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Name: Cascades Female Factory - Whole of Site

THR ID Number: 10,851

Address: 11 MCROBIES RD SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
13B MCROBIES RD SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004

Status: 16 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
Application for Nomination
17 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004

Tier: 18 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
State **Listed:** Yes
19 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004

Municipality: Hobart City Council

2 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
21 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
2A SYME ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
3 APSLEY ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
3 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
31 APSLEY ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
32 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
34 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
36 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
38 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
40 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
42 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
5 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
7 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
8 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004
9 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART TAS 7004

Locations:

<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,360	UPIN: 2123385	32 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
102810/1	1561272	524,499.05	5,250,971.01		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,361	PLANNO: CPR6037; UPIN: FAC49	3 APSLEY ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
198966/1	5564745	524,704.12	5,250,797.81		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,362	UPIN: GAV90	31 APSLEY ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
75091/1	5564868	524,522.18	5,250,912.88		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,363	PLANNO: CPR037; UPIN: GAV73	17 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
50260/1	5573473	524,373.49	5,250,859.40		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,364	PLANNO: CPR6037; UPIN: GAV73	17 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
50260/1	5573473	524,373.49	5,250,859.40		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,365	PLANNO: CPR6037; UPIN: GAV71	19 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
201049/1	5573481	524,350.04	5,250,846.21		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,366	PLANNO: CPR6037; UPIN: GAV71	19 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
239974/1	5573481	524,347.56	5,250,855.04		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,367	UPIN: GAV72	19 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
201049/1	5573481	524,350.04	5,250,846.21		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,368	UPIN: GAV72	19 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
239974/1	5573481	524,347.56	5,250,855.04		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,369	PLANNO: CPR037; UPIN: GAV70	21 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
245077/1	5573502	524,335.58	5,250,842.47		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,370	UPIN: GAV75	42 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
216353/8	5573588	524,299.83	5,250,872.98		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,371	UPIN: GAV76	40 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
60932/9	5573596	524,311.39	5,250,876.92		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,372	UPIN: GAV77	38 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
60932/10	5573609	524,322.93	5,250,880.95		
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>			
14,373	UPIN: EYT44	36 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS			
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>		
119792/1	5573617	524,336.04	5,250,885.26		

<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,374	UPIN: GAV83	34 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
211469/12	5573625	524,357.99	5,250,908.93	
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,375	PLANNO: CPR6037; UPIN: GAV84	18 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
202398/1	5573633	524,398.36	5,250,922.09	
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,376	UPIN: GAV85	16 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
229358/1	5573641	524,438.28	5,250,935.31	
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,377	UPIN: GAV86	8 DEGRAVES ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
229260/1	5573668	524,481.81	5,250,927.05	
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,378	UPIN: 2123170	11 MCROBIES RD SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
108055/2	5583989	524,218.00	5,250,952.28	
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,379	UPIN: GAW16	2 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
236363/1	5595461	524,236.14	5,250,947.86	
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,380	UPIN: GAW15	2A SYME ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
78750/1	5595488	524,247.49	5,250,949.33	
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,381	UPIN: GAV79	3 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
60932/3	5595664	524,290.07	5,250,902.93	
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,382	UPIN: GAV80	5 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
60932/4	5595672	524,301.67	5,250,906.76	
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,383	UPIN: GAV81	7 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
60932/5	5595680	524,313.38	5,250,910.61	
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,384	UPIN: GAV82	9 SYME ST SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
247899/6	5595699	524,326.46	5,250,915.02	
<u>Location Id</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Address</u>		
14,385	UPIN: 2123174	13B MCROBIES RD SOUTH HOBART 7004 TAS		
<u>Title Ref</u>	<u>Pid</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	
58505/1	5677723	524,202.96	5,250,958.40	



Title:
Yard 1, Cascades Female
Factory
Copyright:
None on file

Setting: The Cascades Female Factory is situated in the suburb of South Hobart, adjacent to the Hobart Rivulet. While much of the Female Factory's fabric has been lost, its original setting is still apparent. Despite urban development, the historical pattern of development of the area and its relationship to the natural environment is largely retained. The Hobart Rivulet is still a free-flowing stream, the treed skylines and encircling landmarks such as Mount Wellington, Knocklofty and the Huon Road ridge dominate the landscape and many of the fields in the middle and upper reaches of the Rivulet still exist.



