Their son Henry, aged 25, and his wife moved into *Valley Farm*.⁵⁶ The concealments appear to have occurred at about the time young Henry Oates and his family occupied the old house. This boot may have belonged to young Mrs. Henry Oates.

Whoever took the trouble of putting these boots and the last into the roof cavity at *Valley Farm* was re-enacting a practice that is known in Britain. New owners or occupants of a house placed objects of their own into cavities in buildings. Long-standing residents of a house are also known to have topped up accessible cavities with fresh concealments consisting of old shoes, outdated and worn garments and disused domestic artifacts, thus creating spiritual middens.⁵⁷

Charles Oates. A portrait taken at the Alba Studio, Elizabeth Street, Hobart, in the 1890s. Oates died in 1916, aged 94. (Image from the Allport Library, State Library of Tasmania: AUTAS001125883595. The image of Ann Oates on the preceding page is from the Archives Office of Tasmania, State Library of Tasmania: PH30/1/1430).



RICHMOND

Site of find	Richmond Gaol, 37 Bathurst Street
Type of building/date	Sandstone gaol, 1825 – 1835
Owner/occupant	Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania Mike.Nash@parks.tas.gov.au
Object type	Five ankle boots, found circa 1987
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, gaolkeeper's residence of 1825.



Above, the building at the end of the courtyard is the original gaolkeeper's residence and office, dating from 1825. The shoes were found beneath the floor of the room indicated by the arrow. Richmond Gaol is the oldest intact gaol in Australia.

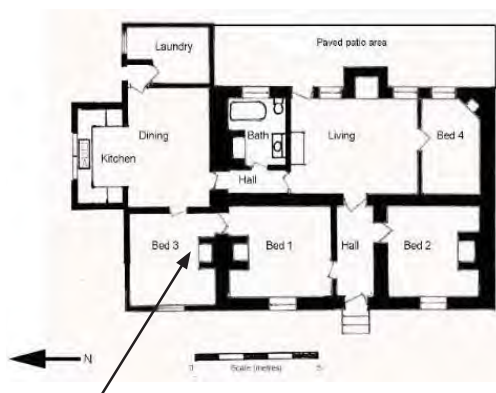


Five ankle boots from beneath the floor of the gaolkeeper's residence, Richmond Gaol. All appear to be male. At bottom left, the boot with the peaked toecap and seven – eight lace holes and two – three hooks dates from the 1870s. Bottom right is a square-toed Blucher boot of the 1850s. In the centre row, left, is another Blucher; centre row, right, a square-toed front-laced boot of the 1850s or '60s. Another squared-toed boot, probably also of the 1850s-1860s, is at the top of the picture.

(Images of the Gaol and boots by Mike Nash, Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania)

ROSS

Site of find	32 Bond Street
Type of building/date	Sandstone cottage, circa 1850
Former owner	Brad Williams, heritage officer, Glenorchy City Council. Phone 0418 303 184. Email bwilliams@gcc.tas.gov.au
Object type	Boots, black, two, both left foot, suitable for a young person or persons. Other objects found include ceramics, glass, part of a candle mould, a leather ball and a pair of broken spectacles.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, near fireplace in circa 1890 extension.



The boots and other objects were found in the timber extension at the front left of the building, near the chimney. Access to the subfloor area was gained through a hatch. An email from Brad Williams (19/2/09), a recent owner, related some of the history of the building: "I know that in the early twentieth century the house was owned by a local shopkeeper, and that he had two daughters. One spinster daughter lived there until her death in the 1950s."

The boot at left dates from 1885-1890s, and that at right from the 1890s-1910. Both are probably the boots of young girls.

(Images and floorplan by Brad Williams)

SANDY BAY

Site of find	28 Princes Street
Type of building/date	Substantial sandstone house, late 19 th century
Former owner	D. Hindle 1972
Object type	Boots, three, including two Bluchers, now in Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. Collection Nos. P1972.29. P1972.30.
Location of objects in building	Not known.



The Bluchers date from circa 1860s and the boot in the centre appears to be that of a child and dates from post 1885. (Image of boots by TMAG)

STANLEY

Site of find	<i>The Plough Inn</i> , 35 Church Street
Type of building/date	Masonry inn, circa 1842
Former owner	Joan Murphy joaters@internode.com.au
Informant	Ian Muir, son-in-law. Email ianmuir@internode.on.net
Object type	Child's lace-up boot. Present location not known.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, parlour. Found during renovations circa 1974.



The Plough Inn – past and present. (Image above from the Archives Office, State Library of Tasmania, image No. PH30/1/7626/2a. Below, as it is today.)



STANLEY

Site of find	<i>Highfield</i> , Greenhills Road
Type of building/date	Masonry residence, circa 1835
Owner	Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service (originally Van Diemens Land Company)
Object type	Woman's slip-on house shoe of the 1830s – 1840s, 265mm, possibly kangaroo leather
Location of objects in building	Niche in fireplace of housekeeper's room



Above, *Highfield*. The house was the headquarters of the Van Diemens Land Company for many years. The history of the site includes the accidental death in the garden at *Highfield* of the two-year-old daughter of Edward Curr, Company manager, and persistent conflict with the Aboriginal people of Tasmania's northwest. Right, Lesa Scott, Site Coordinator at *Highfield*, with the shoe found in the fireplace at rear. A basket grate was originally fitted on the hearth and fixed into apertures in the brickwork at the sides. The shoe was found tucked inside one of these when a later office safe was removed.
(Image by Chris Kidd, *Sunday Tasmanian*, by courtesy News Limited).



TARANNA

Site of find	5862 Arthur Highway
Type of building/date	Norfolk Bay convict station, 1838, brick
Former owners	Dot and Mike Evans. Phone 03 6259 1272, 0428 360 790. Email wilmotarms@bigpond.com
Object type	Convict waistcoat.
Location of object in building	Roof cavity.

Built in 1830, the former Norfolk Bay Convict Station served as a staging post for supplies despatched from Hobart to the gaol at Port Arthur. A long jetty extended out into Little Norfolk Bay immediately in front of this building. Goods shipped from Hobart were unloaded at the jetty and stored in the Station which served as the first Commissariat for the penal establishment. From here, supplies and officials were carried to Port Arthur on the infamous convict railway – the first railway in Australia.⁵⁸

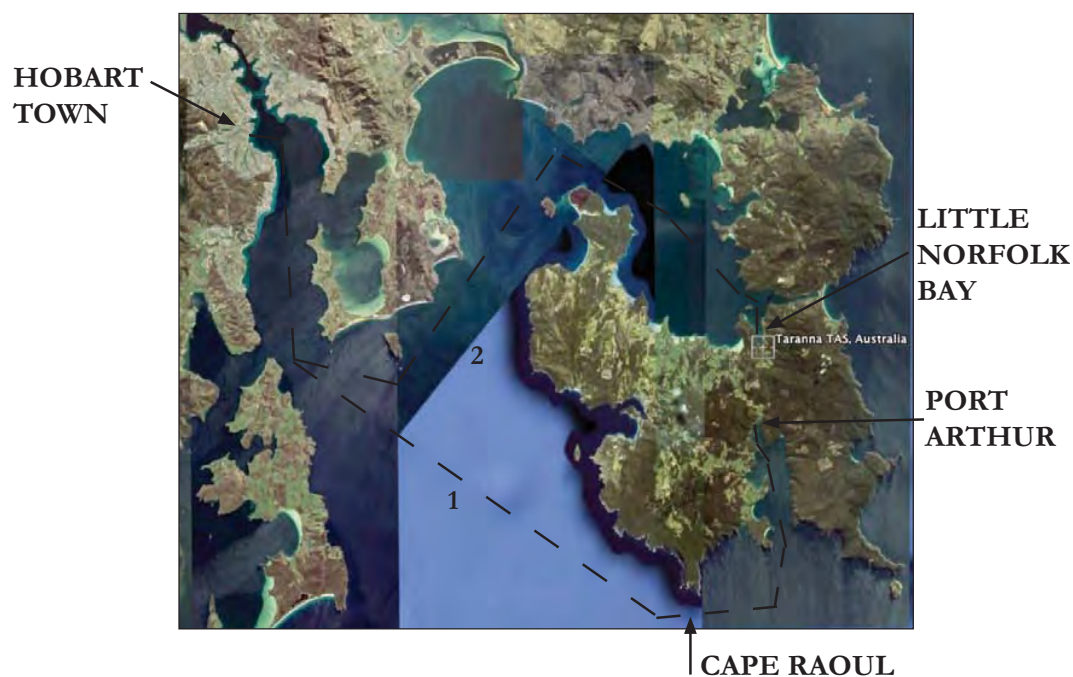


After the Gaol closed in 1877 the old Commissariat became the *Tasman Hotel*, *Taranna Lodge* and, ultimately, a bed and breakfast establishment. While renovating the building for the B & B in 1999, Dot and Mike Evans found what they thought was a bundle of rags in the roof cavity. The rags were in fact the remnant scraps of a convict jacket. Like a number of other convict-period buildings in Australia, the old Commissariat had concealed a secret.



Dot was for some time interpretation manager at Fort Arthur Historic Site and obtained advice on the garment. The fabric from which it was made had originally been a dark navy or grey. The fabric was worsted. There were seven buttons on the front, a collar, no sleeves and a pocket.

(Image of the Commissariat building is no. PH30/1/3015 from the Archives Office of Tasmania, State Library of Tasmania: the *Tasman Hotel*, circa 1880s. The image of the convict jacket is by the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart. Image No. Hu187815a).



This satellite map from Google Earth illustrates the alternative routes from Hobart to Port Arthur. Route One took ships on an unpleasant journey around Cape Raoul through seas whipped up by strong winds blowing all the way from the southern ocean. Route Two took ships into Little Norfolk Bay where their cargoes were unloaded and transported to Port Arthur via the convict railway. The man-powered railway ran from Taranna to the convict station at Port Arthur.

(Image below, No. PH30/1/4561 Archives Office of Tasmania, State Library of Tasmania)



WESTERN CREEK

Site of find	<i>Willow Farm, 67 Crowdens Road</i>
Type of building/date	Farm cottage, timber, circa 1890s
Owner/occupants	Jenny and Chris Gregory. Phone 03 6367 8235
Object type	Shoes, eight, shoe last, cotton reels
Location of objects in building	Wall cavity, adjacent to kitchen fireplace.



Above, Willow Farm cottage. Left, Jenny Gregory with seven of the shoes, the last and the cotton reels from the Willow Farm cache. Before this photograph was taken, one shoe was replaced in the wall cavity where it was found. (Photographs by The Examiner, Launceston)

VICTORIA

Ballarat	339
Bendigo	340
Birregurra	341
Clunes	342
Daylesford	343
Flemington	344
Fulham	345
Hurstbridge	346
Maryborough	347, 348
Melbourne	349 – 351
Northcote	352
Port Fairy	353
Richmond	354, 355
Williamstown	356
Yarraville	357

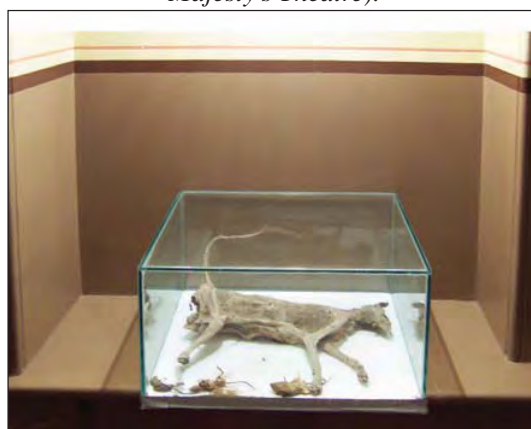
BALLARAT

Site of find	<i>Her Majesty's Theatre</i> , 17 Lydiard Street South
Type of building/date	Theatre, masonry, 1875, remodeled 1898
Property owner	City of Ballarat. Phone 03 5333 5800
Object type	Cat and three rats
Location of objects in building	Subfloor. Found during renovations in late 1990s.



Above, *Lydiard Street, Ballarat*, as it was in the 1940s. *Her Majesty's* is on the right. (Image No. b45407, State Library of Victoria).

Left, *the theatre as it is today*. Below, *the cat and three rats found with it, now on display in the foyer of the theatre*. (Modern images by *Her Majesty's Theatre*).



BENDIGO

Site of find	6 Vinton Street, California Gully
Type of building/date	Cottage, circa 1890
Property owner/occupant	Nancy Vaughan. Phone 03 5446 3774, 0408 001 710. Email nancy@nancyvaughan.com
Object type	Shoes, two, probably young female, left foot, patterned fabric top, 200mm, right foot, 190mm, early 1860s – 1870s.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, room at rear - possibly original kitchen. Found by builder.



(Images by Nancy Vaughan)

BIRREGURRA

Site of find	2 Park Lane
Type of building/date	Former Anglican rectory, 1866-67, designed in the Gothic style by Leonard Terry and built by Paton & Pepper. The first occupants were the Reverend Thomas Sabine and his family. ⁵⁹ Now a private residence.
Property owner/occupant	Frank & Anne Wood. Phone 03 5236 2118 Email fawood@bigpond.net.au
Object type	Cat, discarded
Location of object in building	Subfloor, under back door step.



Above, the Vicarage, circa 1870, with the Rev. Thomas Sabine, his second wife, Elizabeth, and some of his family. This photograph was obtained from Barry Sabine Wilson, a descendant who visited the house.

Right, the back door. The cat was found when the step was removed during renovations. According to Frank Wood there was no possibility of this having been an accidental placement or a death that had followed an incursion by the animal.



CLUNES

Site of find	83 Fraser Street
Type of building/date	Not known
Property owner/occupant	Duncan McHarg. Phone 03 5345 3408 Email dmleatherwear@yahoo.com Find reported by Sue Constable, Curator, Northampton Museums and Gallery
Object type	Seven shoes/boots
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, upstairs parlour.

DAYLESFORD

Site of find

Lavandula Farm
350 Hepburn-Newstead Road,
Shepherds Flat via Daylesford

Type of building/date

Swiss-Italian farmstead, stone, circa 1860s

Property owner/occupant

Carol White. Phone 03 5476 4393
Email mail@lavandula.com.au

Object type

Boot, child's, left foot, 175mm

Location of objects in building

Subfloor, in the rafters of the cellar



(Images by Carol White and Gael Shannon)

FLEMINGTON

Site of find	22 Crown Street
Type of building/date	Timber cottage, late 19 th century
Property owner/occupant	Fred & Tessa Preston. Phone 03 5261 9718. Email dtq@primus.com.au
Object type	Young person's ankle boot, suit about age twelve, right foot, 190mm, late 19th century – 1915
Location of object in building	Chimney smokesheff, found while looking up flue, circa 1994.



(Boot image by Fred Preston)

FULHAM

Site of find	<i>Fulham Park</i> , 413 Myrtlebank Rd
Type of building/date	Homestead, masonry, before 1859
Property owner	R. & S. Foster. Phone 03 5144 3132, 03 5144 6699, 0418 513 233, 0408 517 308. Email sueefoster@vic.australis.com.au
Object type	Child's shoe
Location of object in building	In brick wall. Wall repaired and shoe replaced. Informant: Professor Miles Lewis, School of Architecture, University of Melbourne.

Fulham Park is listed on the Register of the National Estate. The record below is from <http://www.heritage.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahpi/record.pl?RNE4769>

Fulham Park

Identifier: 4769

Location: Myrtlebank Rd, Fulham via Sale

Local Government: Wellington Shire, Victoria

Statement of Significance: *Fulham Park* homestead is one of the oldest established pastoral properties in eastern Victoria. The design is clearly derived from Colonial Georgian traditions and is enhanced with distinctive and restrained joinery, with the entrance doorway and fenestration of particular note. The verandah has been later adorned with network brackets of Art Nouveau origin. The house is of a form rarely found in Victoria with notable associations with Captain Jones and the Newman family.

Description: The pastoral run *Fulham* on the Thomson River west of Sale was first taken up by Peter Imlay of Twofold Bay in New South Wales. In August 1853 Captain John W. Jones acquired the run and erected, prior to 1859, a Colonial Georgian style, two-storey homestead of brick, regularly fenestrated, with a single storey timber verandah and outbuildings to form a sheltered courtyard.



