Australian Heritage Database

Places for Decision

Class : Historic

Identification

List:	**National Heritage List**
Name of Place:	Hyde Park Barracks
Other Names:	
Place ID:	105935
File No:	1/12/036/0105
Nomination Date:	30/01/2007
Principal Group:	Law and Enforcement

Status

Legal Status:	30/01/2007 - Nominated place
Admin Status:	26/07/2006 - Under assessment by AHC--Australian place

Assessment

Recommendation:	Place meets one or more NHL criteria
Assessor's Comments:	
Other Assessments:	:

Location

Nearest Town:	Sydney
Distance from town (km):	
Direction from town:	
Area (ha):	
Address:	Macquarie St, Sydney, NSW 2000
LGA:	Sydney City NSW

Location/Boundaries:
Macquarie Street, corner Prince Albert Road, Sydney, comprising Hyde Park Barracks, the surrounding wall, and including the space within the wall.

Assessor's Summary of Significance:
Hyde Park Barracks represents a turning point in the management of Australian convicts. Before 1819 there was no government accommodation for convicts, who were required to secure their own ‘lodging and fire’ in private houses and hotels in areas like The Rocks. The barracks were intended to improve the degree of

surveillance and control over government assigned male convicts, and enhance their chances of reformation. Their construction is a reflection of the concerns of the penal reform and transportation debate in the United Kingdom. The British Government of the time wanted reemphasis on transportation as a punishment and a deterrent to crime in Britain. Convicts would be subject to harsh labour and to strict control and restricted freedom. By restricting convicts freedom, it was also intended to raise their productivity. The construction of the barracks enabled more systematic control of both the convicts and of the work undertaken. This control facilitated the continued development of a broad scale infrastructure program that was commenced in the years following the Napoleonic Wars when the number of convicts transported escalated. These developments saw the colony of New South Wales transformed from a penal outpost to a permanent colony aiming towards self-sufficiency.

Governor Macquarie had a vision for the penal colony becoming a more fully fledged colonial society. On arrival in the colony Macquarie surveyed the existing facilities and became convinced that infrastructure needed to be developed and that this could only be built with an organised workforce and Hyde Park Barracks provided the means for this to occur. The Hyde Park Barracks are evidence of the public works program and the organisation and management of public labour at a crucial time in the development of the colony.The barracks was built as a permanent structure with great attention to placement and design and in this represented a significant departure from previous public building design and construction in the colony which up until the time of Macquarie had been of a lesser quality, both in design and construction terms. It is highly valued for its simple Old Colonial Georgian architecture, its sense of balance and proportion and its skilled workmanship.

Hyde Park Barracks is also important for its associations with Governor Macquarie who governed the colony of New South Wales from 1810 to 1822 and it is a physical manifestation of his architectural and social aspirations for the colony and of his perception of the role of convicts in the colonial society and economy. It is integral to his vision which oversaw the colony's rapid growth and expansion and its transformation to a society, with its own currency, an ability to provide for much of its own wants and the development of important infrastructure such as permanent churches, hospitals, administrative buildings.

The barracks are also important for their association with Francis Greenway. As the first official Government Architect, Greenway is regarded by many as Australia's first architect. The Hyde Park Barracks building and complex demonstrates his skills at the height of their powers and is regarded as one of his best works.

Draft Values:

Criterion	***Values***	***Rating***
A Events, Processes	Hyde Park Barracks represents a turning point in the management of Australian convicts. The construction of the Barracks enabled the more systematic control of government assigned male convicts and the work they undertook. Convicts were subject to greater surveillance and their freedom was restricted. As such, the Barracks demonstrated the penal philosophy that transportation was a punishment	AT

	and that convicts should be subject to hard labour and strict control. Hyde Park Barracks is also important because it demonstrates Governor Lachlan Macquarie's vision for Sydney and the growing colony as a permanent settlement. On initially surveying the colony Governor Macquarie became convinced that infrastructure needed to be developed. The construction of Hyde Park Barracks as an architecturally designed and substantial structure reflects this permanency while its function as a convict barracks provided the centralised workforce necessary to sustain large scale infrastructure projects.	
B Rarity	Hyde Park Barracks is an uncommon extant example of convict barracks which from 1819 became a standard form of male convict accommodation. Hyde Park Barracks is the only remaining barracks building and complex from the Macquarie era of convict administration, and as such, represents a rare aspect of Australia's cultural history. The place retains its integrity as a barracks complex with its intact barracks building, its external expression of its structural elements, the simplicity of its exterior and interior with its large unadorned spaces, its perimeter walls, parts of the two gate lodges, the former pavilion, the walled enclosure and the unadorned spaces of its curtilage. The values of the place are also reflected in the Old Colonial Georgian simplicity of the Barracks' design, the sense of proportion and symmetry of the building.	AT
F Creative or technical achievement	Hyde Park Barracks is one of the first buildings of substantial design and construction to be built in a colony which until then had consisted of mainly makeshift constructions. The values of the place are reflected in the Old Colonial Georgian simplicity of design, sense of proportion, and symmetry of the building and the simplicity of the building's interior, reflecting its original configuration. The architectural design, the scale of the Barracks complex, its prominent siting and setting, the quality of the brick and stonework and interior timber construction reflect the intention to make Hyde Park Barracks a substantial and permanent feature of the colony.	AT
H Significant people	Hyde Park Barracks is the only remaining place which represents the intersection between Governor Macquarie's architectural and social aspirations for the colony. Macquarie's governorship saw a significant change in the	AT

administration of the colony, as it developed from a penal colony towards a a more fully fledged colonial society.

Francis Greenway, as the first official Government Architect, is regarded by many as Australia's first architect. Hyde Park Barracks building and complex is regarded as one of his best works, and he was granted an Absolute Pardon at its opening in recognition of his contribution to the colony.

Historic Themes:
Group: 02 Peopling Australia
Themes: 02.03 Coming to Australia as a punishment
Sub-Themes:

Group: 02 Peopling Australia
Themes: 02.04 Migrating
Sub-Themes:
Group: 04 Building settlements, towns and cities
Themes: 04.06 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities
Sub-Themes:
Group: 07 Governing
Themes: 07.01 Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire
Sub-Themes:

Nominator's Summary of Significance:

Description:
Hyde Park Barracks is a three-storey brick building of simple internal design, with a central corridor and cross corridor breaking up the spaces into a series of large rooms. There are six large dormitories, and six smaller rooms.

The building has a gabled roof with pediment decoration incorporating a clock and inscription commemorating Governor Macquarie's role in its construction. The Old Colonial Georgian symmetrical arrangement of windows and pilasters gives the building an elegant simplicity.

Hyde Park Barracks contains substantial archives including Colonial Architect, Engineer and Public Works archives provide vital evidence of estimates and claims of work carried out in the 1820-30s, 1848-50, 1887-89, 1975-82, supplemented by accounts of the construction costs from Bigge (1819), and Harris (1824). Other archives from Colonial Secretary correspondence, Magistrates Benches, indents, commissions, orders, regulations, accounts, parliamentary papers, letters, etc. reveal much about the uses of the Barracks, particularly during the convict period. It also contains substantial pictorial sources, including Joseph Lycett's 1819 watercolour, the Government Printer's photo of 1817, and other key pictures of the changing exterior from the buildings construction to the end of the 19th century (Historic Houses Trust, 1990).

An open yard which originally surrounded the barracks building has been reinstated. The yard was surrounded by a perimeter wall which incorporated offices, kitchens and rooms for staff, and pavilions at the corners incorporating cells. This perimeter wall has been retained on two sides and one pavilion also survives.
Hyde Park Barracks is situated among associated sites which provide an historical setting for the barracks. These include several adjacent buildings (The Mint, St James Church, St Mary's Cathedral, and Land Titles Office), the northern part of Hyde Park, the southern part of the Domain, and two roadways (Macquarie Street, and College Street) (Pearson, 1998).

