

NEWSLETTER

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THE STATE OF THE ART

New South Wales

The Last of the Big Digs?

The site between Cumberland and Gloucester Street is one of the few remaining areas in the Rocks where substantial archaeological remains are likely to occur. The tag "last of the Big Digs" has been used because it is likely that this is true for the Rocks area (although not for Sydney).

The Sydney Cove Authority is undertaking this excavation in order to save the archaeology of this area of the Rocks prior to the site being redeveloped. With the archaeology a known variable it is hoped that the design and development of the site can proceed in a fairly straight forward manner. The archaeology project is being conducted by Godden Mackay with Grace Karskens as project historian.

The excavations began in May with the opening of four test trenches and the removal of the overburden. In early June the digging began in earnest. To date about half of the site has been exposed revealing the remnant lanes, building footings and yard areas.

There has been a public participation program with organised site tours taken by the archaeologists, a schools program (run by the Historic Houses Trust from nearby Susannah Place) as well as periodical media releases. The archaeological team undertook some training in dealing with public inquiries and nobody can walk within 500m of the site without having a brochure thrust at them and the five research questions explained. There is a public viewing platform on Gloucester St. Site tours leave from there hourly between 11 to 3 on weekends and from Tuesday to Friday.

Research Questions

After reviewing the history and the archaeological reports, including that from the adjacent Lilyvale site, project historian, Grace Karskens, developed five general questions that the archaeology could try to answer.

1) How do peoples' habits and lifestyle change from the essentially pre-industrial 1790's to the more modern industrial society of the turn of the century?

Most people assume that apart from a few modern inventions, like mobile phones and cars, our grandparents lived somewhat like we do. But we know that the people

in the Rocks in the 1790s came from a very different society one with different social habits and world views. For example people lived and ate more communally, they had different notions of time and so on.

We also know that society changed to become the modern capitalist society that we live in. How did this change occur and why? American archaeologists such as Mark Leone and Paul Shackel have argued that the adoption of the newly available cheap goods made by the emerging capitalist economy, such as cheap transfer printed plates to make formal settings, helped the move from the Georgian to the Victorian era as their use by people reinforced the new order. We shall see.

2) What can the site tell about women's roles on the site?

Traditional history tends to report on men, as do the documents created at the time. Archaeology gives a different record of the past, one that can help place women into some form of perspective. In particular, can we see the changing role of women and the rise of the cult of domesticity in the archaeology of the Rocks?

3) Was the Rocks a terrible slum or where the people really quite well off?

This argument has been raging for years. Our site, which contains houses fronting the main streets as well as houses in the less respectable back streets, may be able to throw more light on this question.

4) Was the Rocks a separate community from the rest of Sydney?

Just how distinctive a neighbourhood was the Rocks? In the nineteenth century the Rocks was seen as a separate even frightening place. Was this just middle class bias or was the Rocks a unique community? How can we know?

5) What was the influence of Government on peoples' lives in the Rocks?

Typically the convicts are seen as being watched very closely by Government and this is expressed in popular tours of the Rocks where convict floggings and Red-coated guards are recreated. In fact the reverse seems to be true. The convicts in the Rocks seem not to be governed whereas throughout the nineteenth century there was a rise in Government control culminating in the Plague era and the wholesale resumption and reshaping of the Rocks.

Answering these questions in a meaningful way is a difficult task and one that has to be carried out throughout the excavation and the post-excavation analysis. By then the team should have a more comprehensive view of the history and archaeology of this neighbourhood in the Rocks

Recent Archaeological work at Cattai National Park

National Parks and Wildlife Service Historical Archaeologist Denis Gojak and consultant archaeologist Nadia Iacono have recently completed investigations at the Hope Farm Windmill complex in Cattai National Park, near Windsor, NSW. The Windmill, built before 1809, was recognised, in the 1970s by Ian Jack, as perhaps the oldest surviving industrial site left in New South Wales. The visible remains of the Windmill consist of a 3 metre high standing section of sandstone wall, and a circular pile of rubble. Associated with it are a two-roomed Granary, and another structure known as the 'Miller's Cottage'.

All three structures were investigated. Archaeological work was carried out as part of conservation works and planning of the Windmill remains by the NPWS, partly funded by a Heritage Assistance Program grant from the NSW Department of Planning. Volunteers, including locals, archaeology students and members of the NPWS Volunteer Program 'Chase Alive!' assisted archaeologists.

The excavations have exposed about half of the interior of the Mill. The archaeology supports the view that the Mill was not extensively used and may have been a commercial failure. The first photograph, taken in c.1867, already shows the Mill in ruined state, missing its cap and sails. The surviving remains have been recorded in detail prior to the start of permanent conservation works.

The Granary was built at the same time as the Mill. The larger room was probably timber-floored and used for grain storage, while the function of the other, smaller room remains unclear. It has a chimney flue which has no evidence of firing. One possible explanation is that the room was used as a grain drying kiln, common in rural England but not generally known in Australia. This is supported by the discovery of a perforated kiln floor brick in the rubble of the Mill. Such highly specialised bricks were unlikely to be used for any other purpose.

The third site, the 'Miller's Cottage', appears to be a fairly large dwelling occupied at a later period, from the 1850s to 1870s based on preliminary examination of the artefacts. This post-dates the Mill and hence it is believed to have been occupied by a tenant farmer, rather than the Miller.

The NPWS intends to open the area to the public after conservation works are completed and an interpretation program and signage have been installed.

Enquires and further information - Denis Gojak (02) 585 6469.

Rocks and Millers Point Historical Archaeology Seminar 1991

The aim of the Seminar was to bring together the archaeologists who had conducted work in the area to enable them to develop a broader context for the assessment and interpretation of archaeological evidence. The seminar was successful in identifying areas of critical need in urban archaeology in NSW, and in demonstrating that perspectives on the archaeology could be taken beyond the constraints of contract work.

The initial intention to publish the Seminar proceedings was unable to be fulfilled and would no longer be timely. As a result the Seminar bank contains \$900 which the co-convenors would like to use to continue the work begun at the Seminar.

We are looking for proposals from historical archaeologists to use money to assist in undertaking work which focuses on urban archaeology contributes to synthesising archaeological information, promotes more detailed understanding of the meaning of archaeological data and produces a publishable result.

The deadline for applications is 30 August 1994. Enquires and applications should be forwarded to:

Denis Gojak
National Parks and Wildlife Service

Maritime Archaeology in NSW

Murray River Study

December saw the Department of Planning receive the completed study by consultant, Sarah Kenderedine of the terrestrial and submerged archaeological resources of the NSW/VIC section of the Murray River. The report is of high standard, providing a range of recommendations concerning the future research and management strategies. The Department is presently considering its recommendations.

Community Wreck Survey Project

This project jointly sponsored by the NSW Department of Planning and Dive Australia, was launched on 23 July 1993. The project aims to get local divers, dive courses, clubs, dive shops and other interested persons to record shipwreck sites located in New South Wales. Approximately twenty groups or individuals are currently undertaking research and mapping/recording of wreck

sites of interest to them. SCUBA DIVER Magazine is publishing regular updates of the project which is due for completion in 1995/6. The project aims to record each chosen wreck in terms of

* the vessel's history * the wreck event * the wreck site location * the wreck's description.

The Department was invited to sit in on one group's examination of their chosen wreck, the MV *Malabar* (lost 1931) at Long Bay. Coordination of the project is being carried out by Scuba Warehouse at Parramatta with both staff and students in the shop's dive courses being involved. Several fun days have been completed with individual research and fieldwork projects and the mandatory "sausage sizzle" at the dive site.

Fieldwork

Latest fieldwork involved an extended one week field trip to Wreck Bay, south of Jervis Bay. The Department's under-water archaeologists in conjunction with the Public Works Department and the Australian National Maritime Museum attempted to re-locate four known wreck sites and to locate four never-before located sites. Successful underwater surveys were conducted on the wooden brig *Rose of Australia* (1874), the steam-collier *Plutus* (1882), the passenger steamer *Corangamite* (1886) and the coastal steamer *Tilba* (1911).

Wreckage attributed to the wooden barque *Summercloud* (1870) was successfully located in the northern part of Wreck Bay and preliminary recording carried out. A search for the paddle steamer *Mynora* (1864) was unsuccessful in Steamers Beach due to heavy seas and the build-up of beach sand deposits.

A major aim of the survey project was an attempted search for the remains of the convict transport *Hive* (1835) and the colonial built schooner *Blackbird* (1836) which was sent to salvage the former vessel. A study of the surviving archaeological material suggests that the vessels were most probably lost on Bhewerre Beach in northern Wreck Bay.

The *Hive* is the only convict transport lost on mainland Australia and the finding of its remains would be a significant addition to the maritime heritage of New South Wales. Unfortunately both land and water based inspections have so far failed to locate any evidence of these vessels. An eyewitness report of ships timber located in the survey area some twenty years ago, suggest that a systematic search of the area may be warranted in the future.

Additional inspections were conducted on the coastal steamer *Malabar* (1931), an unidentified hopper barge in Port Jackson and a previously reported site off Kurnell which cannot yet be identified.

Amnesty

While early responses to the Amnesty were quiet, the notification by Mr John Gillies of his significant collection of relics from the *Dunbar* (1857) sparked widespread interest. National media picked up on the story with favourable publicity on the Amnesty and the Department in the Sydney Morning Herald, the Hinch Program (Ch 9) and 11 Am (Ch 7). The attention has prompted a flurry of notifications which largely consist of *Dunbar* material.

National Shipwreck Database

Consultant Rebecca Bower is still diligently plodding through the archival sources in her update of the NSW component of the national database. While making good progress with the near two thousand shipwrecks in NSW waters, the consultancy has been extended to bring the later periods up to 1919 nearer completion.

Publications

Local Government Guidelines for Maritime Archaeology have been prepared for distribution. The guidelines have been designed to raise awareness of underwater cultural heritage as it relates to the history of local government areas. In addition to discussing the need to consider underwater heritage in LEP'S, Heritage Studies and other planning mechanisms, the brochure provides suggestions for interpretive facilities such as "heritage walk trails".

Our Underwater Heritage - Procedures and Guidelines is an update of an earlier publication "Maritime Archaeology In NSW - Policies and Procedural Guidelines" published in 1989. The publication outlines the role of the Department of Planning and provides specific advice for developers, local government, divers and the general community in relation to shipwreck management in NSW.

The Department of Planning commissioned the Museums Association of Australia to produce guidelines for curation, storing and displaying archaeological collections. These will be available as part of a series of information sheets distributed to Museums by MAA.

A revised version of the brochure Underwater Heritage In NSW' has also been prepared. These are general information brochures that are widely distributed to divers and local councils.

The above publications are all expected to be printed in the first half of 1994 and will be available through the Department of Planning's Information Branch.

Envirosciences

Iain Stuart has joined Envirosiences, an environmental consulting firm based in Newcastle and in Sydney. He is replacing Sue Effenberger who is on maternity leave (Congratulations to Sue and Steve on the birth of your daughter). Iain who has taken three months leave from his thesis, has been working on several projects including: Cumberland Street Dig (as interpretations and publicity archaeologist) and on the Glebe Island Grain Terminal as well as several surveys for Aboriginal sites.

New Zealand

An abandoned lighthouse settlement and the WW 2 radar station (known as Naval Station No 4 in its day), the principal historic sites on Cuvier Island (off the Coromandel Peninsula), were recorded in October 1993 by N. Ritchie and C. Barr. The department of Conservation plans to restore one of the lighthouse keeper's houses and lease it for eco-historical tourism purposes

The first stage of a major Dept of Conservation restoration project on the Dancing Camp kauri driving dam, the production of measured drawings and a conservation assessment, was completed in December 1993. Replacement of the critical timbers and chemical treatments will be undertaken in the next few months. The dam currently has about 30,000 visitors a year because of its proximity to the Pinnacles hut, a number which is likely to increase substantially once the new Kauaeranga Kauri Trail is completed over the next three years.

Conservation work has continued on the Piaki tramway and associated inclines in the Waiorongomai Valley near Te Aroha. The tramway was established by the Piako county council in the mid 1880s to encourage mining in the valley.

In October 1993 archaeologists from Canterbury Museum, Christchurch investigated the remaining evidence of whaling at South Bay, Kaikoura. Whaling commenced here from the 1840s.

Gold mining operations have prompted several excavations in Otago over the past few months, notably on a European miners' village, German Hills, in the Ida Valley and at Macraes Flat, the site of a huge new opencast mine.

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust has recently completed restoration of Pompellier House at Russell in the Bay of Islands. The structure of pise-de-terre construction is New Zealand's oldest industrial building. Erected in the 1830s by the Roman Catholic Church, it served as part of the headquarters for the Church's activities in the South Pacific, as well as a printery for the production of Bibles and religious books in Maori. It also incorporated a

tannery from which at least some of the output is believed to have been used for book binding and covering. The tanning pit were uncovered by archaeologists during the restoration works.