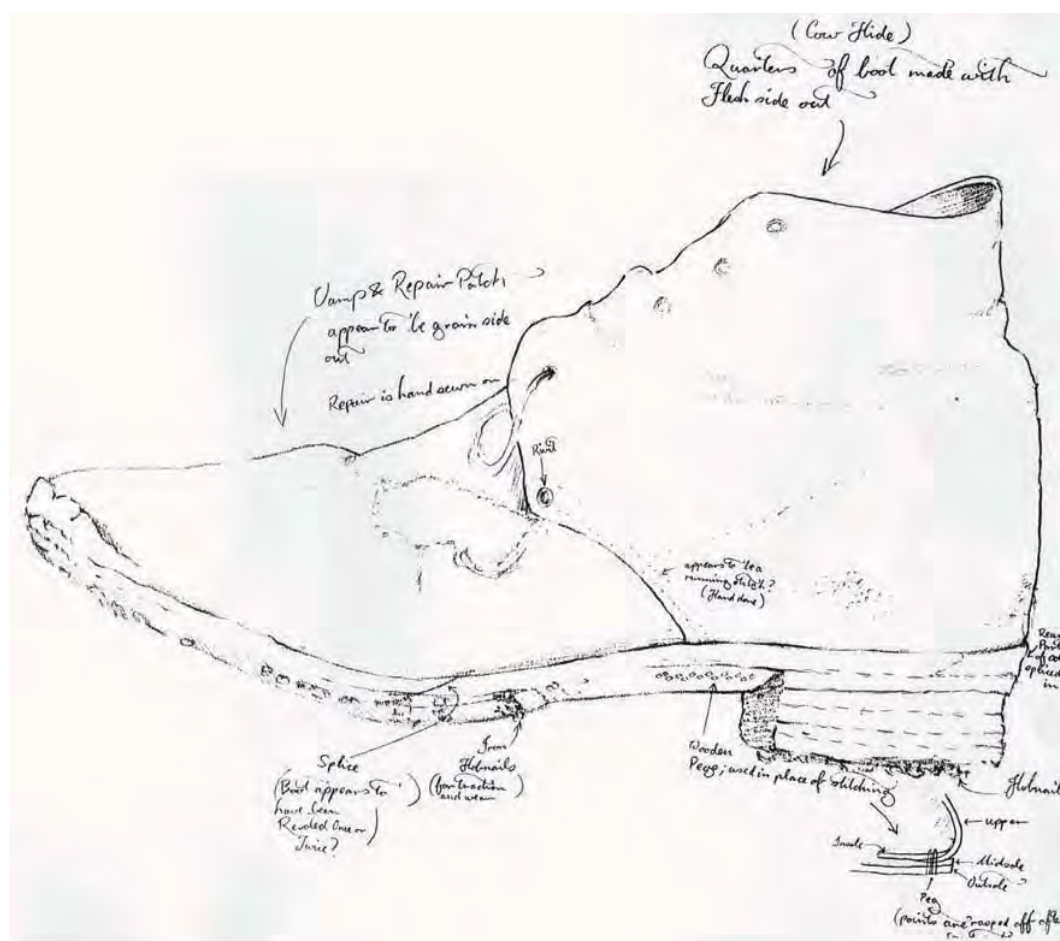
Fulham Park photographed by J.T. Collins in 1971.
(State Library of Victoria image No. jc014970).

HURSTBRIDGE

Site of find	210 Flat Rock Road
Type of building/date	House, circa 1905
Owner/occupant	J. & P. Lawson. Phone 03 9718 2271
Object type	Child's boot, gunpowder flask
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, kitchen.

MARYBOROUGH

Site of find	Clarendon Street
Type of building/date	Courthouse, circa 1893. Phone 03 5461 1046
Owner/occupant	Victorian Government
Informant	Bruce Osborn, curator, Midlands Historical Society Museum, 3 Palmerston Street, Maryborough. Phone 03 5461 2800 (H)
Object type	Boot, male, right foot, 270mm, circa 1880s.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor. Found during renovations 2002.



The Maryborough Courthouse boot – an interpretive sketch by the Clunes bootmaker Duncan McHarg (see page 112) who visited the Midlands Historical Society in July 2002.

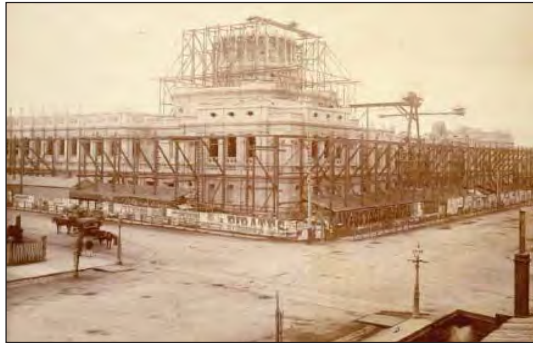


Above, the Courthouse photographed in 1966 by John Collins. (State Library of Victoria image No. H98.250/107). Below, the boot on its display stand in the Midlands Historical Society Museum, Worsley Cottage, 3 Palmerston Street, Maryborough. (Image by Noel Fields)



MELBOURNE

Site of find	210 William Street
Type of building/date	Supreme Court of Victoria, 1884
Owner/occupant	Government of Victoria. Contact Joan Boyd, Records Manager, Supreme Court Phone 0417 526 258. Email Joanne.Boyd@supremecourt.vic.gov.au
Object type	Boy's four hole ankle boot, left foot, circa 1860s
Location of objects in building	Banco Court, (Court No. 1), subfloor.



Above left, the corner of Little Bourke and William Streets, circa 1875, showing the Supreme Court under construction. Above right, a circa 1880 photograph by N.J. Caire as the building neared completion. (State Library of Victoria images No. b28390 and H83.162/34)



MELBOURNE

Site of find	228-310 William Street
Type of building/date	Royal Mint, Administrative wing, 1868 – 1872
Owner/occupant	Mint Inc. (Government of Victoria)
Object type	Boot, woman's, black, front laced, right foot, 280mm, also pages of <i>The Age</i> , 2/1/1872
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, near fireplace in lift lobby.



Above, the Royal Mint, photographed after its opening, 1872.

(State Library of Victoria image No. cc002033). Left, scenes at the Royal Mint, illustrated in the *Australasian Sketcher*, 24/9/1881. From top left, the silver assay; Hydraulic press for exhibition medals' gold ingots and bars; a 1,500 ounce pouring for gold bars; a crucible; the assay furnace room; gold refining by the chlorine process.



Top, *Viscount Canterbury, Governor of Victoria, coins the first sovereign at the Royal Mint, Melbourne. The sketch is from the Illustrated Australian News, 16 July, 1872. (State Library of Victoria image No. IAN16/07/72/145). The workman's boot was found during archaeological investigations at the old Mint in 1999. These are described in Archaeological Investigations at the Royal Mint, Melbourne, 1999-2000, by Laurinda Dugay and Andrew Long, page 17. The boot was found in association with the crumpled front and back pages of The Age, 2 January 1872, which may have been inserted in the boot. The top edge has no finish and the boot appears to have been cut down.*

This find was brought to my attention by Dr. Heather Burke of the Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, Adelaide.

NORTHCOTE

Site of find	55 Clarke Street (or 211 Spensely St, Clifton Hill: Seamus Hoare - 03 9489 0871)
Type of building/date	House, late 19 th century
Property owner/resident	Amy Piesse. Phone 03 9481 7721
Object type	Shoes, three, young female, 1900 – 1920s, also possible spine of cat
Location of objects in building	Subfloor.

News

Ways of burying spirits

Julia Irwin

OLD shoes and cat's bones found under a Northcote house might be ritual objects left by past owners to ward off evil spirits, an architectural historian and an archaeologist say.

When Amy Piesse and Shamus Hoare recently pulled up the floor of the Victorian terrace house they are renovating, they were alarmed to find some old, worn-out children's shoes and the spinal bone of what looked like a cat. "It was a bit creepy to find these things under the house," Ms Piesse said.

"But when I did some research, I discovered objects like shoes, which retain the shape of the wearer, were placed under floors or concealed in walls and cavities to protect the occupants from evil spirits."

Architectural historian Ian Evans said the shoes the couple found were "absolutely typical of numerous other finds of this type".

Mr Evans said concealed objects such as shoes and dried cats were found in many houses and buildings throughout Australia.

Most were placed in the

“
I discovered objects were placed under floors or concealed in walls and cavities to protect occupants from evil spirits

— AMY PIESSE

chimneys, wall cavities or under the floors during the period between 1788 and the 1930s.

The practice grew out of UK folk magic traditions in the 13th century and the belief that such objects protected against witches and spirits. Cats were believed to serve as a decoy for evil spirits, luring them away from people in the house.

La Trobe University archaeology senior lecturer Susan Lawrence said this practice had been prevalent in Australia before the 1930s.

Anyone who thinks they may have found ritual objects in their homes can contact Ian Evans at ianevans@oldhouses.com.au



Amy Piesse with the buried shoes.

Picture: JOSIE HAYDEN N51NL105

Northcote Leader, 17 June 2008, page 3. Information for this article by Julia Irwin was obtained from the author of this thesis. Publication of articles such as this often produces information on new finds of concealed objects.

PORT FAIRY

Site of find	<i>Caledonian Inn</i> , 41 Bank Street
Type of building/date	Inn, brick, 1844
Property owner/resident	Jim McIlroy. Phone 03 5568 2548
Object type	Cat
Location of object in building	Roof cavity. The carcass was left <i>in situ</i> because “there was something special about it.”



The Caledonian Inn, photographed in 1971 by J. T. Collins. The old inn is now the Caledonian Motel. The Inn's listing on the Register of the National Estate, ID No. 3824, states that it was built for a Scot, David McLaws, in the early 1840s. The first recorded licence was issued in NSW in 1844.

The Inn is constructed of rubble stone with a steeply-pitched roof enclosing attic bedrooms lit by dormer windows. The angled corner door to the bar, the Georgian window sashes and simple joinery are characteristic of early colonial architecture in Victoria. (State Library of Victoria image No. jc013613).

RICHMOND

Site of find	18 Jessie Street
Type of building/date	Timber cottage, late 19 th century
Property owner/resident	Jim Whytock. Phone 03 9429 5694
Object type	Child's hobnailed ankle boot, right foot, circa 1880s, 130mm. Also ceramic sheep (now mislaid), spinning top, indiarubber ball, marbles, small bottles and phial
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, kitchen.





*Little bottles and children's toys from beneath
the kitchen floor at 18 Jessie Street, Richmond.
Items are not to scale.*

WILLIAMSTOWN

Site of find	73 Osborne Street
Type of building/date	Timber cottage, circa 1890
Former owner	Gavin Scott. Phone 0418 382 238. Email docholiday@ains.net.au
Object type	Infant's shoe with ankle strap, remnant of bow on front, leather sole, copper nails. The rounded square toe dates it to either pre-1885 or post-1900. Length 115mm.
Location of object in building	Subfloor in parlour, close to fireplace. Found during extensive renovations to the house in 1999/2000. Bluestone foundation blocks completely sealed the cavity.



YARRAVILLE

Site of find	346 Williamstown Road
Type of building/date	Shop, circa 1920s, one of a row of eight
Owner/occupant	Gemma Jones. Phone 0414 695 001. Email gemjones@alphalink.com.au
Object type	Child's T-strap sandal, right foot, daisy-pattern cut-outs thus post-1906, but may be 1930s.
Location of object in building	In awning over footpath – dislodged by stormwater.



(Image by Gemma Jones)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Adelaide	359 – 362
Beulah Park	363
Hilton	364
Mitcham	365 – 367
Parkside	368
Semaphore	369 – 371
Unley	372
Watervale	373, 374
Woodchester	375

ADELAIDE

Site of find	Former Destitute Asylum (now Migration Museum), 82 Kintore Avenue
Type of building/date	Brick, lying-in building, 1877
Property owner	History Trust of SA/SA Government
Object type	Woman's boots, two, left and right foot, 1880 – 1885, 260mm. One has been conserved
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, Lying-In Hospital.



Above, the Lying-In Hospital at the Destitute Asylum, seen during renovations, 7 November 1918.

(Image No. B206, State Library of South Australia). The Asylum operated from the early 1850s until 1918. During this time it provided a refuge for Adelaide's destitute, homeless, sick and aged.

Left, the women's boots of circa 1880 – 1885 found beneath the floor in the approximate area of the ground-floor door at right. The boot at right has undergone conservation. Both are on display in the building where they were found. The site now houses the South Australian Migration Museum.

ADELAIDE

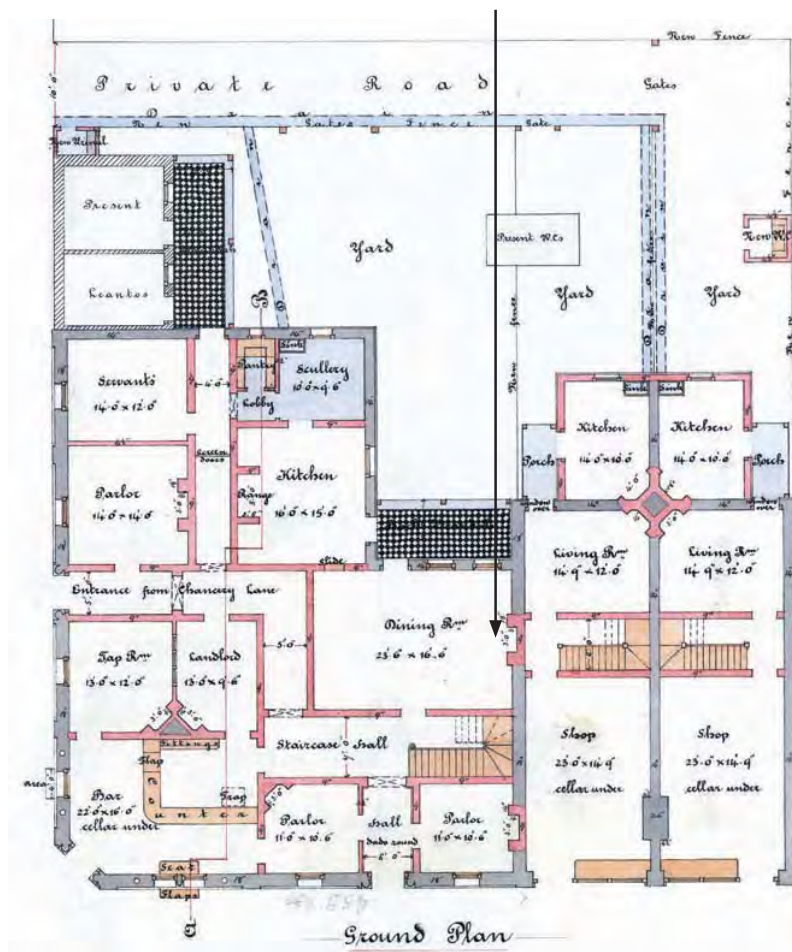
Site of find	78 Angas Street
Type of building/date	Stuccoed brick, formerly <i>Old Colonist Hotel</i> . First publican: Thomas Jellett, first owner Sir Edwin Thomas Smith, mayor of Adelaide.
Property owner	National Archives of Australia (Australian Government). Phone 1300 886 881
Object type	Young woman's above ankle boot, left foot, sixteen eyelets, 190mm, circa 1880
Location of object in building	Subfloor, near dining room fireplace (now researchers' tea area).



Above, the former *Old Colonist Hotel* as it is today and left as it was in circa 1884. The photograph at left was taken three years after the renovations during which it is believed the concealment occurred. (State Library of South Australia image No. B9767).



The architect's drawings of the the Angas Street elevation of the Old Colonist Hotel and its floor plan are from Plan of Proposed Rebuilding of the Old Colonist Hotel, Angas Street, for E.J. Smith, Esq., MP, State Library of South Australia BRG 238/1/165. The approximate location of the boot in its place of concealment is indicated with an arrow on the floor plan, below. The boot was placed immediately in front of the dining room fireplace, as shown.





The young woman's boot from beneath the floor of the dining room at the Old Colonist Hotel, Adelaide.

BEULAH PARK

Site of find	<i>Peroomba</i> , 7 Douglas Street
Type of building/date	Brick and bluestone, 1856-1857
Property owner	Helen and Philip White, Phone 08 8332 2615. Email helenwhite4@bigpond.com
Object type	Shoe, child or young person's, right foot, 167mm, pre 1885.
Location of object in building	Roof cavity, found by tradesman, circa 2000.



Images by Helen and Alastair White.

