


1. Saloon Precinct (now known as the First Class Precinct) and Second Class Precinct (or the 'Lyne's Buildings')

Building/monument/landmark	Significance	Area
<p>Stone Cairn</p>	<p>The first building program was completed at the Quarantine Station in 1838. Four basic wooden buildings were built on the area designated as 'healthy ground' (now known as the Saloon and Steerage Precincts) for accommodation purposes and a boundary of large stone cairns, built with convict labour, were constructed to mark out the designated quarantine area. One stone cairn remains besides P12, it is the earliest structure on site.</p>  <p>Stone marker cairn at the Quarantine Station (image courtesy NPWS, QS2008.261)</p>	<p>Located in front of P12, near the start of the slope on the southern side of the building.</p>
<p>Overflow accommodation area next to P10.</p>	<p>Aided by troop movements at the end of World War One (November 11, 1918) the H1N1 influenza virus, known commonly as 'Spanish Flu', spread</p>	<p>Flat area between P10 and P12 next to Main Axial Road.</p>

	<p>worldwide. The pandemic saw the Quarantine Station overcrowded, with soldiers packed into buildings and tents set up on flat areas near existing accommodation buildings.</p> <p>The 1918 pandemic was the first of two pandemics involving the H1N1 influenza virus (the second one was the 2009 swine flu pandemic). It infected 500 million people worldwide, including those living in the Arctic and on remote Pacific Islands, and killed 50 to 100 million people, which was three to five percent of the world's population at that time; making it one of the deadliest natural disasters in human history.</p>  <p>Tents in the Saloon Precinct, circa 1918 (Image courtesy of the National Archives of Australia)</p>	
P5 – Saloon Precinct Dining Room (now a guest lounge)	<p>Constructed in 1886 the Saloon Precinct's dining room is probably the most impressive room at the Station with leadlight windows, a high pitched ceiling, polished timber floors and a fine mantelpiece. It is of high historic significance as it accommodated the most formal part of the quarantine experience for Passengers staying in the Saloon Precinct - that of dining.</p>	P5 is located on Main Axial Road, between P3 and P7.



Passengers sitting outside P5, 1919 (image courtesy NPWS, QS2007.24)

P6 - Saloon Precinct Kitchen (now a guest lounge)

The Saloon Precinct Kitchen was built in 1886, at the same time as the majority of the extant accommodation buildings. The building was designed with a kitchen at one end of the building, a mess and store room in the middle and bedrooms for staff at the other end. Plans from 1912 reveal renovations to the kitchen area, demonstrating the changes that were necessary to accommodate increased numbers of internees, as well as developments in cooking methods and kitchen technology.



Saloon Precinct Kitchen (image courtesy NPWS, QS2007.171)

Brick building on Main Axial Road, opposite P5.

2. Steerage Precinct (now known as the Third Class Precinct) and Asiatic Precinct

Building/monument/ landmark	Significance	Area
Constitution Monument	<p>This obelisk was erected by the surviving passengers of the H.M.S. Constitution, which sailed to Sydney from Southampton, England, on the 15th of February 1855. Plaques on the monument commemorate the jubilee of the passengers arrival in Australia and a reunion held on Empire Day (the 24th of May). The plaque also commemorates those who died on the voyage to Australia and those who died at the Quarantnen Station after their arrival.</p> <p>Passengers of the H.M.S Constitution were the first to stay at the Station following the 1853 building program. Charles Moore, one of the ship's passengers, described the experience of quarantine in his personal diary. At first Moore found that <i>'everything is clean and nice'</i>, but long confinement led him to <i>'tire of this place'</i>. <i>'There is boundary stones five feet high lime wited and we must not go past them there are sentry boxes for solgers in case of a queer lot and we don't want them to come in if we can help it for it is a nasty slur on us the disease has been enough'</i>.</p> <p>(Diary of Charles Moore, on Board the Constitution, 1855, ML B1319, quoted in Foley 1985: 39.)</p>	Behind the male bathrooms near P27. The area around the monument is clear, but there is some bush which shields it from the road.