South Australia

Penola Cemetery

An electrical resistivity survey on the site of a possible colonial cemetery at Penola was carried out as part of a joint research project involving the Discipline of Visual Arts and Archaeology and the School of Earth Sciences at Flinders University. Susan Lawrence Cheney and Michael Jones of Visual Arts and Archaeology together with Graham Heinson of Earth Sciences carried out the work on behalf of the Penola Branch of the National Trust. Local oral tradition suggests that the 5 x 12 metre block was used as a graveyard in the 1840's and 1850's and the Trust would like to include it in the interpretation of the historic precinct of which it forms a part. The purpose of the resistivity survey was to provide further information. Anomalies were found that were of appropriate scale and position to suggest that they may be burial sites but as other factors such as variations in soil moisture and bed rock depth may also cause such anomalies and further research is recommended.

Mark Staniforth in SA

In January 1994 Mark Staniforth was awarded a Master of Arts degree (with merit) from the History Department at the University of Sydney for his thesis 'Dangerous Voyages: Aspects of the emigrant experience on the voyage to Australia 1837-1839'. As of January 1994 Mark has taken three years leave without pay from his position as curator of maritime archaeology at the Australian National Maritime Museum to conduct research for a PhD on the material culture of colonial settlement through the analysis of material from shipwreck sites. Mark will spend at least the next three years living in Adelaide and studying in the Visual Arts and Archaeology discipline at Flinders University.

Flinders has been invited to participate in an ANZES sponsored whale watch expedition on the west coast of South Australia which is being run by Kath Kemper of the South Australian Museum. Mark Staniforth will be with the ANZES team in August, investigating the remains of a whaling station at Fowlers Bay dating to the early 1840's.

Victoria

Requiem for VAS again.

(a bit like Melba in reverse - it keeps disappearing!)

Until last week the Victoria Archaeological Survey may have been forgiven for saying "The reports of our death are greatly exaggerated". Although VAS was put to rest permanently last week, it must be said that the fatal blow was wielded some time before then.

So, you may well ask, what is the state of historical archaeology in Victoria? The whole affair has been handled with typical public service élan, by some who have little comprehension of what archaeology is, nor how it can further Victorians' understanding of their cultural heritage.

For those of you lucky enough not to have been involved (including those who hopped ship to Sydney), a brief run down follows. Late in 1992, VAS became part of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria and continued to operate as the Heritage Services Branch. In July 1993, the Maritime and Historical Archaeology Units were transferred to the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning and Development, but remained in their luxury accommodation in Albert Park. Wanting to keep a closer eye on these errant archaeologists (you know weird clothes, don't wear bow ties), VAS was moved to the central city. Despite this no one effected a bow tie! VAS continued to operate as such until a few weeks ago when it was directed that all were now Heritage Victoria (including the Historic Buildings Council but they didn't have to change anything). A final reorganisation of the organisation has now seen historical archaeology completely subsumed into the machinations of Heritage Vic.

This re-organisation creates interdisciplinary "teams" comprising architects, town planners, historians, and archaeologists - the Heritage Operations Unit (this week's name). It is clear, however, that there has been no expanse of vision in what constitutes a "heritage" site. If there's no "building", it's not really that important. The archaeologists are no doubt ecstatic in thinking the pinnacle of their careers will be excavating gardens and paths at real heritage sites. Yes, historical archaeology truly is the handmaiden of history.

Much of the background to the recent changes can be explained by the proposed changes to heritage legislation in Victoria. Although Heritage Victoria (ie. VAS) is still administering historical archaeological sites, blanket protection for such sites provided under the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act* (1972) is likely to be removed under a new proposed Heritage Act. Under this legislation, only sites considered to be of State significance are likely to be protected. However recent experience with sites deemed to be of "state significance" (eg. Victoria Towers) does not bode well.

So there you are, Mike McIntyre now manages the Heritage Policy Unit. The remaining historical archaeology staff at Heritage Victoria are Andrew Story (metaphorically filling Iain Stuart's trousers) and Jane Harrington (while Meg Goulding remains seconded to Aboriginal Affairs). Any enquires about historical archaeology should be directed to Mr Geoff Austin, Acting manager, Heritage operations Unit or Mr Ray Tonkin, Manager Heritage Victoria (03 628 5111).

HMVS *Cerberus*: Victoria's internationally significant historic building (part 2).

During a typical Melbourne summer day, that is 10 degrees, gale force winds and driving rain *Cerberus* suffered a major structural collapse. This has forced consideration of the issue of what to do with the site. Despite newspaper reports and a letter to *The Age* little seems to have happened to protect this site although funding for a conservation plan seems to have been found.

Tasmania

Maritime Archaeology - *Sydney Cove*

Since February 1991 the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service (TPWS) has been carrying out excavation work on the *Sydney Cove* historic shipwreck. A total of six expeditions have uncovered approximately 60% of the site, including all the remaining timber structure and the major concentrations of artifacts. Material found on the site has included a large collection of porcelain, bottles, timber casks, leatherware, and foodstuffs, as well as items used in the fitting out and maintenance of the vessel. While the majority of these items were raised, the wooden structure was recorded in situ due to the expense and difficulty of recovering large quantities of timber work.

In March of this year TPWS Maritime Archaeologist, Mike Nash, led a final expedition to the wreck, which concentrated on the stabilisation of the previously disturbed areas of the site, as well as ensuring that the large items that remain such as the iron cannon and the ship's pump will not deteriorate further.

With the completion of the excavation of the site a number of steps will now be carried out. The conservation of the majority of artifact material will be completed by the end of 1994 with some of the larger items connected with the vessel itself requiring conservation work until the end of 1995. The registration and recording of the material has been ongoing and will continue as items come out of conservation. It is planned that the artifact material will eventually be held at the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston, with ultimate control of the collection by the State Government through the TPWS.

An exhibition schedule has already been formulated that will commence with a three month display at the Australian National Maritime Museum in late 1996. A more permanent display will be opening at the QVM on the 200th anniversary of the wreck, February 1997. To coincide with these displays the TPWS will be producing a "glossy" book on the history and archaeology of the wreck as well as a report and artifact catalogue of the results of the excavation.

While many areas of writing this report have been finalised there are still a number of research areas that will need consideration. These are the leatherware collection (approx 150 shoes plus hides), the animal bones (approx 200 pieces) and the porcelain collection (approx 25,000 fragments plus small proportion of whole pieces). Expressions of interest in working on this material would be welcome although much of it will not be available until the end of this year. Please contact Mike Nash on (002) 332387 for further information

Registering historic sites

The Cultural Heritage Section at the Parks and Wildlife Service is in the process of reviewing the register of historic sites in Tasmania (known as THASC - Tasmanian Historic Archaeological Sites Catalogue). As the current register is only in a hardcopy format, it is intended that the revision will lead to the utilisation of database and GIS programs to improve management of the State's historic sites. The review will also investigate and devise an appropriate role for the Section in the assessment of the social heritage value of historic sites and traditional practices.

Editorial

The delay in producing this issue of the Newsletter reflects the difficulties I have found in actually finding time to work on the Newsletter. As a consequence I will not be nominating again for Newsletter editor.

I would like to thank the following for their help with this issue of the Newsletter, Peter Bell, Mary Casey, Susan Lawrence Cheney, Denis Gojak, Grahame Perham, Ilma Powell, Neville Ritche and Tony Lowe.

1994 ASHA Conference "Convicts, Coal, and claret" ASHA goes to Newcastle" Newcastle Regional Museum 1-3 October 1994

Call for Papers

The 1994 conference will be held in Newcastle (NSW) over the 1-3 October 1994 (the October long weekend).

Several sessions have been scheduled:

Regional Industries.

Convicts and Institutional Archaeology.

Cultural Landscapes.

Industrial Archaeology.

Urban Archaeology on and beyond the Rocks.

Material Life in Australia before Federation.

Current work in Historical and Industrial Archaeology

Papers generally fitting into these themes should be offered by contacting the Organising Committee (ie Peter Fenwick, Denis Gojak, or Iain Stuart) and forwarding an abstract.

As well there will be the usual tours to the industrial highlights of the Hunter Valley (ie the wineries!!). Full details will be sent out within the next month.

The Good Word

John E. Nolan, Locating and Digging Antique Bottles in Australia, Crown Castleton, Victoria, 1992, 32pp.

This short booklet is subtitled, 'Being a basic guide to the whereabouts of antique bottles and how to both locate and recover them'. It is fairly detailed as evidenced by the chapter headings: Where to look, Tools you will need, Safety (which includes first aid for snake-bite), Recovering the bottles, and Dating your finds. An introduction notes that collecting bottles has grown in popularity since the Bicentennial, as people gain an appreciation for their history, and that bottles can be quite valuable. 'You are not just digging up an old bottle, but....a historical relic....You are preserving history'. Interesting claim but can it be accepted at face value?

Mention is made in several places that collectors must 'always obtain permission from the local Shire Office before you go digging', and 'Always check with local authorities on recovery rules as many of these goldfields areas now are covered by various Acts, such as Heritage, which restricts the removal of any historical artefacts prior to a certain date'. This mention of heritage though has little relevance to the rest of the booklet and it is obvious it doesn't cramp the author's own efforts. The site

photographs are all from obviously nineteenth-century locations, including goldfields in at least two states. The photograph accompanying the last quote is captioned, 'Bottles recovered from a goldfields hole. Close up shows two glass bottles from the hole, circa 1860'. In fact all the bottle photographs are of items older than fifty years and so their sites fall under the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act.

Diagrams illustrate the author's attempts at 'predictive modelling'. They depict 'most likely spots for bottles on a farm', and 'in an old suburban home'. Elsewhere a diagram with house labelled c.1820 shows the location of the rubbish dump. The author brazenly mentions his effort in locating a 1820s house at Karuah with the aid of a map, compass and a 'National Trust Report'! Other favourite places are cemeteries and church grounds.

The author then pays lip service to state legislation. He has to, for to describe them in any detail would acknowledge that his actions and what he is encouraging others to do breaks heritage legislation. The actions he describes relate to the dislocation of artefacts from their provenance, removing them from their context. Far from the author's claim to be 'preserving history' the action of the bottle collector, where they target historic sites, is to divest the artefact of its historical connection and the historical and archaeological record of their artefacts. In this sense they would be 'preserved' if left alone.

The bottle collector may complain that the act of archaeological excavation is no different from what they do. But is it merely academic elitism that dictates the ownership of university qualifications and an excavation permit before historical relics are (legally) dug up? The answer I suppose, putting aside legislation, is context, where things come from. Artefacts hold more meaning if their source is understood. Like a letter the more information about the sender's address means they can be traced more effectively. One can look at the label on an excavated item and know exactly where a piece of plate came from, and not just the site but which part of the site, in which layer. Artefacts should not be divorced from their site, and if so only if they can be properly recorded.

Strangely enough archaeology isn't (or shouldn't be) interested in artefacts *per se*. Many obviously have aesthetic appeal but their real value is the insight they give to the archaeological and historical process. They are, for instance, the basis for understanding the socio-economic make-up of a site, about the processes and activities that have gone on there. Archaeological method endeavours to link them to particular periods or phases of a site. This obviously requires a certain amount of training, both academic and practical, which is the role of tertiary-taught courses. While the novice bottle collector, after reading Mr Nolan's little book, can go out and immediately start collecting, the actual meaningful assimilation of knowledge to a state where it has archival relevance requires somewhat more thought and effort and somewhat

more understanding about why our heritage is important. A collection of bottles on a mantelpiece has very little to do with preserving heritage.

Finally it should be noted that this publication, which is by no means unique, encourages people to break the law (in NSW, namely section 139 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, which forbids the disturbance or excavation of land to find relics without an excavation permit). Perhaps our heritage bodies should examine the situation that allows authors and publishers to profit from encouraging people to do just this.

Tony Lowe

Announcing a New Discussion Group

Historical Archaeology on the Internet

Historical archaeology is a developing discipline in several parts of the world. HISTARCH is designed to facilitate communication between people interested in such topics as colonial archaeology, material culture studies, military sites archaeology, industrial archaeology and archaeological method and theory. It is hoped that contributors will include both terrestrial and underwater researchers. We also encourage contributions by specialists and students in related fields such as history, ethnohistory, historical architecture, maritime studies and art history. We hope that users will find HISTARCH a convenient place to post announcements calls for papers and reviews of current literature.