HILTON

Site of find	28 Burt Avenue
Type of building/date	Former dairy farm house, brick, circa 1898
Property owner	Michael Lester and Wendy Harmer Phone 08 8463 0697, 0408 208 914. Email flinders@adam.com.au
Object type	Marble "bible," 185 X 135 X 40mm, 2.5 kg
Location of object in building	Parlour fireplace, behind grate, sitting vertically, on its edge. Found during gas heater installation.



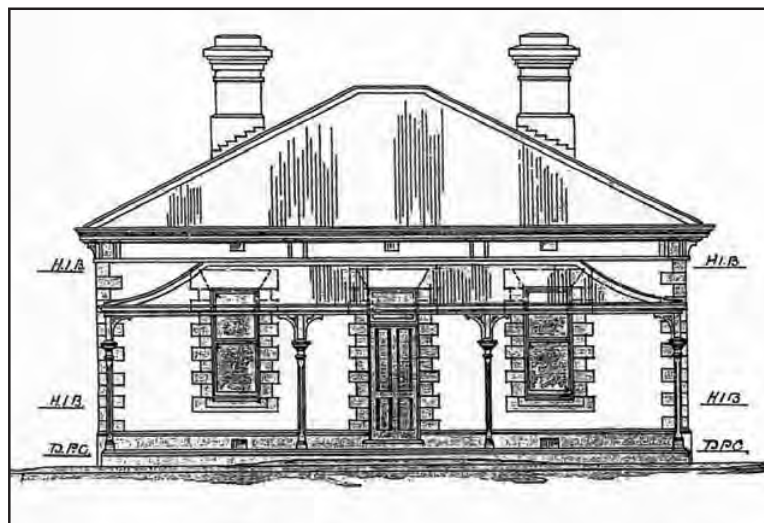
(Image by Paul Sargaison, 4005 Fotografi)

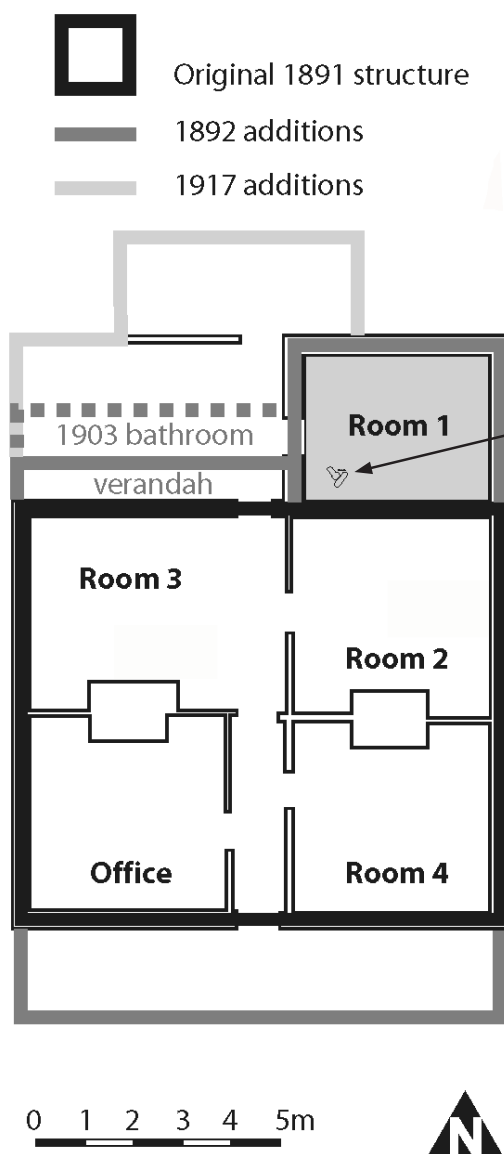
MITCHAM

Site of find	Princes Street
Type of building/date	Former Police station, brick, 1891, 1892. Now Mitcham Heritage Research Centre
Property owner/resident	City of Mitcham Council
Informant	Maggy Ragless, Mitcham Community Historian. Phone 08 8372 8888. Email mragless@mitchamcouncil.sa.gov.au
Object type	Boots, Blucher, male, 275mm, pair, circa mid 19 th century to 1870s. Possibly police issue.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor. Found during investigations by Mitcham Local History Service and Flinders University Archaeology



Above, *Mitcham Police Station, circa 1900.* (Police Historical Association, Adelaide, SA).
Below, *elevation of the Police Station, 1891.* (Mitcham Local History Collection).





Left, this floor plan shows the construction sequence at Mitcham Police Station. Room uses, taken from the original floorplan and on-site investigation by Flinders University Archaeology, are: Office – Charge Room; Room One – additional bedroom of 1892; Room Two – bedroom; Room Three – kitchen; Room Four – living room. The arrow shows where the boots were found when the flooring was lifted.

This concealment is associated with the 1892 construction of an extra bedroom. (Floorplan by Flinders University Archaeology)



Left, The room where the boots were found after the floorboards had been lifted. The boots (arrowed) are as they were found.

Above, a view of the boots in situ.

(Images by Flinders University Archaeology)



*The Mitcham Police Station boots.
(Photographs by Flinders University Archaeology, by courtesy of Dr. Heather Burke)*

PARKSIDE

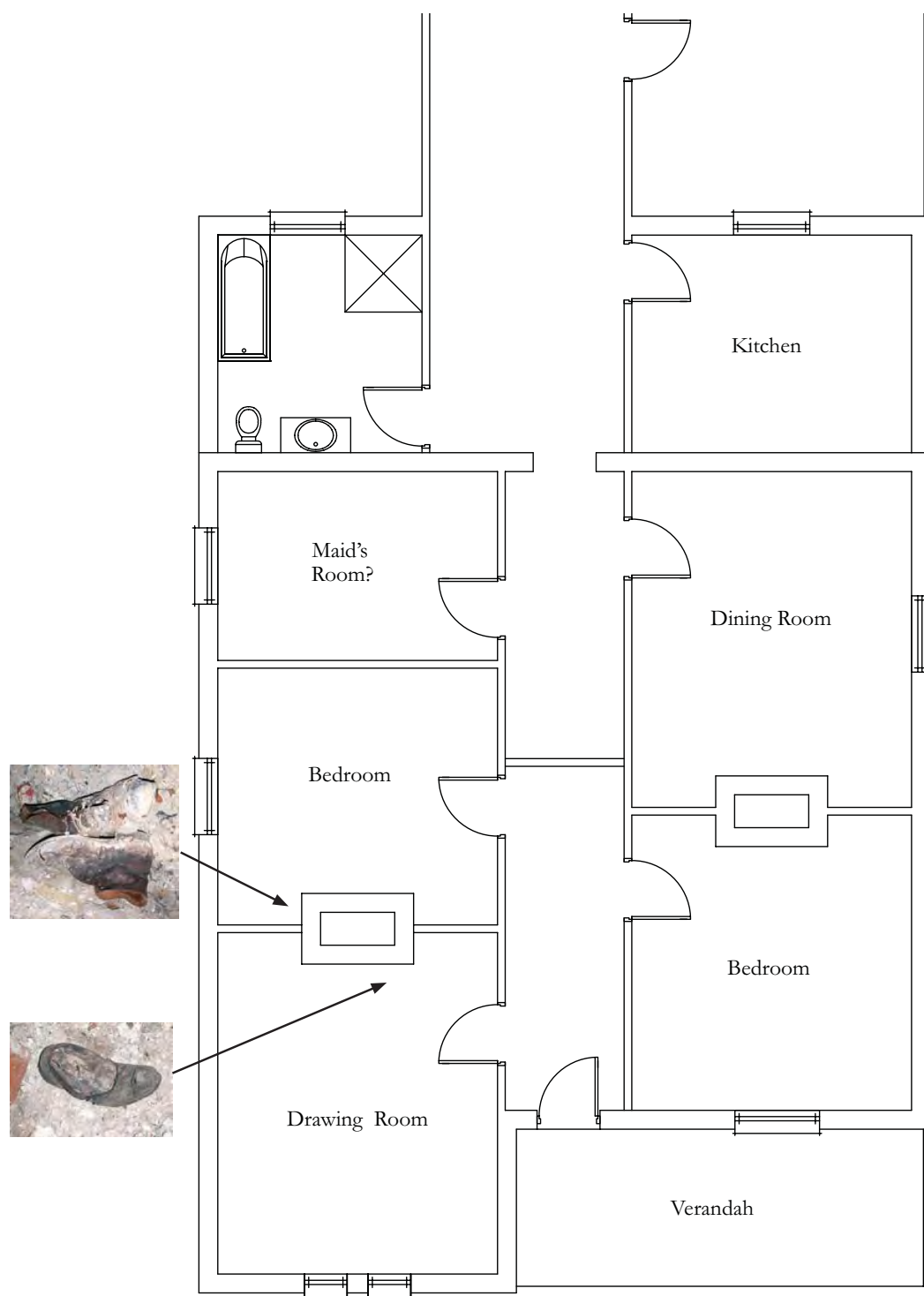
Site of find	176 Young Street
Type of building/date	Cottage, one of an attached pair, stone, circa 1880
Former property owner	John Endersbee. Phone 08 8299 9380. Email je@endersbee.com.au ; also Karen Berkman Phone 0407 664 580. Email kberkman@ozemail.com.au
Object type	Pair of woman's Cambridge shoes, 260mm and 270mm. Probably 1870s. The style is mentioned in Charles Dickens's <i>Household Words</i> , 1853. Other references until as late as 1880. Common household shoes for women. ⁶⁰
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, inside front door, heels to entrance.



SEMAPHORE

Site of find	24 Germein Street
Type of building/date	Stuccoed stone and brick villa, 1880's
Property owner/resident	Norbert Gross. Phone 08 8449 6303. Email norbertg@iprimus.com.au
Object type	Youth's boot, single, 250mm; male boots, two, 280mm. All are splashed with and contain mortar apparently spilled during the construction of the house – suggesting concealment by tradesmen
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, close to fireplace in drawing room and one bedroom. Not all subfloor voids have yet been checked.





The locations of the concealments at 24 Germein Street, Semaphore, are indicated on this floor plan provided by Norbert Gross. The pair of boots were found by a pest inspector and were under the floor, close to the base of the chimney. The inset images show the finds in situ.

Mr. Gross found the single boot during on-going renovations.



Top left, the men's boots appear to be Balmorals dating from circa 1885 – 1890. Top right, a cut-down front lace eyelet boot, probably that of a youth, of circa 1880 with its mortar content spilling out. Above, the men's boots in situ under the bedroom floor. The base of the chimney seen above protrudes into the room behind the boots. The wall between the bedroom and the adjacent drawing room is on the right in this photograph.

(Images and floor plan by Norbert Gross)

UNLEY

Site of find	15 Frederick Street
Type of building/date	Masonry house, late 19 th century
Property owner/resident	Not known
Object type	Boots, Bluchers, male, pair, circa 1914-1918. A probable tradesman's concealment. Note very crude amateur patching of upper. Now in Unley Museum collection, Unley SA.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, dining room. Found during replacement of deteriorated flooring. Find reported by Kate Walker, Curator, Unley Museum. Phone 08 8372 5117. Email kwalker@unley.sa.gov.au



(Image by Unley Museum)

WATERVALE

Site of find	Former Stanley Grammar School, Lot 25, Commercial Road, Watervale
Type of building/date	Stone, 1863
Property owner/resident	Now a B & B trading as Stanley Grammar Country House
Object type	Boots, female, pair, 230mm, circa 1880. Now held by Mount Horrocks Historical Society, Watervale. Contact is Janet Morran. Phone 08 8849 2410. Email morranj@bigpond.com
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, found during renovations circa 1990.



Top left, *Stanley Grammar School buildings as they were in 1975. The school closed in 1917.*
Top right, *the school and pupils, 1897. Above, a group of students and teachers, 1930.*
(*Images: Mortlock Collection, State Library of South Australia, Nos. B31703, B16781 and B11741*)



Stanley Grammar School's founder was Joseph Stear Carlyon Cole. Born in Exeter, Devon, in 1832, he arrived in Adelaide in 1857. He taught at Auburn Public School and became clerk of the local court and the Upper Wakefield District Council, secretary of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, curator of the cemetery and correspondent for the *South Australian Register*. He married Hannah Peacock in Adelaide in 1862.

In 1863 he founded the Grammar School, catering for boarders and offering courses in chemistry, assaying, surveying, linear and perspective drawing, brokerage discount and commission, book-keeping, and field subjects. There were two large class-rooms, five dormitories and a library of 1000 volumes. Hannah Cole was matron.

Although Stanley Grammar School graduates were not qualified to enter the University of Adelaide, many of them matriculated later and flourished at the University, in State Parliament and among the professions. Ex-pupils included Sir David Gordon, Dr William Torr, Sir John Duncan, Dr W. Jethro Brown and Emile Sobels.⁶¹

The young woman's boots above were found beneath the floor during renovations of the building in about 1990. The possibility that these had once been worn by Hannah Cole cannot be discounted. June Swann describes them as seven eyelet, four hook, front lace, above ankle boots with curvy tops, wide square-rounded toe, one inch heel, sole missing on the boot at left above.

(The photographs of Joseph and Hannah Cole were taken in 1895: Mortlock Collection, State Library of South Australia, nos. B 12272, B 12271)

WOODCHESTER

Site of find	Former Primitive Methodist Church, Wistow Road. Now private residence
Type of building/date	Stone, 1863
Property owner/resident	John Hanley. Phone 08 8299 9380. Julie Tregenza. Phone 08 8531 0079, 0413 482 780
Object type	Cat
Location of object in building	Subfloor, near original position of altar.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Balingup	377 – 379
Beaconsfield	380 – 382
Burswood	383
Fremantle	384, 385
Geraldton	386, 387
Horrocks	388
Kalgoorlie	389
Menora	390
Northbridge	391, 392
Perth	393 – 395
Wagin	396
York	397 – 399

BALINGUP

Site of find	<i>Southampton Homestead</i> , Southampton Road, Balingup, near the Bibbulman Track, 9km south-west of Greenbushes, on the Blackwood River.
Type of building/date	Mud brick house, 1862
Owner	Jeff Pow. Phone 0412 229 564. Email jeff@catalyst-consulting.com.au
Object type	Boot remnant, right foot, possibly male, brown leather, 250mm, if hand-stitched (as appears possible) circa 1860 or before. If machine-stitched circa 1875 – early 20 th century
Location of objects in building	Subfloor.



Above, *Southampton Homestead* by the Quaker artist William Benson, 1864, from the collection of the National Trust of Australia (WA). Below, the homestead as it is today.





The first European settlers arrived in the infant colony of Swan River in 1829. Among them were a family of English emigrants: Richard Jones, his wife Louisa and their five children. Jones, a healthy young man of 33 years, offered the new Colony a variety of much-needed skills: he was a plumber, glazier, painter and building contractor.⁶²

The property Jones purchased, on the corner of St Georges Terrace and Barrack Street in the present city of Perth, is today prime city real estate but it was then just another allotment in one of the world's most isolated settlements.⁶³

By the time the census-taker knocked on his door in 1832 Jones had set up as a publican. He gave his place of origin in England as Sunderland.⁶⁴

Louisa's death in childbirth a year after their arrival gave the unfortunate Mrs Jones a kind of fame as the first of the immigrant women to die in the new colony. Jones engaged a housekeeper, a Malaysian named John Allum, to care for his children. Allum remained with the family until his death nearly forty years later.⁶⁵

In 1850 Jones sold his Perth property and took up land in the district of Balingup. The land fronted the Blackwood River, and was located some seven miles from the town. He called the property *Southampton* after the port from which he and his family had departed England.

With the assistance of his sons Richard and William, Jones built a wattle and daub house that was inundated in a flood during their first winter on the property. Another house, built



Top and above, images of the remnant boot found beneath the floor at Southampton Homestead.

June Swann describes it as a front lace boot with a square rounded toe.

(Photographs by Jade Doering)

further from the river, was their home until 1862 when the surviving homestead was built.⁶⁶

The bulk of the materials for this house were all sourced on the property. The kitchen wing was built of bricks fired near the building site and roofed with shingles of jarrah. The main body of the house, consisting of nine rooms and a cellar, was constructed of mud brick (adobe) and roofed with jarrah shingles. All of the timber in these buildings came from trees felled on the land. Jones's house and all of the other structures he and his sons built came from the earth on which they stood.