Title:
Yard 1, Cascades Female
Factory, showing interpret
Copyright:
None on file

Description: The Cascades Female Factory registration comprises approximately 3.6 hectares and is defined by the attached Central Planning Register Map (CPR). It includes the following:

Yards 1-5, including the Matrons Cottage; The location of a cemetery; Possible staff cottages at 17, 19 and 21 Degraeves Street, and 31 Apsley Street; Historic spaces covered by roads and verges; Home of Mercy; Associated infrastructure elements, including a bridge abutment and stormwater drains, a brick drain and toilet facilities. The Cascades Female Factory contains visible features from its early convict phase and subsurface structural features and occupational deposits from both convict and later phases. Historically the Cascades Female Factory comprised five conjoined rectangular sandstone compounds or yards to house and reform convict women. The yards were constructed between 1828 and 1852 and contained a variety of infrastructure allowing the complex to remain almost totally self-sufficient in its day-to-day operation. The Cascades Female Factory also comprised related facilities erected outside the walls of the main five yards. These include a cemetery and morgue, possible staff cottages, a blanket factory, superintendents house (later Home of Mercy), bridge and drainage networks etc. A store / office, fulling mill and a small constables barracks were also built outside the main complex. Today the place features three definable Yards (1, 3 and 4), primarily represented by the remains of their sandstone perimeter walls. Extensive subsurface deposits survive throughout the yards and the Matrons Cottage remains standing in Yard 4 South. The Female Factory's Yard 2 is now occupied by a church, while the land of Yard 5 and the cemetery have been used for residential housing. Several associated houses (17-21 Degraeves Street and 31 and 3 Apsley Street) may have originally been employees cottages, although further research is required to understand their association with the Female Factory period of use. Remains of a morgue, drainage networks, and possible structures such as a store / office, fulling mill and a small constables barracks are thought to be under the road and road verges. The site of the blanket factory and superintendents house (later the Home of Mercy) now features a light industrial factory. Bridge abutments from the female factory period survive within the current bridge infrastructure. Although most of the above-ground fabric of the Cascades Female Factory has been lost, the same cannot be said for the subsurface archaeological resource. Excavation work has now been undertaken in Yards 1, 3 and 4 South. Test excavations at several localities within Yard 1 have revealed substantial sandstone footings consistent with the 1827 ground plan of John Lee Archer. Kostoglou (2001, 2002) suggests that the entire Archer ground plan within this yard survives intact at the footings level beneath almost a metre of demolition rubble. Several excavations undertaken by the same archaeologist in the adjacent Yard 3 (Kostoglou 2001, 2002) have produced similar results, indicating that solitary cell blocks survive in a well preserved state at the footings level throughout the bulk of the yard-space. It is also possible that the c1976 factory building erected in the centre of Yard 3 may have been built on a sufficiently shallow cement slab as to allow the survival of fabric beneath. An open area excavation undertaken in Yard 4 South (Kostoglou 2006) has produced similar encouraging results with the exposure of the Sub-Matrons cottage, covered walkway, kitchen/laundry and Nursery apartments at the footings level in near perfect condition. Kostoglou (2006) suggests that this integrity extends northwards throughout the remainder of former Yard 4 unaffected by its separate ownership and residential buildings being erected throughout the 20th century. Refer to PART B for more detail of features.

<i>Feature Type</i>	No Data Recorded
<i>Integrity:</i>	No Data Recorded

<i>Condition:</i>	No Data Recorded
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Use:	
<i>Original or Significant Use(s):</i>	No Data Recorded
<i>Current Use(s):</i>	

History:

The Cascades Female Factory, which operated from 1828 to 1856, was Van Diemens Lands largest institution for the punishment and reform of convict women. In the early 1850s it contained five major yards and at one stage, in grossly overcrowded conditions, held more than 1,000 women and 176 children. The history of the Cascades Female Factory portrays the lives and sufferings of these convict women as well as the evolving philosophies of punishment and reform in the nineteenth century. One of the longest running penal institutions in Van Diemens Land, the complex was extended and adapted to the changing uses and philosophies. By the end of transportation to the colony in 1853, nearly 12,500 convict women had been sent to Van Diemens Land, mostly for various forms of theft. Convict women were employed in domestic services, washing and on government farms and were expected to find their own food and lodging. Punishment for those who transgressed was humiliating and public (Snowden in Alexander 2005:131). Female Factories were established primarily as places of punishment for women charged with further offences after their initial sentences of transportation (Frost in Alexander 2005: 131). Women were placed in the factories prior to being assigned into domestic service as unpaid labour. Female Factories served also as places where the women were sent if they had committed an offence, became pregnant during sentence, were ill and unable to work, or where they could obtain accommodation between assignments (Rayner 2004:133-134). Reform, it was claimed, came partly through keeping the women productive, notably through laundries, needlework, and picking wool hair and oakum. Five female factories operated in the colony, the other four being at the Hobart Town Gaol (prior to the opening of the Cascades Female Factory) and at George Town, Launceston and Ross. The first two factories were makeshift affairs a house in George Town (c1822-34) and a few rooms attached to the Macquarie Street gaol in Hobart Town (mid 1820s-1828). When convict transports started arriving with whole shiploads of women the government recognised the need for a larger institution and in 1827 purchased Lowes Distillery, adjacent to the Hobart Rivulet on the outskirts of town (Frost in Alexander 2005:132). After initial estimates for conversion of the distillery by Colonial Architect David Lambe were discarded, the newly-arrived Colonial Architect John Lee Archer drew up the plans for alterations and for a range of buildings at the site. English penal reformer, Elizabeth Fry, is credited with influencing the design for the conversion of the distillery. Fry was founder of the Quaker group, the British Ladies Society for the Reformation of Female Prisoners. She fought to improve the lot of female inmates of Newgate Prison in London and visited women on the transport ships. From England she suggested new arrangements for female convicts in Van Diemens Land intended to improve the womens morals. Fry specified that the institution should be headed by a respectable matron, and that part of the building should be reserved for education. She also recommended the classification and separation of different classes of convicts based on their behaviour and character. Frys proposals were supported by the colonial authorities in England and by Lieutenant Governor Arthur, who carried out most of her suggestions (Rayner 1981:3-4). Archers plans relate to what became known as Yard 1. The plans included a separate two-storied accommodation block in the centre with a chapel at one end, and a series of high walls dividing the space between the buildings into seven yards to separate the women into different classes. The thick, high surrounding stone walls, the sun-less location and the relative distance (about three kilometres from the centre of Hobart and just outside the old town boundary) added to the isolation of the factory (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:1). During the 1830s, women entering the female factories were divided into three classes. The third or crime class consisted of women serving secondary punishment for offences such as insolence, drunkenness and being absent without leave. In the second, or probation class, women worked at lighter tasks and enjoyed a less meagre diet. In the first, or assignable class, were women waiting to be sent into private service where settlers gave them room, board and clothes, but no wages (Frost in Alexander 2005:132). Inmates suffered a high death rate, particularly the children. This has been put down to the damp conditions, polluted water, sewage, unhygienic conditions and overcrowding, and to premature weaning and separation of children from their mothers. The early 1840s heralded a major change in the system of sentence of convicts - from assignment to the probation system. Under the probation system, at the end of the six months prisoners with good conduct were assigned to settlers (Kostoglou and Knaggs 2006:4). During assignment, the conduct of the females continued to be monitored, and misconduct could result in re-incarceration at the Female Factory. With the cessation of transportation to New South Wales in 1840, the Tasmanian convict system became overloaded. During the next 11 years the arrival rate only once dropped below 600 annually to 300 in 1846. The annual average of arrivals was around 750 (Rayner 1981:26). By the middle of 1851 the Factory had been expanded to hold 700 inmates; although in fact the site held up to 1020 women and 176 children. Numbers of staff also increased, including an Assistant Matron, clerk, storekeeper, seven overseers, gatekeeper, two catechists and a needlework teacher (Rayner 1981:38; Rayner 2004:171). Despite attempts to improve conditions with the building of new yards and nurseries, the death rate amongst the children was tragically high. From its earliest operation, the factory earned a reputation because of the high proportion of childrens deaths. In Yard 4 between 1850 and 1852, 106 children died, with the causes attributed mostly to dysentery, diarrhoea, enteritis, influenza, bronchitis and pneumonia. The nursery was moved away to other sites several times and returned with the advent of new facilities, but the high death rate continued (Rayner 2004:157-8, Frost 2004:35). The cessation of transportation to Van Diemens Land in 1853 had an almost immediate effect on reducing the numbers of women incarcerated in the female factories and led to the closure of most of the smaller establishments. With no new arrivals, the factories quickly shed staff and inmates (Frost in Alexander 2005:132). By 1856 the reduction in the number of women at Cascades resulted in part of the complex being closed and female prisoners (and children) transferred to Campbell Street gaol. The factory was then converted to a gaol under the control of the Sheriff. A number of historic figures, and some forceful personalities, were associated with the Cascades Female Factorys convict days, among them: Joshua Eynon Drabble, the first Superintendent at Macquarie Street before the Female Factory moved to Cascades, Drabble died in 1828; Esh and Anne Lovell, Superintendent and Matron respectively from 1828 to 1831; Esh Lovell resigned under charges of mismanagement; Rev John Hutchison and his wife, Mary, as Superintendent and Matron. They were in charge for 20 years. Like many other staff, they were Wesleyan. Mary Hutchison, who had grown up in a similar environment in New South