Analysis:
CRITERION (a) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.

As the first convict barrack in the colony, the development of Hyde Park Barracks a turning point in the convict administration in New South Wales which brought greater control over the governance of the convicts. It was intended to facilitate more efficient work practices that would sustain infrastructure projects as well as address concerns raised by critics of the transportation system in the United Kingdom.

Before 1819 there was no government accommodation for convicts, who were required to secure their own 'lodging and fire' in private houses and hotels . They were permitted to work privately, after their day's work for the government, in order to pay for this accommodation. This enabled convict men and women to associate freely after working hours in public houses in areas like The Rocks. Disorderly public behaviour and frequent robberies had led to increasing demands for greater control of convicts living arrangements

The construction of the barracks, designed to accommodate 600 male convicts but frequently holding more than twice that number, enabled more systematic control both of the convicts themselves and of the work undertaken by them (Lucas, 1996). The barracks were intended to improve the degree of surveillance and control over government assigned male convicts, and, by restricting convicts freedom, to raise their productivity. The construction of the barracks meant that convicts were given basic accommodation and increased rations of food through the mess at the barracks, but lost their previous opportunities for private earnings, and because they no longer needed to work to provide for themselves, were required to work longer hours for the government. Large numbers of the convicts accommodated at Hyde Park Barracks were put to work on Macquarie's public works program, particularly after 1819 when the growing numbers of convicts provided an expanded labour pool.

Macquarie also built Carter's Barracks in Sydney, as well as barracks in Parramatta and Windsor, but Hyde Park Barracks is the only building that functioned for any length of time as a convict barracks, and the only one that survives. After the Macquarie era, in the 1820's and early 1830's, the building of convict barracks became a standard part of new convict establishments with barracks built at Newcastle, Port Macquarie, Moreton Bay, Hobart, Launceston and Darlington. Of these, only Darlington remains extant but it did not experience the continuity of use of

Hyde Park Barracks.

Hyde Park Barracks is also important because it provides evidence of Governor Macquarie's vision for Sydney and the growing colony. Macquarie had arrived in the colony convinced that infrastructure needed to be developed to service the growing number of emancipist and free colonists. He was convinced on arrival in the colony that a new army barracks, a new general hospital, and a turnpike road to Parramatta, could not be postponed. His conviction that to survive the colony needed to be more than just an isolated penal outpost dependent on British subsidy, led him to encourage exploration to liberate the colony from the relatively poor soils of the Cumberland plain. Initial agricultural settlements were established at Liverpool? on the Georges River, and the 'Macquarie' towns on the Hawkesbury River. These were followed up by the break out from the Cumberland Plain through the discovery of the way west across the Blue Mountains and the overland route between the Hawkesbury and Hunter River valleys.

Macquarie not only ordered the construction of roads and bridges, but was also responsible for the erection of over 200 churches and public buildings in the colony. Construction of this magnitude required a more efficient marshalling of the colony's greatest resource, its convict labour force, particularly when the numbers of convicts began to increase substantially during latter half of Macquarie's governorship.

The positioning of the barracks among other planned elements of the colonial administrative centre, including St James church and the hospital, reflected Macquarie's views of the permanence of the new colony and the commencement of a new period of expansion based on convict labour providing support for both government and private development (Government of Australia, 1999: p. 1).

The barracks as a convict dormitory provides evidence Macquarie's policy that convicts could be rehabilitated and reformed - of a key concern of the penal reform and transportation debate in the United Kingdom. During his governorship, convicts and ex-convicts represented over 70 percent of the population and over 90 percent of the white male workforce. Macquarie believed that the well-being of the colony would be advanced if 'deserving convicts', those that had served their time and worked diligently, were readmitted to society. Under Macquarie's governorship, emancipist ex convicts were appointed to government positions appropriate to their skills. The architect of Hyde Park Barracks, Francis Greenway, is an example of this approach to convict administration. Greenway was granted an Absolute Pardon at the opening of Hyde Park Barracks, to acknowledge the work he had done to construct Macquarie's vision (Barnard and Thomas, 1973: p.20).

After the cessation of transportation to New South Wales, Hyde Park Barracks was used to house free immigrant women from 1848 until 1887. While this immigration represents a major change in the peopling of the colony, from convict to free settler, the absence of a comparative study of post convict era migration sites, makes it difficult to assess the importance of Hyde Park Barracks in this story. On this basis, Hyde Park Barracks cannot be assessed as being of outstanding value to the nation for its role in the peopling of Australia through migration.

Because Hyde Park Barracks represents a turning point in the management of

Australian convicts and demonstrates Macquarie's vision for the future of the colony as a permanent and self-sustaining settlement, it has outstanding value to the nation due to its importance in the course of Australia's cultural history.

Hyde Park Barracks **has** outstanding heritage value to the nation against Criterion (a).

CRITERION (b) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Hyde Park Barracks is uncommon as a convict barracks. Convict barracks were the standard accommodation for the majority of male convicts in government and private assigned service from 1819 to the early 1840s when separate cell apartments and penitentiaries were built. The Hyde Park Barracks complex is the only remaining convict barracks building from the Macquarie era of convict administration. It is a rare surviving example of centralised convict accommodation and administration from the early 19th century, and its central positioning amongst other key institutions of the era, such as The Mint (formerly the Rum Hospital) and St James Church reflects Macquarie's change in thinking about the nature of the colony as a permanent settlement and the value to this settlement of centrally organised and controlled convict labour.

Hyde Park Barracks **has** outstanding heritage value to the nation against Criterion (b).

CRITERION (c) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Hyde Park Barracks has a wealth of both archaeological evidence and documentary and pictorial information which adds to the significance of the place over the three major phases of occupation (Historic Houses Trust, 1990).

The archaeological evidence consists of underground excavations, underground artefact deposits, underfloor deposits and documentation of archaeological work (Historic Houses Trust, 1990). The assemblage at Hyde Park Barracks is regarded as one of Australia's most significant archaeological collections (Crook et al, 2003: p.9).

The documentary and pictorial collections include plans ranging from Bigge's copy of Greenway's original plan, through various plans, surveys and drawings in varying degrees of detail for various amendments to the barracks and perimeter structures from its original construction to the present day.

Hyde Park Barracks has considerable potential for community education arising from this existing combination of the extensive archaeological resource, the documentary and pictorial collections, and the relationship with surrounding elements of a similar age. However, while this existing body of knowledge may be of national significance, given its extent it is doubtful that the potential for the site to yield additional knowledge is likely to be of outstanding value to the nation.

Hyde Park Barracks **does not have** outstanding heritage value to the nation against Criterion (c).

CRITERION (d) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.

More than 200 convict places have been identified in Australia (Pearson and Marshall, 1995: p.60). These places cover the breadth of different phases and functional elements of the penal 'system'. While Hyde Park Barracks was the first convict barracks constructed, and is the only one remaining from the Macquarie era, this is deemed to be too narrow a definition as to constitute 'a class' of convict place.

Hyde Park Barracks is constructed in the Old Colonial Georgian style. Georgian architecture was bought to Australia by the early settlers and its principles were applied to colonial buildings ranging from domestic houses to major public buildings such as churches and barracks. As such the style is important in defining the beginnings of architecture in Australia, and given the numbers of buildings surviving in this style, mainly in New South Wales and Tasmania, the style could be regarded as a class of cultural place.

