

ASHA Conference · 2011

Archaeology of the Modern World in
Australia, New Zealand & the Pacific

Programme and Abstracts



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WELCOME

Welcome to the 2011 Annual Conference of the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology, the fourth to be held in New Zealand, and the first in Dunedin. Fieldtrips before and after the conference provide opportunities to explore parts of the archaeological and heritage landscapes of the city and its environs. The conference programme highlights the diversity and strengths of historical archaeology in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. These will be set in the global context of modern-world archaeology by our keynote speaker, Charles E. Orser Jr.

We would like to express our gratitude to the University of Otago, and its Department of Anthropology and Archaeology for the financial and logistic support that has made this conference possible.

Conference Convenors:

Rick McGovern-Wilson
Angela Middleton
Matt Schmidt
Ian Smith

GENERAL INFORMATION

Events and Venues

Welcome Reception – Wednesday 16 November, 6.00–8.00 pm
NZR Foyer, Otago Settlers Museum, 31 Queens Gardens

Otago Settlers Museum was founded in 1908 and occupies its original Edwardian Galleries and an Art Deco former NZ Railways Road Transport bus station. Our reception will be in the recently restored foyer of the bus station. Unfortunately, the museums displays are currently closed while major redevelopment takes place.

Conference Sessions – 17–19 November, 8.30 am–5.00 pm
Commerce Building, University of Otago, 60 Clyde Street

All conference sessions and the Annual General Meeting will be held in Room CO 2.22, which is accessed from the Atrium on Level 2 of the Commerce Building on the corner of Clyde Street and Union Street East. Entry to the building is from Clyde Street (directly into the Level 2 Atrium) or Union Street East (to Level 3, a large stairway takes you down to the Atrium).

Laboratory Tour – Thursday 17 November, 5.15–6.15 pm
Richardson Building, University of Otago

The Otago Archaeological Laboratories occupy the ground and first floors of the Richardson Building, located two blocks west of the Commerce Building. Delegates wishing to take part in the tour will be guided from the conference venue to the laboratory door. The tour will be led by Phil Latham, the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology's Laboratory Manager.

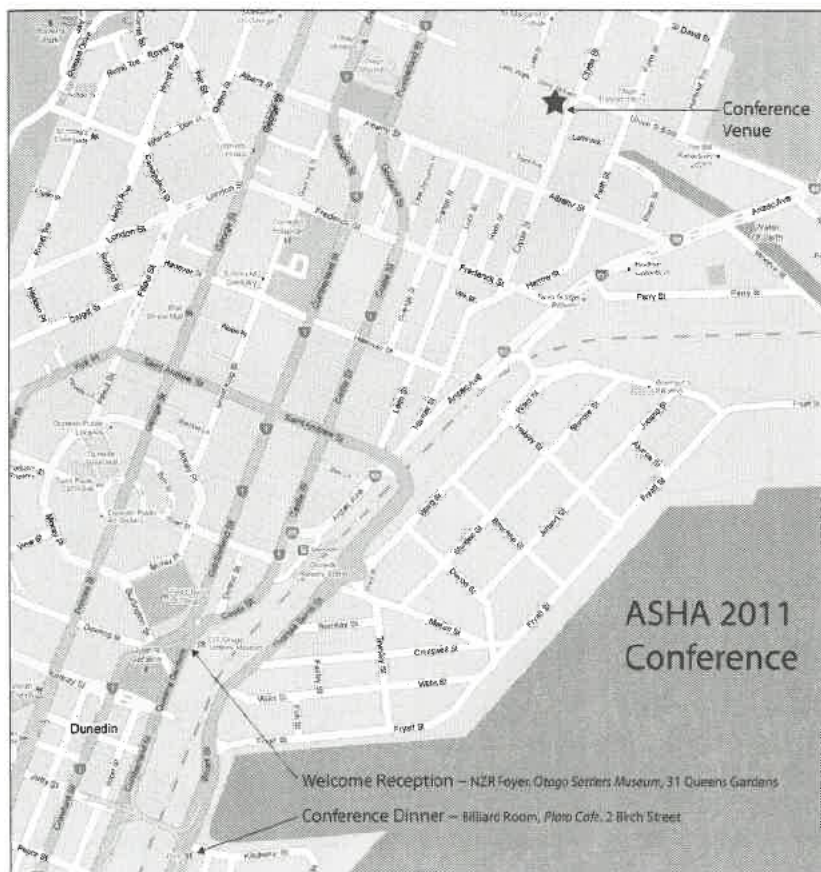
Note that a maximum of 30 people can be accommodated. A second tour will be held if there is sufficient demand.

Conference Dinner – Saturday 19 November, 7.00 pm
Billiards Room, Plato Café, 2 Birch St

Plato Café has four times been a finalist in the Cuisine Restaurant of the Year Awards. It occupies a former Seafarer's Hostel on the Dunedin waterfront and the former dance hall of this institution

provides the venue for the conference dinner. This will be a three-course meal selected from a diverse set menu. Pre-booking is essential.

Note that Birch Street is across the railway lines from the city. The most convenient crossing points are a level crossing at St Andrews Street, a footbridge at the Railway Station, or a road and foot bridge at Jetty Street.



Central Dunedin showing relevant venue locations

Field Trip Departures:

Cumberland Street, outside The Link, University of Otago

The Link connects the University Library and Student Union buildings and contains several food outlets along with toilet facilities. The bus departure point is beside the pedestrian crossing at the main street entrance, 640 Cumberland Street, and opposite the Otago Museum. A field trip co-ordinator will be in the Link, near the Cumberland Street entrance from ca 30 minutes prior to departure.

Pre-Conference Field Trip – Wednesday 16th November, 10.00 am–4.00 pm

A tour of the Otago Peninsula with visits to 19th century farmsteads, and 19th & 20th century coastal defences. Lunch provided. Pre-booking is essential.

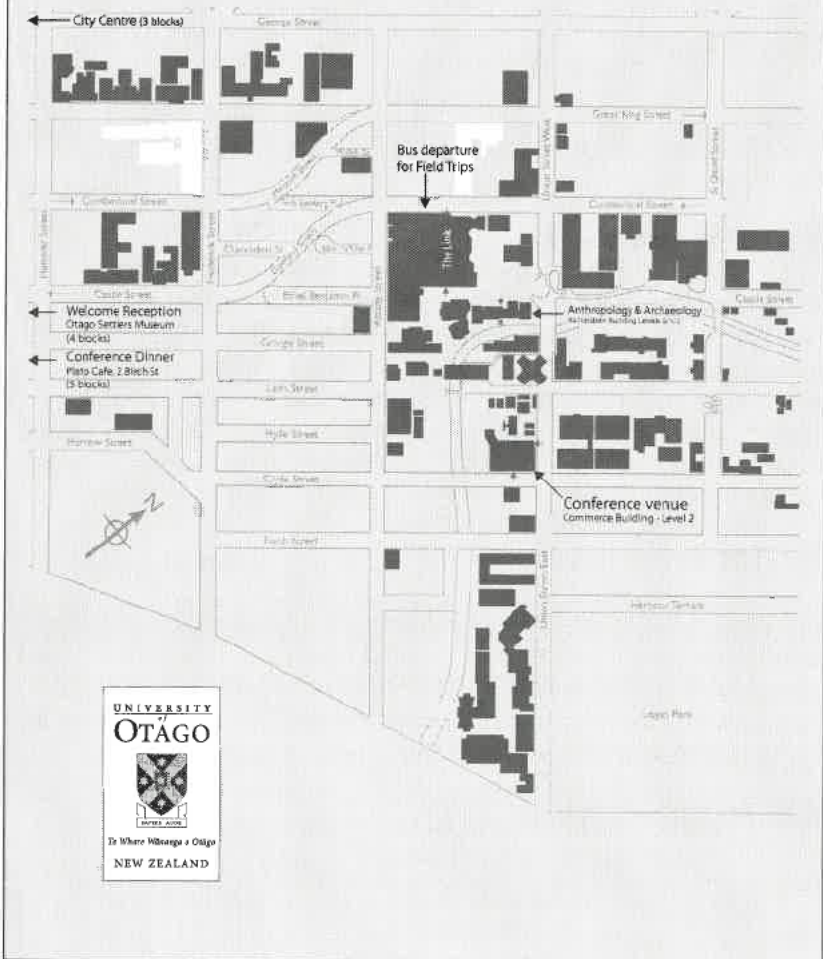
Post-Conference Fieldtrip – Sunday 20th November, 9.00 am–ca. 5.00 pm

A tour to North Otago and the Strath Taieri, with visits to Clarks Mill, Maheno (a working flour mill established 1866); Totara Estate (farm established 1850s); Oamaru (late 19th century townscape); Macraes Flat (19th, 20th & 21st century goldmining) and Cottesbrook, Strath Taieri (farm established 1856). Lunch, morning and afternoon teas provided. Pre-booking is essential.