Wales, gave birth to eight of her 12 children at Cascades. From Cascades she went on to manage the smaller Launceston Female Factory. She achieved distinction as one of the first female administrators in Van Diemens Land (Rayner 2004:170). Another important association is with the Aboriginal woman Truganini. Truganini died in 1876 at 64 years of age and the Government arranged her burial at Cascades Female Factory. Two years after her death, the Government gave permission to the Royal Society of Tasmania to open her grave and exhume her skeleton for scientific study. It was on display at the Tasmanian Museum until 1951 (Alexander 2005:370). In 1976, following an application by the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community, her remains were finally cremated and scattered in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Female factories were places of contradiction places of inhumane treatment and enormous suffering for most convict women and their children but, for some women, the factories provided refuge and the opportunity to improve prospects through education and the acquisition of new skills. At the Census of 1847 in Van Diemens Land, just over 50% of the total population of 70,000 people were, or had been, convicts. Less than 20% were free immigrants (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2002). As Rayner notes (2004:1), although 1853 brought the last of the female convicts to the colony and was celebrated as the end of Transportation, the women did not disappear: Their presence, their offspring, and their influence continued well into the 20th Century and even now has not entirely faded away. These were the often unacknowledged and sometimes unknown founding mothers of Australia. Following the closure of the Cascades Female Factory in 1856, the complex served a number of institutional functions (some simultaneously) for the next half-century. It housed lunatics, invalids, paupers and prostitutes who were substantially human legacies of the Colonial convict system. The most recent layer in this history is the broad recognition of the significance of Cascades Female Factory as a womens site of national importance (see under Conservation and Management below). Significant Historical Use/Events at the Female Factory Site Following Closure in 1856:

Gaol and House of Correction for Females (1856 to 1877) - At Cascades by June 1856, the reduction in the number of women resulted in part of the complex being converted to a gaol under the control of the Sheriff. It became the Gaol and House of Correction for Females. The effect of this change was the gradual reduction of the proportion of convicts amongst the inmates. By the end of 1864, the control of both male and female convict systems and establishments had been transferred to the Colonial Government (Rayner 2004:175-177). Numbers of staff decreased, and emphasis was given to reducing the number of inmates. Invalids Depot 1869 to c1879- From 1869 Cascades Female Factory became an official pauper establishment for both males and females, although it had housed a small number of female invalids and paupers since they had been transferred from the Brickfields depot in 1860. Ex-convicts had their upkeep paid for by the Imperial Government while the large number of others was listed as a colonial responsibility (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:25).