As a class of place, Old Colonial Georgian buildings are characterised by simple forms in the stripped Classical manner and a sense of proportion and balance. Old Colonial Georgian buildings are characterised by their symmetry, usually comprising a central feature with other architectural features balanced about it. Most are designed on a central line, with either three or five elements which allowed the central one to be used as the main entrance. In the more important large buildings such as barracks and churches, complete symmetry was achieved (Herman 1974: p. 37). The most obvious characteristics of Old Colonial Georgian buildings are a pleasantly human scale, rectangular and prismatic shapes, symmetrical facades and well-tried proportions (Apperly et al, 1989, p24)

Hyde Park Barracks, designed by Francis Greenway in Old Colonial Georgian style, shares these characteristics. Its three story front is divided into three bays by pilasters, surmounted by a classical pediment. The treatment of the entry door and windows on the ground floor differs from the treatment of the windows on the upper floors by being set within arched entablatures, but the relationship between the door and windows on either side is proportional as is the relationship between the ground floor elements with those of the upper stories. The pediment is decorated in its tympanum by a centrally mounted clock in a stone semi-pedestal, and the central line is carried above the roof by a small vented pavilion.

Hyde Park Barracks is the only surviving example of a secular building in this style used as a convict barracks, and is regarded by some as one of Greenway's best works (Barnard & Thomas, 1973; Apperley et al.,: 1989; Freeland in Dupain, 1980). However, a number of other important buildings in Old Colonial Georgian style survive. These include some also designed by Greenway, such as the Court House at

Windsor, St Matthew's Church at Windsor, and St James Church opposite the Hyde Park Barracks. All of these buildings share the characteristics of fine proportion and restrained decoration tailored to the use of the building. In the case of the churches, some regard St Matthew's Church in Windsor as Greenway's masterpiece (Herman, 1966, Herman in Barnard and Thomas, 1973: p.32), as there is also a fine balance between the building and it's siting in the landscape. Others believe that St James Church, Sydney, is equally deserving (Johnson, 1972: p.324, Freeland in Dupain, 1980: p.14).

Old Colonial Georgian buildings survive throughout NSW and Tasmania. Other examples include Rouse Hill House, NSW build by Richard Rouse 1813-18, Macquarie House, Launceston, Tasmania, architect unknown, 1830; Wanstead Park, Campbell Town, Tasmania built by Richard Willis in 1827; Kirkham Stables, Narellan built by John Oxley in 1816; Oldbury, Moss Vale, NSW built by James Atkinson in 1828 (Apperley et al, 1989: pp25-27). In the absence of a comparative study of Old Colonial Georgian buildings, it is not possible to assess whether Hyde Park Barracks can be regarded as an exemplar of Old Colonial Georgian buildings.

Although there are numerous barracks buildings associated with Defence extant in Australia and in heritage lists, early convict barracks were particular to the convict prison system and many that once existed have been demolished. Convict barracks accommodation were generally a more open type of accommodation than prisons. James Kerr (1984: p66) describes and illustrates barracks as having sleeping rooms for two or more convicts and open to common yards usually walled spaces. Most barracks had a few solitary cells for disciplinary purposes (Kerr 1984: p.85). Instructions for barracks in Kerr (1984: p.59) note "a convict barrack surrounded with a high paling and enclosing a cooking house for the separate use of the convicts confined in it. This barrack is for those who show themselves unworthy of enjoying the comparative freedom of huts". Buildings known as penitentiaries appear similar to barracks but larger.

Hyde Park Barracks, Cockatoo Island Prisoner Barracks, Cascades Probation Station Barracks and Maria Island Prisoner Barracks are extant examples of barracks while larger penitentiary buildings are also extant. In comparison with these places, Hyde Park Barracks is intact and with the typical features of a convict barracks. While Hyde Park Barracks was the first convict barracks constructed and is the only one remaining from the Macquarie era, this is deemed too narrow a category to constitute a class of place against this criterion. Hyde Park Barracks may need to be assessed against 19th Century barracks as a class of place but no comparative study is available at this time.

Hyde Park Barracks **does not have** outstanding value to the nation against Criterion (d).

CRITERION (e) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Hyde Park Barracks is not renowned for its outstanding beauty, or its ability to

inspire, or provoke great emotion.

The only other barracks building of the same era to which Hyde Park Barracks can be compared to aesthetically is the military barracks known as the Lancers Barracks, at Parramatta. A less impressive building, the Lancers Barracks, like Hyde Park Barracks, have been visually impinged upon by modern structures.

There do, however, remain in the vicinity some buildings of the same era (eg, St James Church and The Mint), and Hyde Park Barracks contributes, with such structures, to a sense of the 'old' within the CBD. While appreciated by visitors to, and residents of, Sydney, this could not be said to constitute a widely held aesthetic appreciation of outstanding value. By contrast, the often regarded 'iconic' convict place, the Port Arthur Historic Site in Tasmania, has a widely appreciated sense of scenic beauty, which is heightened by the paradox of a grim past. The Arcadian qualities of the Port Arthur landscape contrast with its historical role as an industrial penal site. Central to the aesthetic appreciation of the Port Arthur Historic Site is the ability to view the place almost totally without 20th century interventions. The same cannot be said of Hyde Park Barracks.

Nor does the fact that Hyde Park Barracks is convict built contribute to its aesthetic appreciation. In comparison, Richmond Bridge, Tasmania, built by convict labour in 1823-25 is aesthetically acclaimed, having been described as having "an almost organic visual position in a picturesque landscape and townscape" (Aitken, 1997: p.v).

Hyde Park Barracks **does not have** outstanding heritage value to the nation under Criterion (e).

CRITERION (f) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Building design and construction in the colony prior to the building era of Macquarie has been described as temporary and ramshackle (Freeland, in Dupain, 1980: p.9). By contrast, the buildings designed by Greenway for Macquarie have been described as 'simplified classical designs in simple materials' (Summerson quoted in Broadbent, 1997: p33). Given the constraints upon the colony, the need for simple materials is clear.

But good use was made of simple designs and materials. Not only did the work of Greenway bring the first real design to the colony, it also brought "good craftsmanship: well-laid brickwork, well-if not finely-wrought stone and handsome joinery" (Broadbent, 1997: p32). Francis Greenway is regarded as the first architect of consequence to practise in Australia, and Hyde Park Barracks, along with St James Church, Sydney, and St Matthew's Church, Windsor, is regarded by many as the pinnacle of his design achievements (Apperley et al, 1972: pp23-4, Johnson, 1972: p. 324, Freeland in Dupain, 1980 :p.14). All three buildings are in the Old Colonial Georgian style, and have been acclaimed for their 'virtues of simplicity and proportion'. Despite this simplicity, the churches, while relatively uncomplicated,

were by their nature still allowed the relative adornment of towers, with a contrasting and balancing element, a spire in the case of St James, and 'pepper pot' at St Matthews to provide variety to the churches' 'clean, uncomplicated' buildings (Freeland in Dupain, 1980: p.15).

Hyde Park Barracks, as basic housing for convicts, was allowed no such adornment, and for many that is its great virtue, embodying the order and simplicity of the Old Colonial Georgian style (Apperly et al, 1989: p.24) while appropriately reflecting its function.

"In Hyde Park Barracks, Greenway, using his skills to the utmost, produced a heady, calculated and fundamental building. Without the excuse of any non-essentials, he had to rely wholly on proportion and sensitive handling of functional elements-pilasters, windows, chimneys, ventilators and doorways-to achieve what is often considered his masterpiece" (Freeland in Dupain, 1980: pp.15-16).

Hyde Park Barracks **has** outstanding heritage value to the nation under Criterion (f).

