

NEWSLETTER

Volume 26:1 1996
Print Post Regulations No PP243459/00114
ISSN 0156-9295

Box 220 Holme Building
University of Sydney 2006
Ph (02) 351 2763 Fax (02) 351 4889

OVERSEAS NEWS

La Salle's Ship, 1686

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) conducted an underwater archaeological project during the summer of 1995 and discovered the wreck of the *Belle*. Barto Arnold, State Marine Archaeologist, is the project director. The 65 ton barque longue was lost in 1686 in Matagorda Bay, Texas as the French explorer La Salle unsuccessfully attempted to found a colony on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Test excavations revealed well preserved hull remains, other organic artefacts, as well as more durable artefacts typically found on shipwreck sites. Artefacts included an ornately decorated bronze cannon, pottery vessels - some with contents preserved, and trade goods such as bronze straight pins and hawk bells.

In January, 1996, the THC returned to the site for further testing in order to fully delineate the extent of the hull remains. This information was necessary in order to plan exactly where and how large a coffer dam to build. The coffer dam will enable the THC marine archaeologists to pump out the interior and excavate without the hindrance of near zero visibility. The THC archaeologists found that the extant hull remains measured 53' x 15'.

The La Salle Shipwreck Project has a WEB site at the address <http://129.109.57.188/index.htm>.

Barto Arnold
Texas Historical Commission
PO Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711

THE STATE OF THE ART

South Australia

SA has been fairly quiet recently, with people away over Christmas and no new projects initiated. However, old projects are continuing and some are nearing completion.

Susan Lawrence has finished the final report on the fieldwork at Port Willunga, which was conducted as a class exercise with Flinders University historical archaeology students. Preparations are now underway to conduct test excavations at the site in late June, also with students from Flinders University. The report on excavations at Moranis Farm, Melrose, is in final draft stage and also expected shortly. Susan's PhD thesis has been accepted by La Trobe University, and an abstract is presented in the Research Notes Section of this newsletter. This year there has been one honours student at Flinders working in historical archaeology. Di Smith completed three theses on subjects relating to the material culture of women missionaries in the Solomon Islands between the wars.

In February, Mark Staniforth was in Sydney for two weeks looking at collections of Chinese export porcelain from land site excavations at First Government House and in the Rocks area. He is comparing these with the Sydney Cove shipwreck collection as well as the archaeological collections from Cape Town such as Bree Street, Sea Street and Harrington Street. Mark spent five weeks at the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cape Town (UCT) courtesy of a Flinders University Post-graduate overseas travel award just before Christmas. At UCT there is an active program in historical archaeology conducted by Professor Martin Hall and in maritime archaeology conducted by Dr Bruno Werz.

There is also Historical Archaeological Research Group (HARG) which publishes a twice yearly newsletter, Crossmend available for US\$10 (per year) from Dr Antonia Malan, HARG, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town, 7700 Rondebosch, South Africa. For the future UCT is hosting the next WAC conference (WAC4), to be held in Cape Town in 1999-2000.

Dr Susan Lawrence
Flinders University

News from the Australian National University

Historical Archaeology is not taught at the Australian National University but in recent years there have been significant developments in the field, both in teaching and research. In 1991 and 1995 a semester long undergraduate practical course in Landscape Archaeology, in which all of the field work takes place in the historical landscapes within 200 km of Canberra was presented. The course focuses on site recording and mapping, the use of maps and aerial photographs, the development of the cultural landscape, (including the physical remains of farming), rural industry, mining, towns, architecture and transport archaeology. The emphasis is on field recognition, recording and interpretation of earthworks, ruins, and the standing buildings through an understanding of site processes and technology. Documents (including maps and other official documentation and newspaper reports) are introduced to the students during the course as supplements to archaeological enquiry. The course will run in alternate years.

In 1995 Michael Smith taught a third year excavation course—*Archaeological Field and Laboratory Methods*—and has begun a five year focus on the mining town of Kiandra in the Kosciusko National Park. The first season concentrated on the excavation of the Kiandra Hotel with 2 graduate assistants and 8 students plus assistance from Denis Gojak (NPWS NSW). A four phase sequence of structures was found from the initial butcher's shop on the site to the final development of the hotel. A second excavation was of the mining race above the site. Post excavation analysis continued during course work in Canberra. The results have now been published by the department: L.M. Smith and M.A. Smith *Archaeological Investigations at Kiandra, Kosciusko National Park. 1: Excavations at Kiandra Hotel and Mr Marks' Race*, 88pp and many black and white illustrations. It is available from the Secretary, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, Faculty of Arts, Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200, at a cost of \$20.