Getting Around

The conference venue is a 10 minute walk from George Street. Any bus service that displays a University destination will stop in Clyde Street, outside the conference venue. Bus information can be accessed at www.orc.govt.nz/Information-and-Services/Buses. Free car parking should be available in Clyde Street and Union Street East.

ASHA 2011 Conference



The University of Otago campus and environs showing relevant locations

Evening Socialising and Dining Options

The closest pub to the conference venue is *Eureka*, on the corner of Albany St and Hyde St, one block from the Commerce Building. The main concentration of restaurants is on George St, between Albany Street and the Octagon, and in Stuart Street.

Name Tags

Delegates should wear their conference name tags at all times to indicate payment for access to sessions, conference events, meals and refreshments.

Paper Presenters

Presenters are requested to bring their PowerPoint presentations on a memory stick or CD to the room at the beginning of the break immediately prior to their session or, for those in the first session of each day, at least 15 minutes prior to commencement of the session. A support person will be present to load presentations onto the computer. Presentations may be in any version of PowerPoint up to 2010 (Windows) or 2011 (Mac).

Poster Presenters

Presenters are requested to bring their posters to the registration desk by no later than the morning tea break on Friday 18th November. Posters should be collected from the registration desk before the close of the conference on Saturday 19th November. Posters not collected cannot be mailed to presenters.

Conference Awards

Awards will be presented at the conference dinner for the following:

- Best Paper
- Best Student Paper
- Best Poster

Note that Student Papers include those by current students, except where they report work undertaken primarily as paid consultancy research, and by those recently graduated where they report work undertaken as students.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Thursday 17th November

8.30–9.30 Registration; Tea & Coffee

9.30 Welcome

9.45 Keynote Address:

Charles E. Orser Jr. What is Modern-World Archaeology, and Why?

10.30–11.00 Morning Tea

11.00–12.30 Session 1: Archaeology of Dunedin

Chair: Ian Smith

11.00 Matthew Carter People, Place and Space:
The Maritime Cultural Landscape of
Otago Harbour [S]

11.20 Peter Petchey Archaeology in Inner City Dunedin

11.40 Jill Hamel Subsistence versus Dairy Farming in
Colonial Dunedin

12.00 Angela Middleton Herewaka/Harbour Cone: A Relic
Landscape on the Otago Peninsula

12.20 Discussion

12.30–1.30 Lunch

1.30–3.00 Session 2: Finding and Interpreting Households

Chair: Angela Middleton

1.30 Tiffany James-Lee Denniston: The Residential Survey

1.50 Susan Lawrence, Geophysical Applications in Locating
Armin Schmidt Urban Sites: An Update on the
& Tim Murray Suburban Archaeology Project

2.10 Gaye Nayton The Negotiation of Power and Social
Status by the Households of the Knight
& Shenton Store Site from 1870 to 1941

2.30 Martin Jones Dalmatian Settlement in New Zealand:
A Consideration of the Devcich Farm,
Kauaeranga Valley, Thames

2.50 Discussion

3.00–3.30 Afternoon Tea

3.30–5.00 Session 3: Contextualising Material Culture

Chair: Susan Lawrence

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|------|----------------|---|
| 3.30 | Mary Casey | Painted Fragments – The Decorated Pottery of Thomas Bell |
| 3.50 | Robert Brassey | Red and Yellow Trousers, Books and Fancy Pipes: Trade and Material Culture at Browne's Spar Station (1832–36) |
| 4.10 | Jessie Garland | 'A Healthy Lot': Self-Medication and Public Health Care in the Mining Town of St Bathans [S] |
| 4.30 | Helen Leach | An Archaeological View of the Arrival of the 'Modern Kitchen' in 20th Century New Zealand |
| 4.50 | Discussion | |

5.15–6.15 Tour of Otago Archaeological Laboratories
(maximum 30 people)

[S] Student Paper

Friday 18th November

8.30–9.00 Registration; Tea & Coffee

9.00–10.30 Session 4: Mining Settlements and Technologies

Chair: Matthew Schmidt

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|-------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 9.00 | Lloyd Carpenter | One of These Ruins is not Like the Others [S] |
| 9.20 | Rick McGovern-Wilson & Richard Walter | The Lawrence Chinese Camp |
| 9.40 | Peter Davies & Susan Lawrence | Water Technologies on a Victorian Goldfield: The Humbug Hill Sluicing Company |
| 10.00 | Iain Stuart | Sunny Corner and the “Blow-Hard” Yank |
| 10.20 | Discussion | |

10.30–11.00 Morning Tea

11.00–12.30 Session 5: Exploring Foodways

Chair: Rick McGovern-Wilson

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|-------|---------------------------------|--|
| 11.00 | Alexy Simmons | Meat, Bread, Potatoes and Sauce: A Recipe for Foodways Research [S] |
| 11.20 | Bernice Harpley | ‘Meat Three Times a Day...’: Food Choices of Casselden Place, Melbourne [S] |
| 11.40 | Melanie Fillios | Making Sense from a Leg of Lamb: Interpreting Faunal Remains in Cultural Terms Using a Preliminary Sheep Meat Cut Typology for Colonial Sydney |
| 12.00 | Sheryl McPherson & Hayden Cawte | Industry Collaboration in Archaeology: A Case Study in Archaeozoology |
| 12.20 | Discussion | |

12.30–1.30 Lunch & Poster Session

1.30–3.00 Session 6: Interpreting Landscapes and Rural Places

Chair: Peter Petchey

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|------|------------------|--|
| 1.30 | Katharine Watson | Fencing the Land: The Wolds Station |
| 1.50 | Sally MacLennan | 'Every Place has Words Attached': A Reconsideration of Rural Landscapes [S] |
| 2.10 | Trent Hamersley | A 'Sterling Command': An Analysis of the Mechanisms of Social Control Embedded in the Landscape of the 1829 Temporary Settlement on Garden Island, Western Australia [S] |
| 2.30 | Nigel Prickett | The Archaeology and Social History of Country Halls |
| 2.50 | Discussion | |

3.00–3.30 Afternoon Tea

3.30–5.00 ASHA Annual General Meeting

5.15–6.15 Tour of Otago Archaeological Laboratories (if required)

[S] Student Paper

Saturday 19th November

8.30–9.00 Registration; Tea & Coffee

9.00–10.30 Session 7: Archaeologies of Industry and Transportation

Chair: Iain Stuart

- 9.00 Kasey Robb Kilmore Brewery Complex, Victoria
- 9.20 David Wilton & Laya Zarif Soltani A Volumetric Model of the Kauri Driving Dam System of the Kauaeranga Valley, New Zealand (Using ARCGIS)
- 9.40 Neville Ritchie Bringing History to Life: The Timber Trail – A New 80 km Cycleway Encapsulates the Development of the Timber Industry in New Zealand
- 10.00 Elizabeth Roberts Inside the Great North Road: Recent Additional Research on the Great North Road, NSW
- 10.20 Discussion