The Constitution Monument (image courtesy NPWS, QS2008.336)

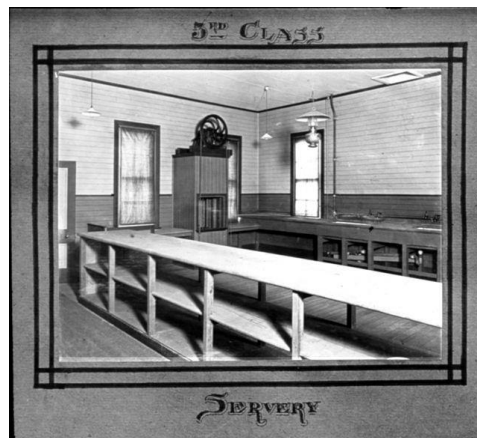
P27 – Steerage Precinct Dining Room and Kitchen (known as the Governor Bourke Ballroom)

Built in 1914, P27, the Steerage Precinct Dining Room, is one of the most intact buildings on the Quarantine Station site, demonstrating the quality of facilities provided for people housed in this precinct. The construction of the kitchen and dining room was proposed in 1912 by Dr W. P. Norris, the Federal Director of Quarantine, as part of the stations improvement scheme. The building was designed to accommodate around 200 people, housing a large dining hall and servery on its top level and kitchen, scullery, pantry, staff dining room and staff bedrooms downstairs. A particular feature of this building is its expansive dining space, which measures 280 metres square.

Large building opposite P22 on Isolation Road.



Steerage Precinct dining room (image courtesy NPWS, QS2007.106.1)




Steerage Precinct Servery (image courtesy NPWS, QS2007.154)


S9 – Doctors Cottage (rumoured amongst staff to have been a ‘Grave Diggers Cottage’)

S9 is thought to be the Quarantine Station’s oldest remaining building as the front two rooms were built in circa 1838. The cottage has been known known variously as the ‘Boatman’s Hut’ and the ‘Cookhouse’, though it is likely to have been built as a doctors residence prior to becoming a general staff cottage.

The building has undergone such change that little visible evidence of its early structure survives, however, as a result of these changes the building provides unique evidence of nineteenth and twentieth century architectural design and interior styling. The building is regularly used on education, history and ghost tours

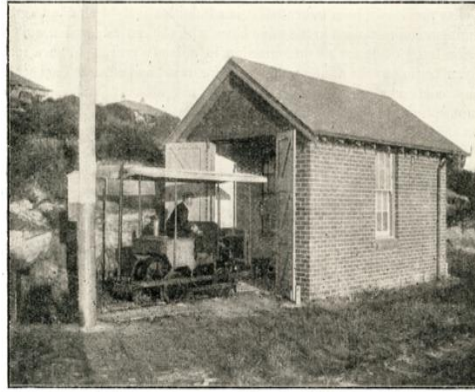
Blue cottage located on Isolation Road, on the opposite side to P27.

	<p>as it provides wonderful opportunities for interpretation.</p>  <p>Former staff cottage S9 (image courtesy NPWS, QS2008.513)</p>	
P18 – Cooking Shelter and incinerators	<p>Prior to the 1870s people placed in quarantine were accommodated on the vessels on which they arrived or in the Station's very basic buildings. Until 1873 little thought had been given to the quality of passenger accommodation at the Station as prior to 1860 the majority of vessels arriving in Sydney were for the transportation of convicts, immigrants and supplies. However, in 1873 Mr Henry A. Merewether, a barrister from London traveling on the ship Baroda, was quarantined at the Station. Merewether found the conditions appalling and he published a swathe of complaints which lead to the reorganisation of the Station according to social class by 1876.</p> <p>'Asiatics', a term which referred to anyone of non-European decent, were categorised at the Station as a class below western European steerage or third class passengers. Until 1898 these internees were housed in tents without amenities and it was not until 1902 that a building was constructed for purpose of their accommodation.</p> <p>This building contained no kitchen, nor any accommodation for domestic assistants, and outside, next to the dormitory, a simple shed (P18) functioned as a cooking space and dining area where internees were</p>	Pale brick building with open sides and chimney opposite P16.