In late February 1996 Ken Heffernan, assisted by Ben Evans, Michael MacLellan Tracey, and Jane Lydon, taught the second year of this course focussing on the excavation of a Chinese emporium at Kiandra and continued excavation on the water race.

Research

Ian Farrington and Doug Williams have been researching the archaeology of early farming sites in the ACT and have conducted a considerable amount of field walking, historical documentary and map analyses, and interpretation of oblique aerial photography. Over 50 sites have been examined with ploughlands dating from the 1830s to the early 1900s. Most attention has been paid to the areas of first settlement, including the large Palmer estate and the squatters' runs west of the Murrumbidgee. Perhaps the most important exercise has been the an intensive mapping project on an abandoned homestead complex of the 1830s in the Orroral Valley, using a total station and producing an overall map at a scale of 1:100. This site is characterised only by earthworks and stretches for about 4 hectares. It was a squatter's head station for a short while and comprises a complex of huts and other structures, a large system of ploughlands, part of which is overlain by stockyards. Few documents survive which give any information for this location and the period of occupation, for the site was no longer occupied by either house or stockyards when the portion was selected and mapped in 1878. Only one document has so far been traced, a Commissioner of Crown Lands' itinerary of 1839, which provides basic household, housing, crop and stock data of this very high (ca. 900-930m a.s.l.), marginal and remote site.

Ken Heffernan and Ian Farrington both directed excavations recently for the Canberra Archaeological Society of hut sites around the edges of the old Palmer estate of Ginninderra in advance of urban development. Ken Heffernan, Phil Boot, David, Bulbeck, Peter Kuskie and Trish Saunders *inter alia*, working as consultants, have investigated in recent years significant areas of the ACT, such as forests and new urban areas, to record the nineteenth and early twentieth century sites and landscapes.

Peter Kabaila, a PhD student in Archaeology, is undertaking an NEGP sponsored project on contact period aboriginal sites of the Wiradjuri, including reserves, missions and camps. A report entitled: *Wiradjuri Places. Volume 1. The Murrumbidgee River Basin*; is available from Black Mountain Projects, P.O. Box 279, Jamison Centre, ACT 2614, or from the department at \$30 including postage.

Barry McGowan, a part-time PhD student in History, has recently undertaken two NEGP NSW sponsored projects recording mining sites in the Shoalhaven, Monaro, Canberra and South-western slopes districts.

monograph entitled *Lost Mines: Historic mining sites in the Monaro Southern Tablelands Districts of New South Wales* is available from McGowan at 35 Haines St, Curtin ACT 2605 at \$25 plus postage.

Dissertations and Student Research

Undergraduate

There has been much interest in nineteenth century archaeology amongst the Honours students in the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology. In the past two years seven dissertations have been successfully completed on a variety of topics ranging from the contact period and aboriginal missions to the archaeology of the Robertson Land Acts, including the archaeology of timber getting and stone quarrying geographically spread from NSW to Tasmania.

Peter Kabaila, 1993, Warangesda Archaeological reconstruction of an aboriginal mission.

Rebecca Robinson, 1993, Elizabeth Town Settlement, 1862-1993.

Steve Avery, 1994, Aboriginal and European Encounter in the Canberra Region: a question of change and the archaeological record.

Angela Edmonds-Besant, 1994, Rylstone, NSW: landscape, culture and change. The colonisation of Rylstone by Europeans 1819-1870.

Christopher Carter, 1994, The Archaeology of the Robertson Land Acts.

Roger Tall, 1994, The Spring Bay Quarries. A study of nineteenth century sandstone quarrying on the East Coast of Tasmania.

Michael MacLellan Tracey, 1994, When the Timber Cut Out.

Phillippa Bourke, 1995, Gold Dredging in Araluen.

Postgraduate

Prior to 1993 the only postgraduate research in Historical Archaeology at the ANU Faculties had been completed by Jonathon Winston-Gragson (MA 1982) and Richard Morrison (Litt B, 1983). At the time of writing several students are engaged in postgraduate research in Archaeology:

Chris Carter is undertaking an MA thesis investigating the social archaeology of mining villages on the south western slopes.