The Female Invalid Depot occupied Yard 5. The inmates repaired clothing and made bedding for themselves. Male invalids were housed in Yard 4 and the eastern-most block of the separate apartments in Yard 3. Physically able male paupers spent their time in carpentry, shoe-making, gardening, coopering, picking oakum, stone-breaking and other manual labour. A few male paupers instructed the children of female paupers and prisoners. The male invalids were transferred to the New Town Charitable Institution in 1879 (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:26). The Insane Asylum (c1877-1890) - With the closure of the Gaol in 1877, space was made available at Cascades for the relocation of male convict Imperial lunatics who were transferred from Port Arthur. The refractory lunatics were housed in the cells at the rear of Yard 2, and the rest of the yard was used by the male invalids. Yard 4 became the site of the Hospital for the Insane (Rayner 1981:40; Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:7). The main wards were occupied by 57 men, and the refractory section held 22. A large piece of land was enclosed for recreational purposes, although it appears that continual institutionalisation made it difficult to encourage recreation amongst

the inmates. Inspections of the Hospital were critical of the treatment of patients. In August 1890, the Hospital closed down. Quieter inmates were transferred to the institutions at New Norfolk and New Town, while the remaining 30 men were sent to the new hospital at the Campbell Street Gaol (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:33-34). Contagious Diseases Hospital (1879-1900) A Contagious Diseases Hospital was established in 1879 to treat reputed prostitutes with venereal disease (Rayner 1981:44). This followed enactment of the Contagious Diseases Act 1879 an Act introduced in response to the concern that British Naval visits to Hobart would be curtailed if sailors continued to be infected with syphilis. The legislation gave the police broad powers to seek out and report suspected cases of venereal disease. Women could be ordered to undergo medical examination and imprisonment. In 1884 the Hospital admitted 66 women, 33 with primary, and one with tertiary syphilis, eight with gonorrhoea and one with leucorrhoea. Patients were aged between 16 and 45, with the average length of stay between two and 12 weeks (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:34-36).

The establishment of this institution represents the efforts of nineteenth century governments to penalise rather than reform the poorer classes of women (Kostoglou and Knaggs 2006:7). No similar arrangements were made for similarly diseased men. The Hospital was expected to have a large number of patients, and was originally allocated almost the entire areas of Yards 1 and 2. However, during the first few years of operation there were only on average 100 annual admissions, with a daily occupancy of around 10 (Rayner 1981:44; Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:34-35). In 1890 a board of management for the Contagious Diseases Hospital was formed consisting of the committee of the Home of Mercy and representatives of other denominations. In 1891, the Hospital moved into Yard 4 (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:39). The Hospital closed in 1900.

Boys Reformatory (est. 1869) and Training School (1884-1896) - The Boys Reformatory, established in 1869, was a response to public concern about homeless and delinquent children. It marked a change in the treatment of juvenile offenders who previously would have been sent to gaol. In its first year of operation, 43 boys spent time at the Reformatory, with 25 being discharged.

Numbers increased in the early 1870s, and in response, a mess and school room were erected, and later a schoolmaster and scripture reader appointed. Time was spent between daily drill, and two hours of schooling each week day. Training was offered in farm-labouring, carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, and glazing. Boys were directly apprenticed from the institution (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:41). However, it appears that most boys did not learn a trade at the reformatory, but