To subscribe to HISTARCH, send the following command to `LISTSERV@ASUCAD` or `LISTSERV@ASUVM>INRE>ASU>EDU` in the body of e-mail: `SUBSCRIBE HISTARCH your first name Your last name`

For example `SUBSCRIBE HISTARCH JUDY BIRMINGHAM`

Anita Cohen-Williams, Reference Services; Hayden Library, Arizona State Library, Tempe, AZ 85287-1006 USA

(I have tried this and it works. HISTARCH has several well known ASHA members including Mark Stainforth, Susan Lawrence-Cheney and Patrick Martin. I even saw a message from Peter Bell and Justin MaCarthy on tour in the USA, I bet they didn't know that they sent it to everyone on the list!)

ASHA Publications

The Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology

	Members	Non-members
Volume 1 (1983)	<i>out of print</i>	
Volume 2 (1984)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 3 (1985)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 4 (1986)	\$13.00	\$17.00
Volume 5 (1987)	\$14.00	\$18.00
Volume 6 (1988)	\$15.00	\$19.00
Volume 7 (1989)	\$16.00	\$20.00
Volume 8 (1990)	\$17.00	\$21.00
Volume 9 (1991)	\$18.00	\$22.00

Major Publications

Birmingham, Bairstow & Wilson (eds) <i>Archaeology of Colonisation: Australia in the World Context</i> Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference 1987	\$26.00
Birmingham & Bairstow (eds) <i>Papers in Australian Historical Archaeology</i> Selected ASHA Newsletter Articles 1969-1982	\$20.00
Birmingham, J. <i>Wybalenna: The Archaeology of Cultural Accommodation in Nineteenth Century Tasmania.</i>	\$36.00
Rogers, B. <i>Nineteenth Century Salt Manufacturing Sites in Tasmania.</i>	\$12.50

Occasional Papers

	\$6.00 each
Maureen Byrne <i>Ross Bridge, Tasmania</i>	
Eleanor Crosby <i>Survey and Excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT</i>	
Marjorie Graham <i>Printed Ceramics in Australia</i>	
R.V.J. Varman <i>The Marseilles or French Pattern Tile in Australia</i>	
Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) <i>Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Part I</i>	
Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) <i>Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Part II</i>	
Kate Holmes: <i>Windsor Barracks</i>	

Postage & packing in Australia: Journals & Occasional Papers add \$3.00 per item

Major publications add \$6.50

Postage & packing overseas: Journals & Occasional Papers add \$5.00 per item

(surface mail) Major publications add \$15.00 per item

ASHA CONTACTS

Representatives:

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New South Wales	Mary Casey, 68 Warren Road, Marrickville, 2204
New Zealand	Vacant
Northern Territory	Vacant
Queensland	Eleanor Crosby 21 Castle Hill Drive, Nerang, 4211
South Australia	Peter Bell c/o DEP GPO Box 667 Adelaide 5001
Tasmania	Angela McGowan, c/o Parks and Wildlife Service, GPO Box 44A, Hobart 7000
Victoria	Fiona Weaver
Western Australia	Myra Stanbury WA Maritime Museum Cliff St Fremantle 6160

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New South Wales:

Central Australian Archaeological Project

In June-July this year a small team from Sydney University undertook the second CAAP field season. Its purpose was to broaden the base of the work carried out at Boggy Hole and Illamurta Springs Police Stations in 1992 by investigating a range of contact sites in South Australia and the Northern Territory: these included mission, railway, pastoral, overland telegraph and explorers' sites as well as other police stations. This work was carried out with the assistance and co-operation of both European and Aboriginal landowners and custodians, and also of numerous conservation bodies in both states, together with the Australian Heritage Commission. The SA Department of Environment and Planning was especially helpful.

A substantial number of sites were visited: fourteen were surveyed and documented. Documentation involved extending the existing records wherever possible by additional mapping. On six sites full Sokkiya EDM surveys were undertaken, planning major European structures together with surface scatters and features. These were logged directly into an electronic data recorder, and are now in process of being computer-drafted.

A major conclusion from this survey was that virtually none of the sites classified as of European heritage significance were without evidence of Aboriginal participation, sometimes substantial. This ranged from scatters of European items mixed with flaked glass and insulator in the form of camp sites and work sites, to structural features such as stone

circles and semi-circles. This material was recorded by photography as well as mapping.

Processing of the 1992 material has continued at Sydney University: its interpretation is already immeasurably enhanced by the range and scale of contact material seen and recorded on this expedition.

On the basis that contact sites were to be viewed in their regional context, our proposal in 1992-4 was to visit and if possible physically survey a selection of dated contact sites in Central Australia with particular reference to identifying surviving archaeological evidence of indigenous response, if any. All sites selected had extant structures, some extensive, and excavation was not part of the survey program. All but one were currently classified as of European heritage only: clearly there were some missing players in the story of struggle and achievement these remote monuments were presenting to the visiting public, and it seemed possible there would be archaeological evidence to support their presence.

Our selected field study area was not modest: it comprised in effect a transcontinental transect from Adelaide to Darwin - the corridor which the earliest white explorers, pastoralists and miners followed from 1850 onwards in search of new resources, and parts of which had been, and still were, the basis of numerous trade networks and exchanges prior to the European invasion (McBryde 1987). It was also more specifically the route taken by two substantial white enterprises after 1870 - the Overland Telegraph line (1870-2 construction, and 1872-91 first phase of use), linking Australia to a world system, and the first attempts at a south-north transcontinental railway, begun in 1878. No significant Aboriginal component, whether positive or even neutral, was reported in the white Australian accounts of these ventures (Taylor 1980).

Beyond the sites and localities directly affected by these constructions many remoter communities of the Centre and tropical north remained little affected by white incursion of their homelands until well after World War II.

Twenty eight major sites were identified and visited during 1992 and 1994, including three well-dated sites on the upper Finke River: the former Hermannsburg Lutheran Mission (1877-1982) and two police camps in the same region, Boggy Hole (1889-91) and Illamurta Springs (1893-1912) sites of the West Aranda people. Three more sites were missions - Bethesda Lutheran Mission south of Lake Eyre (1867-1917), a smaller Anglican mission on the Finnis Springs pastoral station (1939-1960) to which many of the Bethesda community moved, and a government mission near Tennant Creek called Manga-Manda (1945-55). Mining sites included Arltunga near Alice Springs, and Tennant Creek and Pine Creek further north. Early pastoral sites or stations included Finnis Springs homestead, Alice Wells stockyard, and Strangways pastoral station.

Judy Birmingham, Andrew Wilson
University of Sydney

Archaeological Assessments Seminar

A seminar was held on 1 August 1994 at the Department of Planning to discuss issues involved in the preparation of archaeological assessment. The seminar was co-hosted by the Australian Association of Consultant Archaeologists and was attended by a range of professionals including local government planners, historians, prehistorians, historical archaeologists and representatives of client organisations. The seminar was notable for the valuable contributions made by all involved.

Some clear future directions emerged from the seminar:

1. Archaeological assessments should be seen as a multi-staged process. The Department's guidelines should define what processes and products are required at each stage;
2. It is essential that assessments are conducted within an accepted research framework. In areas where a large number of assessments may be done e.g. Newcastle CBD, it is important to provide tools to allow consultant archaeologists to approach sites in terms of their physical and research context.

The aim of the Department of Planning is to publish brief guidelines for Archaeological Assessments to

amplify the existing Guidelines for the Conservation and Investigation of Historical Archaeological Sites.

The Department now intends to engage a consultant to take the results of the seminar and prepare draft guidelines for further discussions. If anyone who did not attend the seminar wishes to make any comments on this matter or wishes to be involved in any future discussions please contact Tracy Ireland or Cath Snelgrove on (02) 391-2051.

Industrial Archaeology

What is the future of this field in NSW? The Heritage Council's Archaeology Advisory Panel has initiated a project designed to review current issues in industrial archaeology. At the moment many hard decisions are being made on the future of industrial sites. Where should our priorities lie in terms of conservation and further research? Consultant Iain Stuart has been engaged to prepare a discussion paper and to organise a forum on these issues in October 1994.

Tracy Ireland, Archaeologist
Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning

Western Australia:

Western Australian Maritime Museum Fieldwork: Investigation of historic sites on Beacon Island, Houtman Abrolhos

Beacon Island in the Wallabi Group of the Houtman Abrolhos is commonly known as '*Batavia's* Graveyard': it was a site where survivors of the *Batavia* wreck came ashore, set up temporary encampments and hoped eventually to be rescued. At the hands of the piratical Under Merchant Jeronimus Cornelisz and his followers, however, many of the survivors were brutally massacred, some of the bodies being buried in shallow graves on the island.

Human skeletal material was uncovered on the island in the early 1960s, at first accidentally by resident fishermen, and later by persons associated with the discovery of the shipwreck site on Morning Reef. This material is currently being studied by Bernie Hunneybun (University of WA) as an Honours project combining physical anthropology and archaeology. Bernie is aiming to identify the sex and age of four skeletons recovered between 1960 and 1964; to interpret the cause of death based on fractures and other skeletal damage; and possibly to assess the health and nutritional status of the individual at the time of death.

During the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Amnesty, a cutlass, believed to have been recovered from a site on the island, was anonymously donated. The cutlass (or hanger) was not designed for fighting per se, and is what would commonly be called today a machete or bush knife. Cutlasses of the exact type have been continuously made since the late seventeenth century and are still being produced and used in The Netherlands. Sources in The Netherlands state that, 'Since the traditional edged weapons manufacturers have even been using the identical blade marks over the centuries, it is in almost every instance extremely difficult to tell an old one from a new one with patina and traces of use, although the grip scales are no longer made of cow's horn....Therefore, if its link to the *Batavia* crew can be proved, the Beacon Island cutlass is a relatively important find'.

In June a small team comprising Myra Stanbury (WA Maritime Museum), Martin Gibbs (University of Western Australia), Bernie Hunneybun (Archaeology Honours student, University of Western Australia) and Jenni Potts (WA Maritime Museum), spent eight days on Beacon Island in the Houtman Abrolhos assessing sites associated with the *Batavia* survivors. The island is still seasonally occupied by crayfishermen who are sensitive about the island's historic and physical environment, but during the non-fishing season the sites are particularly vulnerable to interference. An application for National Estate funding has been sought for 1995 to carry out a comprehensive program of survey, analysis and interpretation of the sites (including those on other islands in the group), and develop an overall management strategy for their preservation.

China Project

Jeremy Green, Nick Burningham and Paul Clark will shortly be travelling to China to carry out field-work in Fujian Province. They will firstly continue the research work on the Quanzhou ship, examine traditional shipbuilding sites, and make arrangements for a field program in China in 1995. Nick will then be going to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington for three weeks to look at the Southeast Asian collection of watercraft and watercraft models, particularly the nineteenth-century collection from the Sulu Sea region.

Outreach

The Maritime Museum is continuing its community oriented venture of providing State-wide 'wreck access' using Work Experience, Distance Education, disadvantaged and other community groups. The aim

of the program is to have 'wreck access' facilities in place for every maritime centre in WA from Esperance to the Kimberley, complete with above and below water plinths, pamphlets and maps. Pamphlets for the Shark Bay and 'Castaway's Coast' (steep Point to Port Gregory) regions are the latest productions. An 'Access to Maritime Sites for People with Disabilities' pamphlet is being finalised, prepared by the Rocky Bay Village for the disabled. This pamphlet includes disabled access to the various museums, port and heritage structures such as jetties, lighthouses and wharves, wreck sites and other facilities.

Interpretive plinths are presently being placed on Australia's first shipwreck flora and fauna reserve, the Barque *Gudrun* at Shark Bay. This extraordinary wreck site was recently protected by a combination of shipwreck, fisheries and conservation legislation.

Port-Related Structures: Lighthouses. Albany Maritime Heritage Study

The WA Maritime Museum has been awarded a grant of \$13500 for a study of the history and physical remains of lighthouses on the Western Australian coast which are under-represented on the State and National Estate Registers. This study follows on from a similar study of Port-Related Structures (jetties, wharves etc.) (Principal researcher - Dennis Cumming, Institution of Engineers) and the Albany Heritage Study (Principal researcher - Adam Wolfe). These studies (supervised by Mike McCarthy, WA Maritime Museum) are developing a strong link between the Department of Maritime Archaeology and the Heritage Council of WA and draw attention to the need for protection of maritime sites not covered under shipwreck legislation.

Albany Jetty Excavation: Call for Expressions of Interest

The Department of Maritime Archaeology is interested to hear from persons interested in participating in a salvage archaeological excavation at the endangered historic Town Jetty at Albany. Development work will commence at the site at the end of this year and archaeological work will precede it in November-December. The project will be supervised by Mike McCarthy in association with Adam Wolfe and Dena Garrett. Following similar work on the Fremantle Long Jetty site (part of which was redeveloped to facilitate a new harbour for the America's Cup yachts in 1988), the study will attempt to identify cultural layers, if any, at the site with a view to the validation of a broader study of underwater remains at jetties and port-related structures in general.