Helen Barrett has begun an MA looking at the archaeology of women in mining villages.

Lindsay Smith has started MA research on the Chinese at Kiandra.

Michael MacLellan Tracey is conducting the field research for a PhD investigating Chinese mining technology and settlement in selected gold fields of NSW, Victoria, Queensland and overseas.

Bob Legge is undertaking an MLitt. on the archaeology of the rural pub in NSW.

A new group has also started in the History Department under the supervision of Professor Ann Curthoys and Dr John Merritt and includes:

Jane Lydon, an MA student, who is working on the Chinese in the Rocks in Sydney, and

Barry McGowan, a part-time PhD student, who is researching selected depression era mining communities.

I.S. Farrington
Australian National University

News from National Parks and Wildlife Service of NSW

There has been a lot happening since the last time the Service reported on its activities in the ASHA Newsletter. Perhaps the biggest change has been a restructuring of the Service, which sees the creation of Cultural Heritage positions throughout the Service. A new arrangement of Zone Teams, who deal with the Service's off-park responsibilities, primarily environmental protection and Aboriginal site conservation, has been established. The Head Office archaeological and cultural heritage staff are now split up among various parts of the structure, (rather than being all lumped together). The main group is the Cultural Heritage Services Division, with Sue McIntyre as the Manager. This contains historic heritage specialists, planning archaeologists, an anthropologist (vacant but being filled), and the Aboriginal Sites and Historic Places Registers. There will be some further filling of positions in 1996.

The conservation and site protection work of the Service has continued apace. In the first half of 1995 the Service carried out a maintenance survey of nearly all of its historic heritage sites (more than 4,000 across the state), using six heritage conservation firms. This survey, supervised by Denis Gojak and Miriam Stacy, provided for the first time authoritative works programs for all of the buildings, structures and sites that the Service manages. Now all we need is the money to carry it out. At the same time conservation plans have been completed for Fort Denison, Cattai National Park, various other buildings and complexes around the state. Geoff Ashley (NPWS Conservation Architect for the past eight years) also managed to complete his magnum opus—a conservation study on huts within the Service estate, covering huts, shacks, sheds, shelters, shanties and other similar structures, which are one of the more interesting and more challenging types of building that we manage. His report focussed on the multitude of huts in Kosciusko National Park, and the

beachside communities in Royal National Park, as well as isolated cabins and shacks in a number of national parks around the state. Geoff recently left the Service to join the heritage firm Godden Mackay. We wish him an excellent adventure.

In straight historical archaeological work the Service has carried out excavations at the historic Windmill ruins at Cattai National Park, near Windsor, for which a report has nearly been completed. Our relationships with universities continues to flourish. Graham Connah continued his archaeological recording work at Lake Innes House, Australian National University students under Mike Smith staged the first year of excavations at the historic mining village of Kiandra in Kosciusko National Park, and we are very pleased to have become the newest owners of what was once a grand mansion, but now would suit only the most eager handyman—'Regentville'. The University of Sydney will be continuing its work on the site.

As NPWS Historical Archaeologist I have been continuing my role of providing advice to field staff, supporting the Division's general conservation program and trying to squeeze in bits of field work. This includes work on the Albert Goldfield, which flourished for a few years in the 1890s in the Tibooburra—Milparinka area. Some of the other areas of research and investigation included defence structures along the NSW coast and the impact of bushfires and hazard reduction on open archaeological sites.

Denis Gojak
Historical Archaeologist
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

CONFERENCE NOTES

1996 ASHA Conference to be hosted by the Australian National University, Canberra, ACT

'Musing Amidst the Ruins'

First Call For Papers

The 1996 ASHA Conference will be held at the ANU from 2 to 4 November 1996. Those interested in presenting a paper should forward a synopsis not exceeding 100 words to Chris Carter, LPO Box 89, Australian National University, Canberra ACT 2601. Details of registration, guest speakers, accommodation etc., will be forthcoming.

Call For Conference Papers

The Australian Mining History Association (AMHA) will be holding its second Annual Conference at Melbourne University between 14 to 17 July 1996. Those interested in presenting a paper should forward a synopsis not exceeding 100 words by the 14 April 1996 to Mel Davies, Secretary AMHA, Department of Economics, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6907. The AMHA conference will be an adjunct to the Australian Historical Association Conference. For registration forms contact either Mel Davies at the aforementioned address, or Dr David Goodman, Department of History, Melbourne University, Parkville, Victoria 3052.