10.30–11.00 Morning Tea

11.00–12.30 Session 8: Indigenous and Missionary Archaeologies

Chair: Nigel Prickett

- 11.00 Matthew Campbell Historical Archaeology of Papamoa Prehistory
- 11.20 Caroline Phillips Can Trade and Exchange in Historic Maori Settlements Inform Earlier Patterns of Exchange and Gifting?
- 11.40 Moira Jackson From Cook to the Crown: Continuity and Change in Settlement Patterns in Queen Charlotte Sound & Cloudy Bay, New Zealand [S]
- 12.00 James Flexner Mission Archaeology in Vanuatu: Preliminary Findings, Problems and Prospects
- 12.20 Discussion

12.30–1.30 Lunch

1.30–3.00 Session 9: Locating, Managing and Communicating Archaeology

Chair: Neville Ritchie

- 1.30 Nic Grguric Archaeology of the South Australian Volunteer Military Force
- 1.50 Brad Williams Local Government Managing Archaeology – The Southern Midlands Council Experience
- 2.10 Matthew Schmidt A Bakery, a Fishpond and a Power Station: Recent Preservation/ Management Projects in Otago
- 2.30 Raysan Al-Kubaisi & Brigid Gallagher The Archaeology of Imagination
- 2.50 Discussion

3.00–3.30 Afternoon Tea

3.30–5.00 Session 10: Interpreting Burials

Chair: Matthew Campbell

- 3.30 Hilda Maclean In a Fine Polished Cedar Coffin [S]
- 3.50 Jeremy Smith Losing the Plot – The Discovery of Ned Kelly and the Lost Pentridge Burials
- 4.50 Discussion

5.00 Conference Close

7.00 Conference Dinner Billiards Room, Plato Café,
2 Birch Street

ABSTRACTS

Keynote Address

What is Modern-World Archaeology, and Why?

Charles E. Orser, Jr.

Curator of Historical Archaeology, New York State Museum;
Distinguished Emeritus Professor, Illinois State University;
Visiting Professor, University of Otago
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Historical archaeologists began to acknowledge modern-world archaeology beginning in the early 1990s. This archaeology is an explicitly multiscale archaeology that seeks to make connections between the local and the global. As I model it, modern-world archaeology includes a minimum of three scales, or frames, of analysis: micro-historical archaeology, global historical archaeology, and modern-world archaeology. In this presentation, I discuss my understanding of modern-world archaeology and outline what I perceive to be its major elements. I also discuss why this archaeology is relevant to the wider understanding of our contemporary world.

Session 1: Archaeology of Dunedin

People, Place and Space: The Maritime Cultural Landscape of Otago Harbour

Matthew Carter

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The relationship between human culture and the environment is an area of fundamental importance to archaeological enquiry. The investigation of this relationship led researchers to develop the 'landscape approach', which focuses on the archaeological and environmental evidence of the interactions between people and the environment. Over the last two decades this approach has been utilised to investigate maritime cultural landscapes, with considerable success. In New Zealand, landscape archaeology has been practised since the late 1970s. However, the investigation of maritime cultural landscapes has yet to be explored; resulting in considerable gaps in our understanding of the past.

The maritime cultural landscape approach was applied to Otago Harbour in order to investigate the relationships between the harbour's inhabitants and the marine environment. Evidence of this interaction was investigated through archaeological records of sites with maritime associations, targeted site survey and historical research.

The evidence of these interactions will be discussed in relation to the themes of marine resource exploitation, navigation and landing places, hulks and abandoned watercraft, shipbuilding and repair, shipwrecks, harbour warfare and defence, and anthropogenic change to the harbour. The application of the maritime cultural landscape approach to Otago Harbour revealed a great deal of information about the ways in which the inhabitants of Otago Harbour have interacted with the marine environment over time. This study also showed the considerable strength of this framework as a tool for heritage management and the need to investigate the maritime cultural landscapes of the other major harbours of New Zealand.

Archaeology in Inner City Dunedin

Peter Petchey

Southern Archaeology; PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Otago
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Over the past ten years a number of archaeological excavations have been carried out in inner city Dunedin, mostly as CRM excavations ahead of planned developments. These excavations have shown that Dunedin has a rich archaeological resource relating to its early European settlement, and in one recent instance, its prehistoric Maori inhabitants. This paper presents some of the results of two excavations along George Street, the main shopping street of the city. These were on the sites of the Farmers Department Store, and the Deka (ex Woolworths) Store, now the site of the Wall Street Mall. Both of these sites are on the North Dunedin Flat, a low-lying area of ground that was only sparsely occupied prior to the 1860s commercial boom brought about by the Central Otago gold rushes. The excavations yielded evidence of the early occupation of Dunedin and its growth from the 1850s to the turn of the twentieth century. Based on this archaeological evidence, this paper describes some of the physical changes that occurred as the city grew, and how some of its less fortunate inhabitants lived only yards away from some of its most impressive commercial buildings.

Subsistence Versus Dairy Farming in Colonial Dunedin

Jill Hamel

Honorary Research Fellow, Department of Anthropology and
Archaeology, University of Otago
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The founders of Dunedin city deliberately designed a land tenure system which created subsistence farming as a way of life on hundreds of sections around the urban area. Land prices were kept high and wages low, so that the working man could not buy sufficient land to be independent but he could raise a family. Among these small farmsteads were slightly larger holdings which were effective dairy farms. On the Dunedin volcanics, stone was used for walls, buildings and roads, leaving many interesting cultural landscapes of nineteenth century date. Investigation of such a landscape in Ross Creek, close to the city, has discovered some spectacular stone structures of a small farmstead owned by one family for three generations who made the change from subsistence to dairy farming on the same land. It has also shown how tricky it can be to interpret the boundary between dairy farming and the less familiar subsistence farming of the nineteenth century.

Hereweka/Harbour Cone: A Relic Landscape on the Otago Peninsula

Angela Middleton

Arch Hill Heritage; Honorary Research Fellow, Department of
Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Otago
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In 2008 the Dunedin City Council purchased a block of land on the Otago Peninsula of approximately 324 hectares, known as Hereweka or Harbour Cone, for the distinctive volcanic landform that dominates the landscape. Archaeological features such as drystone walls relate to settler land titles subdivided in 1863 following the purchase of most of the peninsula from Ngai Tahu; other features provide evidence of a complex, integrated archaeological landscape associated with nineteenth century small dairy farming, some land holdings as small as 10 acres. Much of this was subsequently taken up by local land baron William Larnach, whose farm steading forms one of the principal standing features of the block. This paper examines the relationship between first generation Otago settlers and the development of land holdings.

Session 2: Finding and Interpreting Households

Denniston: The Residential Survey

Tiffany James-Lee

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Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Otago
tiffany.james-lee@otago.ac.nz

In June 2009 the New Zealand Historic Places Trust commissioned Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd to undertake a survey of the residential areas of Denniston, a former coal mining town on the west coast of the South Island of New Zealand. The goal was to determine the extent and nature of archaeological remains on privately owned land at the brake head, the plateau and The Camp. The results of the survey are outlined, with a discussion of one case study site.

Geophysical Applications in Locating Urban Sites: An Update on the Suburban Archaeology Project

Susan Lawrence, Armin Schmidt & Tim Murray

Archaeology Program, La Trobe University, Melbourne
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This paper presents the results of geophysical prospecting on urban sites in Melbourne. The work is part of a multi-disciplinary project aiming to develop better understandings of the archaeology of the suburban middle class in the nineteenth century. Potential sites were identified using a combination of documentary research, Google Earth imagery and predictive GIS mapping. Ground penetrating radar was then used to determine the likely extent of subsurface archaeological remains in four locations (two paved car-parks and two grassed parks). Depth-slices to a total depth of 2 metres at each location indicate that the construction of the car parks involved stripping the previous ground surface rather than importing fill and that no earlier structural remains have survived. In contrast, both parks appear to incorporate the remains of several earlier phases of activity. This is a significant result for the project that will enable test excavations to be more efficiently targeted.