Southampton was in time joined by a complex of buildings and other structures, including a jetty, boat shed, dairy, flourmill, bakery, workshop and cottages for farm workers and their families. At one time, the Jones family managed some 27,500 acres or 110 square kilometres of land. The family and their workers produced wine, wheat and fruit and ran 600 head of cattle.⁶⁷

The English artist William Benson, while travelling in the Australian colonies, painted *Southampton Homestead* in 1864. Jones died in 1876 and his sons, together with their widowed sister, Mary McHard, took over the property and lived there until 1903.⁶⁸

During recent investigation of the homestead and adjacent buildings by a team of student archaeologists from the University of Notre Dame Australia and the University of Western Australia, directed by Dr. Shane Burke, a shoe was found under the floor of the 1862 building. It was in the entrance hall, close to the original front door that faced the Blackwood River.⁶⁹

Southampton is notable for the fact that it retains its original character and has never been subjected to ill-informed attempts at restoration. This is a picturesque mid-nineteenth century farmhouse in authentic and original condition. It has historic value as one of the first homesteads constructed in the Balingup district. *Southampton* Homestead is listed on local, state and national heritage registers.⁷⁰

BEACONSFIELD

Site of find	38 McCleery Street
Type of building/date	Masonry cottage, late 19 th century
Property owner/occupant	Janine McKinnon & Nicholas Iser Phone 08 9433 6835, 0429 790 267. Email JMcKinnon@cemex.com.au
Object type	Boots, children's, three, plus a girl's Cuban-heel boot, also sundry bottles (both glass and stoneware), phials, jars, broken china, coins, cutlery etc
Location of objects in building	Subfloor: shoes beside fireplace hearth, other objects in front of hearth and closer to the door. Found during renovations 2009.



*Above, the house in McCleery Street, Beaconsfield. The title deed, in the possession of Janine McKinnon, states that a person named Mills sold the property in 1896 to a Dr. William Henry Moore. The front verandah was enclosed after World War Two by Janine McKinnon's Italian grandfather to provide accommodation for a growing family.
(Photograph by Janine McKinnon)*



Top, the cache of shoes and boots from McCleery Street, Beaconsfield. Deterioration appears to have been caused by less than ideal subfloor conditions, resulting in decay of the leather. The Cuban heel boot is at top left and dates from post 1902. Above, views of the collection of diverse objects from under the floor. At the bottom right-hand corner of the image at left are 1916 and 1931 halfpennies and a Kitchener medallion of 1916. If the coins were not accidental losses, the boots could have been concealed in circa 1916 or 1931.

(Images by Janine McKinnon)

BEACONSFIELD

Site of find	Edmund Street
Type of building/date	Masonry cottage, circa 1895.
Property owner/occupant	Not known
Object type	Boots, child's, pair, black leather, front-laced, post 1920
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, parlour. Information provided by the curator of the Concealed Shoe Index, Northampton Museums, UK. No further details available.

BURSWOOD

Site of find	41 Rushton Street
Type of building/date	Not known, circa 1890 – 1920
Property owner/occupant	Kallan & Rebecca Short. Phone 08 9470 8023, 0419 953 356. Email becandkall@optusnet.com.au
Object type	Cat, discarded.
Location of object in building	Verandah subfloor at rear of house. No apparent access point.

FREMANTLE

Site of find	Cnr George and Duke Streets
Type of building/date	Royal George Hotel
Property owner	National Trust of Australia (WA) Phone 08 9321 6088
Object type	Man's black leather, left foot, front lace ankle boot, five eyelets plus lacing hook at top, 250mm. Informal wear, c1890-1910.
Location of object in building	Basement



(Images by National Trust of Australia, WA)

FREMANTLE

Site of find	17 – 23 South Terrace
Type of building/date	Masonry building, circa 1890s
Owner/occupant	Former Papa Luigi's Cafe
Object type	Men's leather Balmoral boots, five eyelet, four hook, black, two, right foot, sole worn through, possibly as late as 1925. Also cigarette packet, nail packet, beer bottle and newspaper dated 1925. WA Museum collection H93.138 & 139.
Location of objects in building	Basement.



(Photograph by Western Australian Museum)

GERALDTON

Site of find	353-355 Chapman Rd, Bluff Point
Type of building/date	Lighthouse keeper's cottage, limestone, 1876
Owner/occupant	Town of Geraldton/Geraldton Historical Society. Phone 08 9923 1837
Object type	Two pairs of trousers: one pair adult male, one boy's. Geraldton Historical Society collection No. 95/280.
Location of objects in building	Within wall, adjacent to window. Found in 1987 during renovations carried out as part of the National Estate Grants programme. Damage to the window was caused by termite attack to the frame.



Bluff Point Lighthouse Tower and Residence is significant for its unusual design, having a single window instead of a lantern to display the light to guide ships into Geraldton Harbour. It is also unusual for having the keeper's residence attached to the tower. John Kelly was the first lighthouse keeper.



Top left, *the man's trousers*, top right and above, *the boy's trousers*. The trousers were conserved by the WA Museum. A report on the conservation by Rinske Car was published in the AICCM Bulletin, volume 15, Nos. 3 & 4, 1989, pp 5-15. It is available for download on the AICCM website. Go to <http://www.aiccm.org.au/> and then search for Conservation of the Geraldton Lighthouse Cottage Trousers.

The report dates the man's trousers as pre-1876. The right leg is missing. The boy's trousers have a drop front – a feature that dated from earlier in the 19th century. Both had plaster accretion, indicating concealment during construction of the building, and were severely affected by termite damage. Both were of cotton/wool material and were machine sewn.

The boy's trousers had been repaired by hand-sewing so many times that the original machine sewing was visible only along the waist and pocket. (Photographs of the trousers by Jon Carpenter for the Western Australian Museum. Lighthouse photograph image No. rt47767, Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts).

HORROCKS

Site of find	<i>Willow Gully</i> homestead, Horrocks Road, 5.5 km east-south-east of Horrocks. Circa 1861
Type of building/date	Room thought to be a schoolroom attached to the house. Masonry. The homestead complex dates from 1860 with most of the buildings completed by 1871. ⁷¹
Former property owner	Annette Sellers and David Whettingsteel Phone 08 9934 3093, 0427 460 012
Object type	Child's shoe, suitable for three-year-old or slightly older, possibly 20 th century.
Location of object in building	In wall under window sill, replaced as a result of termite damage. Lace missing.



Above, the complex of buildings at Willow Gully, photographed in 1996. The name derives from the Aboriginal placename of Willi Gulli. (Image No. rt53757, Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts). Below left, the shoe in-situ immediately after its discovery. Below right, the shoe sitting on the replacement sill. (Images below by Annette Sellers)



KALGOORLIE

Site of find	223 Piccadilly Street
Type of building/date	One of a pair of attached masonry cottages built for railway workers, 1896.
Previous property owner/resident	Jack & Nola Baxter, 44 Hogg Street, Wynyard, Tasmania. Wynyard (Fri–Sun) phone 03 6442 4704, Queenstown (Mon–Thurs) phone 03 6471 1178, 0438 333 165
Object type	Child's shoe (still <i>in situ</i>), baby powder tin, ball with childrens' faces, marbles
Location of objects in building	Subfloor. Found during termite treatment. A trapdoor was cut in the floor as there was no other way to access the void.



Top left and left, the two faces of the ball and above the baby powder tin. (Jack Baxter)

MENORA

Site of find	Menora (near Bedford). Address withheld at owner's request
Type of building/date	Freestanding masonry cottage, circa 1930
Property owner/resident	Peter Panizza. Phone 08 9371 5725. Email ppanizza@amnet.net.au
Object type	Shoes, two. Solid heels suggest outdoor wear, perhaps tradesman's work shoes.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor niche in base of chimney.



(Images by Peter Panizza)

NORTHBRIDGE

Site of find

St Brigid's Convent of Mercy, 60 John Street

Type of building/date

Convent (1888, 1896/7, c. 1915; designed by Cavanagh and Cavanagh), The Convent is part of a group that includes St Brigid's Parish Hall, 1889, the former St Brigid's Convent School, 1921, St Brigid's Church, 1904, and the presbytery, 1902.

Property owner/resident

The Sisters of Mercy. Phone 08 9328 6991

Informant

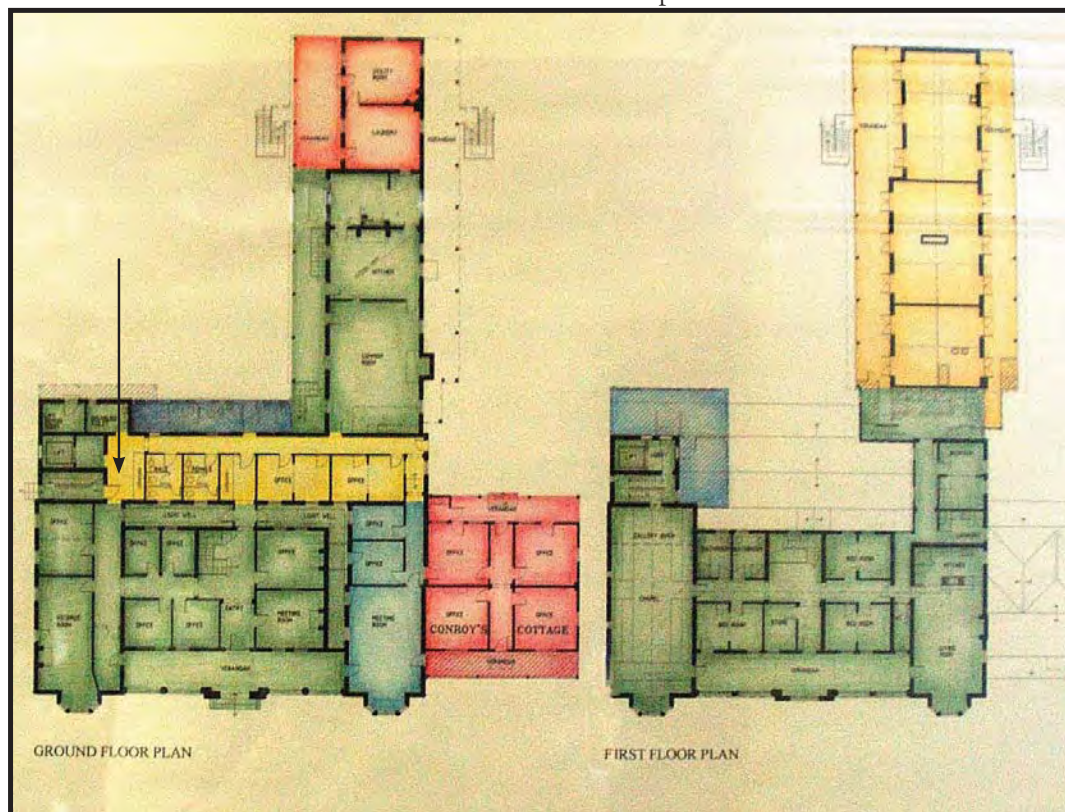
Annie Q. Medley, Congregation Archivist
Email mercyarchives@iinet.net.au

Object type

Woman's front-lace leg boot, right foot, 280mm

Location of objects in building

Subfloor, in storage area close to external door and the cells or bedrooms of the nuns. The area marked in yellow on the floor plan dates from 1896. The boot was found in 2007 by a workman preparing for the installation of a compactus in the room, following the removal of an original linen cupboard and shelving. The arrow indicates the find spot.





The listing for St Brigid's Convent by the WA Heritage Office describes it as "an excellent example of a convent with an outstanding oratory, featuring a hammer-beamed trussed roof, painted dado and leadlight panel bay windows with decorative goldpainted arches." The building's style is described as Federation Arts and Crafts. St. Brigid's is place No. 2030 on the WA Register of Historic Places.

It was used as a school by the Sisters of Mercy from the late 1880s, at a time before government sponsored primary schooling was widely accessible in Western Australia, and operated as a school until the mid-1970s. Today it serves as the administration offices of the Sisters of Mercy, West Perth.



The woman's boot found under the floor at St Brigid's Convent. This incomplete view of the leg suggests that the boot had probably at least five eyelets and five hooks, so is likely to be above ankle-high. Rounded toe, brogued cap, 1³/₄" stacked heel. Wear hole at outside joint visible, and stitches broken at end of big toe. Leather damaged in Perth heat. (St Brigid's Convent)

PERTH

Site of find	Shirley Street
Type of building/date	Former <i>Sunday Times</i> building
Property owner	News Limited
Object type	Woman's black lace kid nine button boot for the left foot, 1880 – 1885. Heel missing, the upper worn away at the back and the sole worn through. Ten buttons. Possibly a house-boot. WA Museum collection CH.78.36.
Location of object in building	Found under the building, 9 February 1978.



(Western Australian Museum)

PERTH

Site of find	Victoria Square
Type of building/date	<i>St Mary's Cathedral</i> , 1863-65, renovations 1904-05, additions 1926-30.
Property owner	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Perth. Information provided by Megan M. Tehnas. Phone 0438 050 356. Email megtehnas@hotmail.com
Object type	Infant's shoe with remnant of bow on front, and fragments with two eyelets and two hooks for lacing, leather sole, copper nails. Possibly 1890s. Length 115mm; gloves, two, rosary beads.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, some of them at 1865 entrance to Cathedral.





Objects recovered from voids under the floor of St Mary's Cathedral. The gloves were rolled into a ball. The name M. Smith is written inside one of them. A single glove was also found in close association. Gloves were in zone ten, square G24 (using the location key from Ms. Tehnas's thesis). Both the rosary and the fragments of shoe soles came from zone five, square J19. The rosary had been repaired twice. Tehnas was unable to suggest a logical explanation for the location of these objects under the floor. Items illustrated are not to scale.

(Images of the Cathedral and the above objects by Megan Tehnas)

WAGIN

Site of find	Dumbelyung Road, two km from Wagin
Type of building/date	Brick house, 1904
Former owner	Jenny Lebens. Phone 0411 024 558 Email jlebens@westnet.com.au
Object type	Cat, discarded, plus variety of objects described by Jenny Lebens as “a religious medal or badge of some sort, a White Horse whiskey plastic horse, beads and buttons and a carved ivory flower pin” (email 17/1/05).
Location of objects in building	Subfloor. Found during work to treat rising damp.

YORK

Site of find	Lott's Cottage, 12 Northam Road
Type of building/date	Masonry, circa 1850s
Former owner	Wendy Murphy. Phone 08 9295 1817
Object type	Child's above-ankle boot, black leather, left foot, 110mm, 1811 - 1815 or early 1820s.
Location of objects in building	Subfloor, kitchen. Found during renovations.

York, in the Avon Valley 97 kilometres east of Perth, was established in 1831 as the first European inland settlement in Western Australia. Today, with a population of just over 3,000 people, York has the distinction of being the location of more finds of concealed objects than other small towns in Australia. Concealed shoes have been discovered in four of the town's stock of old buildings.

The cottage where this boot, the oldest concealed object yet found in Australia, was discovered was occupied by William Lott and his family who are recorded at this address in 1897. The *Western Australia Directory* of that year lists Lott on page 368 as a farmer. The Lott family were long-standing residents of York, with numerous accounts of prizes won at agricultural shows for their fruit, livestock and wool appearing in the *Perth Gazette* during the 1850s.⁷²

John Lott was born on 22/10/1816 and died on 5/12/1898. His wife, Mary, was born in the UK on 12/5/1825.⁷³ The boot may have been early childhood footwear of either John or Mary.



Lott's Cottage. (Image by York Residency Museum)



The Lott's Cottage boot. The off-white lace is probably not original and the lacing pattern is definitely not original. The boot has a square, blunt toe and is dated by June Swann at 1811 – 1815 or possibly circa 1820, making it an important find. It was already old when it was concealed in the 1850's cottage on Northam Road, York. Unlike the great majority of footwear concealments, this boot appears to be in good condition. This and the fact of its concealment many years after it was made suggest that the little boot may have been valued for its strong sentimental associations. It was perhaps put to use as a charm as the result of the deaths of several Lott children. (Image: York Residency Museum)

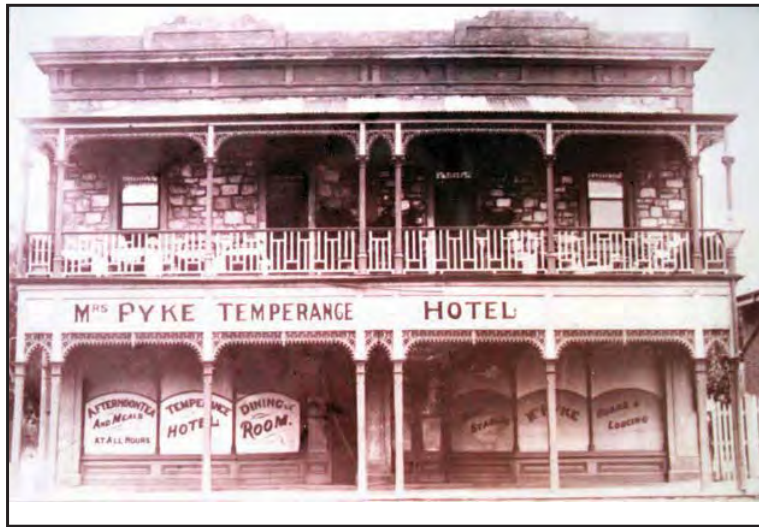
YORK

Other concealed shoes found in York are listed below.