Those interested in participating are invited to attend or to contribute *in absentia*. An 'on-site practical and theoretical seminar' element will mirror the *Xantho* on-site practical and theoretical seminar of 1985. Those interested are invited to contribute to the production of a volume on submerged port-related structures and associated remains as per the 1988 papers from the *Xantho* seminar. For further details please contact: Mike McCarthy, Department of Maritime Archaeology, WA Maritime Museum, Cliff Street, Fremantle, WA 6160, Ph (09) 431 8437, Fax (09) 430 5210.

New Publications

Stanbury, Myra, *HMS Sirius 1790. An illustrated catalogue of artefacts recovered from the wreck site at Norfolk Island*, Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Special Publication No. 7, 1994; pp.109, black and white line drawings and photographs. Available from AIMA Publications c/- WA Maritime Museum, Cliff Street, Fremantle WA 6160.

The publication was made possible by a subsidy Grant from the Academy of the Humanities, Canberra, and financial support from the Norfolk Island Government both of which are gratefully acknowledged.

University of Western Australia

Dr David Bulbeck, lecturer in the Centre for Archaeology, was one of seven people nationwide to receive a travelling fellowship from the Australian Academy of the Humanities in Canberra. Dr Bulbeck will travel to Indonesia to finalise his report on sixteenth and seventeenth-century fortifications at Ujung Pandang (Macassar), Sulawesi.

Myra Stanbury
WA Maritime Museum

New Zealand:

Over the May break excavations, supervised by Dr Rod Clough, University of Auckland, were conducted in the old part of Wanganui on the sites of an historic military hospital, Gower's chemist shop and an aerated water manufactory dating from the mid-late nineteenth century. At the same time, at Pahia in the Bay of Islands, the remains of the missionary William Williams house were investigated, part of Vanessa Bunton's graduate research.

The Department of Conservation's Waikato Conservancy has continued restoration work on the Dancing Camp kauri dam in the Kauaeranga Valley in the Coromandel Ranges. A paper on the project will be presented by Neville Ritchie at the Newcastle Conference. Conservation work, managed by the Department's Bay of Plenty Conservancy, has also been proceeding on the Piako Tramway and associated inclines, established for mining purposes in the Waiorongomai Valley last century.

Rick McGovern-Wilson, Ray Hooker and Stuart Bedford have recently been involved in mitigation excavations on the snow and bush clad site of Globe Hill. The settlement, near Reefton on the South Island's West Coast was associated with the Globe Hill mine, a major quartz reef mine, which may be reopened.

Neville Ritchie
Department of Conservation Waikato Conservancy

California:

If you find yourself anywhere near San Francisco and you would like to see American Historical Archaeology in operation at first hand, you are welcome to visit a major urban site in Oakland, California. The project involves the excavation of thirty city blocks along the route of the Cypress freeway rebuild in West Oakland. U.S. federal legislation mandates archaeological investigation as part of environmental impact studies where federal funds are used in such construction projects. The original freeway collapsed during the 1989 San Francisco earthquake, causing many deaths.

The project is being undertaken by the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) at Sonoma State University Academic Foundation on contract to CALTRANS, the California Department of Transportation. The overall director, or Principal Investigator in American terminology, is Dr. Adrian Praetzelis, Director of the ASC. Jack McIlroy, formerly a Western Australia based consultant, is the field director.

West Oakland was founded in the 1850s. In the following decade, it became the western terminus of the transcontinental railroad, and its character has since been defined by its intimate ties to the transportation networks of California and the West. For most of its history, it has been occupied by an ethnically diverse population of working class people including European and Asian immigrants, and African-Americans. It has been described in literature

by Jack London (1913), who grew up in the project area. The freeway route cuts a swathe through potential sites of homes, boarding houses, hotels, stores, saloons, churches and brothels. It also traverses a former marsh zone alongside San Francisco Bay where Native American sites may have survived.

The project area is close to the West Oakland BART (underground rail) station, about a fifteen minute ride from downtown San Francisco. Excavations are currently expected to run through December 1994, weather permitting, and will recommence in Spring 1995 for a second six month season. The site is located in a mixed industrial and residential zone of a city with a high crime rate. While relatively safe in the daytime, visitors should be cautious about wandering around the project area until they are familiar with the neighbourhood.

For an information update prior to visiting the site, contact CALTRANS archaeologist Janet Pape on (510) 286 5615.

Jack McIlroy
California

DIARY NOTES

Historic Houses Trust, 9th August 1994 to 29th January 1995

An exhibition of rare and common soft furnishings from Australian homes is being held at Elizabeth Bay House. Phone (02) 356 3022

Hawkesbury Bicentenary Conference, 10-12 September, 1994

This Conference will be examining the history of Aboriginal and European settlement in the Hawkesbury region. In addition there will be a consideration of the consequences of human activities in the region. For further information contact Dr John Powell (02) 456-2476, fax (02) 456-3169.

'Convicts, Coal and Claret', ASHA Goes to Newcastle, 30th September to 3rd October, 1994

The 1994 ASHA annual conference will be held for the first time in Newcastle. For further details see Call for Papers.

Royal Australian Historical Society with Affiliated Societies, Annual Conference, 8-9th October, Ultimo, Sydney

The RAHS 1994 Annual Conference will be held at the Hotel Lawson, Ultimo Sydney. The theme of the Conference is 'Knowing Places, Understanding Spaces'. For more information contact Mari Metzke, Development Officer, Affiliated Societies Royal Australian Historical Society, History House, 133 Macquarie Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

Women in Archaeology Conference, 3rd to 5th February, 1995, Women's College, University of Sydney

Redefining Archaeology: Feminist Perspectives

This is the Third Women in Archaeology Conference. For further details see Call for Papers.

13th Annual AIMA Conference, 17-21 October, 1994, Queensland Museum, Brisbane

Interpreting Maritime Activity: Using The Archaeological Evidence.
For further details see Call for Papers.

Australian Maritime Museums Council Conference (in association with the Museums of Australia Conference), Esplanade Hotel, Fremantle, 8-12th November, 1994.

For further details see Call for Papers.

European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists, Paris, October 1994

European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists: 5th International Conference, Musee Guimet, October 24th-28th 1994

For further details contact: Dr Pierre-Yves Manguin, EFEO/EurASEAA, 22 av. du President Wilson, 75116 Paris, France. Fax: (33.1) 45.80 97 01

Mutiny and Medicine: Norfolk Island

Mutiny and Medicine - an international conference on the history of medicine and health.

Norfolk Island, Australia, 29th July 1995

Ironmaking, Sweden, 8-13 May 1995

The major theme of 'the importance of ironmaking - technical innovation and social changes' is to be dealt with under four subthemes: 1. What demands has ironmaking made on raw material and labour? 2. How has iron been distributed and used? 3. What kinds of

institutions have developed to cater for the metalworking industry? 4. How should the monuments of ironmaking be preserved, evaluated and presented today?

The conference will take place in the Hotel Klackbergsgarden, Norberg, in the mining district of Bergslagen, 180km from Stockholm. Registration forms available from Aedeen Cremin, PHA A14, University of Sydney, NSW 2006. Tel (02) 692 3790; fax (02) 692 3918. People wanting to present a paper should send a 300-word abstract by 1 October to Kerstin Fernheden, Jernkontoret, Box 1721, S-111 87 Stockholm, Sweden. Fax +46 8 611 2089.

Russian Goldfields, Urals, August 1995

To celebrate 250 years of goldworking in the Urals and to tour mining sites. Planning is only just starting for this conference, which will be limited to 120 participants. Send expression of interest straightaway to Dr Eugene Logunov, Russian Academy of Sciences (Urals Branch), 56 R. Luxemburg St, Yekaterinburg, GSP340, Russia 620219. Fax: (3432) 224 230, or 22410G. Deadline for papers will be 1 March 1995

CALLS FOR PAPERS:

'Convicts, Coal and Claret', ASHA Goes to Newcastle, 30th September to 3rd October

The 1994 ASHA annual conference will be held for the first time in Newcastle. The Conference is addressing the following themes: material life in Australia and New Zealand prior to 1900; convicts and the archaeology of institutions; urban archaeology on, and beyond, the Rocks; cultural landscapes; and current work. Contact Denis Gojak, National Parks and Wildlife Service PO Box 1967 Hurstville, NSW 2220 Australia. Tel. 61 (02) 585 6469, 61 (02) 517 2410, Fax 61 (02) 585 6460.

13th Annual AIMA Conference, 17-21 October, Queensland Museum, Brisbane

Interpreting Maritime Activity: Using The Archaeological Evidence

The conference is open to archaeologists, historians and anthropologists with research interests in seafaring history. Papers are encouraged on topics dealing with maritime archaeological evidence that contributes to new insights or revised interpretations of maritime activity in the past. Papers relating to the

themes of previous AIMA conferences (Cultural Resource Management and Community Access) will also be welcome.

Keynote Speakers

Dr. Yoshi Sinoto, Dept. Anthropology, Bishop Museum Honolulu.

Professor Greg Dening, Emeritus Professor, Dept. History, University of Melbourne.

Colin White, Senior Curator, Royal Naval Museum, Portsmouth, United Kingdom.

Enquires to:

Peter Gesner (Convenor) Curator Maritime Archaeology, Queensland Museum PO Box 3300, South Brisbane 4101, Australia. Tel. (07) 840 7673, Fax. (07) 846 1918.

Australian Maritime Museums Council Conference (in association with the Museums of Australia Conference), Esplanade Hotel, Fremantle, 8-12th November, 1994.

Papers are called for:

1. Maritime Museum Reports

During this session each maritime museum gives a 5-10 minute report on their year's activities. The host state gives a more lengthy report. Papers are not required but prior notification of intent is required.

2. Issues in Maritime Archaeology

Some of the current issues will be explored. Five half-hour papers are envisaged. Intending speakers are asked to send a title and abstract of 200-300 words ASAP to Graeme Henderson at the WA Maritime Museum.

3. Watercraft

This session will be more project oriented. Five half-hour papers are envisaged. Intending speakers are asked to send a title and abstract of 200-300 words ASAP to Nick Burningham at the WA Maritime Museum.

For further details please contact: Kevin Fewster (Dr), Chairman. Australian Maritime Museum's Council. Australian National Maritime Museum.

Third Women in Archaeology Conference, 3rd to 5th February, 1995, Women's College, University of Sydney

Redefining Archaeology: Feminist Perspectives

The third Women in Archaeology conference is being organised in Sydney by the Australian Women in Archaeology Association (AWINAA). Papers are

required for the following topics: feminism and the politics of archaeological discourse; feminism and archaeological theory; feminism in the field; death becomes her; in her own image? archaeology and the goddess; pictures from the past: art, representation, or social construct?; public image of archaeology and archaeologists; strategies for change in the workplace; biographies of women archaeologists.

Keynote Speakers:

Dr Marie Louise Sørensen, European Archaeology, Archaeological Heritage & Museum Management, Dept. of Archaeology, Cambridge University.

Dr Janet Spector, Assistant Provost for Academic Affairs & Chair, Commission on Women, University of Minnesota.

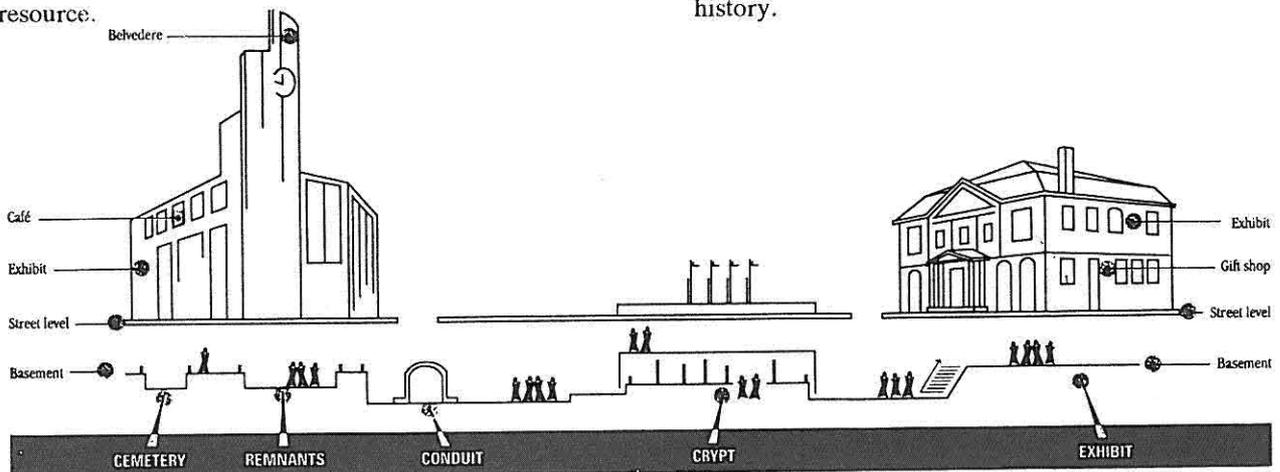
Dr Ian Hodder, Dept. of Archaeology, Cambridge University.