The Negotiation of Power and Social Status by the Households of the Knight and Shenton Store Site from 1870 through to 1941

Gaye Nayton

Gaye Nayton Heritage Archaeologist, Perth, Western Australia
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This paper presents research which illuminates how the inhabitants of the Knight & Shenton store site used material culture to negotiate power and status relationships from 1870 through to 1941. Firstly functional analysis of the content of the material culture of the households present at the site was compared to results found by Cathie Spude, archaeologists on the Cypress Project and Australian archaeologists working on the Archaeology of the Modern City project. Secondly the use of space to negotiate power and social status through public and private display was investigated across the households. This research found that the strongest correlations with middle class values and keeping up appearances came from two young regional development elite males, only one of whom was married. Functional correlations for the homeland dependency elite family who were installed at the site after the 1890s takeover of both the store and the northwest by outside interests were closer to working class display however they shared some similar traits in the use of space for public display of middle class values.

Dalmatian Settlement in New Zealand: a Consideration of the Devcich Farm, Kauaeranga Valley, Thames

Martin Jones

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During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, large numbers of Dalmatian migrants left their homeland in what was then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire to work overseas. Many came to New Zealand, where they made a particular impact on the kauri gumfields in the northern part of the country. Although numerous migrants regarded their stay as temporary, some decided to become permanent residents. New Zealanders of Dalmatian origin have subsequently contributed to many aspects of national life, including the nurturing of the winemaking industry through much of the twentieth century.

This paper takes information from a recent NZHPT registration of the Devcich Farm, near Thames, to consider issues linked with the settlement of a single family from Podgora on the Dalmatian coast.

In particular, it draws on a combination of documentary evidence and physical assessment to explore how, and to what extent the Devcich Farm expressed aspects of identity linked with Dalmatian origin. The farm incorporates a variety of standing buildings, chattels, surface features and associated elements of landscape. It is also connected with a rich archive of images and other documents.

As Ian Smith noted in 2004, community histories can seldom be satisfactorily created through the investigation of a single site. However, through the case by case examination of such sites it may be possible to build up pictures of similarity and variation that help to disentangle the complexity of broader community trajectories.

Session 3: Contextualising Material Culture

Painted Fragments – the Decorated Pottery of Thomas Ball

Mary Casey

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Following the analysis of hundreds of kilos of pottery sherds from Thomas Ball's pottery in Sydney, we have identified more than 50 different painted patterns and 12 incised patterns. Thomas Ball arrived in NSW in 1799 and his Pottery is Australia's oldest excavated pottery site (c.1801–1823). Analysis of the different decorative elements allowed us to place the decorated pottery within two distinct British traditions. This paper presents the details of our analysis and the surprising results and identifies other sites in Sydney and Parramatta where this pottery has been found.

Red and Yellow Trousers, Books and Fancy Pipes: Trade and Material Culture at Browne's Spar Station (1832–6)

Robert Brassey

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Browne's spar station in the Mahurangi Harbour is significant as the first European settlement in the Auckland region. The station was established by Gordon Davies Browne on behalf of Sydney merchant Ranulph Dacre. It was a cooperative venture involving Hauraki Maori, and resulted in

the first sustained interaction between Maori and Europeans in a region that had previously been a deserted 'no man's land' following years of intertribal warfare. The site of the station is substantially intact and exceptionally well preserved. In this paper I will focus on archival records of trade and consumption at the Mahurangi station and the material culture associated with the site. I will then consider what conclusions can be drawn from these sources and whether the information gained supports popular perceptions of Maori-European interaction and life in general in what was a relatively isolated community, during the pre-colonial period.

'A Healthy Lot': Self Medication and Public Health Care in the Mining Town of St Bathans through the Case of the St Bathans Cottage Hospital
Jessie Garland

MA Candidate, Department of Anthropology & Archaeology,
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Historical studies of health in a goldfields context, both nationally and internationally, have tended to focus on the early years of the gold rushes and the 'medical anarchy' that characterised people's responses to illness and injury during this time. Less attention has been paid to the situation during the later years of the nineteenth century in New Zealand, as the gold mining industry declined and the frontier medicine of the gold rush morphed into a dialogue between the so called 'Victorian ideals of self-care' and the development of public health care across the country. This paper examines transformations in health care in Central Otago during this period through an archaeological and historical investigation of the St Bathans cottage hospital. The historic gold mining settlement of St Bathans was founded in 1864 during the Otago gold rush and, by 1900, was one of the few mining towns still operating in the region. Initially reliant on visiting doctors and themselves for medical care, the community established a cottage hospital in 1891, which operated off and on for the next thirty years. Material culture excavated from a cesspit behind the hospital building in 2009 has formed the archaeological basis for a wider investigation into health and disease in St Bathans. In particular, emphasis has been given to the place of the hospital within the wider context of nineteenth century medical developments and attitudes towards the provision of health care at an individual, community and national level.

An Archaeological View of the Arrival of the 'Modern Kitchen' in 20th Century New Zealand

Helen Leach

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Kitchens are of interest to archaeologists, largely because of the concentrations of artefacts and long-lasting features such as hearths, ovens and storage structures found within them. However researchers from other disciplines usually interpret the radical changes that occurred in the 20th century Western kitchen within a framework of architectural and design history, or of gender and labour relations. Technological innovations, especially those using new sources of energy, and new infrastructure for the supply of water and the disposal of waste, have attracted less interest. Yet for the archaeologist they provide an appealing functional explanation of the significant change in spatial layout and size of kitchens that occurred from the 1920s. Cultural transmission of design elements, artefacts, and technical knowledge played a part, but infrastructural developments and changing socio-economic conditions were critical.

Session 4: Mining Settlements and Technologies

One of These Ruins is Not Like the Others

Lloyd Carpenter

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The historic reserve at Bendigo is a spectacularly beautiful place of stone ruins, abandoned cottages and mining machinery foundations scattered across a quintessential Central Otago landscape of tussock grass and schist outcrops. The reserve's dusty hills and gullies are pockmarked by adits, prospecting shafts and mullock piles in mute testimony to the nineteenth century miners' pursuit of gold. It is a place with layers of mining history, featuring distinct areas which reveal the progression from individual creek-bed miners to the sluicing syndicates of the Aurora and Rise & Shine, the quartz men of the Cromwell, Reliance and Colclough Companies and finally the Bendigo Gold Light Dredge of the 1930s.

Among the abandoned schist stone cottages, houses and huts is one atypical ruin, the remains of what was obviously a very substantial house. Unlike other structures which have given way, tumbling down under the assault of the extremes of the Bendigo climate, it shows signs of being deliberately wrecked – and not by modern vandal visitors.

This house ruin is evidence of a bitter industrial conflict which tore the small Central Otago community apart, featuring scenes reminiscent of the Highland Clearances with armed police, the destruction of houses and the eviction of families. It was the first New Zealand dispute to escalate into a site-wide strike and lock-out.

I will locate this exceptional ruin in the narrative of Bendigo, revealing it as the legacy of the divisive events of 1881.

The Lawrence Chinese Camp

Rick McGovern-Wilson & Richard Walter

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The proposed development of the Lawrence Chinese Camp provided an opportunity to explore a range of research questions. These include: straight-forward analysis of the material culture with comparisons to that found at the Cromwell and Arrowtown camps; studies of the ethnicity of the camp as represented by the architecture and material culture – was it solely a Chinese camp, why were there changes in the orientation of the buildings before and after the fire of 1898; a larger study of the Chinese diaspora in southern New Zealand and the role of the Chinese in the development of the society and economy of the Otago province; research into heritage interpretation and the presentation of sites to visitors. Four seasons of field excavations have provided a wealth of information that can be explored in addressing these questions.