Mel Davies
Telephone (9) 380 3838 Fax (09)380 1016
Email:mdavies@ccl.uwa.edu.au

Cultural Landscapes Conference November 1996

Can You Help?

An Australia ICOMOS conference on cultural landscapes is planned for November 1996 in Canberra, with exciting field trips in the area. We would like to hear from anyone who is interested in helping to organise it. The conference arises from intense interest and lobbying on this subject by some of our members. Work in this area has moved on considerably since the Lanyon conference organised by Meredith Walker in 1988. Many studies are currently under way. These include an ICOMOS project on managing the cultural values of natural landscapes, funded under the National Estate Grants Program. The heritage value of cultural landscapes has also been included as an indicator in the State of Environment reporting by the Commonwealth Government.

The conference will also draw on international work on evaluating and managing cultural landscapes of outstanding universal value for the World Heritage list. As part of this work, Australia ICOMOS held an expert workshop on associative cultural landscapes of the Asia-Pacific region in April 1994. The conference will provide a welcome opportunity to share the outcomes of this work with ICOMOS members. Keen to get involved? We would particularly like to hear from students and practitioners with work in progress.

Contact: *Jane Lennon*, Conference Convenor
phone: 07 3862 4284, fax: 07 3262 7470

Military Archaeology of Australia and the Pacific Conference

Albury, December 1995

The Military Archaeology Conference arose from a need being felt by a number of people in heritage management that there needed to be a more systematic assessment and study of recent military remains in Australia and the Pacific. The Conference's organiser, Dirk Spennemann, of Charles Sturt University, had worked in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, where pre-World War II Japanese occupation and the course of war in the Pacific had left a significant social impact and an important heritage of sites and military relics rotting in the jungles and on the beaches. The aim of the conference was to begin to explore the issues related to the conservation, management and investigation of such sites, including their changing social role as we begin to commemorate significant anniversaries such as 'Australia Remembers'.

The Conference was organised into three day-long sessions. In order, these were aviation archaeology, the archaeology of military conflict and coastal defence installations. They were followed by an inspection of the conservation facilities at the Australian War Memorial and a day tour of the coastal defences around Sydney Harbour from Dawes Point to the later stages of World War II. Those attending included Australian and American heritage professionals, representatives of the Army, the Department of Defence, curators of military and aviation museums, avocational enthusiasts and researchers from around Australia. It was a good mixture of variety of experience and depth of knowledge and resulted in long and vigorous debates in the workshop sessions.

The range of papers was very broad, and it is perhaps unfair to single out my personal favourites, but they do reflect the diversity of the subject matter. Jo Caldwell discussed the wreck site of the 'Southern Cloud' which crashed into the Australian Alps in 1933. The wreck was not found for 29 years, but its consequence was to provoke the tightening of air safety regulations. The potential of the site to provide more information about the reasons for the crash was looked at. Colin Pearson of the University of Canberra provided an overview of good and bad practice in the storage of military equipment in the tropics. Several other papers took up similar themes, including Spennemann and David Look, who used four comparable Japanese artillery pieces to show the differential effects of exposure and maintenance practices. Sandra Earle and Christine Connor discussed the late nineteenth century fort on Thursday Island, how it developed and was now being managed as a local historical museum. These brief mentions do not do justice to the many stimulating and provocative papers and discussions that were heard.

At the end of each day a workshop session on problems and solutions regarding military heritage was held. Some of the key issues raised were: the need to tap into a very diverse (internationally distributed) network of experts, researchers and enthusiasts; the lack of systematic information or data collection; disposal of records from site management activities; and the impact of strategic decisions made by defence forces to abandon or change their use of facilities. The conference was a success and a volume of papers, based around papers given, will be assembled. There is a proposal to hold a second conference during 1996, the tentative location will be Fort Queenscliff, in Victoria. One decision made has been to change the title from 'military archaeology' to 'Defence Heritage' to reflect better the range of approaches and truly multidisciplinary interests of the participants.

If you wish to find out more about the next conference you can contact Dirk Spennemann on (060) 418 947 or Denis Gojak on (02) 585 6469.