Enquires to: Dr Jeanette Hope, PO Box 702 Marrickville NSW 2204.

MUSEUM NOTES

Onwards and downwards: Montreal's new underground museum

'Archaeology is another thing. [Sydney's Customs house] is hallowed turf, and any attempt to disturb same....is likely to have us all sit on our hands for a few years while some overalled person digs the hole with the soft end of a paintbrush', wrote City Councillor Elizabeth Farrelly in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 15 August 1994. In the light of her populist aggressiveness it is pleasing to record that other major cities are capable of taking a positive, constructive and intelligent approach to archaeology. The French-Canadian city of Montreal has magnificently transformed its Customs House into a major tourist attraction by literally building upon its archaeological resource.



A century of psychoanalytical metaphor reinforces the power of exposing the hidden past, buried within our cities, within ourselves. Playing upon this and upon the romance of archaeology the underground museum is now commonplace in Europe. In a sense it has always existed, at least in Europe, in the form of underground crypts or vaults where the earlier phase of major cathedrals, halls or castles could be viewed. These were accidental museums, but nowadays there is a deliberate policy of conserving and interpreting the substantial remains excavated and exposed during development. Outstanding recent examples have been, in Germany, the spectacular raising of the twelfth-century castle at Marburg, to reveal the tenth-century structure which served as a foundation platform for the later work; in France, the massive curtain wall, keep and moat of the first Louvre castle, now displayed under the Louvre forecourt, and the succession of Celtic, Roman and medieval layers under the Paris of Notre-Dame cathedral; in England, the Roman legionary headquarters under York Minster, and also in York, the remains of the Norse and medieval Coppergate street. On this site, the Jorvik Viking Centre plays the underground theme *fortissimo*, railing visitors through a series of on-site reconstructions complete with dummies, the sounds of quacking ducks and drinking sailors and appropriately repellent early medieval smells. Visitors love it and Jorvik now supports an increasingly sophisticated archaeological unit and conservation facilities.

In contrast the majority of European underground museums are understated, letting the remains speak for themselves in definitely muted tones, the Louvre being so austere in its approach that most visitors are not even aware it exists. This low key presentation tends to diminish both the value of the archaeological resource and the potential value of the display as an educational tool: the medieval Louvre looks like another luxury object akin to the classical or Egyptian art objects displayed within the museum proper. At York Minster and Marburg the remains are explained but principally in relation to the structures above them, and do not feed into a wider community history.

Outside Europe the underground museum is still comparatively rare. Adelaide missed its chance when, despite popular protest, it destroyed its nineteenth-century workhouse boiler-room, in order ironically to construct an extension to its own museum. The planned Museum of Sydney on the site of First Government House cannot function as an underground museum because of the fragility of the archaeological material and can only display selected features behind glass. The possibility of conserving underground relics must nevertheless be taken seriously in future planning, and the new city museum in Montreal, Canada, is a wonderful example of how to do it. It has preserved the integrity of the archaeological resource, which is shown as excavated, without any Jorvik-type re-enactment, but has devised a powerful over-arching theme which enables the visitor both to understand the details and connect them to the greater story of Montreal as a meeting and trading place.

Focusing on the various phases of construction brilliantly addresses the task of multicultural education. The museum celebrates a French colony which is now within a British commonwealth, with a large immigrant population and activist indigenous people. Because the displays show how each separate event has contributed to the creation of the city, each visitor, however recently-arrived, is made to feel part of the city's historical process. The key to this has been to concentrate on the archaeology which enables ethnicity to be submerged within the physical fabric: the local soil speaks neither French nor English, but only the language of material culture, a language we all understand.

The designers are explicit about their approach, saying that 'the exhibit is on intimate terms with the archaeology. Respect for the authenticity and integrity of the archaeological site takes precedence over decor and artifice. For this reason the Museum uses mostly glass and transparent supports mounted on metal cylinders; the exhibit must not block one's appreciation of the remnants. The notions of strata, superposition and assemblages underlie the organisation of the exhibit's collections and the presentation of its theme.' (S. Dufresne, in *mémoires vives: revue québécoise d'archéologie historique*, Spring 1992, p.4).

The history of this museum has some parallels to Sydney's situation. The 350th anniversary of the French settlement at Montreal was to be celebrated on 17 May 1992 and a memorial built on Place Royale, an almost exact equivalent to Sydney's Circular Quay. In 1980 excavations below the Place revealed very substantial remains of every phase of Montreal's development as a town, including remains of

fortification walls, barracks, inns and residences. Archaeological material was also known to exist in the adjacent triangle of Pointe-à-Callière, or Eperon, which used to be separated from the Place Royale by the little St Pierre River, corresponding approximately to our Tank Stream and, like it, now channelled underground. The triangular site had been occupied by nineteenth-century commercial premises which had become the customs house for the town, replacing the Old Customs House (Ancienne Douane) at the other end of Place Royale.

In 1987 the city of Montreal made a very bold move and decided to build a city museum which would incorporate the remains under Place Royale and those presumed to exist under the triangular site and to connect all this with the basement of the Old Customs House. The total cost of all the work was only \$27 million, \$12 million of which came from the federal government and the rest from the Quebec province and Montreal city. In 1990 work started simultaneously on the excavation and on the design of a museum purposely-built to cover the remains. The excavation was gratifyingly successful, providing a conspectus of 4000 years of occupation.

The accompanying museum is marvellous: high-tech but user-friendly and a genuinely enjoyable place to visit. The see-through structure of the new building lures one in and enables one to feel in control of one's visit, not forcibly directed in this or that direction. Viewers can linger over the artefacts which can be viewed from all sides in free-standing glass cases, though the labels irritatingly face in one direction only. There is a state-of-the-art audiovisual introduction located on the ground floor, directly above the remains, so that one can look down on the foundations of the places that are being talked about in the pictorial presentation. Small points, perhaps, but they have the effect of making the viewer feel at ease and of making information available in a tactful variety of guises for different levels of comprehension, an important point when one is thinking of an international community of visitors, many of whom may read neither English nor French.

The visitor, proceeding downwards through 2.5m of excavation, is separated from the archaeological fabric only by fine wire barriers or by glass panels. Artefacts are displayed, in stratigraphic order, in appropriate contexts either within the underground spaces, or in the public areas of the superstructure, with, for instance, eating utensils in the cafe, toilet artefacts in the loos etc. The artefact presentation tactfully promotes two trains of thought: that everyday objects have changed over the centuries and that these changes

tell us something about where we stand in relation to past material culture.

The visit starts in the Pointe-à-Callière triangle, down through the five principal phases of European settlement: the major layer of the Royal Insurance Buildings/new customs house (1862-1950), the Berthelet store (1811-1850s), a residential/commercial phase (eighteenth century), an open common and fur trade market (seventeenth-eighteenth centuries) and the first cemetery (1642-1654), the whole overlying Palaeoindian casual occupation. The visitor then crosses the conduit which encases the former river and goes into the vast archaeological crypt under Place Royale. These remains are so massive and complex that advanced interpretation techniques are needed, a set of large-scale models of the area, interactive virtual reality figures and elaborate labelling on the various strata and section faces. From here one ascends via a temporary exhibition space into the neo-classical Old Customs House, which houses a more conventional display of pictorial and documentary material relating to the history of Montreal city. That display can be viewed separately, but combining the two approaches, underground and overground, does give the visitor a really more vivid sense of the past and its relation to the present. In-depth, profound, all the metaphors apply.

Australia followed Canada in the adoption of 'responsible government' in the nineteenth century. Perhaps it can follow it this century in responsible museology.

Aedeen Cremin
University of Sydney

RESEARCH NOTES

Two students in Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology at the University of Sydney are currently working on Honours Theses with historical archaeological topics. They have provided abstracts of their theses:

Privy Secrets?

Investigations overseas of the organic remains excavated from latrines, privies and cesspits have yielded much rich and varied information on the diet and health of the former users of these structures,

building a more complete picture of peoples' lives in the past through the study of some classes of archaeological information that may otherwise be overlooked.

This thesis investigates the procedures used to recover organic material from latrine deposits, in particular the eggs of helminth parasites, the presence of which are a diagnostic tool for the positive identification of latrine deposits. The major part of this research involves the development of techniques suited to recovering these materials from Australian deposits. Material from two sites was analysed for this study: the latrine from the site of Regentville, near Penrith, and the cesspit from the Jobbins Buildings in the Rocks.

Claire Everett

Down in the Dumps

Studies of refuse in archaeology have generally addressed refuse in terms of the content and material being disposed, and more recently the structures themselves. This thesis investigates refuse and the disposal of refuse on a macro scale. My particular case study will focus on the growth of the city of Sydney, covering roughly the period of European invasion to the 1950's. The major part of the thesis is addressing the location of dumps through time, in relation to other processes that are part of a cities growth, such as the transport and sewerage systems, main roads, residential areas and population. Research is primarily being conducted using archival data and excavation reports.

Kylie Seretis

BOOK NOTES

Southover Press has been publishing a series of books on cookery and housekeeping in eighteenth and nineteenth-century England. The books are mainly reprints and are good primary sources, not just on what people were eating but also their social relations. To what extent they can be extrapolated to the Australian colony is problematic but several of the reprints have obvious relevance to our endeavour to know what life back then was like. *The Complete Servant*, first published in 1825, was written by a husband and wife who spent fifty years in service, ending up as Housekeeper and Butler respectively, and is a comprehensive account of backstairs life, covering everything from servants' duties to child

care, kitchen work and gardening. *The London Art of Cookery*, first published in 1783, is a source of traditional English cookery, while *Modern Cookery for Private Families* (1845) was one of the first cookery books specifically written for the small household and covers every aspect of cooking from 'Trussing, Carving' to 'Foreign and Jewish Cookery'. Further details on these books and others can be obtained from the publisher, Ann Bagnall, Southover Press, 2 Cockshut Road, Southover, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 1JH, England.

Tony Lowe
Consultant Archaeologist, Sydney

Publish with Stanley South

Stanley South will publish successful theses and dissertations in his Volumes in Historical Archaeology series. There are now 24 titles in this series covering all aspects of historical archaeology, with an emphasis on plantations and decorative arts. List available from ASHA on request. Contact him at South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia S.C. 29208, USA. Tel: (803) 777-8172.

BOOKS RECEIVED:

ASHA receives review copies from publishers, sometimes more than can be reviewed in any one issue of the *Journal*. They are listed below. Asterisked titles are reviewed in the forthcoming issue of *AJHA* (no.10).. Books not reviewed will eventually be placed in the University of Sydney's Fisher Library, where ASHA members can access them directly or through interlibrary loans. If you feel competent to review any of these books, please notify the reviews editor, Dr Aedeon Cremin, PHA A14, University of Sydney, NSW 2006. Tel (02) 692 3790; fax (02) 692 3918.

Books currently under review

From ASHA: J. Birmingham, *Wybalenna* (1992).
From ANU: H. du Cros and L. Smith eds, *Women in Archaeology: a feminist critique* (1993).* **From the Australian Archives:** R. Fraser, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People in Commonwealth Records: a guide to records in the Australian Archives, ACT regional office* (1994); 'My Heart is Breaking': a joint guide to records about Aboriginal people in the Public Records Office of Victoria and the Australian

Archives, Victorian regional office (1994). **From Baywood:** P. Wegars, ed., *Hidden Heritage: historical archaeology of the Overseas Chinese*. (1993)* **From Blackwell Publishers:** B. Trinder ed., *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Industrial Archaeology* (1993).

From Cambridge University Press: D.E. Arnold, *Ecology and Ceramic Production in an Andean Community* (1993); P.J. Arnold, *Domestic Ceramic Production and Spatial Organisation: a Mexican case study in ethnoarchaeology* (1991); M. C. Beaudry ed. *Documentary Archaeology in the New World* (1993); I. Clendinnen, *The Aztecs: an interpretation* (1991); C. Hastorf, *Agriculture and the Onset of Political Inequality before the Inka* (1992); C.D. Trombold, *Ancient Road Networks and Settlement Hierarchies in the New World* (1991); R.T. Ridley, *The Eagle and the Spade: archaeology in Rome during the Napoleonic era, 1809-1814* (1992);* I. Scollar et al. eds, *Remote Sensing in Archaeology* (1990).*

From Federation of Australian Historical Societies: A. Roberts, *Grass Roots History; proceedings of the joint conference of the Federation of Australian Historical Societies and the Royal Historical Society of Victoria in Melbourne 1989* (1991). **From Hale & Iremonger:** R. Raxworthy, *The Unreasonable Man: the life and works of J.J.C. Bradfield* (1989).* **From Oxford University Press:** R.I. Jack and A. Cremin, *Australia's Age of Iron: history and archaeology* (1994).* **From Parks Canada:** Y. Desloges, *A Tenant's Town: Quebec in the 18th century* (1993). **From Plenum Publishing:** J. Rossignol and L. Wandsnider eds, *Space, Time and Archaeological Landscapes* (1992). **From Rumsby Scientific Publishing:** T.P. Hutchinson, *Version 2 (History and Archaeology) of Statistical Methods* (1993).