Water Technologies on a Victorian Goldfield: The Humbug Hill Sluicing Company

Peter Davies & Susan Lawrence

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The Creswick area in central Victoria was the scene of a major alluvial gold rush in the early 1850s. Archaeological and historical evidence

indicates that the manipulation of water was a vital part of the miners' success, with several hundred kilometres of water races and dozens of small dams preserved across the landscape today. American interests and technologies were very prominent at Creswick, bringing ideas, money and energy to the local scene. Our focus here is on the Humbug Hill Sluicing Company, headed by the Irish-American John Boadle Bragg, which was one of many groups at Creswick that combined the business of gold mining with elaborate systems of water management.

Sunny Corner and the 'Blow Hard' Yank

Iain Stuart

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It is a truth universally acknowledged, well at least from Agricola's time anyway, that the owner of a rich silver lode is necessarily in want of some means of processing the ore. In the late 1870s mines in New South Wales began to explore silver deposits in the state. While at this point in time Australia had a wealth of experience in mining it was primarily in the realm of gold mining. Gold ore required comparatively simple processing to extract the gold. In contrast silver is a much more complex material usually found with other minerals and required complex processing to obtain full value of the minerals in the ore.

Both Europe and America had a millennium or more of experience in silver ore processing Australia had none. The owners of the Sunny Corner mine, mid way between Bathurst and Lithgow in NSW, lacking both experience and capital sought advice from within NSW and outside. The NSW and British experts were pessimistic but it was in the silver fields of the USA in particular Nevada and San Francisco there was optimism and enthusiasm to match the dreams of the mine owners. This American spirit was personified in the form of John D. La Monte a silver mining expert or, as some reflecting on his ten year career in Australia were unkind to call him, a blow hard Yank.

This is a paper about technological transfer, the transfer of silver smelting technology to the Australian colonies and New Zealand in the form of the smelting and cupellation method and of the career of John D. La Monte.

Session 5: Exploring Foodways

Meat, Bread, Potatoes and Sauce: A Recipe for Foodways Research

Alexy Simmons

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The focus of this paper is a foodways model developed to research British and Colonial soldiers foodways during the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Land War. The research model is underpinned by basic foodways rules and the cultural practices represented in soldiers' foodways. The research scope included archaeological data from salvage archaeological projects, as well as War Office records and eye witness accounts, i.e. journals, correspondence, images, etc. The research sources were compiled as three distinct data sets. The data sets were interrogated as independent and equal records. This method was used instead of the common recipe of interpretation through top up, i.e. historic data is used to fill in the gaps in the archaeological record and visa versa creating a smooth story with a few gaps and questions. The research method used resulted in three, often very different perspectives on the contextual role of food and foodways practices. Comparison of some of the anomalies and similarities in the data sets has informed and extended existing research about foodways during the Waikato Campaign. Among the questions explored over the last year include salted meat use during the campaign, social class and military hierarchy, and disposal practices.

'Meat Three Times a Day...' Food Choices of Casselden Place, Melbourne

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The early colonists of Australia survived on rations of sugar, flour, tea, meat and salt. By the nineteenth century, the success of grazing in Australia had turned us into a nation of meat eaters. At Casselden Place in Melbourne's CBD, previous zooarchaeological studies have shown that the inner-city inhabitants consumed fine cuts of meat and also cheaper varieties. Detailed analysis of the faunal remains from previously unstudied areas such as Henry Cornwell's butcher shop can provide us with new insights into the types of meat and meat cuts being

processed and consumed. Through historical documentary research and a zooarchaeological study of the faunal remains, I am investigating the supply of provisions, food preparation practices, consumption habits and dietary patterns of an inner-city working class neighbourhood. What were they eating? How did they source their food? To what extent did social class, economic status and ethnicity have in determining the food choices of the Casselden Place inhabitants?

Making Sense from a Leg of Lamb: Interpreting Faunal Remains in Cultural Terms Using a Preliminary Sheep Meat Cut Typology for Colonial Sydney

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Many archaeologists have been taught to be wary of the word 'typology' and the anti-theoretical/scientific connotations it often implies. Much of this wariness, however, stems from a failure to apply typologies to broader archaeological questions. In 2006, Sarah Colley published a beef meat cut typology for 19th C. Sydney, with the aim of developing a methodology that would ultimately enable Australian historical archaeologists to begin to interpret faunal remains in cultural terms (e.g. social status, ethnicity, religion, wealth, etc.). This data laid the foundations for a marriage of typology and cultural interpretation that could greatly add to our understanding of life in colonial Australia. Since this publication, however, no significant further work has been done in this area, with meat cuts often seen to be of little utility for anything other than deciphering 19th C. cookery books. This erroneous thinking has led to a paucity of comparable data from other domestic species, especially sheep, and has proved a hindrance to archaeologists wishing to carry out cultural interpretations based on the ubiquitous faunal remains from historical sites. To solve this problem, this paper presents a preliminary sheep meat cut typology for colonial Sydney, to be used alongside Colley's cattle typology, with the aim of finally enabling the faunal remains to reach their full interpretative potential in Australian colonial contexts. This preliminary typology is applied to the broader theme of colonization, in particular the relationship between diet and socio-economic status in 19th C. urban Sydney.

Industry Collaboration in Archaeology: A Case Study in Archaeozoology
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In the digital age, archaeology as a discipline must move and incorporate technological advances into research, commercial and teaching projects. Opportunities exist to adopt innovations made in other industries with modification for archaeological purposes. Utilising patented photogrammetry technology created by Dunedin company Areograph, Faunal Solutions, New Zealand Heritage Properties are collaborating with this firm to create a cloud-based online resource for archaeologists. The first case study for this technology will be the creation of a digital, three dimensional faunal database. The database will be searchable and measurable and will provide unique opportunities for academic institutions, consultants and government bodies. Avoiding the expense of 3D laser scanning, the simple use of multiple photographs can provide a workable point-cloud with options for further editing and then use in research, documentation, recording, and storage of archaeological material. Here we present the possibilities and outline the initial stages of the archaeozoological project and its potential uses for other specialist areas of archaeology.

Session 6: Interpreting Landscapes & Rural Places

Fencing the Land: The Wolds Station

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Fences underlay the development of 19th century pastoral stations in New Zealand, providing a tool for stock management and improving production, as well as restricting the spread of pests and diseases and ensuring good neighbourly relationships. Studying the pattern of fencing on a station thus provides a means of examining the development of that station, particularly in the absence of station diaries or similar records. There have been few detailed studies of the fencing of pastoral stations in New Zealand, and none that consider the physical remains. Examining the archaeological and historical evidence relating to fences on The

Wolds, a pastoral station in the Mackenzie country, gives an insight into the management and development of the station and the processes that shaped this.

'Every Place Has Words Attached': A Reconsideration of Rural Landscapes'

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Historical archaeology and oral history have often been seen as uncomfortable bedfellows in Australia. Their use to give further depth to archaeological studies is not yet standard practice in Australia, with notable exceptions in some areas of contact and cross-cultural archaeology and Aboriginal heritage studies. With these as a starting point, this investigation here presented (conducted as part of an Honours project at the University of Sydney) was designed to explore the potential contribution of oral history to Australian historical archaeology. The core of this study is the historic rural landscape of Rawdon Vale near Gloucester, New South Wales. This property, with continuous occupation by one family over 160 years, has a strong embedded oral record. An approach which integrated archaeological landscape survey, interviews with local residents and documentary research revealed a cultural landscape inscribed with both tangible and intangible elements. This paper discusses how sensitive interrogation of the oral record illuminated the Rawdon Vale landscape well beyond the physical archaeological features exposed by survey and historical research. It repopulated fields and features with locations of non-visible past events and intangible associations with local personalities. This dual approach revealed subtleties in the relationship between oral record and archaeological features, such as variant ways in which stories are attached to place, and how some places are continuously used and re-used while others are forgotten.

A 'Sterling' Command: An Analysis of the Mechanisms of Social Control Embedded in the Landscape of the 1829 Temporary Settlement on Garden Island, Western Australia.