	<p>expected to cook their own meals in provided rice boilers. Use of the Asiatic building continued into the 1930s and it was not until the 1950s that class distinction was reconsidered on site.</p> <p>In circa 1950 the cooking shelter (P18) was converted and a set of rubbish incinerators installed.</p>  <p>Cooking Shelter and incinerators (image courtesy NPWS, QS2008.247)</p>	
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3. Administration Precinct

Building/monument/ landmark	Significance	Area
Locomotive Shed and track	<p>Up until 1914 goods were transported around the Station in carts pulled by Clydesdale draught horses. When the Station passed from state to federal control (in the early 20th century) a funicular railway was proposed as a means of improving luggage transport around the Station and in 1914 a benzene locomotive was installed in a purpose built shed (A18) fitted with double doors that allowed it to operate as both a portable winch, used to haul luggage and supplies from the Wharf Precinct to the Saloon Precinct, and as a source of motive power for the towing of loaded wagons around accommodation areas. In 1957 the station was refurbished and the locomotive sold to a man in Wollongong for use as an amusement train.</p>	<p>On the opposite side of Main Access Road to A2 (or just behind A2).</p>




The locomotive in its purpose built shed
(Australian Quarantine Service, 'Maritime
quarantine administration', Service
publication no.16 (Melbourne: Albert J.
Mullett, Government Printer, 1919) p. 154.)


Funicular Stairway

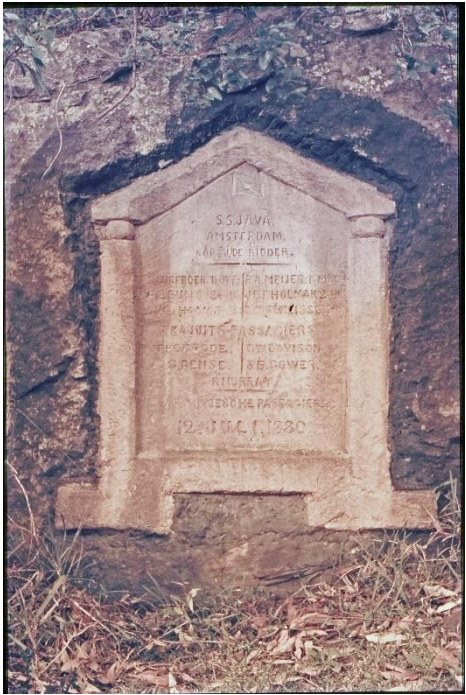
A lack of necessary facilities during several large quarantines instigated a major upgrade of the Station's facilities and services between 1912 and 1917. One of the improvements was the installation of a funicular railway that pulled luggage and supplies up the hill from the wharf precinct to the accommodation areas. A locomotive was also installed and used to transport luggage and supplies along the railway from the Saloon Precinct to the larger Steerage Precinct. Use of the funicular peaked in the 1930s, however, the international need for quarantine stations had dropped dramatically by the 1950s and the funicular railway and locomotive were removed. With the construction of the stairway in 2008 the funicular railway became a transport corridor once again in the form of a walking track for guests.

Stairs leading between the accommodation precinct and the Boilerhouse Restaurant.

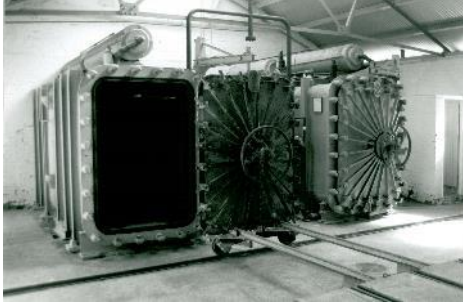
	 <p>Map of the Quarantine Station revealing the route of the funicular railway line in red. (Map courtesy of J.D Foley)</p>	
Pump Station and Reservoirs	<p>The Board of Health initiated a number of improvements to the Station between 1881-1909. This included the construction of two major reservoirs and a set of associated pump houses. By 1884 the site's first reservoir was installed. Located on the high ground above the Saloon Precinct, the reservoir is a rectangular shaped pit, lined with concrete featuring a roof with gabled ends.</p> <p>The second major reservoir was an open, circular, concrete pit constructed by 1911. Situated adjacent to the entry road of the site, this reservoir was on higher ground than the first reservoir. The accompanying pump house was probably built at the same time, though it does not appear on site plans until 1950. Its brick design is consistent with the design of the Quarantine Station buildings of this period.</p>	Near reception, just before the intersection of Main Access Rd and Back Road and opposite the maintenance shed.
A28 – carpentry room	<p>This building was purpose built in circa 1880 as the site's carpentry work room. The building also provided storage space for supplies needed in the Quarantine Station's accommodation areas and was in use until circa 1974.</p> <p>Today it is used as an entertainment space and lounge for hotel guests.</p>	A building on Main Axial Street, opposite A2, now known as the 'Carpenters Arms'.