CRITERION (g) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

The Historic Houses Trust believes that Hyde Park Barracks is of social significance because of its
"late 20th century association with community involvement and concern for historic buildings in NSW. In particular:

–as the first major government sponsored archaeological investigation in NSW, it is the source of a significant archaeological collection of artefacts and documentation and a focus for debate about the aims and methods of historical archaeology in Australia.
-as the subject of one of the first Permanent Conservation Orders in NSW and a major historical conservation project by the Public Works Department (1975-1984), it is a focus for debate on building conservation theory and practice.
-as the subject of extensive adaptation for museum purposes by the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences (1984-1990), it is the focus for debate on museological policy, practice and interpretation.
-as a significant historical site in the CBD of Sydney, it is a focus for great interest and involvement by government, tourism and cultural agencies (Historic Houses Trust, 1990: p.45)"

The outstanding heritage value to the nation, rather than NSW, under this criterion has, however, not been established.

Other, more nationally recognised sites such as Port Arthur have also been the subject of major government sponsored archaeological investigation, and debate about aims and methods of historical archaeology.

Hyde Park Barracks **does not have** outstanding heritage value to the nation under

Criterion (g).

CRITERION (h) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.

Hyde Park Barracks is associated with two people of importance in Australia's history, Governor Lachlan Macquarie and Acting Colonial Architect Francis Greenway. What is more difficult to establish is whether this association could be regarded as 'special'.

Macquarie is associated with a major expansion of the colony, both geographically, having encouraged wide exploration (across the Blue Mountains), and the establishment of new townships (Bathurst, Richmond, Windsor), and culturally, enabling the construction of many public buildings, including Hyde Park Barracks. His governorship lasted 12 years (1810-1822)during which time the convict population increased dramatically as did the demands for public infrastructure. The Macquarie era saw 265 public works of varying scale being built (McLachlan1967). Given the length of Macquarie's governorship and the rapid expansion of the colony that he presided over, it is difficult to ascribe to any one place in particular the label of 'special'. However it could be argued that Hyde Park Barracks is the place which represents the intersection between Macquarie's architectural and social aspirations for the colony, representing as it did a new 'way of doing business' in the treatment of convicts and in building a permanent and self-sustaining settlement.

Greenway is regarded as the first architect of consequence to practise in Australia. His work in Australia was highly individual, in his own neo-Classical style which took its influences from the English baroque and the architecture of Wren, Gibbs and Vanbrugh (Cox &Lucas 1978: p.134). His importance is twofold. He was the first Australian architect to practice in the high style of neo-Classicism and produce buildings of quality. Secondly, he was the first architect to appreciate the influence of the vernacular and to combine this with English high style to produce something uniquely Australian (Cox &Lucas 1978: p.134).

Some regard St Matthew's Church in Windsor as Greenway's masterpiece (Herman, 1966, Herman in Barnard and Thomas, 1973: p.32), and the fresh and inspired way that Greenway conceived the tower of St Matthew's could well have been influenced by Robert Adam's towers on the Mistley church in Essex which dates from 1776 (Cox &Lucas 1978: p.134). Others believe that St James Church, Sydney, is equally deserving (Johnson, 1972: p.324, Freeland in Dupain, 1980: p.14). The sheer quality of Greenway's work in Australia is astounding (Cox & Lucas 1978: p.134). All his buildings depend for their appeal on sweet proportions and excellent materials. When Greenway built in brick, as at St Matthews, the brickwork is particularly fine, and there is particular sensitivity in the way the brickwork is contrasted with stone or with red rubbing bricks to form the arches. The quality of his building is such that it seems extraordinary that a church as complicated and high style as St Matthew's could have been built as early as 1817 when the bush in the Hawkesbury had barely been cleared.

Hyde Park Barracks is also regarded as one of his best works, particularly his secular works, and is regarded as representing the pinnacle of his achievement (Barnard & Thomas, 1973; Apperley et al, 1989; Freeland in Dupain, 1980). As a result of the need for simple treatment of limited materials, the barracks are conceived, not in the tradition of his own generation but in the simpler tradition of the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Similarity in the design of the barracks can be traced to Wren's designs to Pembroke Chapel and Emmanuel College in Cambridge (Cox &Lucas 1978: p.134). As with St Matthews, the treatment of the brickwork is sensitive and the appeal of the building rests on its beautifully proportioned elements. It was at the opening of Hyde Park Barracks that Governor Macquarie granted Francis Greenway an absolute pardon, and this, together with its widely held regard as one of his finest, if not his best, building provides evidence of special association to Greenway.

Hyde Park Barracks **has** outstanding heritage value to the nation under Criterion (h).

CRITERION (i) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous traditions.

There is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that Aboriginal stories or traditions associated with Hyde Park Barracks and the surrounding area are different to Aboriginal creation or post-contact stories associated with other landscapes in Australia.

It is considered that Hyde Park Barracks is not of outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

Hyde Park Barracks **does not have** outstanding heritage value to the nation under Criterion (i).

History:

Lachlan Macquarie:

In 1809 Lachlan Macquarie (1761-1824) was appointed governor of NSW to replace William Bligh who had been deposed by the mutinous NSW Corps. Macquarie and his party entered Port Jackson on 28 December 1809, and the new Governor was sworn in on New Year's Day 1810. Addressing the citizens at the ceremony he expressed the hope that the recent dissensions would now give way to a more becoming harmony among all classes. Privately he had been pleasantly surprised to find the colony thriving and 'in a perfect state of tranquillity'. He was also pleased with the setting and the climate and hoped 'we shall be able to pass five or six years here pleasantly enough' (McLachlan, 1967).

Macquarie and his second wife Elizabeth arrived in Sydney with a vision for the colony that elevated it well beyond a simple penal settlement. He saw it as a place of reform not punishment, as a permanent settlement not just an isolated colonial outpost. Macquarie, asserting a complete personal control, set out to convert New South Wales from a rebellion-torn penitentiary to a settlement of substance. In his personality were mixed a broad sense of justice and a humanity far ahead of the Georgian concepts of the day (Bennett, 1966). By the time the first anniversary of his

government arrived, the characteristics of his twelve-year administration had emerged.

One was the new modelling of the public departments. From his earliest days, he reformed the police force and increased night patrols in an effort to curb the growing crime rate. The commissariat store and the Police Fund were remodelled to form the basis of colonial revenue. Here he was able to draw on his experience as a staff officer, expertise the previous naval governors had largely lacked (McLachlan, 1967). In July 1813 the colony at last obtained a coinage in place of the notes of hand and barter previously used. At the end of 1816, despite the opposition of the British Gvernment, he encouraged the creation of the colony's first bank, the Bank of New South Wales.

Public works were another of Macquarie's continuing concerns. Soon after his arrival in the colony, in April 1810, he had conducted a 'General Survey on the Buildings etc' which included recommendations and costings for remediation A public works program was developed based on the needs identified in the survey and the resources at hand. [See Attachment 1] The planning and execution of public works would impose social order and encourage a civilised society. Despite Castlereagh's injunction about economy, Macquarie was convinced that a new army barracks, a new general hospital, and a turnpike road to Parramatta and beyond, could not be postponed. The barracks were completed by the end of 1810, and the Parramatta Road in April 1811. The hospital was built by the principal surgeon D'Arcy Wentworth, and two other colonists, under a contract dated 6 November 1810. This contract funded the hospital by giving them a limited monopoly of importing spirits, the consumption of which Macquarie had found impossible to prohibit. This was clearly a cheap way of obtaining an urgently needed building during a period when convict labour was scarce, but it ran contrary to Macquarie's own earlier suggestion that spirits should be freely imported and it was strongly criticized in London (McLachlan 1967). In 1811, Macquarie requested more convicts because the prosperity of the colony depended on them. It, however, was not until after the cessation of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 that the number of convict transports were increased. With the de-mobbing of troops and subsequent rise in crime under deteriorating economic and social conditions in Britain, the numbers available for transportation increased dramatically.