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Found at all levels of human interaction, *power* has been employed to obtain influence, maintain a power differential and ultimately to control. Social control identifies the use and manipulation of power to coerce peoples towards a specific set of rules. Controlling agents such as law, a police force, judicial systems and militias have all been introduced in order to maintain and regulate the socially accepted principles and values of a societal body. Due to the visible nature of these overt mechanisms of control, they can be met with resistance. Thus, for social control to be effective the nature and mechanisms of power have to be disguised. Landscapes as a social construct presented such an opportunity. This paper examines how social control has been facilitated utilising the covert instruments of *surveillance*, *symbolism* and *physical barriers* embedded within the landscape of the 1829 temporary settlement of Garden Island, Western Australia; Australia's first free settlement. An analysis of the site for an Honours dissertation at the University of Notre Dame provided a vivid demonstration of how effective landscapes are at implementing and regulating a societal body when they exhibit these three covert instruments of control. This study is particularly important as the social control was implemented with free settlers and not convicts or slaves. Research such as this contributes to a growing body of literature on the inner relations of societies that will contribute to future research opportunities within historical archaeology.

The Archaeology and Social History of Country Halls

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A project looking at country halls has so far recorded 560 throughout New Zealand. As the record grows patterns emerge in past uses and the present neglect and loss of what were for long the social centres of rural districts. The oldest hall so far recorded is at Ngaere in Taranaki, dated 1886.

The buildings tell of use as picture theatres, and for indoor bowls and rifle shooting, table tennis, badminton, school concerts, dances and balls, club and society meetings, 21sts, engagement parties and district farewells. At Otunui in Horowhenua, the hall was never used again, or even tidied up, after a Young Farmers Club meeting and drinking session a few years before it was recorded in August this year. Displayed on the wall at Rakaunui in north Wairarapa in 1990 was a rugby competition banner with 1919 the last date.

Building materials include native timber when whole districts were being cut out of the bush, brick or recent concrete block construction. Corrugated-iron halls are vanishing quicker than most. Some regional styles are apparent. Many halls were derelict when recorded, or have since been demolished or sold. Of 84 halls recorded in Taranaki, 12 are now burnt down, demolished or removed.

Session 7: Archaeologies of Industry & Transportation

Kilmore Brewery Complex, Victoria

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The Kilmore Brewery Complex (H7823-0080) is registered on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as a site of local significance. Located approximately 75 kilometres north of Melbourne, the Activity Area is proposed for residential development and is being investigated under a Heritage Victoria Consent. By 1852 a brew house, malt house, kiln and cellar were constructed within the Activity Area to service the small rural town and under the ownership of a local politician, the brewery was winning awards for its ale by the end of the nineteenth century. The brewery ceased production in 1903 when increased competition from Melbourne breweries meant that small town operations throughout Victoria were no longer economical. By 1905 the Activity Area had reverted to pastoral use and has been utilised for grazing sheep and cattle until the present day. An investigation of the brewery's bluestone footings allows a unique opportunity to investigate the spatial relationship of onsite activities for a little documented industry in regional Victoria.

A Volumetric Model of the Kauri Driving Dam System of the Kauaeranga Valley, New Zealand (Using ArcGIS)

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Logging of kauri timber from the northern regions of New Zealand (NZ) in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries played a major part in the development of the colony, and, later, fledgling nation. Kauri timber also provided a very early source of export income. Mature kauri trees were of massive size, and their growing locations, in remote, rugged, bush-covered terrain, meant that innovative transportation methods had to be adopted to harvest them. One such method was a system of driving dams, constructed within a river catchment system, and tripped in a synchronized fashion when full (of logs and water). The utilization of driving dam systems in the NZ context is regarded as significantly different from the corresponding methods used in other parts of the world. This study utilized GIS technology to develop a volumetric model of the driving dam system in the Kauaeranga Valley, which provides insights into how the system worked (particularly, its efficiency), and facilitates a comparison with other early systems of transporting logs (particularly, tramways).

Bringing History to Life: The Timber Trail – A New 80 km Cycleway Encapsulates the Development of the Timber Industry in New Zealand
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Richly endowed with vast stands of forest; timber has been the most exploited resource in New Zealand since the earliest days of human settlement. Maori used timber for a wide range of purposes before industrial-scale logging of New Zealand's forests began soon after European arrival. By 1800 there was growing British interest and eventually a major export industry centred on the kauri forests in the northern North Island. As the new colony grew, timber was the most common building material. Long before the major kauri stands were depleted around 1930, the extensive podocarp forests over much of the rest of the country were being cleared for farming and to supply the demand for timber. Initially long-established pioneer technologies such

as bullock and horse teams hauling logs out of the bush on skidded roads were to the forefront. By the 1890s there was a steady transition to steam power for both hauling logs from the bush and conveying them to mills on tramways.

The central North Island, home to some of the most extensive indigenous forests in New Zealand, was the last major area to be exploited because until the completion of the North Island Main Trunk railway in 1900 there was no economical means of getting sawn timber to distant markets. Within a decade there were over 40 steam-powered mills operating in the area, most with their own networks of trams into the hinterland to bring logs to the mills.

The Monterey Pine *Pinus radiata* was found to grow well in the infertile acidic soils of the volcanic plateau, where attempts at agriculture had failed, and from 1899 the Government initiated planting of exotic forests to address growing timber shortages as the slow-growing native forests were exhausted. In the 1930s vast areas of land were planted by relief workers, creating the Kaingaroa Forest, still the largest plantation forest in the world. As the major forests matured, processing industries such as the Kinleith Mill at Tokoroa and the Tasman mill at Kawarau were established. Throughout this process there was growing realisation that the last remaining stands of virgin forest (outside National Parks) and their unique biota were threatened. This led to a succession of protest actions culminating in the first tree top protest in the world at Pureora in January 1978. Within a year the Government called a halt to indigenous logging in New Zealand resulting in the closure of over 50 sawmills throughout the country and the end of an era.

The cycleway traverses some of the formative phases in the history of logging in New Zealand, from the adoption of steam power for hauling and conveying logs to mills, into the era when bulldozers and motor trucks made steam-power redundant, thence through the era of establishing new permanent logging villages and replanting cutover forest to create exotic plantations.

Inside The Great North Road: Recent Additional Research on the Great North Road NSW

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In the early 1980s Dr Grace Karskens wrote her MA thesis, one of the first in historical archaeology, about the Great North Road from the visual evidence of the road and contemporary road building theories.

This paper will discuss how those theories were implemented and how the roads were actually built behind the magnificent walls.

Recent conservation, drainage works, and road reconstruction works have meant that a number of sections of the road have been disturbed allowing the internal construction of the road to be observed. The paper reports the results of this observation and has implications not only for the conservation of the surviving sections of the three Great Roads built in NSW but potentially for the conservation of many of the colonial roads built round hillsides across Australia and New Zealand.

Session 8: Indigenous & Missionary Archaeologies

Historical Archaeology of Papamoa Prehistory

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One of the strengths of historical archaeology is the way it combines documentary and archaeological sources to provide a richer, more nuanced account of history. History in New Zealand is conventionally and conveniently said to begin in 1769, with the eye-witness accounts of the Cook voyages among the finest of our documentary sources. Anything prior to this is the preserve of prehistorians, but prehistory in New Zealand, and much of the New World, has long relied on ethnographic documents to flesh out its interpretations. One type of document has received less attention, and that is traditional history. In this paper a set of traditional histories, the records of the Native Land Courts, are used to provide an interpretation for settlement patterns at Papamoa in the Bay of Plenty between ca. AD 1450 and 1750. These histories were not recounted to the Courts by eye-witnesses but were oral traditions at least 100 years old. Despite this, the core methodologies of historical archaeology can be employed to provide a more complete story than

either documentary history or archaeology alone can provide. In fact, I would contend, that much if not all of New Zealand's short prehistory can be seen as a historical archaeology.

Can Trade and Exchange in Historic Maori Settlements at Opita Inform the Earlier Patterns of Exchange and Gifting?