4. Disinfection Precinct (now known as the Wharf Precinct)

Building/monument/ landmark	Significance	Area
<p>Wharf and flagstaff visible on Cannae Point</p>	<p>The timber wharf was the first feature of the Quarantine Station that people would have encountered when arriving via boat. The wharf was remodelled over the years, with the most recent upgrade occurring in the late 1980s; though significant conservation work has also been conducted on it by the Mawland Group.</p>  <p>Quarantine Station Wharf (image courtesy NPWS, QS2007.67)</p>	<p>Wharf next to the VC off Quarantine Beach.</p>
<p>Inscription featuring the S.S. Java</p>	<p>The ship S.S. Java was quarantined at the Station on the 16th of June, 1880, for smallpox. No deaths were recorded as a result of the disease, though passengers of the vessel spent sixty four days at the Station, one of the longest quarantines in the sites history. An inscription in the wharf precinct stands as a reminder of the vessels ill-fated voyage from China, its passenger's time in quarantine and their feelings about the disease.</p> <p>Smallpox is an acute contagious disease caused by the variola virus, a member of the orthopoxvirus family. It was one of the most devastating diseases known to humanity and was once found all around the world. The main characteristic of the disease was a</p>	<p>Behind A9, set slightly into the bush near the area where archery is performed by conference guests.</p>

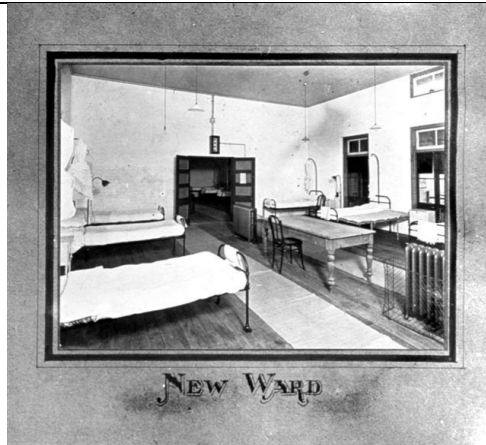
	<p>rash of blisters or pustules on the skin, which left those who survived the disease with permanent scars or 'pockmarks'.</p> <p>No cure or treatment for smallpox exists, however the last known natural case of the disease was in Somalia in 1977. Since then, the only known cases were caused by a laboratory accident in 1978 in Birmingham, England, which killed one person and caused a limited outbreak. In 1979 a commission of scientists certified that the disease had been eradicated and this claim was endorsed by the World Health Assembly the following year. Today, small stocks of smallpox virus remain in two designated international laboratories where they are kept for research purposes.</p>  <p>Photograph of the S.S. Java inscription, Quarantine Station Wharf Precinct (Quarantine Station Image Collection)</p>	
<p>A8 - Inhalation Chambers</p>	<p>During the H1N1 influenza epidemic of 1918 - 1919, two inhalation chambers were installed in the disinfecting block in the Wharf Precinct for the fumigation of 'flu infected passengers'. As the source</p>	

	<p>of influenza was understood to be bacteria in the lungs, rather than viral, those quarantined for influenza were required to inhale a gaseous solution containing zinc sulphate to disinfect the throat and air passages and dry the lungs. It was later discovered that the gas they were using was not only medically useless, but carcinogenic, and that gathering people in such confined spaces may even have helped spread the disease.</p>	
<p>A12 - First Class bathing facilities (known as the Shower Block) and Water Tank Room (known as the Tank Room)</p>	<p>The Shower Block is one of the most intact original buildings at the Quarantine Station and one of the site's most memorable spaces. Built in 1913, it formed part of the disinfection process conducted in the Wharf Precinct. The building consists of twenty four separate shower cubicles made with steel frames and corrugated iron clad walls. Whilst considered substandard by current measures, these facilities were praised as state of the art when first installed.</p>	<p>Brick building facing onto the wharf precinct courtyard, in front of S9 and beside the Heritage, Tours and Education offices.</p>
<p>A7 – Disinfecting Block (Known as the Autoclaves or Autoclave Building)</p>	<p>Shipped to Australia from England where they were made, the autoclaves were installed in this specially designed building known as the 'Disinfecting Chamber' (A7) in 1917. Powered by steam produced by the boilers in A6 (now the Boilerhouse Restaurant), passenger's luggage and belongings, ship's goods and their passenger's bedding, all passed through a steam cleaning process which occurred inside the large chambers of these machines.</p> <p>The autoclaves are historically significant as they provide examples of early 20th century engineering and the harnessing of steam to perform disinfection work. They also demonstrate early twentieth century conceptions of sanitation and the combating of disease through the application of scientific principles.</p>	<p>Brick building facing onto the wharf precinct courtyard, next to the Inhalation Chambers.</p>