Between 1814 and 1820, some 11 765 convicts arrived (Bigge as quoted in Shaw, 1977: p.92) and this presented Macquarie with a huge problem of control and social stability. The population of the colony during the majority of his governship almost trebled from over 10 096 in 1810 to 29 665 in 1820. Convicts and ex convicts made up over 73 percent of the population, peaking at 79.7 percent in 1820 at which time they represented 94.4 percent of the male workforce (Butlin, 1985: pp.4; 19).

It was because of the large supply of convict labour that Macquarie was subsequently able to implement many of the larger infrastructure needs identified in the 1810 survey. This extensive building program transformed Sydney, Parramatta and established the new townships of the Hawkesbury River valley. Macquarie ordered the construction of roads and bridges to link Sydney with the new townships, and was responsible for the erection of over 200 churches and public buildings, many of which still stand as monuments to his far-sightedness, pragmatism and management skills.As

the strongest inducement to reform Macquarie decided that ex-convicts, when they had shown that they deserved the favour, should be readmitted to the rank in society they had forfeited on their conviction. He recognised that this was a new approach, though he believed it to be 'the benign Spirit of the Original Establishment of the Colony, and His Majesty's Paternal Instructions as to the mode of its Government' (McLachlan, 1967). Macquarie was clearly conscious of following the colony's founder, Arthur (now Admiral) Phillip, who he admired and with whom he corresponded. A conscientious Freemason, he was probably also influenced by his admiration of the anti-slavery campaign of Wilberforce, who he regarded as 'a true Patriot and the Real Friend of Mankind' (McLachlan, 1967). He believed in appointing reformed convicts, known as emancipists, to positions of authority and influence. Francis Greenway, who he appointed Colonial Architect, and William Redfern, Colonial Surgeon, are two such examples. Macquarie characterised his liberal attitude to the administration of a penal colony thus,'(n)o people in the world live better, or have less to complain of, than the convicts, both male and female, in NSW, as long as they conduct themselves with Common Propriety…' (quoted in Kerr, 1984: p.58). This policy was approved in London by Liverpool, as well as by Wilberforce and the Select Committee on Transportation in 1812, but it aroused immediate indignation among immigrant settlers and military officers, and alienated the very classes whose co-operation Castlereagh had advised Macquarie to foster (McLachlan, 1967).

Early in 1810 the senior chaplain, Samuel Marsden, refused outright to serve on the turnpike board for the new Parramatta Road with the emancipist Justices of the Peace, Simeon Lord and Andrew Thompson. There was further controversy between Marsden and Macquarie in 1814 despite Wilberforce's attempts to mediate, and finally in January 1818 Marsden was summoned to Government House and denounced by Macquarie as a 'secret enemy'. Since the chaplain had more influential friends in England than any other colonist he proved a dangerous antagonist (McLachlan, 1967). So did Jeffrey Hart Bent, brother of Deputy Judge Advocate Ellis Bent and himself Judge of the Supreme Court created under the new Charter of Justice granted in 1814. He kept his court closed rather than admit ex-convict attorneys to practise even though there was only one free lawyer in the colony. The Governor's growing rift with both Bent brothers led to their recall. Ellis Bent died before this decision arrived, but his brother returned to England and assisted H. G. Bennet in mounting the campaign against Macquarie in the House of Commons which led to the appointment of a select committee on gaols, and of John Thomas Bigge as commissioner to enquire into the affairs of the colony.

Bigge's commission sprang from Lord Bathurst's decision in 1817 to examine the effectiveness of transportation as a deterrent to felons and was undertaken in the context of the penal reform and anti-transportation debate. The British Government was keen to avoid the cost of constructing a penitentiary system within the UK. It was determined to establish the reputation of transportation to NSW as a more cost effective means of punishing, deterring and reforming criminals than the penitentiary as was then being advocated by penal reformers. His commission, issued on 5 January 1819, authorised an investigation of 'all the laws regulations and usages of the settlements', notably those affecting civil administration, management of convicts, development of the courts, the Church, trade, revenue and natural resources. In three letters of additional instructions Bathurst suggested the criteria on which the inquiry

should operate. Transportation should be made 'an object of real terror' and any weakening of this by 'ill considered compassion for convicts' in the humanitarian policies of Governor Macquarie should be reported (Bennett, 1966). Where existing administration was too lenient the commissioner could recommend the establishment of harsher penal settlements (Bennett, 1966). Bigge prepared three reports which were printed by the House of Commons: *The State of the Colony of New South Wales,* 19 June 1822; *The Judicial Establishments of New South Wales and of Van Diemen's Land*, 21 February 1823; and *The State of Agriculture and Trade in the Colony of New South Wales,* 13 March 1823. These collectively prompted the insertion in the *New South Wales Act (1824: 4 Geo. IV, c. 96)* of clauses to set up limited constitutional government through a Legislative Council, to establish Van Diemen's Land as a separate colony, to enable extensive legal reforms and to make new provisions for the reception of convicts from England (Bennett, 1966). Bigge's first report canvassed four principal themes: general colonial conditions, the convict system, relations between social classes, and Macquarie's programme of public works. He strongly censured the governor's building programme as wastefully expensive and used his authority to discontinue some projects and to make changes in the construction and intended use of other buildings (Bennett, 1966). In this report, he failed to account for the very real achievements of government. His analysis was unfairly prejudicial of an administration superior to any previously known in the colony which, in addition, enjoyed popular support among the colony's inhabitants generally (Bennett, 1966).

During his administration, Macquarie was successful in reducing the average annual per convict expenditure by about two-thirds. However, the total cost of convict administration doubled during the same period as the number of prisoners increased about tenfold (McLachlan, 1967). Macquarie also tried to restrain the excessive use of corporal punishment by magistrates, tightened up the pass regulations, built convict barracks in Sydney, Parramatta and Windsor for the better control of the 'government' convicts and issued new regulations for the granting of tickets-of-leave (McLachlan, 1967).

In 1822 Macquarie returned to England, after the Bigge Commission had criticised both his liberal policies and the extent of his public works program. He attempted to vindicate his actions and restore his reputation, and was eventually granted a pension in 1824. However, he died shortly afterwards on 1 July 1824 (Mitchell Library website).

Francis Greenway:

Architect Francis Greenway (1777-1837) was Australia's first Government Architect. He was born at Mangotsfield, near Bristol, England, son of Francis Greenway and Ann, née Webb. The Greenway's had been stonemasons, builders and architects in the west country for generations. Greenway was in private practice as an architect in Bristol when in March 1812 he was found guilty of forging the signature of a local solicitor on a document to his own advantage. He was sentenced to death but the penalty was later changed to transportation for fourteen years. He arrived in Sydney in February 1814 in the transport *General Hewitt*, and was followed in July by his wife Mary, whom he had married about 1804, and three children in the *Broxbornebury* . Greenway was apparently allowed much freedom after his arrival for he began private practice immediately, with an office at 84 George Street, Sydney,

declaring that he was open to commissions of all kinds . He was self-confident, temperamental and quick to take offence, but his artistic abilities were great and he had a full command of the techniques of his profession In March 1816 he was appointed civil architect and assistant engineer at a salary of 3s. a day, quarters for himself and family, a horse and forage. For seven years he realised the Governor's public works program, helping to raise New South Wales from a convict outpost to an established colony (Herman, 1966).