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Historic Maori sites, as opposed to earlier Maori settlements, are notable for the presence of exotic items principally of glass, ceramic and metal. These items tend to be mainly used as a dating mechanism, but are also considered in terms of exchange, changing cultural practices and the manner in which they were used. In this period, knowledge of how exotics arrived at these sites is informed by written accounts, so we have a much better idea of the type of trade that occurred, how the items were selected, the construction of identities, and issues of power relations, status and prestige. These paint a more complex picture of the social and material worlds of the inhabitants. Although this complexity is possible because of the supplementary written evidence, this paper asks if the patterns observed in the post-contact period might be considered as an ethnographic analogy for variations in the behaviour of earlier times. The case study is the settlement area of Opita, near the junction of the Waihou and Ohinemuri Rivers, Hauraki. Here intermittent occupation over a period of some 250 years, including four overlapping settlements – two pre-contact and two historic, demonstrate different patterns of extraction, production and consumption at a small community level.

From Cook to the Crown: Continuity and Change in Settlement Patterns in Queen Charlotte Sound and Cloudy Bay, New Zealand

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The period from 1770 and 1856 was a dynamic time for indigenous communities living in the Queen Charlotte Sound – Cloudy Bay region. James Cook first arrived in 1770 and anchored the *Endeavour* in Ship Cove

and interacted with the local people inhabiting the Sound. From that time people from the northern hemisphere sojourned in the region. By the end of the 1820s some of these visitors chose to settle more permanently in the region alongside the indigenous Maori population. This first wave of predominantly European settlers was associated with the international whaling industry that had recently expanded into the Cook Strait area. Contemporaneously the Maori population of the region was displaced by an alliance of tribes from the north. Between the 1840 signing of the Treaty of Waitangi and 1856 the Crown purchased the whole region via several land transactions opening the doors for a second wave of European settlers. As part of the land purchasing process reserves were negotiated and created for local Maori. Information drawn from historical records, charts and plans has been used to reconstruct temporal continuity and change of Maori settlement patterns in the region during this time.

Mission Archaeology in Vanuatu: Preliminary Findings, Problems, and Prospects

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Island Melanesia was one of the last frontiers of Christian missionary activity, with the earliest resident missionaries in the region establishing stations in the middle of the 19th century. In the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu), missionaries with the London Mission Society and the Presbyterian Church struggled to gain a foothold in what was a challenging, if not downright hostile environment. Archaeology has an important role to play in developing our understanding of the dynamics of these early mission communities. Material remains can be used to explore the ways that white missionaries adapted to everyday life in the New Hebrides, as well as the indigenous experience and interpretation of newly introduced objects, habits, and beliefs during the 1800s. Currently, archaeological research on the New Hebrides missions focuses on the early Presbyterian missions on the southern islands of Tanna and Erromango. While this work is only in its earliest stages, it has already produced interesting results that hint at spatial and material patterns related to the interaction of white missionaries and Pacific Islanders. These apparent patterns indicate some important hypotheses to be

tested about the roles of settlement patterns, religious architecture, housing, food, and dress in the spread, maintenance, and transformation of identities and beliefs. Finally, this work has important implications for the lives of contemporary ni-Vanuatu who are active collaborators and stakeholders in exploring archaeological mission sites.

Session 9: Locating, Managing and Communicating Archaeology

Archaeology of the South Australian Volunteer Military Force

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During the Victorian period locality-based military units, encouraged by governments and composed of citizen volunteers, sprung up throughout the British Empire. The 'volunteer movement' was no less prevalent in Australia than elsewhere and formed a conspicuous aspect of community life. Using historical archaeology, the locations of three 1860s period rifle ranges established for the use of the South Australian Volunteer Military Force were identified. A combination of local history and landscape analysis was used to identify likely locations. Metal detectors were then used to confirm the locations of the ranges through finds of projectiles. An analysis of these projectiles provided information about the life spans of particular volunteer units, the types of weapons and ammunition used, and the time span during which the rifle ranges were active. The material evidence also allowed comparisons to be made between it and the documentary evidence. In addition to the projectiles found, a unique structure whose function seems to be associated with that of one of the rifle ranges was also identified.

Local Government Managing Archaeology – The Southern Midlands Council Experience

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The Southern Midlands is a sparsely populated municipal area in the centre of Tasmania, with a population of 5800 spread over an area of 2561

square kilometres. Exploration and settlement of the region dates back to 1811, and by the mid-1830s the centre, Oatlands, was tipped to become the 'interior capital of the colony' – with 50 miles of streets mapped out, and a substantial convict and military outpost well established. The district boomed during the 1830s and 1840s, with substantial towns, huge rural holdings, industries, coaching inns, and at least a dozen convict road and probation stations through the district. This boom was short-lived, and by the mid-late nineteenth century the region was left to tick-along for the next 150 years or so as a primarily rural district, and the town centres gradually declined. With the downturn in the rural economy through the 1990s, Southern Midlands Council realised that a new economic had to be found. Heritage and tourism were earmarked as that staple –with an amazing collection of intact Georgian architecture, cultural landscapes and archaeological sites remaining from those boom decades. Council now have a very active and successful heritage program, which includes an archaeological program. With a recent downturn in the Tasmanian Government's input into heritage, local government is beginning to lead the way in heritage management. Southern Midlands Council is unique as the only Tasmanian local government who actively engage in archaeological programs. Through Council's Heritage Education and Skills Centre, an annual program of training excavations are undertaken, and several sites have strong archaeological interpretation components. Council have a dedicated artefact lab and store, and are currently developing an archaeology plan to guide the program through the next few years. This paper will detail the program, its journey so-far, and future directions.

A Bakery, A Fishpond and a Power Station: Recent Preservation/Management Projects in Otago

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This paper presents a summary of the historic archaeological site preservation/management projects which have been undertaken by the New Zealand International Correspondent for the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) since 2009.

Otago contains hundreds of archaeological sites relating to the European/Pakeha settlement and exploitation of the region. The most recorded and noticeable sites are the 19th century gold mining sites, but numerous other sites tell the story of pastoralism, industry, fishing/

whaling, military and scientific endeavours etc. Amongst this large collection of heritage sites are small innocuous sites or sites little known of because of their isolation which played an important role in the Pakeha settlement of Otago. Three of these sites have been the subject of recent preservation/ management projects: the Bendigo Bakery in Central Otago; the Otago Acclimatisation Society Opoho Fish Ponds in Dunedin; and the Bullendale Gold Mining and Hydroelectric Power site near the Shotover, Wakatipu. All three sites are important to Otago's history for different reasons and they are also of a nature where their tangible remains have been or can be preserved and managed in a manner where they retain their aesthetic heritage value as a historic ruin.

The Archaeology of Imagination

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Digital interpretation techniques in Archaeology are evolving. The possibilities and expectations for the world of heritage management, documentation, conservation, communication and promotion are increasing. As interactive virtual reality, high speed multi media and intelligent, wireless hand held technologies become part of the archaeology and heritage tool kit, the historic environment is set to make greater impact on the way the general public and professionals view the past and its data. The availability of user friendly devices and resources for augmented reality and animated visualisation is resulting in a change in the way heritage and science are viewed and experienced. In turn this means greater accountability to the profession in an ever user pays society. Digital interpretation techniques lead to increased relevance to modern populations through the production of dynamic, representative and factually correct stories, both personal and complex. Looking at several case studies we explore the imagination of archaeology as a method of providing interpretive solutions to environment and narrative.

Session 10: Interpreting Burials

In a Fine, Polished Cedar Coffin

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The coffin was the centre piece of a Victorian-era funeral and the most expensive material purchase made by the family or friends of the deceased. As with all events played out in public, the funeral was subject to the dictates of fashion, following trends originating in the United Kingdom. In 1870s Queensland, for those with the financial means, taste was changing from cloth-covered wooden coffins featuring decorative tack work to highly polished coffins of attractive timbers harvested from local forests.