Denis Gojak
Historical Archaeologist
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Review of the 1996 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference Cincinnati, Ohio

As other visitors to the United States' Society for Historical Archaeology's Annual Conference have noted, its sheer size is overwhelming: eight or nine parallel sessions all the time, and more than 350 delegates. It was held this year in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the 1930s Omni Netherland Plaza Hotel, which has largely original interiors. The effect was impressive, but somewhat bewildering, as the earnest participant, searching for the right room, and the right paper, at the right time, was confronted by mirrors, gilt, and curlicues at every turn.

The impression of impersonality was soon dispelled, even by the untrained Australian eye. The crowd quickly disaggregated into factions: by geographical origin, research area, and disciplinary sphere, (closely related to hierarchy). For example, I met Colonial Williamsburg, New York, and Berkeley contingents. I joined a huddle of 'Overseas Chinese' scholars, and attended Workshops on Urban Archaeology. No-one, I found, knows everyone, not even the specialists, (e.g., in flotation) who may move up and down the east coast, say, working on different projects.

While a comprehensive review of the range and depth of papers presented is beyond the reach of one person, an account of this reporter's movements during the three days (excluding tours before and after) may suffice.

Proceedings opened with an ill attended plenary session, in which other representatives of other disciplines addressed this year's theme—ethnicity—from geographical, historically and architectural perspectives. Dell Upton gave a particularly interesting paper, critiquing essentialist approaches which seek to identify static 'African' culture for example, in analyses of antebellum Afro-American life. Again, assumptions that San Francisco's Chinatown architecture expresses 'Chineseness' are undermined by the discovery that these buildings were designed and built by Anglo-American architects; stylistically, they allude to a northern Chinese classical tradition which is completely unrelated to the southern origins of the immigrants whose descendants occupy them. Rather, they deliberately stake a claim to the high tradition, in response to the criticism of Chinese immigrants as unskilled and lower-class: they serve as 'metonyms of identity', invented traditions, which through a rejection of the vernacular, commodity identity draw tourists to the area. Among the implications for historical archaeologists is the need to understand the complex relationship between material culture and ethnic identity. While we are often required to make normative generalisations we also need to go further, exploring individual experiences and responses; there is always a tension between collective representations and a more differentiated understanding, but at present we need to emphasise the latter. This paper foreshadowed many of the better papers on ethnicity and cultural identity which I heard over the following days, taking up recent work on culture contact and social change, and developing it in the context of historical archaeology.

In a 'theoretical' session, Mary Beaudry discussed the current state of historical archaeology in the Chesapeake; Robert Schuyler, the need for drawing from cultural evolutionism to address the current lack of attention to 18th century theory; Jordan re-examined the transition at the beginning of the 18th century (first identified by James Deetz), to a 'Georgian world-view', with a renewed emphasis on the nature and role of the States in that process. Mary Ellin d'Agostino made a detailed methodological examination of 'etic' and 'emic' categories of artefact analysis, advocating an evolving, recursive relationship between classificatory schemes and the patterns which become evident as analysis proceeds.

An interesting feature of the conference was the session which presented different facets of large urban projects: I caught segments of the 'Five Points', New York, and Boston's Central Artery Project. These presented different kinds of evidence—or focused on different aspects of the sites—from Five Points, Paul Reckenberg's clay tobacco pipe analysis, and Lauren Cook and Rebecca Yamin's paper on the 'visual archaeology' of the neighbourhood (which traced the

development of its working-class and popular identities), both stood out. From Boston, an extraordinary collection of material was recovered from a late 17th-century (early even in New England terms) privy, and we were all blown away by the range (including even 'pseudomorphs'—a kind of fossil of cotton scraps, formed by the replacement of organic material by minerals) and quality of textiles, for example, relating to the finely graded social and appearance ordering of the period. For me, a series of papers from Sonoma State University's Centre for Anthropology was the conference highlight, overlapping closely with my own current research into the historical archaeology of the Chinese overseas. Results from the Centre's recent work in Sacramento were presented, with Adrian and Mary Praetzelis presenting the rich collection of Chinese ceramics in terms of Chinese merchants' manipulation of material culture.

This paper developed ideas first presented in a 1987 paper, exploring how material symbols were deployed in sophisticated strategies designed to facilitate business and social relationships with the European community, as well as to consolidate their own position within the Chinese community. Jeannie Yang presented the results of ethnoarchaeological work into the meaning of utilitarian brown-glazed ceramics to the Chinese themselves, demonstrating that the categories established by western archaeologists are in fact much more fluid from the perspective of the people who actually used the vessels!