were instead engaged at farm work. In response to new legislation, a Boys Training School was set up in Yard 5 in 1885. It seems the training school provided not only an opportunity to remove boys from bad influences, but also a chance to rid neighbourhoods of troublesome youths (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:46). Modifications included a new two storey building of offices and quarters, 15 feet wide along the length of the front wall and a construction of play shed at the rear of the yard. The Boys Training School moved to a new building at New Town in 1896, coming under the control of the Neglected Childrens Department. Lying-In Hospital (1888-1895) and Home of Mercy (1888-1895) - The Lying in Hospital for single mothers was established along the front wall in Yard 3 as an offshoot of the Benevolent Society for poor unmarried mothers. A certified midwife, Mrs Galvin, was appointed to take charge and women were expected to assist with washing, sewing or cooking. Historical records hold details of some of the individual women who were confined there. The New Town institution took over the functions of the Lying-in Hospital in 1895. In 1891, the Anglican Home of Mercy moved from Fitzroy Crescent to a cottage outside the Cascades Female Factory complex, thought to be the former Superintendents House. Between 1890 and 1894, the Home received 39 women. Of these, 11 were judged as having turned out badly (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:49-50). The nature of this original cottage was such that the Home of Mercy was unable to classify the inmates. As a result, the Home had to refuse admission to 25 women. The average age of the women was 17.6 years. Their downfall was credited to a variety of reasons, including bad parents, deficient moral example at home, influence of bad girls, drink, and deficient education. The average stay was about 12 months. New premises were made available to the Home of Mercy in 1896, when the inmates moved into Yard 4 with the Contagious Diseases Hospital. This relocation allowed for the inmates to be classified. The first cases were given responsibility and lived in a cottage by themselves called Hope Cottage at 31 Apsley Street. Religious instruction played a major part in the reform of these women. All denominations were received at the institution (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:50-51). Numbers at the Home of Mercy had declined by 1900, interpreted by the managing committee as evidence of the good results achieved in preventing repeat admissions. Early in 1903, the financial position of the Home was made difficult when the Government withdrew its annual grant of 75 pounds. Problems were also experienced with the inability to appoint a new matron. In 1904 the Home of Mercy was given notice to vacate its premises at Cascades, and by 1905 had relocated its services to New Town (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:53-54; Rayner 1981:48). Prison Gate Brigade (1896-unknown date) - The Salvation Army established its Prison Gate Brigade in Yard 5 in 1896 as a refuge for discharged male prisoners. Men were admitted straight from prison or after trying to fend for themselves. The institution aimed at reform through work including household chores, gardening, making mats and undertaking carpentry (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:12, 58-59). The brigade operated for at least two years.

Subdivision and Disposal of the Female Factory Properties

In 1904-5 the site of the former Female Factory was subdivided and sold off as lots by the government. All the yards except for the 1850 Nursery Wing were divided into two lots, but most purchasers bought each yard complete (Rayner 1981:49). At the time of sale in 1905, the buildings in Yard 1 were essentially intact. However, they were demolished in 1924. Shortly afterwards (c.1926) two tennis courts and clubrooms were established on the site. In the 1960s and 1970s Sorrento Winery purchased Yard 1, and a number of buildings were constructed (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:8). Yard 2 was divided longitudinally into two lots. Both were bought separately. Yard 2 was described at this time as having cells at the rear. The cells had been demolished by the 1930s and a paint factory was constructed on the site in the mid 1940s (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:9). In 1944 the government acquired the former Yard 2 under the Land Resumptions Act 1910 for industrial purposes. In 1951 the Yard was bought by a private company, and was transferred to the Apostolic Church in 1987. Similarly, Yard 3 was divided into two lots. Two stone buildings were rented out as housing. These buildings were the former offices on either side of the front entrance. However, sometime prior to 1958, these were demolished. Two blocks of separate cells had already been demolished in 1885 (Kostoglou and Knaggs 2006:17). In 1986 and 1990, a factory was constructed on the site, in two stages. During the twentieth century, the former Yard 4 passed through a series of owners and was used principally for commercial purposes. Yard 4 was auctioned as one lot, with all its buildings, including Matrons Cottage intact (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:11). At some time in the early 1900s, the wall around the outside of Yard 4 was demolished, and a two-room extension was added to the Degraives Lane end of the Matrons Cottage building. Verandahs were added to both the extension and the opposite end of the building, and the former messengers room was connected internally to the rest of the house. In the 1930s this yard was subdivided into four allotments. The Matrons Cottage is the only intact pre-1850s building remaining within the former Female Factorys walls as it was able to be adapted into a private dwelling. When Yard 5 was offered for sale in 1905, the only listed improvements were the brick wall and the former Superintendents house, although there is no indication that the other buildings may have already been demolished (Scripps and Hudspeth 1992:12). Yard 5 was gradually subdivided over the first two decades of the twentieth century into domestic housing allotments which have remained to the present day. William Pinkerton Young purchased Yard 5 and part of the western half of Yard 2 and two lots further to the west, outside the walls of the former factory in 1905 (PG 100/8085). Young sold his property in 1912 to TB Wilkinson, who also purchased the eastern half of Yard 2 in that year (CT 202/22). In 1922, Wilkinson sold his land to Edward Bennett, a chemical manufacturer who appears to have built a plant in the former Yard 2. In 1923 He subdivided the western parcel into housing lots, including part of Yard 5 which has remained in private hands ever since.