This paper will provide dates for the transition period from cloth-covered to polished timber coffins in Brisbane obtained from a variety of historical sources including undertakers' records, newspaper reports and photographs. The aim is to provide a reference guide for dating unmarked burials excavated in the course of salvage operations in South East Queensland. This is the first research of this kind focusing on coffin appearance and decoration in colonial Queensland (1859–1901).

Losing the Plot – The Discovery of Ned Kelly and the Lost Pentridge Burials

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This paper presents the results of the most remarkable collaboration of historical archaeology and forensic analysis ever conducted in Australia.

Archaeological investigations and historical research have been underway for almost a decade, into the burials of all prisoners executed in Melbourne from 1880 onwards. During the past 50 years the knowledge of the location of these prisoner burial sites had become confused or forgotten, both in official and non-official recollections. Much of the confusion dates back to 1929 when, following the closure of the Old Melbourne Gaol, approximately 30 burials were exhumed and the remains relocated to Pentridge prison, in chaotic and largely undocumented circumstances.

The remains of many significant historical figures, including Ned Kelly, were among those exhumed from the Old Melbourne Gaol and reburied at Pentridge in unmarked mass graves.

In 2007, Heritage Victoria and archaeology consultants Terra Culture initiated testing at Pentridge to try and locate the missing burial sites. Over the next two years the archaeologists uncovered individual burials and mass graves in different locations across the former prison site.

In 2009 Heritage Victoria negotiated the return of a skull, stolen from the Old Melbourne Gaol in 1978, which was believed to be that of Ned Kelly. The skull and the recovered remains from Pentridge were submitted for forensic analysis, including DNA testing.

In September 2011 the results of the forensic testing were announced. They confirmed a number of significant findings, and proved that the remains of Ned Kelly has indeed been found, complete with compelling evidence of injuries received in the siege at Glenrowan.

Poster Session

'Hair Raising': Medicine in Nineteenth Century St Bathans

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The nineteenth century was a crucial time for the advancement of medical technology and scientific understanding of disease. The theories and work of people such as Joseph Lister, Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch are recognised to have contributed heavily towards the development of modern medicine and certainly marked a change in the way human health was viewed. However, the latter half of the nineteenth century was also a period in which quack doctors, patent medicines and 'folk remedies' flourished. Often claiming to cure all manners of ills with the same concoction, from baldness to bad bowels, manufacturers and advertisers played on the pervasive tradition of self-care and earlier notions of illness and disease. These alternative cures continued to prove popular well into the twentieth century, despite the legislation and various investigations into their claims which took place during the early 1900s. Medical and pharmaceutical cures identified from the St Bathans cottage hospital assemblage and documentary history include both patent medicines and treatments in line with scientific advancements of the time. This poster

details some of those remedies, the diseases they claimed to cure and their effectiveness from a modern perspective.

Vice and Vicars: Prostitution in the Cultural Landscape of Colonial Adelaide, South Australia.

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Prostitution in its various forms can be identified in the past and present of almost any society. However, limiting the profession to its definition according to Western societies, was it prevalent in colonial South Australia? According to Sue Horan (1978) and Patricia Sumerling (1992) the answer is yes, in fact research has indicated that there were as many brothel patrons as church-goers in Adelaide, but what did all this mean for the cultural landscape? Did the prostitutes restrict themselves to walking the streets, or did they descend in the hundreds into the numerous public houses available?

My poster is a summary of my thesis, entitled 'On their Backs, Built in Stone: An investigation into the heritage and cultural landscape of prostitution in colonial Adelaide, South Australia' (2010), which endeavoured to answer the above questions. Firstly by identifying the different forms that prostitution took in Adelaide, the types of buildings used, the number of buildings, as well as their locations within the central business district, and then by examining what impact all this had on the cultural landscape from 1836 to 1920. My thesis and poster both conclude with how this branch of research has implications for future archaeological and historical investigations.

Building knowledge: what can we find out from structural timbers?

Martin Jones & Gretel Boswijk

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Standing structures form notable elements of a society's material culture. They reflect a variety of activities and changes occurring in society, including those of a social, cultural, technological and economic nature. The analysis and interpretation of structures can consequently be

significant in shedding light on a range of historical issues. This applies both to structures in their totality and to their component parts.

In this poster we highlight the different types of information revealed by the archaeological investigation of *in-situ* timber elements in a structure. This includes: observation of timber and joint types and their context; nails and other fixing methods; sawmarks and conversion; wood species; and where applicable, tree-ring analysis. Collectively these provide insight into methods of construction as well as aspects of timber production, and changes that occurred over time as technology advanced and construction methods evolved. Broader knowledge can also be provided about economic networks, industrial organisation and past environmental conditions.

In Unseemly Haste

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The funeral of a serving colonial governor was an occasion of great pomp and defined ritual. However, when Governor Samuel Wensley Blackall's death occurred on the 2nd of January 1871, in Brisbane, Australia, the temperature was 34°C in the shade. Combined with the New Year's holidays, and the late Governor's insistence that he be buried in Brisbane instead of being repatriated to his native Ireland for burial, the obsequies were arranged in time for burial the following day, albeit in unseemly haste.

This poster will illustrate how Victorian Era mortuary practices, regardless of class and religion, was adapted for the tropical climate of colonial Queensland. The impact of the rapid disposal of the dead on bereaved is examined. It was not until the introduction of arterial embalming in 1895 and the advent of refrigeration in the funeral industry in the 1930s, that the funeral practices imported from Great Britain could resume, unaffected by climatic conditions. This is the first research conducted into the interval between death and burial in Queensland and the findings can be used to interpret the archaeological record.

Dunedin Gasworks Museum

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The Dunedin City Gasworks was both the first and last to operate in New Zealand, making gas from 1861 until 1987, and when it closed a small part of the site was preserved to form an industrial museum. The Dunedin Gasworks Museum consists of the Engine House, Boiler House, chimney and Fitting Shop of the old gasworks, and includes the still-operational steam pumping plant that once reticulated gas around the city. The museum is one of New Zealand's most important industrial archaeological sites. Note: the museum will be open and in steam on November 20th (the day after the conference).

A Tale of Two Cities: exploring nineteenth-century consumer behaviour in Melbourne and Buenos Aires.

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Melbourne and Buenos Aires, by the mid to late nineteenth-century, had several attributes in common. Two important port cities sharing a few of the same trade networks, with fast growing populations due to influxes of immigrants. Economically, they were both classified as 'dominion capitalist societies'; developed yet dependent within the world economy. Despite the potential for comparative analysis however, there has been a general lack within historical archaeological research in these two cities.

The Casselden Place site in Melbourne, located in a suburb colloquially known as 'Little Lon' was a mid-nineteenth to early-twentieth century working class housing precinct, often referred to as a 'slum'. The site was excavated in 2002–2003 by Godden Mackay Logan, La Trobe University and Austral Archaeology. The domestic artefact assemblage of one house allotment within the precinct (Lot 35, Little Leichardt Street) is analysed as part of a PhD study currently being undertaken. The slum stereotype also applies to La Casa Peña site in Buenos Aires. Located in the suburb of San Telmo and containing a '*conventillo*' (a typical form of working class shared tenement house), the site was excavated in 1994–1995 by the Centro de Arqueología Urbana del Instituto de Arte

Americano e Investigaciones Estéticas M. J. Buschiazzo, University of Buenos Aires.

This poster addresses the background and research methodology for this ongoing assemblage based comparative study.

The Lost Underground Convenience

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An underground public toilet was uncovered in Footscray, Victoria, during road duplication works in October 2010. The unearthing of the structure was an accident, as none of the plans detailed the existence of the public toilet under the medium strip. The discovery prompted a heritage significant assessment that proved more difficult than first thought. After many hours spent pouring over public records, evidence of the public toilets construction and decommission was found, and the narrative of the lost public toilet began to form. This poster illustrates the excavation and historical research that took place to find out more about the underground toilet. A background history of underground public toilets in the Melbourne area is also presented, which reveals information on etiquette and social views of public decency in Australia during the early 20th century.



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