Jane Lydon
Australian National University

RESEARCH NOTES

PhD Thesis

No Abiding City: The Archaeology and History of an Ephemeral Mining Settlement

The following is an abstract of a dissertation for the degree of Ph.D at La Trobe University.

Gold mining has left considerable marks on the Australian imagination and on the Australian landscape. While both the gold rush itself and the large industrialised mines that followed are reasonably well documented, less is known of the small-scale independent miners who continued to work outside the wage labour system long after the initial rush had

passed. These transient miners pursued gold on low grade 'poor man's diggings', living in a sequence of ephemeral camps and leaving little in the way of either written documents or archaeological remains. In this thesis, the analysis of the surviving evidence of one such camp indicates that a distinct way of life developed in ephemeral camps as miners redefined themselves and their aspirations. The case study is the settlement of Dolly's Creek, Victoria, an alluvial goldfield worked between 1858 and 1888. Patterns of community life and work are reconstructed from archival, oral, and archaeological evidence, including the survey of the archaeological remains of the settlement and the excavations of four house sites there.

In considering the specific case study, the thesis addresses a number of larger themes. These include the international nature of gold rush culture and the local manifestations of it that emerged over time, gold seeking as a stage in colonisation, the influences of the Victorian age, and the increasingly significant role of women and children in shaping mining life. These themes inform the analyses of workplaces, settlement patterns, population structure, architecture, household goods, and diet that comprise the central chapters.

Industrially, Dolly's Creek is characteristic of small scale mining sites where limited capital input and low grade ore deposits resulted in intensive working and reworking of the deposits and the superimposition of mining phases on the archaeological sites. The dispersed settlement pattern at Dolly's Creek is similarly characteristic of that on other small scale mining sites associated with both alluvial and hard rock deposits. Individual dwellings may be isolated from each other but adjacent to extraction or processing sites, where small clusters of houses may constitute neighbourhoods. Community services and institutions are located centrally amongst the neighbourhoods.

Goods were integral to the maintenance of the community. Necessities such as iron tools, ceramic dishes and glass bottles are ubiquitous on mining sites and represent the minimum requirements for mining. Luxury items such as a brass mantle clock case, pressed glass dishes and wallpaper indicate that even the poorest camps also supported a more varied and comfortable lifestyle approaching the genteel conventions prevalent in the cities.

Evidence is presented to demonstrate that the essential elements of settlement pattern and goods observed at Dolly's Creek are typical of an international gold rush culture located on diggings around the Pacific Rim, and particularly in California. As the gold rush passed, local variations of this culture developed in response to colonial circumstances and the luxury items are in part evidence of this shift. In Victoria, greater number of women and children came to live in the camps, local goods and services replaced imported ones, and farming, timber cutting, and other odd jobs were added

to mining components of a subsistence strategy that supported independence from wage labour.

Dr Susan Lawrence
Flinders University

What's in a Name

History, being the study of what is past provides an understanding that liberates us from the confines of the present. Seeing through the eyes of those who recorded history, enables us to embrace the past in the present. We must allow the historical man or woman to be presented through a discernment in the study of history, rather than imposing upon them, the fallacies and distortions, that come from our modern concept. In this way the study of what is our link with the past opens up to us a larger present. The character and development of Australia has been determined by the geographical location and features. Then, with the settlement of the British, the British tradition became a way of life, reflecting the character maintained through the years by a people whose homeland has been settled and well ordered during a long period of history. Amid all changes in social and economic conditions, the country folk of Australia have preserved the continuity of the British tradition.

This is no more apparent than in the descriptive place-names that have a particular value and interest in understanding our cultural heritage, provided that research is not based on recent maps or modern history but on the earliest recorded forms. Place-names are one illustration of the chronological and cultural depth of settlement, whether purely descriptive or indicative of settlement. They have an important and all too often underrated contribution to make to the dissection of a human landscape. They can provide the context and reason why buildings are sited where they are found. For buildings are part of our landscape history. To move rapidly through a landscape, however, stopping briefly to examine a church, a tower, a house, a bridge, a field system, is to appreciate little more than the simplest shape and function. Insight into the distinctive character of a region, into the way past societies thought, how their material culture developed, all requires time and energy.