From S.A. Department of Environment and Land Management: S. Kenkerdine, *Historic Shipping on the River Murray: a guide to the terrestrial and submerged archaeological sites in South Australia* (1993).* **From S.A. Department of Mines and Energy:** G.J. Drew and J.E. Connell, *Cornish Beam Engines in South Australia* (1993).* **From University of Queensland Press:** J. Flood, *The Riches of Ancient Australia: an indispensable guide for exploring prehistoric Australia* (2nd ed. 1993);* E. Rolls, *Sojourners: the epic story of China's centuries-old relationship with Australia* (1992).*

From University of Tennessee Press: P.A. Schackel, *Personal Discipline and Material Culture: an archaeology of Annapolis, Maryland, 1695-1870* (1993).

Books available for review:

From the Australian Heritage Commission: P. Hiscock and S. Mitchell, *Stone Artefact Quarries and Reduction Sites in Australia: towards a type profile* (1993). From Cambridge University Press: R.E. Blanton et al., *Ancient Mesoamerica: a comparison of change in three regions* (2nd ed.1993). From University of Queensland Press: D.W. Connell, *Water Pollution: causes and effects in Australia and New Zealand* (3rd ed.1993). From Parks Canada: K. Karklins, *Trade Ornament Usage among the Native Peoples of Canada* (1992).

EDITORIAL

This volume of the *Newsletter*, produced during the *Newsletter's* transition between outgoing Editor Iain Stuart and the new rotation system was the work of the ASHA Committee and its regional correspondents, with special thanks to Judy Birmingham, Mary Casey, Aedeon Cremin, Tony Lowe, Andrew Wilson. Our thanks are due to Iain for his efforts in this demanding task both in Victoria and following his move to NSW.

We have included the President's and Secretary's Reports for the AGM so that members who cannot attend the conference will know what activities the Committee has undertaken during 1994. See you at the Conference.

ASHA NEWS

President's Report

The last year has been a difficult one so far as my contributions to the Society are concerned: I have been engaged in overseas research projects for a total of five months of the time and my teaching commitments at the University of New England have twice clashed with scheduled meetings of the National Committee. This resulted in my missing the February meeting of the Committee and both the April and the August meetings had to be rescheduled. I am most grateful to the other members of the Committee for tolerating the resulting inconvenience. If the

membership of the Society wishes me to continue as President in 1994-95, however, things will be easier. At the end of January I will retire from UNE and move to Canberra, where during 1995 I will be a Visiting Fellow at the Humanities Research Centre at ANU. No longer will attending a meeting in Sydney require three spare days and a drive of over 1100 kilometres.

In other respects also the year has had its problems. Getting the Journal back on track continues to be a struggle: the 1991 volume did appear late last year as predicted but nothing more has appeared since. In actual fact, however, the situation is very much better than it might seem to many members. The 1992 Journal is in press at the moment, although unfortunately it will not be published in time for the Annual Conference. In addition, the 1993 and 1994 volumes are both in preparation, the first at an advanced stage, and the 1995 Journal is currently being planned. The rotation of editorial responsibility outlined in last year's President's Report is beginning to help the situation and a particularly positive step has been the formation of an Editorial Sub-Committee that has spread the considerable work-load that production of the Journal involves. A more immediate problem than the backlog of the Journal, however, has been the Newsletter, which has been delayed this year owing to changing employment circumstances for its editor. Alternative arrangements are now being made that should get the Newsletter back on track.

These matters bring me to a point that needs particular emphasis. A society such as ASHA needs more input from its members than merely the payment of an annual subscription. Its officers, its committee members, its editors, are all volunteering their time and their expertise for the benefit of the Society, otherwise nothing would get done at all.

The difficulty is that it tends to be the same people who do the work all the time and most of them are busy people who have to cope with all the other day-to-day demands of life. In short we need more members who are willing to offer their services to help with the work of the Society. Even putting copies of the Journal or the Newsletter into envelopes for mailing to members, for instance, takes a few hours and unfortunately tends to be done by the same volunteers time after time. Such jobs may not be very exciting but they are absolutely vital and they do not do themselves. So, instead of complaining that the Society does not do this or that, or does not do it quickly enough, why not offer to help? If you live within easy reach of Sydney we would particularly like to hear from you.

We would also like to see more of you at the Members Meetings, which were inaugurated in 1993 and have continued this year. Now held at the Visitor and Information Centre in The Rocks area of Sydney, they continue to provide an important and pleasant opportunity for members to meet and talk with one another. Generally they have been well attended but the more people there the better and, of course, please bring your friends, some of them may be potential members of the Society.

Nobody seems to have taken up the suggestion in my last President's Report that regional committees of the Society would be worth trying. Nevertheless, our network of regional representatives still provides important contacts and will be found detailed on the back of the last Newsletter. It will be noticed that we currently lack representatives in the Northern Territory and in New Zealand, so is there anyone in those places prepared to volunteer? In addition, the representative for Victoria lacks an address, so perhaps someone can advise us on that also.

Because of my concern that the Society should have members throughout Australia and beyond, even if it is for practical reasons based in Sydney, it was gratifying to have last year's Annual Conference in Adelaide and to be having this year's in Newcastle, NSW. I look forward to seeing as many of you as possible at Newcastle. It seems probable that the 1995 Conference will be in Tasmania but what about 1996? Queensland is a place where it has never been held before, so are there any offers from there?

Both the membership numbers of the Society and its financial situation continue to be satisfactory, although we could still do with more members and our current funds do, of course, have to meet the printing costs of several volumes of the Journal which are in the pipeline. It is pleasing, however, to be able to continue to hold the subscription levels where they are, without any increase in the coming year. Incidentally, if you have not yet paid your subscription for the present year I would urge you to do so as soon as possible.

Finally, I would like to record my thanks to the other members of the National Committee and to our editors (you will find them all listed on the back of the 1994 Meetings Programme). Without their continued efforts, often involving considerable sacrifice of time,

we simply would not have a Society. It is unfair to others and unrealistic to single out particular individuals for mention but I have to make one exception. This is to thank Ilma Powell, who for so many years has done so much for the Society, frequently unseen by members. It is no exaggeration to say that she is an example to us all.

Graham Connah
1 September 1994

Secretary's Report

The Secretarial duties were shared between Denis Gojack, responsible for minuting Commitee meetings and dealing with matters arising from them, and Jean Smith who answered correspondence and members' enquiries.

The 1993-94 Committee held six formal meetings: where possible these immediately preceeded the programmed public lectures.

Attendance of Committee members at the meetings were as follows: *President* Graham Connah, 5; *Vice President* Judy Birmingham, 5; *Vice President* Ilma Powell, 3; *Treasurer* Ted Higginbotham, 5; *Secretary* Denis Gojak, 6; *Committee Members* Mary Casey, 6; Tony Lowe, 6; Jean Smith, 6; Andrew Wilson, 2; (*ex-officio members* Aedeen Cremin, 5; Brian Egloff, 1; Iain Stuart, 3).

These were once again very successful with attendance from 15 to 30 members and guests at each meeting. The new venue (the Rocks Visitor and Information Centre) proved to be a convenient and appropriately historic venue for the lecture series.

The correspondence received during the year was primarily routine. A submission is being prepared on the proposed new Victorian Heritage Act.

I would like to offer special thanks to Jean Smith and Ilma Powell for dealing with the correspondence and assisting me in the Secretary's job throughout the past year.

Denis Gojak
2 September 1994

NEWSLETTER

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THE STATE OF THE ART

New South Wales:

Now that the Cumberland Street Dig has wound down, things are fairly quiet. However, several historical archaeology events are being held in conjunction with the Australian Women in Archaeology Conference in Sydney in February. To make the most of the overseas visitors, Dr. Suzanne Spencer-Wood will be speaking on several topics and participating in a one day workshop on historical archaeology hosted by ASHA, AACA and the NSW Department of Planning. The workshop will be held on Tuesday, February 7, Dr. Spencer-Wood will address the AACA occasional meeting on Wednesday evening, February 8, and will be presenting the first 'ASHA talk' of the year on Thursday, February 9. Further information on all these events can be obtained from the conference secretary, Jeannette Hope, phone or fax 02559 1431.

South Australia:

Filling in at the Old Queens

The large excavation at the Queens Theatre which dates from the dig undertaken for the Hooker Group in 1989 is still open. The brief did not require backfilling, as construction was to commence on the site immediately the archaeological project was finished. However, the Hooker Group fell over while the dig was still going on, and the site has never been developed. Now the theatre site is to be

excised from the surrounding land and managed by the State, so its future conservation is assured. There has been some disagreement about filling in the dig, between on the one hand conservationists who are concerned at the deterioration which has occurred in the masonry since it was exposed, and on the other the theatrical community who wanted the site left open as a setting for live performances. Recently the Director of the Adelaide Festival 1996 has asked for the hole to be filled to provide seating for audiences so the matter seems to be resolved.

Queens Theatre Stage 3

In April, Austral Archaeology undertook another small dig in the auditorium of the Queens Theatre in Adelaide for Professor Ross Thorne of Sydney. The aim of the excavation was to establish how the upper gallery of the theatre was supported. Structural detail and an early timber floor were located. The project was funded by ARGC. This was the first archaeological excavation granted a permit under the new South Australian heritage legislation.

Maritime Archaeology

Underwater heritage trails have recently been established along Investigator Strait at the south end of Yorke Peninsula and along the length of the River Murray in South Australia, on the sites identified in Sarah Kenderdine's study. The trails are aimed at tourists and recreational divers and consist of interpretation

signs, leaflets, and in appropriate cases, underwater markers on wrecksites. Theses complement earlier trails at Wardang Island and Kangaroo Island.

Bell Goes Feral

Peter Bell is leaving the South Australian State Heritage Branch at the beginning of 1995 to take up fulltime historical research, writing and teaching. He will remain in Adelaide as a freelance consultant.

Tasmania:

By the time the newsletter is distributed there should be two new archaeological survey reports available. Annita Waghorn has just finished her historical survey of Wild Rivers National Park for the Parks and Wildlife Service. Annita is also finalising the editing of Dr Dave Collett's survey of historic structures on the Central Plateau area of Tasmania.

Brett Noble continues with the Parks and Wildlife Service's program of conservation assessments and conservation planning for huts and other structures in the World Heritage Area. Preparation of these plans and assessments is increasingly involving substantial effort directed to collecting data on and considering the social significance of these places as an integral aspect of cultural significance assessment.

Forestry Tasmania's senior archaeologist, Anne McConnell, recently resigned. A new appointment to the position is expected to be made in the near future. Also at Forestry, Parry Costoglou has just completed the Historic Timber Industry Project and Greg Jackman is about to finish the Blue Tier Historic Tin Mining Survey.

Victoria:

Heritage Victoria

Main news at present is the appointment of Leah McKenzie as Senior Historical Archaeologist. Leah

officially started work on November 29, 1994, and has just handed in her PhD thesis to University of Melbourne.

Jim Rhodes has also recently joined Heritage Victoria, to undertake work on a GIS project, with Andrew Story. Jane Harrington is currently writing a report on Lime Kilns located in various parts of Victoria.

Maritime Heritage Unit is gearing up for the summer field period by participating in public lectures at Flagstaff Hill Maritime Museum, Warrnambool, associated with the opening of the "Mary Rose" exhibition — Victoria: A Shipwreck Showcase — which will open in Warrnambool just prior to Christmas. The Maritime Heritage Unit is currently developing a conservation plan for the HMAS Cerberus which suffered a major structural collapse early in 1994.

Historic Places Branch

A short note on the progress of the Historic Mining Sites Survey by David Bannear. The survey and assessment of sites in Central Victoria is virtually complete, and work has begun on the Beechworth Mining District in north-east Victoria. It is intended to complete this and the Gippsland Mining District by the end of June 1995, and then complete the reports by the end of 1995.