RESIDENCY MUSEUM

4 Brook Street. Phone 08 9641 1751

At *right* is the bottom of what appears to be a child's left ankle boot, rivetted or pegged. If the light colour at bottom of the photo is wood (for shank) this may be a girl's boot. Probably 1880 – 1920. Subfloor.



KOOKABURRA DREAM BACKPACKERS

152 Avon Terrace. Phone 08 9641 2936

The building once known as Mrs. Pyke's Temperance Hotel contained a concealed shoe, *right*, that was found under the floor to the right of the entrance during renovations in 2001. This is a brown leather shoe or boot, 230mm long, with a rounded upcurved toe and toe cap. 1880 – 1900.



FORMER CONVENT OF MERCY

29 South Street.

This building was constructed from 1873-74 and the boot it contained, *left*, was found in a subfloor location in 1985. 180mm. This is probably a boy's formal seven eyelet, front-lace ankle boot, closed tab; narrow-ish toe and a low stacked heel. Late 19th – early 20th century. (Images by York Heritage Museum)

QUEENSLAND

Brisbane	401 – 406
Gordon Park	307
Toowong	408 – 413
Warwick	414

BRISBANE

Site of find	Old Commissariat store, 115 William Street
Type of building/date	Government store, stone, 1829
Property owner	Queensland Government
Object type	Remnant of work boot. Length 220mm, width 75mm at widest point, width of heel 60mm. Size of foot estimated as 175mm X 50–55mm.
Location of object in building	Roof cavity. Found during construction of new building level in 1913 and donated to Queensland Museum (item No. H4819).

One of the main problems in managing a convict settlement such as that established in 1825 on the site of the present city of Brisbane was keeping stores safe and secure. With a resident population consisting of hundreds of thieves subsisting on a less than generous daily ration of food, those in charge at Moreton Bay and the other Antipodean penal establishments were faced with a challenge.

The settlement's stores were kept in securely locked and guarded buildings, operated by the British Army's Commissariat branch, administered from London. A Commissariat stored everything colonial settlements needed to survive: food, clothing, tools and weapons and served as the bank and customs office.⁷⁴

The first Commissariat at Moreton Bay was a building of timber slabs, constructed on the corner of the present-day Albert and Elizabeth Streets.⁷⁵ Keeping the contents of this vernacular building secure required a guard around the clock.

In July 1828 work began on a much more substantial store close to the river and the wharf from which supplies were unloaded. The design, in the Colonial Georgian manner, was by William Dumaesque, Civil Engineer and Inspector of Roads and Bridges



Above, the Commissariat: Andrew Petrie's 1838 sketch. Below, Moreton Bay Settlement in 1835 by Henry Boucher Bowerman. An arrow indicates the Commissariat. (Queensland State Library image 3944-1v000r001)



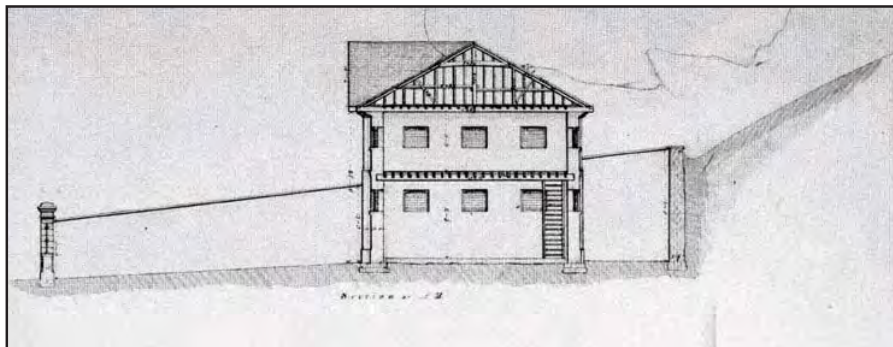


*The Commissariat today.
The top level was added in 1913.*

for New South Wales. Dumaresque walked a fine line with this design: it had to be good enough to impress but not too good for its place and its purpose.⁷⁶ The building he designed has a number of claims to fame: it is the only survivor of the substantial buildings of the Moreton Bay penal settlement, the oldest surviving building in Queensland and one of only four commissariats remaining in Australia. It serves today as the headquarters and museum of the Royal Queensland Historical Society. It has acquired the dignity of age but its beginnings were not auspicious.

The Moreton Bay gaol gang, numbering from sixteen to 20 hardened criminals, spent four months during the winter and spring of 1828 excavating a level site for the Commissariat in the rock bank adjacent to the road that ran down to the river. These men were the incorrigibles: sentenced to transportation to New South Wales, sentenced again in Sydney for new crimes and transferred to Moreton Bay where, after further transgressions, they were placed in the gaol.

This team of less than enthusiastic laborers shifted a huge quantity of soil and rock from the site in a process that was intended as much for punishment as for the construction of the new store. We can be certain that grim-faced overseers, armed with whips and rifles, supervised this work. Tensions among the gaol gang's members resulted in violence. In September John Brungar used his pick to murder William Perfoot while they were excavating the foundations.⁷⁷



*This sectional view from Andrew Petrie's 1838 drawing shows
the roof cavity where the shoe was found.
(Historic images from the Queensland State Archives)*

With the site cleared and leveled, skilled stonemasons and a quarryman were plucked from the ranks of the convicts and set to work constructing the new building. Blocks of porphyry for the walls were cut from the nearby cliffs at Kangaroo Point. Lime for the mortar came from Limestone Hill at Ipswich or was produced by burning oyster shells extracted from Aboriginal middens on Stradbroke Island.

Timber was easy to find in the primeval wilderness around the settlement. Trees were felled and the logs pit sawn or adzed into shape. Some of the trees selected for the work were huge: the eight hardwood bearers that carry the first floor measure 350 x 200mm.⁷⁸

The building was completed in late 1829 and consisted of a rectangular structure two storeys high, roofed with shingles, with interior dimensions of 76 feet by 30 feet and decorated



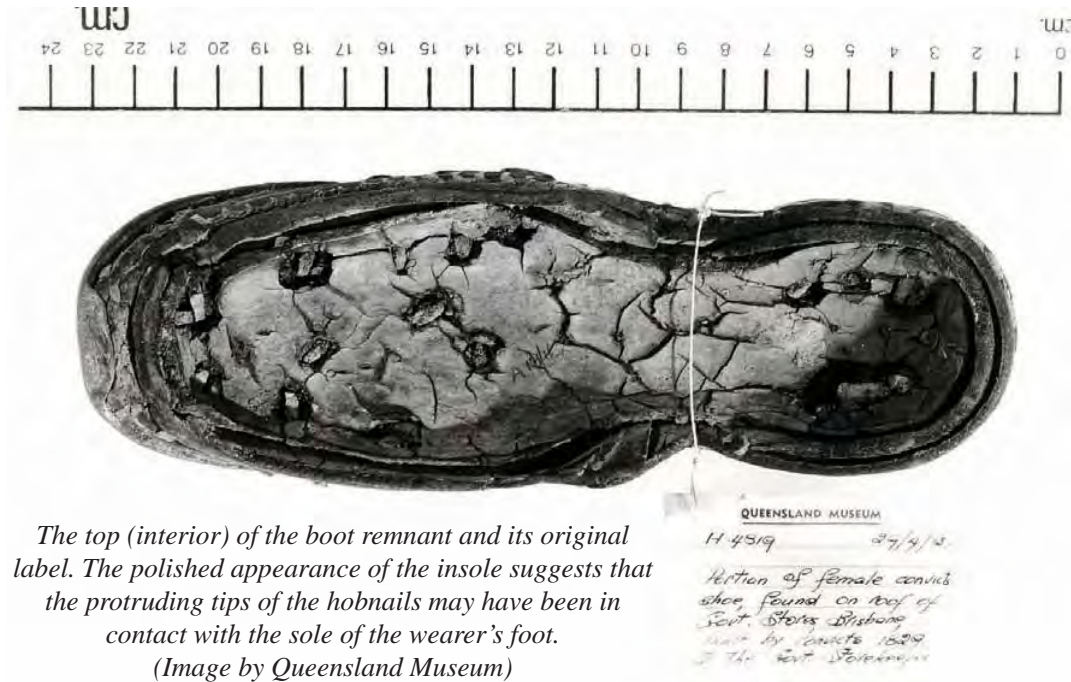
Above, *Queensland Works Department staff assembled on the top of the old Commissariat Store, April 1913. They are standing on the attic flooring on which the old corrugated iron roofing has been deposited after removal. It was during this work that the remnant shoe, right, was found. It was considered to be a convict relic and was donated to the Queensland Museum. This is the earliest recorded find of a concealed object in Australia. (Images by Department of Public Works, Queensland, and Queensland Museum)*

with a pediment on which the date and the Royal arms of George IV were displayed. Windows were small unglazed apertures set high in the walls and securely barred against intruders. Stairs connected the two floors and a ladder provided access to the attic space where a timber floor had been laid to provide additional storage.

In the context of this research it is significant to note that there were no fireplaces and thus no chimneys in the building and that the lower level was not provided with a timber floor until 1861. Until then, stores on the ground floor were kept in wooden crates resting on the stone paving.⁷⁹

Into this building went everything required to run a convict settlement: clothing for the convicts, foodstuffs including wheat meal, maize, oats, rye, beef, mutton, pork, sugar, salt, soap and vegetables, flour, oatmeal, rice, tea, spirits, wine, vinegar, lime juice, barley, sago and arrowroot. In addition, there were medicines and medical and surgical equipment and supplies for the hospital.⁸⁰ With the closure of the convict establishment in 1839 and the opening of Moreton Bay to free settlers in 1842 new uses were found for the Commissariat Store. During the rest of the 19th century it served variously as an office for the sale of Government land, quarters and offices for the police and as a depot for im-





*The top (interior) of the boot remnant and its original label. The polished appearance of the insole suggests that the protruding tips of the hobnails may have been in contact with the sole of the wearer's foot.
(Image by Queensland Museum)*

migrants arriving from England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany. And it continued to serve as a Government store.⁸¹

Complaints about the inconvenient location of the store which was accessible only from Wharf Road resulted in the addition of a third storey in 1913. This was constructed of brick, faced with cement render, and it enabled access from William Street for the first time. The new level also increased the capacity of the building.⁸² As a necessary part of the modifications, the roof of the original building was removed and it was during this process that part of a boot was found. It was interesting enough to be kept. Someone from the team of Works Department builders handed it to the Government Storekeeper. On 28 April 1913 the Storekeeper placed it in the care of the Queensland Museum where it remains.⁸³

Somewhere along the line this wizened old artifact was identified as a convict woman's boot but its story is less transparent than that. The Museum's records state that it was found "on the roof" of the Commissariat. Once the roofing material had been stripped the loca-



tion of anything found on top of the building would have been described in this way.

The Commissariat's lack of fireplaces, and consequently chimneys, together with a ground floor of stone, had placed obvious limitations on the concealment of objects. The result was that the attic, a large open space with limited headroom, was the only convenient place for anything to be concealed. The probability is that it was placed under the floorboards. This was almost certainly the only place in this room in which anything could be concealed.

By 1913 the original shingles had long since been stripped from the roof and replaced with corrugated galvanized iron.⁸⁴ This change might have happened in the early 1850s when this revolutionary material reached Australia. If the boot was a concealment dating from the construction of the building it did not come to light at this time, suggesting therefore that it was not secreted somewhere within the roofing structure. But it might equally have been placed under the floor while the shingles were being stripped and replaced with corrugated iron.

The work carried out in 1913 involved the removal of the attic's timber floor and it is perhaps significant that the boot was discovered at this time. It is not uncommon for shoes to be found under attic floors in England.

The object that met the gaze of the Works Department tradesmen is the bottom part of a small boot, possibly that of a female or a youth, with a hobnailed sole and tipped with heavy metal heel and toe irons resembling horseshoes. These were common characteristics of poorer quality footwear at the time and were intended to improve the wear and provide a better grip.

They suggest that the wearer would have been involved in heavy, hard work such as felling trees, breaking stone, building roads or working in a quarry. English gamekeepers might have worn boots like this. Heel and toe irons have been found on British boots from as early as 1585. In this case, the tip of the toe iron is turned up over the front of the boot to form a protective tip known as a neb. The irons have all the irregularity of the handmade object and were probably



June Swann's report on this object is quoted in full: "Workboot, hobnailed bottom unit, including toe-plate with upcurved neb, heel-plate and hobs; rather large square hobs round forepart edge plus two rows in centre, to waist. The toe is square-rounded, so not an 1820s shape. First reference I have to toe-plate is 1810–20s and 1812; First with single neb centre front is late 1850s. Heel plates suddenly fashionable 1807. Only one size is shown on a print of that date, and couldn't have been fixed as toe-plate in the same way as shown, so probably not dual-purpose. I would not expect this to be female footwear."

the work of a blacksmith.

Dating footwear like this is difficult. The boots of working men were not fashion items and their design was thus not subject to stylish variations every few years. Boots of this very basic type were produced in England and issued to the military and others in government service throughout the 19th century.⁸⁵ And we are working from the least identifiable part of the boot: the leather upper has been carefully removed, possibly to use the precious material to repair other footwear. I have not seen such an emphasis on salvaging leather in any other Australian concealment. This speaks of hard times. The Moreton Bay boot is a pitiful fragment of a life lived at the perimeter of human civilisation. Its owner is very likely to have endured hardship that is beyond the understanding of the great majority of today's Australians.

The date of this object is uncertain. Swann says the square-rounded toe is not an 1820s shape, and believes it could be as late as the 1850s – in which case it is not of convict origin. This humble scrap of leather, hobnails and iron is perhaps not the oldest example of footwear that we have from a convict site but it may be the only surviving example of its kind from the settlement at Moreton Bay. And its discovery in 1913 gives it another claim to fame. It is the earliest recorded find of a concealed shoe in Australia.

There is one other remarkable fact about this object: its dimensions are a mere 220mm long by 68mm at the widest point. Its modern equivalent would be an English shoe size of 8½. The foot that wore this boot was no more than 175mm long. This is the footwear of a child, perhaps no more than ten or twelve years old, who was employed in backbreaking toil.

At a time when children as young as six worked in English mines it should be no great surprise to learn of similar treatment for a child in Australia. And yet it does. The Commissariat boot is a shocking object: a silent witness to unspeakable conditions in a remote colonial outpost.

GORDON PARK

Site of find	<i>Forresville, 29 Jack Street</i>
Type of building/date	Timber cottage in the Queensland style, circa 1880s
Property owner	Elske Shaw. Phone 07 3227 6400. Email elske@iinet.net.au
Object type	Child's shoe, small, grey, felt-like material. Discarded some years ago.
Location of object in building	Roof cavity, over childrens' bedroom, near front door.



Above, Forresville in the 1920s and left Mr. and Mrs Daniel Martin, its owners from the 1920s until the 1960s. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were childless, suggesting that the concealment predates their occupation. Below, Forresville today. (Images provided by Elske Shaw)



TOOWONG

Site of find	<i>Rhos-y-Medre</i> , 29 Burns Road
Type of building	Queensland verandahed house, timber, 1880s.
Property owner	Donald Fullerton. Phone 07 3371 0059
Object type	Plimsoll of canvas, now green but almost certainly originally black, right foot, 250mm, sole and heel of a woman's shoe, 250mm, fragments of a man's elastic-sided boot and part of the sole of a baby's boot
Location of objects in building	Chimney voids, accessible from roof cavity, on both sides of the flue.



