

Goat Island

Me-mel



North Depot

The northern side of the Island was used as the depot for the harbour's fire brigade and other specialised maritime operations. The boat pound accommodated a range of working vessels.



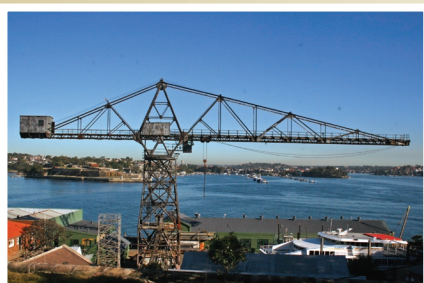
The Harbour Master's Residence

When completed in 1903, the residence and its landmark location symbolises the important status of the Harbour Masters – who continued to live in the building until 1967.



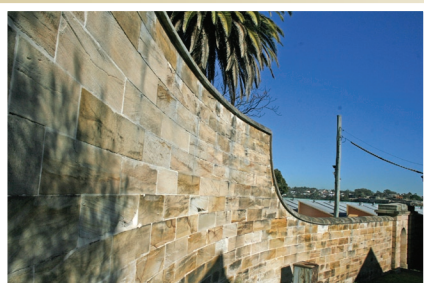
Shipyard

The shipyard contains a 500 tonne slipway, a 150-tonne slipway, two undercover 12-tonne slips and several shipwrights' workshops. The shipyard was used to repair and construct vessels of the MSB fleet and continues to be used for ship repair.



Hammerhead Crane

The Hammerhead Crane was originally prefabricated in Scotland in 1924 and installed at Mort's Dock in Balmain. After the dock closed, the crane was purchased by the MSB and relocated to Goat Island to serve the slipways and wharves.



Sentry Wall

The tall stone wall, with only one gate and a sentry box, helped the soldiers to guard and control access to the magazine. During their many long hours on guard duty, the soldiers inscribed details of their regiments into the wall.



Barney's Cut

The Water Police knoll was separated from the rest of the Island by means of a large moat which flowed with waist-deep water even at low tide. Convicts were used to quarry the stone.



Guard's Barracks

Constructed 1836-38, the barracks provided quarters for the civil Foreman of the Magazine, his family and a military guard of one sergeant and 12 men.



Water Police Station

The Water Police were responsible for preventing the escape of convicts, preventing theft on the busy waterfront and apprehending smugglers. Designed by Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis, the Station provided accommodation for a police conductor and a convict row-boat crew and cells to lock-up arrested felons.



Fire Brigade Quarters

The steam-powered fire floats were under constant steam, day and night, in readiness for any emergency. Their crews lived on the Island - cottages were provided for the married men and a barracks building for the single men.



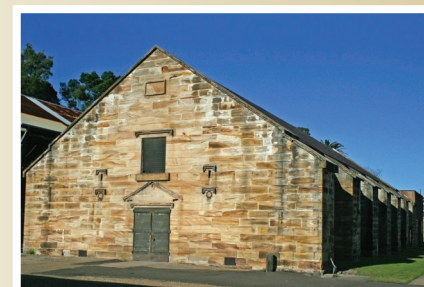
Colonial Magazine

After years of negotiation and delay, a magazine for merchant's gunpowder was completed in 1853, so as to alleviate the excessive filling of the Queen's magazine. Almost immediately inadequate to serve the island's needs, the Colonial Magazine was extended in 1859.



Powder Magazine

Designed to hold 3,000 barrels of gunpowder, the massive Magazine took convicts 4 years to complete. It was connected to the receiving wharf and cooerage by a covered walkway so as to prevent the barrels from getting wet.



Lime Kiln

Mortar is essential to any sandstone building works and is made from lime, sand and water. Lime powder was created in the kiln by burning seashells at high temperature. This was probably the fate of many of the Island's Aboriginal shell middens.



Anderson's Couch

The bench carved into the rock is thought to be that of convict 'Bony' Anderson – who is said to have been chained to a rock as punishment for repeated felonies.