Conservation and Management

During the 1970s women concerned about the lack of visibility of women in Australian history and the traditional and often unrealistic portrayal of female issues sought to raise greater awareness of the role of convict women in the founding of the nation. A number of articles appeared in feminist journals and in more general publications urging that the value of the Cascades Female Factory to Australian history be recognised and the site be preserved (Rayner 1981:49). This lobbying, heightened by the celebration of International Womens Year in 1975, resulted in the State Government acquiring the site of the original Yard 1/Lowes Distillery and gazetting it as a State Reserve as the Womens Prison Historic Site. From 1976 the

Parks and Wildlife Service managed Yard 1 which was renamed the Female Factory Historic Site and in 1991 installed an interpretive structure. In October 1999, the Female Factory Historic Site Limited was formed as a non-profit private organisation and purchased Yard 3 with funding from the Commonwealth Government Centenary of Federation Grant. In 2003 the Female Factory

Historic Site Ltd, with state and private funding purchased Yard 4, including Matrons Cottage. Since then, the Cottage has been used by groups engaged in researching female convict history and public access. The Female Factory Historic Site Ltd promotes research, public awareness and conservation of the site. In August 2007 the State Government acquired the remainder of the former nursery yard, in Yard 4. Contemporary interest in the Cascades Female Factory is indicative of the growing awareness of the contribution of convict women to the development of the nation through their roles as wives, mothers and domestic servants.

Census figures of 1847 show that just over 50% of the total population of Tasmania were, or had been, convicts. Historians description of the convict inmates as the founding mothers of Australia has powerful resonance.

A number of groups and associations have a declared interest in the place, including the Female Factory Research Group which attracted more than 300 people to an event in 2004 celebrating the lives of women who passed through the Factory as convicts. The efforts of women since the 1970s to preserve and protect this place further demonstrate its importance in the hearts and minds of the community. The number of publications and research documents relating to the history of the Factory also testify to the attachment the community has with the Cascades Female Factory and its history.

References:

Author:	Publication Date:	Title:	Pages:
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ASSESSED HISTORICAL CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance: *(non-statutory summary)*

The Cascades Female Factory provides an evocative insight into the lives and experiences of the convict women who served time in penal institutions in Australia. The factory, which operated in a modified distillery from 1828 to 1856, was the largest and one of the longest serving penal institutions in Van Diemens Land. In the early 1850s more than 1,000 women and 176 children were held at the Cascades Female Factory. The number of inmates fell following the end of transportation to the colony in 1853. In a gully in the shadow of Mount Wellington, it was notorious for its damp and unhealthy conditions and for its high rate of infant deaths. Death rates for infants have been estimated as high as 40% of the young inmates. The Cascades Female Factory has strong association and special meaning for the community as a place of womens history. The structural configuration and evolution of the Cascades Female Factory demonstrates many important facets of the Colonial penal system over time, including changing social attitudes during the convict period and the subsequent end of transportation. After the end of transportation, the Cascades Female Factory became a welfare institution for lunatics, invalids, paupers and prostitutes who were substantially human legacies of the Colonial convict system. This history tells the story of penal oppression in convict times through to late philanthropy and social control. The ruins, archaeological remains and associated cultural deposits, as well as its collections, reveal subsequent layers of history from the time of the Female Factory to the complex subsequent use as a gaol, a paupers and invalids home, an asylum for the insane, a boys reformatory and later training school, contagious diseases hospital, and a home for fallen women. The surviving physical evidence of the site (including below ground features and artefacts) has exceptional implications for scientific and historical research. It also holds strong associations with a number of individuals prominent Tasmanias history. These include the institutions architect John Lee Archer; Quaker penal reformer Elizabeth Fry (whose influence was felt from England); Matron Mary Hutchison and the Aboriginal woman Truganini who was for some time buried in Yard 1.