His first work for the government was the design of the lighthouse, known as the Macquarie Tower, on the south head of Port Jackson. The stonework of the building was finished in December 1817 and Macquarie was so pleased with it that he presented Greenway with conditional emancipation (Hermann 1966). By 1819 he had designed a large female factory at Parramatta and a large barracks and compound for male convicts in what is now Queen's Square, Sydney. Macquarie opened the barracks on 20 May 1819 with great ceremony and a special feast for the prisoners, and used the occasion to make Greenway's pardon absolute (Hermann 1966). The building still exists as 'Hyde Park Barracks', and the dignity of the original design is still discernable. The great compound surrounding it has largely been lost except for vestiges which show here and there. These are fortunately sufficient to allow the original design to be interpreted and are reminders of Greenway's one example of planning in the grand manner. In 1817 Greenway began St Matthew's Church, Windsor, probably his masterpiece. Its large bulk of beautiful brick-work still compels admiration with its commanding position on rising ground overlooking the wide valley of the Hawkesbury River (Herman, 1966).

1819 marked the turning point of Greenway's career. He was an important citizen but unfortunately his arrogance caused him to misjudge his authority. He made many enemies, and fell out with Macquarie. The last building which Macquarie and Greenway supervised in their old spirit of amicability was the court-house at Windsor. Though only a minor building, it is the nearest approach to a complete Greenway design that has survived (Herman, 1966). Commissioner Bigge cancelled many of Greenway's projects as being too extravagant, and he interfered with other Greenway projects. Later Bigge began to issue building directives to Greenway as though Governor Macquarie did not exist, and in the tense atmosphere this engendered Greenway acted with his usual lack of tact, sometimes siding with the Governor, sometimes with Bigge in a long series of quarrels. The temperamental architect, not politically astute, was concerned only with the spoiling of his designs by the political manoeuvres that marked the disputes between Macquarie and Bigge. In his report Bigge commented favourably on Greenway's abilities and sought to put the blame for extravagant buildings on the governor rather than on the architect. The reverse was perhaps nearer the truth (Herman 1966).

Governor Brisbane, Macquarie's successor, confirmed Greenway in his office but sought to curb him by imposing restrictions on his activities. Greenway, whilst agreeing to them, paid only lip-service to the new conditions. He continued to design buildings: the Supreme Court in King Street, a hospital at Liverpool, stores at Parramatta, and a police office in York Street, Sydney (both now demolished). However, with the loss of the strong patronage he had previously enjoyed from Governor Macquarie, public servants and builders paid less and less attention to Greenway. They even at time altered his designs without telling him (Herman 1966).

His position was becoming untenable and he could not have been surprised when he was summarily dismissed from government service on 15 November 1822.

Greenway produced some of the finest colonial buildings Australia.. Macquarie's patronage and protection provided the atmosphere in which the architect could give free rein to his genius. Alone, his status crumbled away under the attacks of less competent men (Herman 1966). Through buildings such as St Matthew's Church, Windsor, St James' Church, Sydney and the Hyde Park Barracks, all of which remain today, Greenway has become the most respected and widely known of New South Wales's early colonial architects (Broadbent, 1997, Freeland in Dupain, 1980).

Hyde Park Barracks:
1817-1848: Convict barracks

Before 1819 there was no government accommodation for convicts. Instead, convicts secured 'lodging and fire' in private houses and hotels in areas like The Rocks. They were permitted to work privately after their day's work for the government in order to pay for this. In public houses of The Rocks', however, convict men and women and soldiers associated freely after working hours. Disorderly public behaviour and frequent robberies led to increasing demands for greater control of convicts' living arrangements (Eureka 2006). As early as April 1814, Macquarie proposed the building of a barrack to house male convicts as a way of exerting government control and providing the foundation of their reformation. However, the British Government refused to meet the expense. This attitude was in part a concern to keep the cost of convicts transported to NSW below that of their confinement in a penitentiary at home – a recurring argument put forward by opponents to transportation in the UK and a pressure under which all governors of NSW laboured until the abolition of transportation to NSW in 1840. It is a telling sub-theme running across Australian convict history. Macquarie did not abandon the idea and the building of a convict barracks was on his 'List of essentially necessary Public Buildings' of January 1817 (Broadbent, 1997: p.56). At this time, over one thousand convicts were landing in Sydney each year. He commenced the building in 1817 without authority, finally obtaining approval in 1818 when Lord Bathurst wrote to him "If the object of the Establishment of New South Wales be the Reform of the Population, I am aware that it must fail, unless means are provided for lodging under proper Superintendence and Control those who may be sent there (Shaw, 1977: p.81).

Hyde Park Barracks was constructed by skilled convict labour between 1817 and 1819 to a design specified by convict architect, Francis Greenway. In Greenway's original Georgian design, Hyde Park Barracks was comprised of a central dormitory building 'set in a compound', enclosed by perimeter walls with corner pavilions, 'two detailed as cells, and with guard houses either side of wooden gates' (SHI, 1997: 2). Buildings also lined the northern and southern perimeter walls, which provided housing for the Deputy Superintendent and his family as well as amenities such as a kitchen and mess (Crook et al 2003).

As the first convict barrack in the colony, it marked a major change in the living and working conditions of male convicts in New South Wales, and the development of more systemised control over convicts. The barracks were intended to improve the degree of surveillance and control over government assigned male convicts working on Macquarie's ambitious public building program (Eureka 2006). From a penal

reform perspective Hyde Park Barracks restricted freedoms and in doing so served as a deterrent. It also enabled the classification of prisoners by providing another option in the penal repertoire of NSW and thus could be argued to be addressing criticisms of British penal reformers. It was designed to provide basic housing for a labour force of 600 male convicts (a third of the male convict population at that time). The barracks introduced some formality between convict and overseer and it was hoped would raise their productivity. The previous arrangement meant that after working hours they had not been under any formal supervision.

The central barracks building acted as a dormitory, with the men sleeping in canvas hammocks strung from wooden rails in all 12 rooms. Convicts were also an increased rations of food, but lost some of the opportunities for private earnings; and were required to work longer hours for the government than previously (Eureka 2006). At times is believed to have housed at least twice the 600 originally intended (Pearson, 1998). Shortly after its opening, however, Francis Greenway observed that the barracks routines and rations had promoted an unenthusiastic and institutionalised workforce (Eureka 2006).

In light of Macquarie's instructions from Prime Minister Lord Castlereagh on improving the morals of the colony, on Sundays the convicts washed, shaved and dressed in clean linen before attending Divine Service. They were mustered and inspected by the superintendent before being marched by overseers across the road to church. The church, St James', was constructed by convict labour to Francis Greenway's design and still stands in Queen Square today.

While the barracks provided shelter and provisions, there was also some emphasis on self-sufficiency for the occupants within the overall framework of regulations and routines. This self-sufficiency was demonstrated by the presence on site of bakeries, kitchens, pantries, store-rooms and garden plots all maintained by the resident convicts (Historic Houses Trust, 1990: p.23).

When it was first opened, Hyde Park Barracks also housed convict boys, one as young as nine (Bogle, 2006). The boys slept in a separate room, but this was accessible by the men. In a protective move, the boys were moved to Carters Barracks shortly after it was constructed in 1819-20 (Kerr, 1984: p53). Carters Barracks accommodated 150 juveniles and was part of a suite of convict barracks constructed by Macquarie. In 1820, there was a smaller barracks in Sydney accommodating 250 convicts, another accommodating 150 in Parramatta with another one under construction in Windsor (Shaw, 1977: p.81).