Rhos-y-Medre photographed by Donald Fullerton, 1970.

The chimney where the shoes were found is visible at left.

The house at 29 Burns Road, in the leafy Brisbane suburb of Toowong, rests on top of a hill with views towards the east. There has been a house on this site since about 1881 but the present building with its exotic Welsh name dates from a little later.⁸⁶

The house is an elegant example of the style of building that we now regard as part of the Queensland architectural tradition. Built of timber, with a pyramid roof and encircling verandahs shaded with lattice, it has a semi-detached kitchen complex consisting of kitchen, pantry and maid's room. A bridge connects this structure with the main part of the house where high ceilings, fretworked fanlights and a chimney that serves both the parlour and a handsome dining room contribute to the character of a building which has acquired the patina of history.

The first house on the site was built by William Arthy, head teacher at the Toowong School. Arthy was a teacher of singing and the first organist at St Thomas's Anglican Church, Toowong. It is probable that Arthy knew Walter Horatio Wilson who purchased the property from him in 1886 as they were both involved in music and the local Anglican Church.

Wilson appears to have engaged the prominent Brisbane architect Richard Gailey to design the house that he called *Rhos-y-Medre* after the village in North Wales where he was born in 1839.⁸⁷ *Rhos* is the Welsh for moor, *y* simply means of and *medre* is a hamlet or village.⁸⁸ The name may have originated to describe the common grazing land of a village or town.

The connection of this name to the landscape of Toowong is tenuous but like so many of the people who came to Australia from Britain Wilson brought with him a sentimental attachment to his origins. By naming his house after the place where he was born he sought to create a link between his old home and the new.

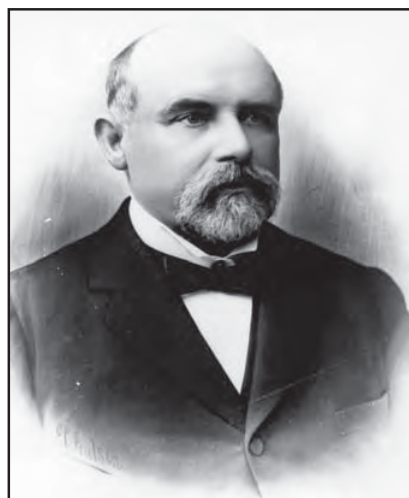
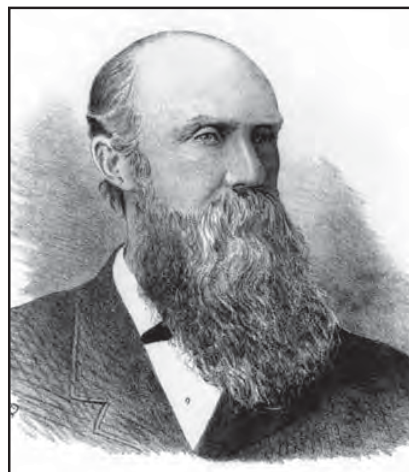
Wilson had arrived in Melbourne with his parents in 1853. Admitted as a solicitor in 1863, he moved to Brisbane in 1865 with his new wife, Elizabeth. From 1866 he practised in the Supreme Court. But in 1880, after experiencing ill health, he took time off from the law to study harmony and composition at Trinity College, London. Back in Brisbane in 1881 he founded the Brisbane Musical Union, became president of the Liedertafel and was organist and choirmaster at St. Thomas's, Toowong, for twelve years. In 1884, Wilson imported an organ built by Henry Willis & Sons, London, and installed it in his home. He was a member of the board of Brisbane Hospital and an alderman of Toowong Council.⁸⁹

His broad liberal views and involvement in community activities attracted the attention of Sir Samuel Griffin, Premier of the time, and he was nominated to the Legislative Council in 1885. Wilson served at various times as Postmaster-General, leader of the Council, Minister without Portfolio, Secretary for Public Instruction and Minister for Justice. He was appointed Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (CMG) in 1900.⁹⁰

Wilson's entry in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* describes him as temperate and just with deep sympathy for people in need. His personal qualities of courtesy, tact and charm won him respect and friendship.

Rhos-y-Medre was Wilson's home for a short period only. His first wife died there in 1886 and it is possible that this tainted his feelings towards the house. Richard Gailey designed a new house for him, *Wilcehyn*, which was built nearby.⁹¹

Rhos-y-Medre passed through various owners after Wilson. In 1971 it was acquired by Donald Fullerton, a landscape architect. During the course of work on the house, Fullerton used a ladder to inspect the roof cavity. While the original corrugated roofing was being replaced he examined the chimney. Its central flue was adjoined on both sides by cavities which were



Top, Richard Gailey, architect. Born in Ireland in 1834, he practised in Queensland for many years. Above, Walter Horatio Wilson, born in Wales in 1839, Parliamentarian, prominent citizen of Brisbane and owner of *Rhos-y-Medre*. (Images: John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland. Gailey is image No. 63597, Wilson Image No. 68183)



Untouched objects photographed in situ at the bottom of the voids located on each side of the chimney flue at Rhos-y-Medre. The void at left contained a plimsoll and fragments of a man's elastic-sided boot, as well as construction debris. The right void contained the sole and heel of a woman's shoe and part of the sole of a baby's shoe or bootee. All had been attacked by rats.

In the process of this research project, these were the first concealed objects seen in situ and largely undisturbed since they were deposited in the voids. Below, Don Fullerton and Ian Evans crouch beneath the roof to look into one of the voids. The chimney flue rises up through the roof on the left in this image. The second void is on the other side of the flue.

(Images: Paul Sargaison, 4005 Fotografi)



not accessible from the parlour and dining room below. Both of them contained builder's debris: gobbets of mortar which had fallen in while the bricklayers were building the chimney, and a curl of roofing iron – an offcut from the 1886 construction work.

Don Fullerton was intrigued to see an old shoe at the bottom of one of the cavities but it was not until many years later when he came to a lecture that I gave in Brisbane in September 2006 that he realized what he had found. He went home to take another look, taking lighting up into the attic space with him.

The shoe he had seen there in the early 1970s had suffered in the interval from the actions of starving rats and there was little of it left. Looking in the other cavity for the first time he immediately saw another shoe.

With floodlights installed in the roof cavity, and a

sheet of iron taken off the roof by a helpful builder, the chimney cavities yielded their secrets. There were actually the remnants of four shoes in the voids. These were carefully extracted while I visited the house, giving me my first opportunity to see concealed shoes in their original location. The remains of the shoes came into the light of day for the first time in more than a century. As is typical of the great majority of finds, the four were single shoes. They appear to represent a family.

The remains of what appear to be a man's elastic-side boot, a woman's shoe, a young person's shoe of canvas and the sole of a baby's boot were in poor condition – the result of the attentions of hungry rats. The best preserved was the shoe with the canvas upper. According

The shoes of Rhos-y-Medre: three adult shoes and part of the sole of an infant's shoe or bootee. At top, the Plimsoll.

Second from top, the bottom unit of a woman's boot with a high stacked heel and dating from post 1885. Third from top, the remains of a man's elastic-sided boot and at bottom a remnant part of the sole of a baby's bootee.



to June Swann, shoes of this type were originally called sandshoes and were first made in 1856 but after about 1868 were called Plimsolls. The name came from the Plimsoll line on ships which resembled the demarcation point where the rubber sole joins the canvas upper on these shoes. Dating this shoe is made more complicated by the fact that the style lasted for more than a century and changes were minimal. But the square toe on this shoe suggests a date between 1840 and the 1880s.⁹² Comparison with the house's date of construction suggests, but does not prove, that the group of shoes may have belonged to W. H. Wilson,



Plimsoll or sandshoe? Circumstantial evidence suggests that this canvas shoe with a rubber sole dates from the 1880s and was therefore probably referred to as a plimsoll.

(Images by Paul Sargaison, 4005 Fotografi)

OUT OF THE VOID: A CACHE REVEALED



Above, L – R, removing the remains of the woman's shoe from the void where it had lain since the nineteenth century.

Left, Don Fullerton manoeuvres fragments of a shoe onto the scoop. Below left, the scoop brings the fragments out of the void. Bottom centre, Ian Evans brings the Plimsoll to the surface. Below, the Plimsoll immediately after recovery.



These images, part of a continuous sequence taken on 7/3/07, are believed to be the first in Australia to show the recovery of concealed objects from a void. (Paul Sargaison, 4005 Fotografi)

his wife and children. This is a fascinating find. The chimney in which the shoes were found dates from the construction of the house designed by Richard Gailey. Was W.H. Wilson, the respectable and honourable citizen, lawyer, parliamentarian, musician and regular church-goer, involved in this concealment?

The shoes are not the footwear of the builders of this house. And, unlike many other concealments, they were not necessarily put into place by the builders. Any member of the house who was capable of getting a ladder up to the hatch in the hallway of *Rhos-y-Medre* could have put them there. Whoever it was understood the requirements of ritual concealment: single shoes, well worn, tucked away in a chimney void beyond the reach of daily life in the house. This process was repeated throughout Australia, with remarkable uniformity.

The shoes of *Rhos-y-Medre* have been discovered and brought into the light of day to tell us a story of a strange and secret tradition. But the identity of their owners and of the person or persons who concealed them cannot be confirmed. This intriguing concealment retains its mysteries.



Above, the fireplace in the dining room at Rhos-y-Medre. The door at left leads into the drawing room. The arrows indicate the approximate location of the shoes in their voids on both sides of the flue. In an arrangement that was typical of the time, the chimney was constructed with a flue system connected to fireplaces in adjoining rooms. The chimney in which the shoes were concealed served the fireplaces in the dining room and drawing room. Below, Rhos-y-Medre as it is today. (Paul Sargaison, 4005 Fotografi)



WARWICK

Site of find	<i>Glengallan</i> , New England Highway 18km north of Warwick
Type of building/date	Homestead, masonry, 1867
Property owner	Glengallan Homestead Trust. Phone 07 4667 3866. Email glengallan@aussiebroadband.com.au
Object type	Cat
Location of object in building	Subfloor. Found under the drawing room by tradesman during renovations.



Top, *Glengallan* in 1875. (Image No. 6193, John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland). Left, the carcass of the cat held by the tradesman who found it. (Image by Glengallan Homestead Trust). Above, the cat on display in a sealed case set into the floor of the room where it was found. (Image by Kay Cockram)

APPENDIX TWO

COVERING THE STORY: MEDIA REPORTS

Media coverage of the initial phases of this research was widespread. It was essential to accumulate a significant number of finds to authenticate the ritual. I therefore actively sought media coverage in order to locate more caches. The following articles have appeared in print since 2004.

- Macey, Richard, "Tails from the Crypt," Domain, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 29/4/04, 10.
- Lane, Bernard, "Putting the Boot into Evil," *The Australian*, 3/5/04, 5.
- Anon, "Did Witches worry European Settlers?" *Byron Shire Echo*, 12/10/04.
- Hicks, Adam, "Things we did to keep Witches at bay" *Northern Star*, Lismore, 14/10/04, 3.
- Young, Kane, "Nasty surprises warding off Evil," *Sunday Tasmanian*, Hobart, 16/1/05, 14.
- Duncan, Philippa, "Dried cats lurk in Australia's earliest Homes," *The Examiner*, Launceston, 18/1/05.
- Duncan, Philippa, "Yesteryear's Superstition still fits today," *The Examiner*, Launceston, undated but about 25/1/05.
- Duncan, Philippa, "State search finds Shoe, Toy Stashes that kept Evil at bay," *The Examiner*, Launceston, 16/2/05.
- Hudec, Beverley, "If only the Walls could talk," Real Estate, *Manly Daily*, 2/4/05, 5.
- Saurine, Angela, "Remnants of a Superstitious Past," Real Estate, *Hornsby Advocate*, 10/3/05, 35.
- Saurine, Angela, "Remnants of a Superstitious Past," Real Estate, *Mosman Daily*, 10/3/05, 69.
- Saurine, Angela, "Remnants of a Superstitious Past," Real Estate, *Northern District Times*, 9/3/05, 5.
- Saurine, Angela, "Remnants of a Superstitious Past," Real Estate, *Hills Shire Times*, 8/3/05, 5.

- Saurine, Angela, "Remnants of a Superstitious Past," *Real Estate, North Shore Times*, 11/3/05, 63.
- Gervais, Lisa, "Hunt on for City's Superstitious Past," *Western Advocate*, Bathurst, 19/4/05, 7.
- Jones, Terry, "While Cat was away all Evil would prey," *Western Advocate*, Bathurst, 22/4/05, 4.
- Fitzgerald, Rowena, "Old Wares: Discovering Hidden Meaning," *Sydney Weekly Courier*, 21/9/2005, 7.
- Devine, Miranda, "Magical History lesson," *Sun-Herald*, 25/9/2005, 15.
- Saurine, Angela, "A home with an anti-witch Shoe," *Daily Telegraph*, 6/10/05, 23.
- Bartok, Di, "Why you leave a Dead Cat in the Attic," *Mosman & Lower North Shore Daily*, 20/10/05, 6.
- Anon, "Beat Spooks," *The Advocate*, Ballina, 14/9/06, 17.
- Saurine, Angela, "Keeping Witches away is a Shoe-in," *Daily Telegraph*, Sydney, 6/10/06, 23.
- Williams, Brian, "Find delivers sole from evil," *Courier-Mail*, Brisbane, 31/10/06.
- Scanlon, Mike, "The rite stuff," *The Herald*, Newcastle, 7/4/07, 12, 13
- Howlett, Scott, "Homes reveal hidden secrets," *Parramatta Advertiser*, 12/11/08, 2.

Both specialist heritage and general interest journals have published accounts of finds made throughout Australia.

- Evans, Ian, "Old Shoes tell a Surprising Story from Australia's past," *Reflections* (National Trust, NSW), August – October 2005, 20, 21.
- Evans, Ian, "Old Shoes reveal a Secret from Australian history," *Heritage NSW*, summer 2005-2006, 6, 7.
- Evans, Ian, "Charmed," *Reader's Digest*, July 2006, 91-96.
- Anon, "Old houses harbor Secrets of Mythical Past," *Heritage Matters*, Perth, WA, April 2009, 8, 9.

- Evans, Ian, “A Shoe in for Protection,” *Spellcraft*, winter 2009, 4, 5.
- Evans, Ian, “Touching magic: A Strange Secret brought to Light’, *Trust News* (National Trusts of Australia), August 2009, 1, 8, 9.
- Pickering, Gina, “Royal George Reveals Hidden Bootie,” *Trust News* (National Trusts of Australia), February 2010, 21.

RADIO INTERVIEWS

I have spoken about deliberately concealed objects on almost every local ABC radio station in Australia, including those in every capital city, as well as a number of commercial stations. Some interviews were broadcast on ABC Radio National. Radio interviews on which I kept records are as follows.

- Saunders, Alan, Houses and Witchcraft, ABC Radio National, 1/5/04.
- Harmer, Wendy, Vega 93.5FM, Sydney, 8/9/05, 11.51 am.
- Gilbert, Graeme, 2SM, Sydney, 8/9/05, 9.12 pm
- McCrossin, Julie, ABC 702, Sydney, 9/9/05, 8.52 am.
- Wilton, Murray, Radio 2GB, Sydney, 12/9/05, 7.11 pm.
- Delaney, Anne, ABC Local Radio, Riverina, 16/9/05, 9.15 am.
- Levi, Scott, ABC Local Radio, Central Coast NSW, 16/9/05, 1.11 pm.
- Kilby, David, ABC Canberra, 26/9/05, 1.18 pm.
- Mangos, John, 2UE (Sydney and network affiliates), 27/9/05
- Wylie, Fiona, ABC north coast (Lismore), 27/9/05, 9.38 am.
- Kelly, Fran, Breakfast, ABC Radio National, 27/9/05.
- Mangos, John, 2UE, 27/9/05, 2.16pm.
- Munro, Jane, ABC North Coast, NSW, 28/9/05.
- Daniels, Brooke, ABC mid north coast (Kempsey), 30/9/05.

- Marney, Simon, Breakfast, ABC 702 (Sydney), 3/10/05.
- Kohn, Rachel, *Secret House Rituals*, The Ark, ABC Radio National, 18/10/05. Repeated 1/1/06.
- O’Nhiall, Rusty, *Mysterious and Unexplained*, Para-X internet radio: www.para-x.com, 2/11/09, 11.00am – 12.00 noon

TELEVISION COVERAGE

- Latham, Rebecca, “Talismans,” *Rewind*, ABC-TV, 9.30 pm, 17 October 2004.
- Emmett, Patrick, “Is your Home hiding anti-witchcraft Charms?” *Stateline* South Australia, 7.30 pm, 28/10/05.
- Berkman, Karen, ABC-TV News, Brisbane, 7.00 pm, 7 March 2007.