The Heritage Council may enter a place in the Heritage Register if it meets one or more of the following criteria from the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995:

a) ***"It is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Tasmania's history"***

The Cascades Female Factory represents aspects of the nineteenth century penal history of Tasmania, important to the past human occupation and evolution of the State and the nation. Built c1828 the Cascades Female Factory is the oldest prison in Australia designed and administered solely for women which retains substantial built and archaeological fabric. The evolution of its various yards demonstrates the changing nature of the penal system and the changing attitudes and beliefs associated with each different system of punishment and reform. In particular, the place relates to aspects of womens history, including the incarceration of women and children. It illustrates the central relationships that made up the female convict experience including those between women and the prison authorities, between women and men, between women and their children, with each other, and between women servants and their masters. It was also a place of burial of Tasmanian Aboriginal, Truganini. The place demonstrates not only a prison but also a factory, hospital, hiring depot and a nursery for the children of convict women. The introduction of isolation cells at the Cascades Female Factory Yard 3 illustrates the nineteenth century disciplinary measures, and the intolerance of same sex relationships. The institutional uses to which the main Yards and nearby areas were put after the closure of the Cascades Female Factory in 1877 represent the efforts of a series of governments to deal with various perceived social problems of the day, including poverty, insanity, juvenile crime, omelessness, children born out of wedlock, old age and venereal disease. The site is one of the few historic places in Tasmania where the story from penal oppression to social control and philanthropy can be so clearly traced.

b) ***"It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Tasmania's heritage"***

Of the female factories established in Tasmania, Cascades Female Factory has the most remaining above ground fabric and has a high level of integrity. The separate apartments constructed in Yard 3 in 1845 are of significance as a rare example of this type of construction and design, possibly being the only example of double cells for female convicts in the world. The Cascades Female Factory includes a rare example of the use of separate apartments for females, unique in Australia if not the world. The Cascades Female Factory is one of the best documented female convict sites in Australia.

c) ***"It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history"***

The Cascades Female Factory has high archaeological integrity with visible features of the early female convict phase as well as subsurface occupation deposits of this and later phases. This makes it of exceptional interest for scientific and historical research. The extensive collections relating the Cascades Female Factory, including moveable heritage artefacts, have not yet been analysed.

- d) ***"It is important as a representative in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of cultural places"***
- As the female factory with the most extant remains, the Cascades site is the best representative of a nineteenth century colonial female convict prison in Tasmania. Characteristics include the construction method, design, fabrication and operation of the place. The philosophy, design and architecture of both colonial architect John Lee Archer and Quaker prison reformer Elizabeth Fry (whose advice was relayed from England) are evident in the remaining fabric and archaeological features of the place. The cottages at 17, 19 and 21 Degraeves Street, and 31 Apsley Street, South Hobart, are also of historic cultural heritage significance for their architectural values, with their ability to demonstrate the principle characteristics of midnineteenth century Georgian single storey cottages, of brick and sandstone.
- e) ***"It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement"***
- n/a
- f) ***"It has strong or special meaning for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations"***
- The Cascades Female Factory has special meaning for the community because of its cultural, social and educational associations. In particular, the place is valued for its significant associations with female history in Tasmania. Historians description of the convict inmates as the founding mothers of Australia has powerful resonance. This is evidenced by the number of groups and associations who have a declared special interest in the place, the Governments acquisitions of land, the number of publications and research documents related to the Female Factorys history and the number of visitors to the site.
- g) ***"It has a special association with the life or work of a person, a group or an organisation that was important in Tasmania's history"***
- The Cascades Female Factory has special association with female convicts, who contributed much to the pioneering and colonial establishment of the colony and country. It has strong associations with a number of notable people over its many years of operation. Mary Hutchison who was important for her role as a female in the colonial public service, female factories and with Methodist missionaries to the Pacific, served as matron 1832-1851. Yard 1 of the Cascades Female Factory is of significance for its associations with notable colonial architect John Lee Archer, who drew up the plans for the conversion of the former distillery and designed a range of buildings for the site. Yard 1 is of significance for its special associations with Truganini, a Tasmanian Aboriginal, who was buried there in 1876, and whose body lay in the yard for a number of years before being exhumed.

PLEASE NOTE *This datasheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place on the Heritage Register. It is not intended to be a comprehensive historical record or inventory of the heritage values of the place.*

Assessed by: Pre-2007 THR legacy data 2 August 2006
 eguerzoni 21 July 2008
 Cleared by: DS / DR [date]