Consulting

Du Cros and Associates have been busy with several projects which have concentrated on historical archaeological sites. These projects include the Black Forest, near Macedon (Vic Roads), the test excavation of sites along the Goulburn Valley Highway near Nagambie, including the Hughes Creek Hotel site (1871) (Vic Roads), the Puffing Billy Route, Belgrave to Cockatoo (Melbourne Water), further monitoring work at Victoria Barracks, and they are about to commence work at one of Victoria's politically sensitive sites — Point Wilson.

Information from David Rhodes and Andrea Murphy indicates that sites

recorded in both the Black Forest and the Puffing Billy route are sites which are not well represented on the Historic Archaeological Site Register. These sites include a eucalyptus distillery, trestle bridges and sidings.

David Rhodes and Jane Harrington (Heritage Victoria) undertook test excavations at the Hughes Creek Hotel site to assess the significance of the site for further work. Very little artefactual information was obtained. The main information was architectural. The hotel was originally a two room stone and brick structure, with footings excavated one metre into clay. A weatherboard bar was possibly added later. All that is left of the site are the stone footings of the cellar, a hearth slab of the separate kitchen, stable footings, and evidence of a paved courtyard out the back. The site ceased to be used as a hotel during the 1920s. Part of the buildings were burnt down. The more recent use of the site has been for sheep dipping and shearing.

Fiona Weaver and Graham Perham have recently undertaken excavations at Black Rock House, Cite of Sandringham, prior to stabilisation works. The excavations were undertaken within the fortified court-yard, and exposed sections of the ball-room verandah, garden, and tack-room.

Note

Assistance with information: Leah McKenzie, Ray Supple, Graham Perham, Peter Harvey, David Rhodes and Andrea Murphy.

DIARY NOTES

Society for Historical Archaeology, January 4-8, 1995. Washington, D.C.

For further details contact: Timothy Riordan, Historic Saint Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, Rosecroft Road, St. Mary's City, MD 20686, USA

Victorian Bodies, February 6-10, 1995. La Trobe University.

Australian Victorian Studies Association Conference. For further details contact: Conference Secretary, School of English, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083.

Redefining Archaeology: Feminist Perspectives, February 3-5, 1995. Sydney.

3rd Women in Archaeology Conference. For further details contact Jeannette Hope, Conference Secretary, PO Box 702, Marrickville NSW 2204, Tel. 02 559 1431.

SITES: A seminar for conservation practitioners and community groups, April 7-9, 1995..Sydney.

The *Museum of Sydney on the Site of first Government House*, presents a public seminar to explore issues surrounding this most controversial and interesting site. The weekend event will address archaeology and interpretation in the international museum context, and First Government House archaeology in relationship to other Sydney sites.

It will begin with a keynote address given by Professor Venceslas Kruta of the Louvre, Paris, on Friday evening. Key heritage and archaeological figures including Dr Sharon Sullivan, Professor John Mulvaney, Professor Ann Curthoys, Professor Isabel McBryde, Anne Bickford, Dr Tim Murray, Associate-Professor Judy Birmingham, and Richard Mackay will explore current developments in the museological interpretation of sites and archaeological evidence, focusing on the meaning of the site of first Government House to Australians through its contextualisation within a broader cultural picture.

Registration: \$100.00
Students: \$50.00
Day registration: \$50.00

The program will include a complimentary tour of the new museum, and a walking tour of archaeological sites. Please contact Jane Lydon for a program, at the **Museum of Sydney on the Site of first Government House**, PO Box R778, Royal Exchange, Sydney NSW 2000 (tel: (02) 251 4611 and fax: (02) 241 1817).

Society of Industrial Archaeology, May 11-14, 1995, Baltimore, Maryland, USA.

The material culture of the technological and industrial past. For further details contact: Beverly Baker, Baltimore Museum of Industry, 1415 Key Highway, Baltimore, MD 21230, USA.

Mutiny and Medicine, July 2-9, 1995. Norfolk Island.

International conference on the history of medicine and health. For further details: John Thearle, Department of Child Health, Mater Children's Hospital, South Brisbane, Queensland 4101.

CONFERENCE NOTES

SHA 1994

The SHA conference was held in Vancouver, Canada in the first week of 1994. Being more used to the scale of ASHA conferences I found the scale of the enterprise here a bit daunting. Many hundreds in attendance, over three hundred papers given, often ten parallel sessions going at once - a glut of archaeology, and hard choices to make. You literally sprint from one venue to another, hoping that the conveners are keeping everything running to time, so that you will be able to catch the start of the paper you want to see and not the tail-end of another, or have missed it altogether. It is a credit to the conference organisers and the chairs of the individual sessions that this was possible at all.

With so many papers being presented, it is hard to get an overview of the conference, and many fellow attendees I asked afterwards had different impressions of the proceedings based on the particular selection of papers they had heard. Being the first SHA conference held in Canada there was a conscious attempt to highlight the work being done over the past 25 years by Parks Canada. Parks Canada and many of its archaeologists received awards or recognition for the large number of excavation, artefact studies and CRM projects which they have undertaken, many of which resulted in standard works within the discipline.

The range of papers I attended was pretty eclectic. I got fed up with running from session to session and would often sit through a paper with an odd title, which would turn out to be just as interesting as the one I'd missed. One of the more interesting themes of the conference was the number of papers devoted to the various aspects of the private trading companies and their sites, such as the Hudsons Bay Company, North West Company and Russian American Company. Each of these had extensive commercial enterprises, staffed by Europeans, Asians and Native American peoples. There was a lot of emphasis on the archaeological manifestations of the interaction of these races and cultures in places ranging from the Aleutian Islands to Hawaii. Many parallels with the Van Diemen's Land Company and the Australian Agricultural Company could be made. Of course, there was little awareness that such ventures operated in Australia with significant similarities and differences.

The parallels with archaeology and history of the US and, especially, Canada in the 19th and early 20th centuries became more and more apparent through the conference. There are considerable opportunities for broadening the North American perspective with Australian case studies and experience. There is an enthusiasm to learn about places like Australia which, if it happens, may form a useful corrective to an historical

archaeology based largely on the (not necessarily typical) experience of European conquest and expansion into North America.

Anyone who has the opportunity to attend an SHA Conference should do so. The forthcoming 1995 conference is in Washington D.C. They are held in early January, which can be a problem for airfares and seat bookings from Australia. However, if you make it then expect to be treated in a friendly manner and to be overwhelmed by the amount of papers and pre-and post-conference activities available. And don't forget to bring money for the conference book room.

Denis Gojak
NPWS Historical Archaeologist, NSW

ASHA 1994

Convicts, Coal and Claret: ASHA goes to Newcastle.

The first week-end of October saw a relatively small group of members gathered for the 1994 ASHA Conference, held this year at the Hunter Regional Museum in Newcastle. The majority of those attending were from New South Wales, with a few from New Zealand, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland. It was a pity not to see representatives from Western Australia.

Papers presented at the Conference were very varied, ranging from the broad vista of the Central Australian Project saga given to us by Judy Birmingham and Andrew Wilson to the interesting small detail of what information can be extracted from human parasite remains excavated from privies, given by Claire Everett. Having not visited Newcastle before I found the papers given by historians from the University of Newcastle on the convict heritage and the history of the early industrialization of the area particularly informative. We were fortunate to have excellent contributions from our New Zealand members once again- I will look with renewed interest at some of our old

country halls from now on. All papers were received with interest from the audience.

The final day of the conference included a tribute to Graham Connah's contribution to historical archaeology in Australia, given by Professor Ian Jack. Professor Connah is retiring from the Department of Archaeology and Paleoanthropology at the University of New England, but he is not retiring as President of ASHA and we will continue to have his valuable leadership. Professor Jack's tribute took us through the wide ranging career of Graham Connah from South Africa to East and West Africa and then on to the University of New England, although he still maintains his interests in Africa, which further enriches his endowment to his students. He was the founding editor of the Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology.

Our thanks should go to the Conference organisers Peter Fenwick, Denis Gojak and Iain Stuart. The venue was a good one and the lunches and teas were excellent, providing many good opportunities for meeting new people and catching up with old friends and their latest projects. Despite the lack of numbers this ASHA Conference proved to be, as in the past, a thoroughly enjoyable and informative week-end.

Diana Coultas
Melbourne

ASHA 1995

The 1995 ASHA conference will be held in Hobart, Tasmania, in conjunction with the annual conference of AIMA. This will be the first time that both conferences have been amalgamated and we are hoping to introduce a range of themes and topics that will be of mutual interest and benefit to all participants. Arrangements for the conference are still in the initial stages and full details plus a call for papers should be ready by March. The conference will be held over three/four days in late September/early October. For those

interested we will also be arranging tours to a number of historical sights in the south east region. The organisers are hoping to attract international participants including a number of keynote speakers. Further details on the progress of the conference will be included in the next newsletter.

Mike Nash - for ASHA/AIMA Conference Organising Committee.

RESEARCH NOTES

Handraulic Archaeology at Lake Innes House

"Yer does it handraulically", I once heard a Naval instructor say concerning some piece of boat drill, "In other words yer does it by hand". My memory of this remark has frequently haunted me as I have spent a lifetime giving lectures, running tutorials, holding seminars, and marking interminable essays and exam papers of doubtful literary value, and all of this supposedly as a means of teaching archaeology. Given that the subject requires such a complex blend of theoretical scholarship and practical skills, are traditional ways of teaching archaeology the best way of doing it, even if they do involve so-called 'practicals' in rooms somewhat fancifully called 'laboratories'? Surely all of us involved in academic archaeology have agonized about this matter and have experimented with various types of field-teaching projects. At the University of New England, for instance, my teaching of Australian historical archaeology has long included one or two-day 'field projects', in which students were expected to investigate a standing structure or a particularly significant artefact about which they would subsequently write an analytical report. Some of the results of this sort of endeavour have even been published (Boughen 1986; Blackman 1988; Connah 1994) but generally the approach is weakened by the artificial exercise-like character of a piece of work whose relevance ends with its assessment. If it is really to be

'hands-on', it must also be 'real-life': that is to say it must have some purpose beyond that of the university course that the individual student is engaged in. Typically this has been realised in the case of excavation, where one argument holds that there should be no such thing as a 'training excavation' as such but that training in excavation skills should only be carried out on an excavation that forms an integrated part of an overall research programme. In other words, you learn by doing the 'real thing'. Although less generally accepted, the same applies to field analysis of surface evidence and recently I had the opportunity to run a one-unit third year B.A. course that also served the purposes of site conservation and research.

This was at Lake Innes House, near near Port Macquarie, in New South Wales, where forty-three of us were engaged from 13-20 August 1994 on a site-recording and analysis project. This necessitated five full days' work on the site, an introductory day's work at the beginning, and three evening sessions in a borrowed classroom. Both internal and external students were involved, being split into working groups of four, each group taking on the survey and analysis of a section of the site. The work followed on that of a similar course run in 1993 as a pilot project in which only fifteen people were engaged. By the end of this year's work we had completed a detailed archaeological plan of this large and complex site, drawn at 1:100, and had also done detailed scaled elevation drawings of five of the more important lengths of standing wall. An impressive total of twenty-two rolls of drawings had been produced. Each student was then supplied with a completed set of copies of these drawings and given slightly over two months to produce a site report of 25-30 pages based on the collective work of everyone on the site not merely on that of their own group (the length of time to do the report is dictated by the commitments that they also have to other courses). The intention is that the report should not only form the basis of assessment of each individual's

performance in the course, but that the best report (s) can provide a useful contribution to the management and conservation of the site by the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service and also create a data base for an ongoing research project that I plan to conduct at this site. During their time on the site students were also required to take their own photographs and to compile their own field-notes, in addition to contributing to the group-work on which they were engaged.

Lake Innes House is a particularly suitable site for this sort of endeavour. An ambitious country mansion constructed of brick on the borders of colonial settlement in the 1830s and 1840s by Major A.C. Innes, it became irrelevant when Port Macquarie failed to develop as the commercial gateway to inland northern New South Wales as had been hoped. After the middle of the nineteenth century the building steadily deteriorated, so that by the turn of the century it was derelict. Bushfires and extreme vandalism subsequently reduced it to a ruin that was only recently acquired by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The plan is to conserve the remains and to open them to the public as an historic site. Before this can be done however recording is essential, particularly as excavation will ultimately be necessary to elucidate the site properly. Clive Lucas & Parners (1987) have carried out an initial investigation of the site that forms an excellent base on which further work can be built.

In the strictest sense of the word this site is 'historic' not merely 'historical': Archibald Clunes Innes (after whom Glen Innes on the New England Tablelands is named) played an important role in the early history of the area, and his niece Annabella Boswell (nee Innes) has left us a lively contemporary account of what it was like to be a teenage girl living in the house during its heyday (Herman 1993). Archaeologically, the site constitutes one of New South Wales' most important brick ruins and includes several related

structures as well as the mansion and its stables.