Countryside, village and townscape are best walked and explored; maps, histories, illustration and traditions examined. Moreover what man did, where and when, relates directly to the anatomy of the landscape—not just the present or past two hundred or so years but that very basic underlying structure that has predetermined the main lines of contact, communication and settlement through the historical evaluation of the varied history of the British Isles. There have been five clearly defined successive groups of invaders and settlers in the British Isles in historic times and each

group speaking a different language has left their place-names in the landscape and townscape. First came the Celts, the ancient warrior people who came to settle in not only Britain but also Spain, Gaul (modern France) and other areas of western and central Europe in pre-Roman times reaching the height of their power in the fourth century BC. They appear to have originated from the regions of the Rhine, the Seine, the Loire and the upper reaches of the Danube around 1200 BC. Today we equate the languages they spoke with the Celtic languages (Irish, Welsh, Gaelic and Cornish) still spoken to some extent, in Britain. Many of the place names in obviously 'English' parts of Britain are also Celtic in origin, especially the earliest names, such as those of rivers and the first human settlements. The Celtic tribe of Britons, gave the island group the name that interests us the most. These are the 'Ancient Britons', the people who settled first in southern Britain but who later, under pressure from subsequent settlers and invaders, settled in those parts of Britain with which we chiefly associate them today—Wales, Scotland and Cornwall. In Ireland, they remained more or less fully represented throughout the land. The Picts of Scotland also belong to this period of time.

Julius Caesar spent much of his career at the head of the Roman army in Gaul. Britain was to him something of a nuisance, a set of islands from which help was given to the rebellious Gauls against the Romans and a haven to which troublemaking Gauls could escape. He crossed the channel in 55 and 54 BC and, according to his own account, subdued the British and bound them in a general way to Roman life. Four centuries of Roman rule laid down a pattern of settlement sites and roads which are clearly traceable today. Thousands of miles of roads were built in arrow straight lines, connecting military forts and towns carefully sited in strategic and economic positions. In the country large farming estates surrounded comfortable Roman villas. The Romans were curiously unenterprising when giving names to places. They simply gave a British place name a Latin form or ending, so that what might have been Lindo became Luxolu and what was perhaps Londo became Londinium (London).

The Romans departed Britain early in the fifth century. Later in the same century the Anglo-Saxon invasion and settlement began. The Angles were the original English, being the people who introduced the language now known as both Anglo-Saxon and Old English. The Anglo-Saxons were as prolific namers of places as the Romans were unprolific. Very many well known place names are English in origin. Unlike the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons did not return to their native continent but were still in 'residence' when the next settlers arrived.

These were the Scandinavians, referred to as the Norseman or Vikings, whose raids began at the beginning of the ninth century. They in turn introduced

their language to Britain, now referred to as Old Norse. They gave many names, either originally or by adapting (or translating) existing English names. The fifth and most recent settlement (and the best recorded), was that made by the Normans in the year of 1066. The Normans were so named because they were themselves descended from the tenth century Norseman, who had conquered the area in France now known as Normandy. French thus became the main language of the ruling class in England for the next two centuries. A small but conspicuously French legacy of place names remain. The Norman 'Lords of the Manor' usually took their family name from the place where they lived in Normandy so that one has effectively a transfer of French place-name to English place-name.

The transfer and placement of British place-names to Australia is being researched together with the residents, freeholders, leaseholders etc., grouped under the various properties, villages, towns, streets, farms, fields and individual houses. The electoral roll for 1859-1860 to 1900 has been the basis for the research and indexing, which at this time covers New South Wales only, in totality. Prior to the electoral roll being established, the men resident, were recorded in the various police districts. Place-names were used as a way of indicating where the settlers were born, bringing field systems and village plans with them from their homeland, creating a similar landscape. 'Pinchgut', the name given to the rocks at Fort Denison in Sydney Harbour (where convicts were tied and starved as a form of punishment) related to the unproductive fields within England (also referred to as 'Pinchgut'). The history of the connection that Australia has with Britain is varied and interesting, in the depth and quality that is our heritage. Our family history is personal to all of us, our individual personal histories being special and with meaning for all those who seek to understand the relevance that their ancestors have for themselves as separate identities.

The research of British place-names and surnames (not excluding the historical connection that Britain has with European countries), will in time span the continent and include individual historic buildings, areas, precincts and towns. All are part of the assets of our nation and illustrate British/European settlement and development. The historical content and origins for each place-name and surname as far as can be examined, will be provided, for all family histories.

For enquires regarding the number of men for each surname within New South Wales and for the men resident at each property, house, village, town etc, please contact Miss Yvonne Robertson 7/25-31 Alexandra Street Drummoyne NSW. 2047 Australia. (02)7191563.