APPENDIX THREE

BRITISH RESEARCHERS AND INSTITUTIONS

Each of the people and institutions listed here has been contacted and, in most cases, visited, in the course of research for this thesis during several visits to the UK. These are the key people and organisations in this field of research.

- Owen Davies, Professor of Social History, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, Hertfordshire AL10 9AB UK. Professor Davies, widely recognised as an expert on witchcraft and magic in post-medieval Britain, has developed a plan for a systematic search throughout the United Kingdom for the material culture of folk magic. The centrepiece of this three-year project is intended to be a virtual museum, created by surveying and photographing all relevant items from museums, outdoor locations and private ownership to create a permanent web-based archive, with images, explanations, object biographies, and articles contextualising the material.
- The Deliberately Concealed Garments Project (www.concealedgarments.org), c/- Textile Conservation Centre, formerly at the University of Southampton, Park Avenue, Winchester, Hampshire, and now at the University of Glasgow. Established in 1975, the TCC was first based at *Hampton Court Palace*. In 1998 it became part of the University of Southampton but was closed by the University on 31/10/2009. Glasgow University, working with the TCC Foundation, is creating a new Centre. The Deliberately Concealed Garments Project is now online at <http://ehive.com/account/3580>. The TCC's new website is at www.textileconservationcentre.co.uk/glasgow/.
- Timothy Easton, independent architectural historian. *The Hall*, Bedfield, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP13 7JJ. Phone +44 01728 628 380. Easton's particular interest is apotropaic marks. He also researches concealed objects and has studied many caches found in East Anglia and elsewhere in the UK.
- Jeremy Harte, Curator, *Bourne Hall* Museum, Spring St, Epsom, Surrey KT17 1UF, United Kingdom. Phone +44 20 8394 1301.
- Brian Hoggard, independent folk magic researcher and sometime PhD candidate, has been researching concealed objects in Britain for some years. Based in Worcester he works as a music teacher. His website is at www.apotropais.co.uk/.

- Jason Semmens, Assistant Curator, Horsham Museum, 9 Causeway, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 1HE, United Kingdom. Phone +44 1403 254 959. Semmens is a published authority on Cornish folklore, folklore collectors, magical traditions and witch bottles.
- June Swann, MBE, Former Keeper of the Boot and Shoe Collection at Northampton Museums and Art Gallery, 1950 – 1987, and now consultant to Clark's Shoe Museum, The Shoe Museum, 40 High Street, Street, Somerset. Phone +44 0164 712 563
- Boot and Shoe Collection, Northampton Museums and Galleries, Northampton, Northamptonshire. Various Shoe Heritage Development Officers. Phone 01604 837 282.

APPENDIX FOUR

ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The following institutions and organizations were contacted during the course of this research. Many of them provided information and/or images.

Archaeological Leather Group, Peterborough, UK
 Archives Office of Tasmania, Hobart
 Australian Museum, Sydney
 Australian War Memorial, Canberra
 British Museum, London
 British Archaeology magazine
 Burnie Pioneer Village Museum, Burnie, Tasmania
 City of Mitcham, Torrens Park, SA
 Chiverton House Museum, Northampton, WA
 City of Sydney Archives, Sydney
 Cuming Museum, Southwark
 Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra
 Department of Public Works (Queensland), Brisbane
 Deliberately Concealed Garments Project, Winchester
 English Heritage, London
 Fisher Library, University of Sydney
 Flinders University Archaeology, Bedford Park, SA
 Folklore Society, London
 Geraldton Historical Society, Geraldton, WA
 Glengallan Homestead and Heritage Centre, Warwick, Queensland
 Glenorchy City Council, Glenorchy, Tasmania
 Goulburn City Council, Goulburn, NSW
 Goulburn War Memorial and Museum, Goulburn, NSW
 Greenwich Foundation for the Old Royal Naval College, London
 Hampshire County Council Museums & Archive Service, Winchester
 Historic Houses Trust of NSW, Sydney
 Historic Royal Palaces, London
 Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, Manchester
 Midlands Historical Society Museum, Maryborough, Victoria
 Migration Museum, Adelaide
 Mint Incorporated, Melbourne

Mitchell Library, Sydney
 Mount Horrocks Historical Association, Watervale, SA
 Museum of Witchcraft, Boscastle, Cornwall
 Museum Victoria, Melbourne
 National Library of Australia, Canberra
 National Museum of Australia, Canberra
 Newcastle Region Library, Newcastle, NSW
 Newcastle Regional Museum, Newcastle, NSW
 Northampton Museums and Gallery, Northampton
 National Archives of Australia, Adelaide
 National Library of Australia, Canberra
 National Museum of Ireland, Dublin
 National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh
 National Museum of Wales, Cardiff
 National Portrait Gallery, London
 National Trust of Australia (NSW), Sydney
 National Trust of Australia (WA), Perth
 Outdoor Folk Museum, Belfast
 Parks and Wildlife Service, Hobart, Tasmania
 Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford
 Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority, Port Arthur, Tasmania
 Powerhouse Museum, Sydney
 Queensland Museum, Brisbane
 Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Launceston, Tasmania
 Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland,
 Edinburgh
 St Brigid's Convent of Mercy, Northbridge, WA
 St George's Chapel Archives and Chapter Library, Windsor, UK
 Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum, Berlin
 Society of Antiquaries, London
 Society of Genealogists, Sydney
 Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Pittsburgh
 Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, London
 State Library of NSW, Sydney
 State Library of Queensland, Brisbane
 State Library of South Australia, Adelaide
 State Library of Tasmania, Hobart
 State Library of Victoria, Melbourne
 State Records, NSW, Kingswood

Supreme Court of Victoria, Melbourne
Sydney Bridgeclimb, Sydney
Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office, Hobart
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart
University of the Highlands and Islands, Shetland College, Lerwick
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana
University of Western Australia Archaeology, Crawley, WA
Unley Museum, Unley, SA
Victoria and Albert Museum, London
Weald and Downland Open Air Museum, Chichester
Western Australian Museum, Perth, WA
Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes
Wellcome Images, London
Wellcome Library, London
Windsor and Districts Historical Society, Windsor, Queensland
York Residency Museum, York, WA

APPENDIX FIVE

The following record of concealed cats found in Germany and elsewhere in Continental Europe, with a small number from the United Kingdom, was compiled by Dr. Petra Schad, City Archivist at Markgroningen, Germany. Dr. Schad's office is at Marktplatz 1, 71706 Markgröningen. Phone 07145/93197-0. Email petra.schad@markgroeningen.de.

**Fundorte im Landkreis Ludwigsburg, dann in Deutschland, dann
Europa**
(jeweils in alphabetischer Reihenfolge)

Stand: 8.4.2010

<i>Fundobjekt</i>	<i>Fundort</i>	<i>Fundbeschreibung</i>	<i>Datierung des Gebäudes bzw. von Umbauten</i>	<i>Gefunden bei</i>	<i>Lagerort des Fundes</i>	<i>Lage des Gebäudes</i>
1 Katze ¹	Besigheim Pfarrgasse 10 Ehem. Pfündhaus des Stifts Baden	Erstes DG, unter den Dielenbrettern auf Lehmwickeln, kein Spreuer zwischen den Dielenbrettern vorhanden, mittig im Flurbereich	- erbaut 1461 - Umbau im Bereich des ersten Dachgeschosses 1510/11		Bet den Hausbesitzern (Fam. Kraemer)	Pfarrgasse, nahe der Kirche
4 Katzen (darunter 1 Jungtier) ²	Bietigheim- Bissingen Pfarrstrasse 8 Urkundlich 1511 – 1652 als Pfarrhaus belegt	In einem Radius von ca. 2,5 m; unter den Dielenbrettern des Dachbodens, über der nordöstlich gelegenen Bohlenstube Eine der Katzen steckte mit der Vorderseite des Kopfes in einer zementartigen Masse. Das Jungtier ist sehr stark beschädigt. Teile fehlen In der Decke der im EG befindlichen Stube, im Spreu der Deckenfüllung. Die Stube liegt nach Norden	erbaut 1480 dd um 1573 laut dd um 1 Stockwerk aufgestockt		Stadtmuseum Hormoldhaus Bietigheim- Bissingen	Nahe der Kirche auf dem ehem. Graben der Bietigheimer Burg, Haus und Scheune zeichnen den Verlauf des Burggrabens nach
1 Katze ³	Löchgau Lange Gasse 23		Um 1750 gebaut in Dorfmauer integriert,		Beim Besitzer	
1 Katze ⁴	Marbach, Marktstraße 40					
1 Katze	Marbach, Rosengasse 10	Die Katze lag im 1. DG, sie hatte die Haltung eines Katzenbuckels	- 1707 erbaut über massivem älteren Kern. - 2stöckiges Gebäude, EG ursprünglich Stall und das 1. OG Wohnbereich war vermutlich ursprüngl. Mauer, Friedhof 1618 angelegt			
3 Menschen- schädel ⁵	Markgröningen, Friedhofmauer am Friedhofweg	Im Fundament der alten Friedhofmauer an der Westseite		Neuanlage des alten Friedhofteils, März 2009	Zu den anderen Gebeinen, die man gefunden hat gelegt	Westseite des Friedhofes, ca. 10-12 m von der NW-Ecke entfernt

2 Katzen	Markgröningen Marktplatz 2 Privathaus	unter den Dielenbrettern in 2 verschied. OG's gefunden. Ein schlüsselähnlicher Gegenstand lag neben einer Katze, beiden Katzen fehlte die linke Vorderpfote. - unter den Dielenbrettern des 2. OG's über der Bohlenstube (Nordosten) - unter den Dielenbrettern des 3. OG's über dem Stuckzimmer = 1. DG, ihr Maul war weit aufgerissen Unter dem barocken Fußboden im 2. OG = Stuckzimmer (Südosten)	- 1414 dd erbaut - 1604 umgebaut, zumindest zumindest 1 Katze erst danach eingezimmert		Stadtiarchiv/ -museum Markgröningen	direkt neben dem Rathaus an der Westseite des Marktplatzes gelegen
Schuh, linker	s. o.		Herstellung des Schuhs: 1520- 1540 - Fußboden von 1755	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.
Barloser Schlüssel	s. o.	Bei einer mumifizierten Katze, deren linke Vorderpfote abgebrochen war unter den Dielen im 2. OG Im gestampften Erdboden des EG	?	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.
Lederdös- chen	s.o.					
2 Katzen °	Markgröningen Kirchgasse 20 Privathaus	unter den Dielenbrettern in 2 verschiedenen OG's gefunden	- 1474 dd erbaut - 1572 umgebaut		nicht mehr vorhanden	ca. 40 m südl. des Marktplatzes an einer vom ihm wegführenden Straße gelegen im Norden der Altstadt neben dem Schloss gelegen
1 Katze'	Markgröningen Schlossgasse 25 Obere Keller Herrschaftl. Gebäude	im Dachstock (= 1. oder 2. OG) unter den Dielenbrettern gefunden	- 1491 dd erbaut - westl. Giebel um 1600 massiv erneuert		nicht mehr vorhanden	
1 Katze ⁸	Markgröningen Graf-Hartmann- Str. 5 Privathaus	unter Dielenbrettern gefunden (Stockwerk unbekannt)	Haus erst nach Abbruch der Stadtmauer erbaut (nach 1830)		nicht mehr vorhanden	außerhalb der ehem. Stadtmauer gelegen
Kalbskno- chen	Markgröningen Finstere Gasse 17 Privathaus	Im Keller unter einer Erdschicht - es handelt sich um Unter- und Oberschenkel sowie Rippen von Metzger Wildermuth identifiziert Im Keller, über den Kalbsknochen und unter einer Erdschicht	EG-Steinmauer aus 16. Jh., 1774 Umbau im EG und westl. 1. OG	Abbrucharbeiten 2003	Hilde Fendrich u. LDA	60 m westl. des Marktplatzes entfernt gelegen
6 Nachge- burtstöpfe, 1 davon mit Deckel	s.o.		s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.
1 Katze	s.o.	Unter den Dielen des 2. OG, die Stube im 1. OG ging nach Norden (zur Straße hinaus) - der Katze fehlte die linke Vorderpfote, das Maul war weit aufgerissen	s.o.	s.o.	Nicht mehr vorhanden	s.o.

1 Katze ³	Markgröningen Marktbrunnengässle 4 Privathaus	unter Dielenbrettern gefunden (Stockwerk unbekannt)	- 1446 dd erbaut - spätere Umbauarbeiten, u.a. Bohlenstube entfernt, evtl. im 18. Jh. Um 1280 erbaut, 18. u. 19. Jh. Sanierungsarbeiten	Sanierungsversuch, dann Abbruch 1996	nicht mehr vorhanden	Ca. 20 m nördl. des Marktplatzes gelegen
1 junger Hund	Markgröningen Bartholomäuskirche	Über den Kreuzgewölben im südlichen Seitenschiff			Im Pfarrhaus	
6 Katzen ⁰	Markgröningen Stelzengasse 4 Handwerkerhaus	Im 1. DG = über der Stube im 1. OG; 2 Katzen in NO-Ecke über der Stube in e-m Feld; 2 Katzen einzeln in benachbarten Feldern nach W; 2 Katzen in e-m Feld in SW-Ecke über Treppenaufgang, des früheren Kamins (Esse der Werkstatt). 1 Schuh (Biedermaier?) in e-m Feld mit Katze	Steinerne EG-Teile sind 1537 datiert; Fachwerkhaus von 1857	Okt. 2005 bei Sanierungsarbeiten		
1 Schuh ¹	s.o.	1 Schuh (Biedermaier?) in e-m Feld mit Katze	s.o.			
3 Katzen	Markgröningen Unterriexingen Hauptstraße 4 Privathaus	- nebeneinander im gleichen Feld, 1 Katze war mehr verwest als die anderen - unter den Dielenbrettern im DG, nahe des Kamins der Straße zu nach Norden nichts bekannt	- 1891/2 als Istockiges Fachwerkhaus erbaut	Umbauarbeiten 1953, Einbau von 2 Dachstuben	nicht mehr vorhanden	
2 Katzen ²	Markgröningen Unterriexingen Glemsstraße 42,					
1 Katze ³	Privathaus Mundelsheim Hindenburgstr. 9 Privathaus	In der SO-Ecke des Hauses in der Decke über der Wohnstube im 1. OG zwischen Spreuer gefunden Körper flach, langgestreckt	1575 erbaut von Amtsschreiber Johann Holderbusch 1594 erweitert Um 1850 erbaut		nicht mehr vorhanden	
1 Katze ⁴	Sachsenheim, Hohenhaslach An der Steige 1 Ladengeschäft und Wohnräume	Im Bereich der Bühne (ehemaliger Schlafraum), dort im Boden			Einige Objekte bei Manfred Baumgärtner	
3 Seitenge- wehre	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	
1 Medizinflä- schen	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	
Ca. 20 Eier	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	
1 Holzkreisel	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	s.o.	
2 Seitenge- wehre	Sachsenheim, Kleinsachsen- heim Neuweiler Str. 21 Privathaus	Unter den Dielen im Bereich des 1. DG	s.o.	s.o.	Herr Hörer, Neuweilerstr. 22	Nahe dem Zentrum, nicht weit von Kirche und Rathaus entfernt