But was my experiment in 'real life' teaching a success? Only the students who participated can really answer that question, but the dedication with which they worked and their enthusiasm for the project strongly suggested that I was on the right track. They even made me promise to involve them in further work on the project in future years, if research at the site is able to continue and whether or not they have completed their degrees by then. In addition, some of them have already become, or will eventually become, members of ASHA, which says a lot about their level of commitment. This is not to say that all of these people will ultimately be better professional archaeologists because of a little practical training, most of them will earn their livings in other ways or are already doing so. The fact is that historical archaeology in Australia needs a growing body of support by informed amateurs with practical skills, as already exists in some other countries. Such people have a far better opportunity of influencing public opinion concerning historical heritage than those of us actually in the archaeological profession itself. Therefore, those of us who attempt to teach the subject would do well to remember that, however important archaeological theory may be, we also need the handraulic approach.

References

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Professor Graham Connah
UNE

Historic Shipwrecks National Research Plan

A team of consultants consisting of maritime archaeologists Sarah Kenderdine and Mark Staniforth, historical archaeologist Gaye Nayton and historian Leigh Edmonds have been working to develop an Historic Shipwrecks National Research Plan. The work is being carried out on behalf of the Australian Cultural Development Office of the Commonwealth Department of Communications and the Arts. The brief requires that the final report should recommend major themes for research that will reveal aspects of Australian history through the study of our maritime archaeological heritage.

The consultants have completed and are circulating a first draft of the report but are still seeking input from interested parties. Comments as to what themes, issues or sites related to Australia's historic shipwrecks should be a priority for research through excavation and/or detailed study are invited. Address your comments to:

Mark Staniforth
Visual Arts and Archaeology
Flinders University
PO Box 2100
Adelaide 5001

Honours Theses

Flinders University

Denny, Michelle

Project A: Faunal Analysis of Bone Recovered From Dolly's Creek

The collection of faunal material associated with 4 goldfield dwellings was examined for species diversity, age of animals and spatial distribution. Methods of food preparation represented in the collection and described in published goldfield era diaries were investigated with reference to transposition of domestic structure.

Project B: Health and Poverty in the Nineteenth Century

Explored the interpretative utility of medicine bottles from the rookery site, a row of 19th century tenement cottages. A survey of newspaper advertising contextualised the patent medicine trade.

Project C: Gravestone Iconography and Social Class

Individuals recorded in a sample of gravestones from North Road Anglican Cemetery were traced in historical records and classified into 4 occupational groups. The project examined choice of symbols in the late nineteenth century context of competitive status display in burial monuments.

Noble, Andrew

An Analysis of the Potential of Roadside Rubbish to Provide Archaeological Information

A study of modern cultural material associated with disused roadways has resulted in a detailed typology of mid-twentieth century bottles and tin cans.

La Trobe University

Sciusco, Lori

A rat's eye view of 19th century Fashion: a fabric analysis of textiles from the Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney.

Rats' Nests recovered in the early 1980s during the restoration of Hyde Park Barracks conducted by the NSW Public Works, provide a window into a little

researched area of nineteenth century textiles in NSW. This dissertation will focus on the description and provenience of fabric remnants, which survived because of their inclusion in a rat's nest. It is argued that these fabric remnants are significant sources of information regarding the textile trade of NSW in the nineteenth century.

University of New England

Scott, Matthew

Status and the Interior of New England Domestic Buildings

An assessment of the country houses Booloominbah and Saumarez shows that interior elements provide evidence of the socio-economic status of a space even when there have been alterations to the structure or there is a lack of documentary evidence.

University of Western Australia

Wilyah Miah - An Archaeological Study of the Shark Bay Pearling Industry.

It is hypothesised that the archaeological remains of historic pearling activities should form three distinct midden types, revealing differences between selective hand-gathering of shell and dredging technologies.

BOOK NOTES

Graham Connah, ed. Archaeology and the Historical Artefact. Department of Archaeology and Paleoanthropology, University of New England 1994, 59 pp.

Archaeology and the Historic Artefact is a compilation of nine separate artefact studies conducted by students at the University of New England in 1992. The manner in which they are dealt with is quite novel from an archaeological point of view in that in this instance it is the artefact which

reigns supreme as opposed to the context in which it was found.

The topics covered in the collection range from the construction and operation of the Newcastle Customs House Timeball to the remains of the Mount Tamborine water mill in Queensland and covers most points in between.

The aim of this compilation of papers would appear to be an attempt to show what information can be gleaned from these artefacts in a specifically non-archaeological manner. In turn this points out just how important a source of information the vast number of local museums and historical societies are. These institutions which exist in almost every country town in Australia are the real repositories of much of our material culture.

What this publication and the foreword in particular are telling the reader is that there are a great many questions relating to Archaeology which can be answered through the intelligent utilization of this not inconsiderable resource. It is almost an "ignore at your own peril" kind of message.

All in all Archaeology and the Historic Artefact is a rather informative if not earth shattering text to have around the place. Undoubtedly the most important role which is played by this publication is that of reminding the practitioner or student of historical archaeology of the vast wealth of historical information which exists and which does not have to be physically dug out of the ground.

Charles Parkinson
Flinders University

ASHA NEWS

Newsletter Production

In order to facilitate the production of four issues a year and to give non-Sydney members a greater opportunity

to contribute to the content of the Newsletter future editions will be produced by guest editors from a series of centres. This issue has been produced in South Australia by Susan Lawrence Cheney. Future issues will be produced in New Zealand and Tasmania. Newletters will be produced in February, May, August and November. Copy for inclusion must be received by the centre editing that edition on the first of those months. Copy to be included in the February, 1995 issue should be forwarded to Neville Ritchie, Dept of Conservation, Private Bag 3072 Hamilton, N.Z. tel. 64 838 3363.

This editor would like to thank Mark Staniforth, Graham Connah, Mary Casey, Ilma Powell, and all those who contributed copy.

1994 AGM

The Annual General Meeting was held during the 1994 conference in Newcastle. Substantive issues discussed included reports on the three outstanding volumes of the ASHA journal. Vol. 10 (1992) is in press and expected shortly, papers for Vol. 11 (1993) are being refereed and Vol. 12 (1994) is expected to be in press by March 1995. Vol. 13 (1995) is on schedule with papers to be submitted by December 31, 1994.

Iain Stuart stepped down as Newsletter editor (changes to the production process are outlined above). The meeting voted to accept Parry Kostoglou's offer on behalf of the Tasmanian membership to host the 1995 ASHA conference in Hobart. This will be held in conjunction with the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology conference. A special resolution was passed increasing the number of Ordinary Members of the Committee from four to eight in order to ease the burden of work and to recognise officially the efforts of those already volunteering their time unofficially. The meeting thanked those organising the Conference and also had a special vote of thanks for Denis Gojak who retired as Secretary after many years of dedicated work.

1995 Committee

Office bearers for 1995 were elected during the AGM. None of the positions were contested.

President	Graham Connah
Vice Presidents	Judy Birmingham Ilma Powell
Treasurer	Ted Higginbotham
Secretary	Michael Clark
Committee	Mary Casey Tony Lowe Jean Smith Andrew Wilson

HONOURS

An Appreciation of Graham Connah

This is not an obituary. It is instead a friendly appreciation of a man who has reached another phase in his life. Graham Connah has just been re-elected unopposed as President of ASHA and I am delighted that ASHA will still be under his chairpersonship next year. But the University of New England will not still enjoy Graham's academic leadership in 1995 and I have been asked to say a few things on the brink of Graham's retirement from his Armidale chair.

It is 23 years since Graham decided to leave Nigeria, where he had been a senior lecturer at the University of Ibadan and before that research fellow in Nigeria for six years and a government archaeologist there for three years before that. Those ten years in Nigeria, followed by recurrent field seasons in Africa from his new Armidale base, not only established Graham as a major figure in African prehistory but also gave him an archaeological style and certain habits of dress and eating which are both enduring and endearing - particularly his habit of drowning perfectly edible food in a heavy dosage of lethally hot chilli.

Living, teaching and building up one of the most vital Departments of Archaeology in Australia (and the one with the longest name), Graham chose to do local work on historic sites, rather than Aboriginal sites which Isabel McBryde had already made her own in New England. The decision to do archaeological work on Australian nineteenth-century sites was taken largely because of the need to give students here a more diverse field-experience. I do not think that Graham has ever wished to come to grips with colonial history *per se* and, like many archaeologists, has a somewhat prehistoric notion of what historians actually do in the 1990s. Graham, for all his kindness, can be brusque occasionally and one object of consistent brusqueness is any attempt to inject too much history into historical archaeology. Years ago Damaris Bairstow remarked acidly that I did not know the difference between historical archaeology and local history. There is no doubt that Graham knows the difference and has never ventured into local history nor encouraged students to turn historical archaeology assignments into local history.

What Graham has done, and done superbly, is to demonstrate the way in which both basic and advanced archaeological techniques can be learnt on Australian historic sites and to show also by example how much of intellectual value can be gleaned from these sites. There are two outstanding flavours to Graham's positive contributions.

The first is Graham's utter integrity of approach towards his work. I have always had a particular respect for him because of the respect he shows his sites. He has, as you all know, been a vocal opponent of the popular idea that the primary function of the archaeologist is to dig holes. Ask Graham where he is digging and you will be rewarded with a celebrated snort. His survey of the 1840s homestead at Winterbourne in 1976 pioneered in Australia the painstaking archaeological recording of a standing

structure, stone by stone; just as his most recent work with students at Lake Innes House has recorded this huge complex brick by endless brick. This technique is the complete antithesis of the architect's windscreen survey and, of course, brings infinitely greater rewards.

But Graham is not anti-excavation: he is only against unnecessary excavation or excavation for excavation's sake. At Winterbourne, remember, Graham conducted a neat and economical excavation to address certain problems of vanished structures. And in the same year 1976 he was publishing a major account of the prehistory of Lake Chad and arguing that it offered 'a wonderful opportunity for large-scale excavation programmes' (Connah 1976, 352). All those of you who remember Graham's austere and salutary role in directing the Regentville excavations or who were involved in Bagot's Mill in New England know that he is both an inspiring excavator and an uncompromising task-master. Graham's view of the relationship between excavation and survey and artefactual analysis is very even-handed, as his inaugural lecture in 1986 articulated with his usual clarity (Connah 1986). The second broad characteristic of Graham has been his dedication to publication of results. Just as his Africa years saw a consistent flow of articles on his Lake Chad and Benin City work in the 1960s and beyond, so his published work on his Australian sites has been an example to us all: Winterbourne, Saumarez, Regentville, Bagot's Mill, and, in preparation Abington homestead and Lake Innes House, have all been brought to fruition and in his masterly *Archaeology of Australia's History* (Connah 1988, 1993) he has given an indispensable overview of the achievements of academic practitioners.

By publishing his major book with an international press (Cambridge University Press) and by having an article in *Antiquity* (Connah 1978) which was a pioneering report on aerial photography of Australian sites,

Graham has brought our historical archaeology to a wider audience overseas. The only other Australian archaeologists to publish on historic sites in overseas journals are Jim Allen (1967), Judy Birmingham (1976) and Tim Murray (1993). Graham is the most principled of academic archaeologists. The collection of artefact studies done by his students which he published this year is their work, not presented as his (Connah 1994); the forthcoming publications of Abington homestead and Lake Innes House will again be his editing of individual and distinct student work, done under his inspiration and whip-cracking, but still freely acknowledged as independent work. As the founding editor of his Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology he has in any case made a critically important contribution to historical archaeology and therefore to archaeology in this country. During his editorship from 1983 to 1988 the AJHA came out each year, more or less on time, and, with an increasingly significant coverage of the subject, AJHA under Graham both reflected and encouraged the vitality of historical archaeology in Australia.

Graham's unselfish dedication of time to thorough editing during those six years was memorable, especially to those of us who sent in manuscripts and got nibbled around the ankles or sometimes

savaged in the calf by an unrelenting perfectionist.

Yet at the same time, Graham was building up his Armidale Department into one of the largest and best in Australia with a dedication to distance education as great as to internal students while he continued his important series of major publications on African prehistory. Armidale is much the poorer for Graham's imminent retirement, both from the University and from New England. ASHA, on the other hand, can only benefit from Graham's move to full-time residence and research in Canberra with more time to run the meetings of the ASHA executive. I am deeply concerned about the future of historical archaeology at the University of New England in the post-Connah epoch, but I am delighted that Graham has elected to remain an active and incorruptible leader in Australian historical archaeology.

Armidale's loss is ASHA's gain. Graham, we all wish you and Beryl, your indefatigable partner, the most contented and productive of retirements.

Associate Professor R. Ian Jack
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Sydney University

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