The Bigge inquiry into the penal colony and its administration from 1819 to 1822, had a considerable impact on the convict system over the next decade and a half. Macquarie's emphasis had been on rehabilitation. Bigge, in accordance with Bathurst's instructions, focused on the need for transportation to provide such a severe punishment as would render it an '…object of real terror to all classes of the community…'(Pearson, 2006). Bigge approved of the barracks architecturally, referring to the main building as 'simple and handsome, and the execution of the work…solid' (Broadbent, 1997: p.57). He was, however, critical of the extravagance of using skilled convict workers to build a place designed to limit the convicts own freedom of work and movement (Emmett & Collins, 1994: p.19), stating of the

barracks that 'the leading object of security has been sacrificed to that of exhibiting with advantage and effect the regular proportion of the building that they enclose' (quoted in Kerr, 1984: p. 40).

As part of his commission, Bigge was required to pay particular attention to the possibility of providing buildings appropriate for the reception of convicts. If he did not think the present settlements capable of undergoing the change required to ensure that transportation was a deterrent, then they should be abandoned as receptacles for convicts and distinct establishments formed along the coast or in the interior (Kerr 1984: p57). Bigge recommended that Hyde Park Barracks be limited to 400, that a further 100 convicts accommodated at Parramatta and the rest of the convict population be assigned to private individuals or sent to new settlements. During the 1820s and early 1830s, the construction of convict barracks along the lines of Hyde Park Barracks were limited by the colonial administration to new settlements: Hobart Prisoner Barracks (1824), Moreton Bay (1827-1830), Kingston, Norfolk Island (1828-1831), Maria Island (1830). Of these, only the convict barracks at Darlington, Maria Island and Hyde Park Barracks remains. Convict barracks related to assignment to agricultural or pastoral properties were also built during this time and some remain in private hands. However, they were not of the scale or subject to the same control as those operated by colonial administrators. Hyde Park Barracks however established the precedent for this type of convict administration and remains the most substantive and intact example.

After 1830 with the implementation of the Bigge recommendations, Hyde Park Barracks became a place of secondary punishment and a depot for reassignment and trial. The Office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts was established on the site, overseeing the changes in convict treatment and work recommended by the Bigge Commission (Eureka 2006). After 1830, a Court of General Sessions established at Hyde Park Barracks administered punishments for barracks men and other government-employed convicts. Penalties included days in solitary confinement, a sentence to an ironed gang, walking on the treadmill at Carters Barracks or a maximum of 150 lashes. The court could also extend convicts' sentences by up to three years with hard labour and transfer men to other penal settlements in the colony or Norfolk Island and Port Arthur (Eureka 2006). By 1833 floggings took place in a yard behind the barracks rear wall. In response to colonial and British concerns about brutality, the maximum number of lashes ordered by a single magistrate was then limited to 50, and in 1833 a new regulation lash was designed by Superintendent Slade (Eureka 2006).

For almost 30 years, through several administrations differing in severity, up to 1400 men assembled nightly at the barracks, while many others were brought to Hyde Park Barracks for trial, punishment and reassignment. Convict transportation to New South Wales ceased in 1840 but the barracks continued to operate as convict accommodation. In 1844, Governor Gipps referred to the inmates as the refuse of the convict system in New South Wales) and the crime wave in Sydney was blamed on the prisoners confined there.. From Macquarie's optimism that the barracks reduced the incidence of crime and protected both the free and convict populations increasing the chance of the latter to move back into society, it had now become regarded as a blight on the city and "a demoralising influence" (Sturma 1983: p.41). The worst convicts were relocated to Cockatoo Island and the barracks was finally closed as

convict accommodation in 1848, by which time 8000 convicts had passed through it (Pearson, 1998).

1848-1887: Female asylum

To remedy a domestic labour shortage and gender imbalance in the colony, many single or orphaned young women were encouraged to emigrate from Britain and famine-racked Ireland by the opportunities for employment in the growing colony. The arrival of 200 orphan girls on 6 October 1848 on the *Earl Grey* launched the building's new role as a reception and labour exchange for 'unprotected female' assisted immigrants (Eureka 2006). 'Unprotected' female assisted immigrants, women from the poor houses of Britain and other young women seeking new prospects in the colony resided in the dormitories until they were reunited with their families, or their services were hired out (Emmett & Collins, 1994:p.5). The women were supervised by a matron and they resided in the barracks until 'hiring day'. The thousands of women who passed through the depot were subject to a strict regime of domestic duties, moral management and religious instruction. The women were confined for their own protection and ministered to by clergy (Eureka 2006).

These young women resided in the lime washed brick dormitories, and in 1848 the Barrack was especially adapted to accommodate them. The building was redesigned, and the convict hammock rails were dismantled.. It fulfilled this role from 1848 to 1887.

In the early 1850s the 'Immigration Depot', as it was then known, also housed the wives and children of convicts brought to the colony at government expense to be reunited with their husbands and fathers.

In 1862 the government established Hyde Park Asylum on level 3. It was not a lunatic asylum but a refuge for infirm, destitute women who had no relatives to support them. As well as elderly women, there were many young women in their twenties and thirties who were physically disabled. Terminal patients from the nearby Sydney Infirmary sheltered in the overcrowded asylum with the other social outcasts. As their numbers increased, the asylum gradually took over most of level 2 (Eureka 2006). The asylum was completely segregated from the Immigration Depot and had its own entrance and fenced recreation yard. The only paid servant was the head laundress. Able-bodied inmates were expected to clean, cook and assist in the laundry (Eureka 2006). The women were renowned for their sewing and mending skills and made most of the clothes worn in the asylum. Sewing and repairing clothes and bed linen helped with the economy of the institution (Eureka 2006). In 1886 the inmates were transferred to the newly built Newington Asylum near Auburn.

These uses of the barracks continued until 1886, with outbuildings being occupied by small government departments.

1887-1975: Government departments

Government departments had gradually appropriated the perimeter buildings of the barracks from 1848, and sprawled through the courtyards until eventually a string of courts and government offices were established in the dilapidated dormitories vacated by the women. Room partitions, new joinery, windows, doors, stairs, wall and ceiling finishes transformed these spaces into offices for various functions of the Attorney

General's Department (Emmett & Collins, 1994: p.5), which remained there until 1979 (Eureka 2006). Building gradually in-filled the yard space between the barracks and the perimeter wall. New court and administrative buildings replaced the perimeter walls to the east and south-east, while part of the southern wall was removed to make way for road widening (Pearson, 1998). Courts occupied rooms in the northern perimeter building from 1830. In the prosperous 1880's new social policies created legal specialisations which spawned departments of registrars, clerks and typists (Eureka 2006).

In the first two decades of the 20th century, federation and the separation of state and commonwealth powers meant statute books had to be progressively rewritten. The barracks saw much of this activity. Offices were adapted and rooms were subdivided and spruced up as outbuildings expanded. Two large corrugated iron courtrooms were attached to the rear of the main barracks building, which was also connected by overhead bridges to the northern complex. The southern area, occupied variously by the Immigration Depot and the Volunteer Rifle Corps, was altered in 1887 for the City Coroner and demolished by 1909 to make way for the Registrar General's building (Eureka 2006).

Industrial issues dominated government business through the early 20th century. With the creation of the Australian arbitration system, Queens Square courts became a focus for the struggle for workplace reform in New South Wales. Landmark decisions handed down here include the basic living wage in 1927 and equal pay for women under State awards, rejected when heard in 1921 but granted in 1973.

The judicial use of the barracks complex lasted until 1979, despite some calls for its demolition in the early 20th century (Crook el al, 2003: p.13).