3 Katzen ¹⁵	s.o.	3 Katzen unter Dinkelspreu im Dielenboden des Dachgeschosses über der Küche und dem Kinderschlafzimmer	Um 1894 erbautes einstöckiges, außen verputztes Fachwerkgebäude	Sanierungsarbeiten & Ausbau des Daches mit Gauden April 2002	Stadtmuseum Hornmoldhaus Bietighem-Bissingen	Nahe dem Zentrum, nicht weit von Kirche und Rathaus entfernt
1 Katze ⁶	Schwieberdingen Stuttgarter Str. 11	Die linke Vorderpfote fehlte. In der Stubendecke, die Stuben gingen nach Norden Richtung Straße		Abbruch 2001		
1 Katze	Schwieberdingen Stuttgarter Str. 12	Die linke Vorderpfote fehlte. In der Stubendecke, die Stuben gingen nach Süden Richtung Straße		Abbruch ? 2000		
2 Katzen ¹⁷ über Kreuz übereinander	Gasthof „Bären“ Vaihingen/Enz Mühlstraße 21 Privathaus	unter den Dielenbrettern des 1. OG, in der Nähe eines Kamins	1617 inschriftl., nach einem Stadtbrand		beim Besitzer	Nordwand des Hauses = ehem. Stadtmauer
2 (Ziegen) Bocksfüße in einem Getreidering ¹⁸ Gesangbuch „Andächtiger“ 1 Tonkrug (Nachgeburtstopf ?)	s.o.	unter den Dielenbrettern des 2. OG, in der Nähe eines anderen Kamins	s.o.	S.o.	S.o.	.
	s.o.	Hinter dem Westkamin in der Decke	s.o.	S.o.	S.o.	
	s.o.	Unter den steinernen Fußbodenplatten im EG (über dem Kellergewölbe) an der Nordecke	s.o.	S.o.	S.o.	
		außerhalb des Landkreises Ludwigsburg in alphabetischer Reihenfolge				
1 Katze ¹⁹	**Abtsgründ Untergröningen	Knochen einer Katze, die in den frischen Putz gedrückt waren	Fundort war der Übergang vom gotischen zum Renaissance zeitlichen Bauteil, damit vor 1564 datierbar			
1 Katze ²⁰	Bad Rappenau-Bonfeld Ehem. Gasthaus und Brauerei zur Krone	Im gestampften Boden des Gewölbekellers an der Nordwand im nordöstlichen Bereich des Kellers. Über den Nachgeburtstöpfen lag die mumifizierte Längshälfte einer Katze	Der Umbau des Hauses wird um 1786 vermutet, der Keller auf ein älteres Datum geschätzt	Umbau des Hauses, 1998	Katzenmumie bei Renate Brüggemann, der Besitzerin des Hauses	

3 Nachgeburtstöpfe)	s.o.	Im gestampften Boden des Gewölbekellers an der Nordwand im nordöstlichen Bereich des Kellers. Über den Nachgeburtstöpfen lag die mumifizierte Längshälfte einer Katze	s.o.	Bei	s.o.	
6 Bocksbeine ²¹	Bad Rappenau Wasserschloss	Unter den Dielen des 1. OG über dem Eingang in den Wohnbereich des Schlosses“	Erbaut um 1601 durch Eberhard von Gemmingen (1567-1611) Renovierungsmaßnahmen 1715, Umbauarbeiten 1830/32 Erbaut um 1601 durch Eberhard von Gemmingen (1567-1611)		im Erdgeschoss des Schlosses als Dauerausstellung	
2 Hasenschädel ²²	s.o.	Unter den Dielen des 2. OG, dem „Wohn- und Schlafbereich“		s.o.	s.o.	
1 (junger) Hund ²³	Burgk,	Wahrscheinlich 1403 (lebendig?) über der Eingangsmauer des Schlosstores eingemauert		1739 gefunden	Ausgestellt im EG des Museums	
1 Bocksfuß ²⁴	Schloss a.d. Saale Cleebronn Schloss	In der Schlosskapelle in der Hohldecke auf einem Balken deponiert	?	?	Besitzer (im Schloss)	in einer Kapelle
1 Katze ²⁵	Magenheim Ehrstädt	Unter Sandsteintafeln im 1. OG, über der Küche	Evtl. vor 1500 erbaut	Ca. 1997	Mühle Eppingen	?
Eiserne Figur	s.o.	Küchendecke im 1. OG lagen Eiserne Renaissancefigur ca. 10-12 cm Minervagestalt	s.o.	s.o.	Bei	
1 Gründonnerstagseier ²⁶	Eppingen Sog. Bosserthaus Kirchgasse	In Decke 1. OG Echtes, in die Wand eingemauertes Hühner	Altestes Haus, 1480 erbaut, 19. Jh. stark umgebaut		Mühle Eppingen	Gegenüber der Kirche
100 Lammfüße	s.o.	In den Lehm der Decke (1. OG) eingedrückt	s.o.		s.o.	s.o.
Nachgeburtstöpfe	s.o.	Im Keller	s.o.		s.o.	s.o.
3 Katzen ²⁷	Grafenau, Im Hirschplan 11 Bauernhaus mit Scheune	Im Dielenboden			2 Katzen befinden sich im Rosensteinturm, 1 bei den Hausbesitzern	Gebäude im Ortskern, unweit von Kirche und Friedhof gelegen
Triumphkreuz mit mehreren Figuren	Halberstadt Dom	Am Hinterkopf „Aussparungen“ für die Aufnahme von Reliquien ²⁸				

7 Katzen ⁹	Illingen, Dillmannstraße 28 Ehemaliges Pfarrhaus	Im 1. OG zwischen Spreu unter den Dielenbrettern. Die sieben Katzen lagen in einer Reihe zueinander mit den Köpfen nach Osten (und damit zur Dillmannstraße) ausgerichtet in einem Raum an der Südseite des Hauses, an verschiedenen Stellen im Haus auch Mäuse und Ratten	Erbauung nach Bauhistorischer Untersuchung und dd um 1623	Sanierungsarbeiten im November 1999	Stadtmuseum Hormmoldhaus, Bietighheim-Bissingen	Im Zentrum des Ortes nahe der Kirche
1 Katze ¹⁰	Illingen-Schützlingen, Hauptstraße 42 ehemaliger Bauernhof	In der Decke unter dem Fußboden zwischen Erdgeschoss und dem 1. OG in der nordöstlich gelegenen Stube	Nach bauhistorischer Untersuchung erbaut ca. 15. Jahrhundert, Umbauten um 1650	Sanierungsarbeiten 1997/98	Nicht mehr vorhanden	Haus gegenüber der Kirche
8 Schuhe ¹¹	Korschenbroich Schloss Liedberg NRW	In den Löchern von Gerüstbalken in 12 m Höhe eingemauert, Schuhe (Männer, Frauen, Kinder) ca. 300 Jahre alt	Mittelalterlicher Burgturm	Sanierungsarbeiten 2010		
1 Katze ¹²	Mössingen	Bei Umbauarbeiten neben dem Kamin (Stockwerk? Himmelsrichtung? Was darunter?)	1576 erbaut	2005 bei Sanierungsarbeiten		
Judas-Kopf mit Hohlraum	Mittelgasse 9 Naumburg Domschatz	Im hölzernen Hinterkopf befindet sich eine „Vertiefung“ zur Aufnahme von Reliquien ³				
1 Katze ⁴	Neuhausen ob Eck Ehem. Pfarrhaus	In der Decke der Wohnstube, im Balkenfach, das auf den Kachelofen zuläuft, 1897/8 Katze hinterleg. Kopf der Katze lag nach Westen	1554 als ev. Pfarrhaus erbaut, 1897 Haus abgebrochen und 1898 am Ortsrand (mit Katze) neu errichtet	1990 bei Sanierungsarbeiten		Der Überlieferung nach soll es ein Spukhaus sein
1 Katze ⁵	Remshalden-Buoch Stuifenstraße 15	Im Fußboden		?		Haus nahe der Kirche in einem alten Bestattungsfeld. In der Nachbarschaft wurden bei Erdarbeiten Steinsarkophage gefunden
1 Katze	Reutlingen Oberamteistr. 22 Ehem. Pfleghof des Klosters	Bei Umbauarbeiten im DG des Fachwerkanbaues	1278 als steinernes Haus erbaut, 1537 um einen Fachwerkanbau erweitert		Heimatmuseum Reutlingen	
1 Paar Kinderschuhe, 1 linker Schuh	Königsbrunn Reutlingen Kanzleistr. 24 Ehem. Schuhmacherzunftaus	Im Zwischenboden gefunden	16./17. Jahrhundert Das Paar Schnürschuhe 19. Jh.; der Ballerinaschuh Anfang 20. Jh.		Heimatmuseum Reutlingen	

1 Schere ⁶	Riechen	Unter den Dielen des 2. OG. Die Schere war zerstört und die Spitzen lagen gegeneinander. Im EG unter der Türschwelle des Eingangs zur Küche	Fachwerkhäuser mit EG aus Stein, 1500-1750-1800			
1 Katze ⁷	Sulzfeld			Abbrucharbeiten	Mühle in Eppingen	
1 Katze ⁸	Sulzfeld		?	Abbrucharbeiten	s.o.	
1 Junger Hund	Stutgart Schlossplatz		1746ff. erbaut		Rosensteinmuseum Stuttgart	
	Neues Schloss Herrschaftl. Gebäude					
2 Katzen ⁹	Stutgart-Wangen Biberacher Straße 50	An der Wand zur Straßenseite des Hauses fanden sich bei Sanierungsarbeiten nach Beschädigungen während des 2. Weltkrieges über zwei nebeneinanderliegenden Fenstern zwei mit den Köpfen gegeneinander ausgerichtete, skelettierte Katzen	Fachwerkhäuser		Nicht mehr vorhanden	
1 Katze ¹⁰	Tübingen, Kornhaus Wildberg-Gültlingen	Katzenmumie im 1607 angebauten Teil entdeckt				
7 Katzen ¹¹	Mühlehof 7 (alte Mühle)	Im Dielenfußboden der Küche im 1. Stock über einem Gewölbekeller fand man sieben Katzen in Streuschütte, nebeneinander in reihenartiger, leicht abgerundeter Anordnung (südöstlich im Haus gelegen)	Gebäude urkundlich das erste Mal im 13. Jh. erwähnt, mehrmals umgebaut, dd eines Stammes 1803	Bei Umbauarbeiten 1985, das Gebäude wurde bei dieser Gelegenheit bis auf den Gewölbekeller abgerissen	Nahe Kirche und Friedhof. Man vermutet in der Nähe den alten Herrnsitz derer von Gültlingen	
		EUROPA				
		Frankreich				
1 Katze 1 Vogel ¹²	Straßburg Stadtmauer	In der Stadtmauer (1228 erbaut) Der Vogel könnte eine Krähe oder ein Raben sein	ob der Mauerteil auch so alt ist, ist unklar	Abbruch der Stadtmauer 1718-25	Nicht mehr vorhanden	
1 Katze ¹³	Straßburg Bruderhofgasse 7	Eines der ältesten Häuser Straßburgs	In der Decke des 1. OG in der Mitte des Hauses	Abbrucharbeiten 1911	Nicht mehr vorhanden	
		Großbritannien				
1 Kinderschuh (16 cm lang)	Elsdon (Northumbria) Pub „Bird in Bush“	Hinter dem Kamin des ca. 1740 erbauten Hauses.	Der Kamin liegt an der Ostseite des Hauses	Bei Renovierungsarbeiten 1990er Jahre	Im Pub	

3	Pferdeköpfe	Elsdon (Northumbria)	Im Kirchturm der um 1400 erbauten Kirche. Die Köpfe waren pyramidenartig gegeneinander gelehnt		Bei Renovierungs- arbeiten 1890 (?)	Im Kirchenschiff in einem Schrank	Die Kirche wurde direkt neben einem Vorgängerbau erbaut.
1	Knochen	Pfarrkirche Manchester Kirche?				Über dem Ein- gang zum nördl. Seitenschiff , hinter Glas	
1	Katze ⁴	Pill (Passiertal, Südtirol)	Italien				
1	Katze ⁵	Volders	Österreich				

Schuhfunde

Möglicherweise entstand der Brauch in england. Dort soll ein Mann den Teufel mit einem Stiefel gefangen haben
(Quelle: LKZ, Kinderseite, 20. April 2010)

(Footnotes)

- 1 Hinweis von Regina Ille-Kopp, 2001, Auskunft von Familie Kraemer, Höhe der Katze 28,5 cm, Breite 41,5 cm. Ein Stück der Schwanzspitze ist abgebrochen und nicht mehr vorhanden
- 2 Auskunft von Frau Claus, Bietigheim-Bissingen
- 3 Auskunft von Ehepaar Odenwälder, Löchgau
- 4 Auskunft von Architekt Matthias Weccard, Marbach 2003
- 5 Auskunft Bauarbeiter u. Werner Stollsteimer, Stadtbauamt Markgröningen, 2009
- 6 Auskunft von Prof. Siegfried Rösemann, früher Markgröningen 2001
- 7 Auskunft von Zimmermann Fritz Schinz, jun., Markgröningen 2001
- 8 Auskunft von Zimmermann Fritz Schinz, jun., Markgröningen 2001
- 9 Auskunft von Zimmermann Fritz Schinz, jun., Markgröningen 2001
- 10 Hinweis von Heiner Beck. Auskünfte von Zimmerleuten der Fa. Fritz Schinz 2005
- 11 Hinweis von Heiner Beck. Auskünfte von Zimmerleuten der Fa. Fritz Schinz 2005
- 12 Auskunft von Elisabeth Bader, Unterriexingen 2001
- 13 Auskunft von Angelika Fink, Mundelsheim 2008
- 14 Auskunft von Manfred Baumgärtner, Hohenhaslach
- 15 Auskunft von Herrn Hörer, Kleinsachsenheim
- 16 Auskunft des Baggerführers Stefan Lindner, Markgröningen 2001

- 17 Größe: eine Katze 40 cm von Schnauze zu Schwanzspitze und 27 cm der Körper; 26 cm der Körper der anderen darüberliegenden Katze.
 18 Auskunft von Thomas Hitschler, Vaihingen/Enz 2000
 19 Auskunft von Kurt Sartorius, Bönningheim 2008
 20 Auskunft von Dr. Hans-Heinz Hartmann
 21 Stadt Bad Rappenau (Hrsg.): Einweihung des restaurierten Wasserschlusses Bad Rappenau. Festschrift.
 22 Stadt Bad Rappenau (Hrsg.): Einweihung des restaurierten Wasserschlusses Bad Rappenau. Festschrift.
 23 Elke Lang, Schloss Burgk in Geschichte und Gegenwart, 1989, S. 32
 24 Auskunft von Kurt Sartorius, Bönningheim 2007
 25 Auskunft von Frank Dähling, Eppingen 2000
 26 Wird zum Schutz vor Blitzschlag benutzt. Auskunft von Frank Dähling, Eppingen 2000
 27 Auskunft von Sabine Grötzinger, Grafenau
 28 Erläuterung des Audioguide durch den Dom und das Diözesanmuseum, September 2008
 29 Auskunft von Bernd Mittler, Illingen-Schützungen
 30 Auskunft von Luise Lüttmann
 31 Bietheimer Zeitung, 20. April 2010
 32 Zeitungsartikel Schwäb. Tagblatt 2005, von Martin Holzinger, Tübingen, erhalten
 33 Erläuterung im Laufe der Führung durch das Diözesanmuseum, Mai 2009
 34 Auskunft von Jürgen Riedel, per Mail am 8. April 2010
 35 Auskunft von Prof. H. G. v. Stockhausen
 36 Rituelleres Werkzeug zerstören ist bekannt. Man wollte verhindern, dass die Parzen den Lebensfaden abschneiden. Auskunft von H. Dähling, Eppingen, Tel. 07262/87 08
 37 Auskunft von Frank Dähling, Eppingen, Tel. 07262/87 08, 2000
 38 Auskunft von Frank Dähling, Eppingen, Tel. 07262/87 08, 2000
 39 Auskunft von Frau Stauss
 40 Zeitungsartikel Schwäb. Tagblatt 2005, von Martin Holzinger, Tübingen, erhalten
 41 Auskunft von Reinhard Vogel
 42 Anzeiger für elässische Altertumskunde, 1912, S. 143/4 (der Hinweis darauf stammt von Ilse Fingerlin, Freiburg)
 43 Anzeiger für elässische Altertumskunde, 1911, S. 184 (Hinweis darauf stammt von Ilse Fingerlin, Freiburg)
 44 Dr. Harald Stadler von der Leopold-Franzens-Universität in Innsbruck ließ eine Katzenmumie aus Volders und eine weitere aus Pill durch den Archäozoologen Georg McGlynn untersuchen. Das Röntgenbild ergab in beiden Fällen eine Verschiebung des ersten Halswirbels (Atlas) sowie in einem Fall eine laterale Luxation im oberen Brustwirbelbereich. D. h. der Tierkopf war mit einer Hand nach vorne gerissen worden, während der Rücken des Tieres mit der anderen Hand festgehalten wurde.
 Dr. Harald Stadler von der Leopold-Franzens-Universität in Innsbruck