	<p>The disinfecting block remained in use until the close of the Quarantine Station in 1974. In the final years, it was used for the disinfecting of items such as carpets and imported seeds.</p>  <p>Disinfecting Block (image courtesy NPWS, QS2008.327)</p>	
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5. Hospital Precinct and Isolation Precinct

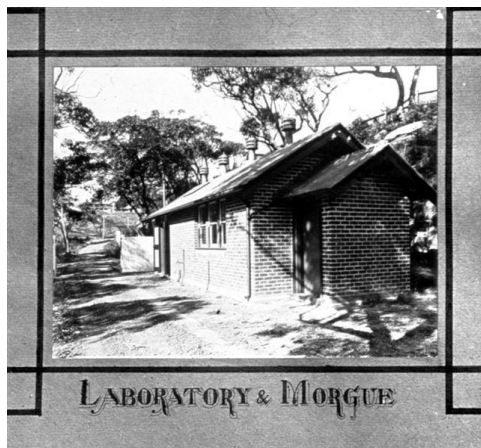
Building/monument/ landmark	Significance	Area
H2 – Hospital Ward Two	<p>The land on which H2 was built has been designated as 'sick ground' since the erection of the first hospital in this area in 1838. The miasma theory of disease, prevalent in the nineteenth century, dictated its location as it was thought the fresh breeze coming from the harbour below would disperse the 'bad air' causing the sickness.</p> <p>The Hospital Precinct changed and grew with the needs of the Station. Buildings were added, demolished or adjusted according to the changing demands of quarantine. The largest upgrade occurred in 1912 with the construction of this building, the second largest in the precinct. H2 is significant as its location and design provide clear evidence of early twentieth century processes of quarantine, sanitation and health care.</p>	Brick building in the hospital precinct now set up as a museum.



West ward, H2 (image courtesy NPWS, QS2007.168)

H6 – Laboratory and Autopsy Room (now known as the Laboratory and Mortuary or Morgue)

Built in 1916 the Laboratory and Autopsy Room (now known as the Laboratory and Mortuary or Morgue) is a single story brick building divided into two parts. The Autopsy Room was used for the examination and preparation of the dead whilst the Laboratory, which was fully fitted out, enabled the testing of infectious diseases on site. The later use of the building related to experimentation into the transport of infectious patients to the Fairfield Hospital by a process of encapsulation. Some refit of the laboratory to facilitate this purpose took place around 1972.



Laboratory and Autopsy Room (image courtesy NPWS, QS2007.136)

Some notes on autopsies

On Hospital Road on the way to the hospital precinct.

	<p>The word autopsy is derived from the Greek autopsia meaning ‘to see for oneself’. Autopsies are performed for either legal or medical purposes. For example, a forensic autopsy is carried out when the cause of death may be a criminal matter, while a clinical or academic autopsy is performed to find the medical cause of death and is used in cases of unknown or uncertain death, or for research purposes. Generally, when a physician speaks with family members about performing an autopsy on a deceased relative and consent is given for the autopsy, the autopsy will be performed by a specialised medical doctor called a pathologist at the institution where the individual was hospitalized or received medical care.</p>	
H3 – Bathing Block	<p>When the Federal Government took control of the Quarantine Station in 1909, the Federal Director of Quarantine, Dr. W. P. Norris, sought to improve the Station’s facilities in order to better protect the nation against infectious diseases. As a result, from 1912 the Station underwent a major building project which included changes to the Hospital Precinct. This building known as the Doctors and Nurses Quarters was constructed to replace staff accommodation which had since been demolished. It was home to the medical staff who lived and worked on site.</p> <p>Located a safe distance away from the hospital, this Federation style building was connected to nearby facilities by covered walkways. The adjacent kitchen meant that this area was self-sufficient in order to maintain the isolation of the sick. To protect the staff, the changing block allowed doctors and nurses to cleanse themselves after being in contact with patients.</p>	



Doctors and Nurses quarters (image courtesy NPWS, QS2007.157)