1975-1984: Restoration

As early as 1935, the restoration and use of the dormitory building and compound as a museum had been suggested. In response to mounting public concern the New South Wales Government decided to retain the barracks complex, and instigated a conservation program for the barracks in 1975 (Eureka 2006). When it was decided to recycle the main building for a museum with modern services and facilities, conflict arose amongst architects, archaeologists, museologists and heritage bodies on how the adaptation should proceed (Emmett & Collins, 1994: p.8). By 1979 conservation and museum adaptation works were planned by a multi-disciplinary team drawn from the concerned professions(Eureka 2006).

In 1980-81, a substantial archaeological excavation was mounted, and yielded significant evidence of the three main phases of occupation. A major conservation works programme was conducted by the Public Works Department in 1980-84. The twentieth century accretions were removed and the original fabric revealed and conserved. A museum on the site was opened in 1984 (Emmett & Collins, 1994: p.8).

1984-1990: Museum

The museum, operated by the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences featured displays celebrating the lives of the people of Sydney, and presented aspects of the convict experience which centred on Hyde Park Barracks. A diverse range of temporary exhibitions, both local and international, also featured (Emmett & Collins,

1994: p.8).

1990 to present: Historic Houses Trust
The Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales assumed control of the Hyde Park Barracks in June 1990. Old displays were removed, and extensive conservation works were undertaken to reveal where possible the original fabric, form and function of the barracks in the convict era. The Historic Houses Trust had a charter to make the barracks 'a museum about itself' (Root, p.9). While the museum has the convict period as its primary focus, the other layers of use are also interpreted (Historic Houses Trust, 1990).

Hyde Park Barracks now also contains the Australian monument to the Great Irish Famine. A sculptural installation by Hossein and Angela Valamanesh entitled 'An Gorta Mar' (The Great Hunger), symbolises the experiences of young Irish women fleeing the Great Irish Famine of 1845 to 1848, during the period that the barracks was used as the female asylum. The project was initiated by the Great Famine Commemoration Committee and the first stone was laid by the President of Ireland, Mary McAleese, during her state visit to Australia in September 1998. The monument was launched on 28 August 1999 by the then Governor-General of Australia, Sir William Deane (Eureka 2006).

Condition:
The conservation policy for Hyde Park Barracks is to conserve and interpret the site as an historic and social artefact. Whilst all periods are respected as part of its story, the primary significance is its unique evidence as a convict barracks and female immigration depot and asylum. Both conservation and interpretation works concentrate on the fabric of this period. It is also policy to reduce the physical intervention of modern works into the building and to differentiate historic fabric from museum/service installations.

The Barracks is managed for its heritage values, and for public display. While substantial parts of the surrounding perimeter walls and related buildings have been removed over time, sufficient remains on the northern and western sides to provide an understanding of their original design, and the main building has been conserved in its original form by the use of traditional techniques and workmanship, and the unobtrusive introduction of modern stabilisation techniques where necessary for the long term protection of the structure. Some of the rooms in the northern perimeter wall section have been converted for administrative and catering purposes, having been extensively modified by previous adaptations of the building (Government of Australia, 1999: p.70).

Bibliographic References:
Apperly, Richard, Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds, 1989, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Style and Terms from 1788 to the Present.* Angus & Robertson, Sydney

Barnard, Marjorie, 1961, *Macquarie's World,* Melbourne University Press

Barnard, Marjorie and Daniel Thomas, 1973, *Georgian Architecture in Australia*, Ure Smith, in association with The National Trust of Australia (NSW)

Bennett, J.M, 1966 'Bigge, John Thomas (1780-1843)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Online edition. Printed 12 July 2006 http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010093b.htm

Bogle, Michael, 1999, *Convicts*, Historic Houses Trust of NSW

Bogle, Michael, 2006 *World Heritage Serial Nomination for Australian Convict Sites*, unpublished paper for the Department of Environment and Heritage

Broadbent, James, 1997, *Francis Greenway, Architect*, Historic Houses Trust of NSW

Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners, 1996, *Hyde Park Barracks, Queen's Square, Sydney. Conservation Plan for Perimeter Structures (Volume 1),* prepared for Historic Houses Trust of NSW, Sydney

Crook, Penny, Laila Ellmoos and Tim Murray, 2003 *Assessment of Historical and Archaeological Resources of the Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney* Volume 4 of the Archaeology of the Modern City Series, A Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales Publication.

Dupain, Max, 1980, *Francis Greenway. A Celebration*, Mead & Beckett Publishing

Dyster, Barrie, 'Public Employment and Assignment to Private Masters, 1788-1821' in Nicholas, Stephen (ed) *Convict Workers. Reinterpreting Australia's past*, 1988, Cambridge University Press

Ellis, M.H, 1978, *Francis Greenway*, Angus & Robertson

Emmett & Collins, Peter and Lynn Collins, 1994, *Hyde Park Barracks*, Historic Houses Trust of NSW

Government of Australia, 1999, *Australian Convict Sites: Nomination by the Government of Australia for Inscription on the World Heritage List*, unpublished

Herman, Morton, 1966, 'Greenway, Francis (1777-1837)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Online edition. Printed 12 July 2006 http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010434b.htm

Herman, Morton, 1954, *The Early Australian Architects and their Work*, Angus and Robertson

Historic Houses Trust, NSW 1990, *Hyde Park Barracks Museum Plan, Incorporating analysis and guidelines on conservation, interpretation and management*, Historic Houses Trust of NSW, Sydney

Historic Houses Trust of NSW, website http://www.hht.net.au/

Johnson, Donald Leslie, 1972, 'Australian Architectural Histories, 1848-1968' *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, Vol. 31, No. 4 (Dec., 1972) , pp. 323-332

Kerr, James Semple, 1984, *Design for Convicts. An account of design for convict establishments in the Australian Colonies during the transportation era*, Library of Australian History, Sydney

Karskens, Grace, 2002, 'Engaging Artefacts. Urban Archaeology, Museums and the origins of Sydney' in *Humanities Review*, Vol IX, No.1, 2002

McLachlan, N. D, 1967, 'Macquarie, Lachlan (1762-1824)' *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Online edition. Printed 12 July 2006 http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020162b.htm.

Macquarie University Library website: http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/lmr/biography.html

Mitchell library website: http://www.atmitchell.com/journeys/history/macquarie/macq_governor.cfm

National Heritage Listing, *Port Arthur Historic Site,* Australian Heritage Database

Nicholas, Stephen, 'The Care and Feeding of Convicts', in Nicholas, Stephen (ed) *Convict Workers. Reinterpreting Australia's past*, 1988, Cambridge University Press

Nigel Lewis Richard Aitken P/L, Corney, Graeme & Nicols, Graeme, 1997, *Richmond Bridge, Tasmania, Conservation Plan*. Prepared for Tasmanian Department of Transport.

Pearson, Michael and Duncan Marshall, 1998, *Australian Convict Sites. Draft World Heritage Nomination*, for Environment Australia, Australian and World Heritage Group, unpublished

Pearson, Michael and Duncan Marshall, 1995, *Study of World Heritage Values. Convict Places,* for Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories, unpublished

Pearson, Michael, 2006, *The Convict Experience and the National Heritage List. A Background paper for a workshop,* Department of Environment and Heritage, unpublished

Philipp, F.A, 1959, 'Notes on the Study of Australian Colonial Architecture' in *Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand*, Vol 8 No 32, Melbourne, 1959.

Root, Peter & Associates, 1996, *Hyde Park Barracks Museum Asset Management Plan*, Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales

Wilson, Hardy, 1975, *Old Colonial Architecture in New South Wales and Tasmania*,

Ure Smith in association with The National Trust of Australia (NSW)