Yvonne Robertson

(Editorial Note)

It is not immediately clear, but one point of the article is that Yvonne has indexed the entire electoral roll of New South Wales for 1859-60, according to place name and surname, with the surnames being cross-referenced to place names. What this means is that she has a huge amount of data on the name and address of every [male] single person resident in New South Wales from 1859-60. She also has a large amount of data on the derivation of nineteenth-century place names and surnames in New South Wales. This data is available for consultation by any researcher who may require such information. The data could have application for a wide range of research questions.

Mining Study Completed

Barry McGowan has recently completed a major study of historical mining sites in the Shoalhaven and South Western Slopes District of New South Wales under the National Estates Grants Program. The study focussed primarily on the Shoalhaven catchment area and included an analysis of the typology of alluvial mining with reference to questions of ethnicity. Barry has also commenced work on a PhD thesis at the ANU on the development of mining communities in southern New South Wales.

Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum

The Archaeological Exhumation

The archaeological exhumation of the Cemetery was completed on 9 February 1996. The archaeological consultants have guaranteed a 100% clearance of skeletal material from the area. There has been an estimated 65 individuals recovered from the Cemetery. Age estimates and sex determination have been made in the field and will be subject to ongoing revision during the post-excavation phase of analysis.

The Management Committee decided that the area outside the western boundary of the Cemetery should be archaeologically sampled for any further skeletal material or Aboriginal artefacts. There is a possibility that site levelling works undertaken for construction of the Army huts (about 1915) resulted in skeletal material being disturbed and remains being relocated to this area. Sampling of these deposits commenced on 13 February and have been completed. The seven test trenches have been excavated and no skeletal material or grave goods have been recovered. Further sampling of the pre-historic material underneath the seven test trenches is currently underway. It is expected this process will take three weeks.

Cemetery Future Options Commemorative Area

In the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery Newsletter of February, 1996, readers were asked to complete a questionnaire on the design and presentation of the commemorative area. There has been a good response to this survey. However, if any readers of this newsletter wish to respond, please forward your response by 15 March 1996 to: Godden Mackay, 78 George Street Redfern NSW 2016.

While the detailed analysis of the results of the work on site is underway, the South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service is proceeding with the design and construction of a new Infectious Diseases Ward. The grounds of the Ward will incorporate a 'commemorative area' at its northern end. The remains of the children will be individually reburied here, once the site is ready. While an area has been set aside, no decisions have been made about the detailed design and presentation of the commemorative area.

In accordance with the Conservation Policy, the project team is inviting those with a special interest in this important place to indicate how they would like the commemorative area treated. If you would like to discuss the design and presentation of the commemorative area directly, you are welcome to contact Richard Mackay on (02) 319 4811.

The Significance of the Cemetery

The Statement of Significance which has been prepared during consultation with interest parties is reproduced below:

The Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery is an item of outstanding cultural significance. The Cemetery site is significant as part of the Prince of Wales Hospital Precinct and has strong continuing historical association with the hospital and with the military use of the place during World War I.

The Cemetery itself, unlike most burial grounds in Australia, is marked *not* by monuments or even a developed landscape, but rather by the emotive association of its tragic history and sub-surface physical evidence provided by the remains of the children buried there. The cemetery consequently has a special sense of place and is respected by relatives of the deceased, *local* historians, aboriginal people, others associated with the Asylum (and the later Prince of Wales Hospital) and the general community. The Cemetery has strong historic links with major development and changes regarding child welfare and the late nineteenth century practise of philanthropy. The Cemetery and the Asylum itself, typify attitudes *towards* welfare in general and destitute children in particular during this period. The operations of the Asylum and the experiences of the children who lived there span a *crucial* period

encompassing moves from the establishment of *such* institutions by concerned citizens or movements to greater emphasis on wider community care and fostering.

The largest and one of only four known Children's Cemeteries in Australia that are associated exclusively with a welfare institution, the site is a rare research resource. The potential scientific data provided by the remains of this known population of deceased children, from a well documented background, provides a rare, if not unique, physical resource for forensic and other anthropological studies and analysis. As well as this purely scientific research, the individual graves may also provide primary evidence about the lives, (and death), of the children that is separate from official reports and accounts—a unique chance for these children to reveal their own story.

Godden Mackay
78 George Street
Redfern NSW 2016

Light Railway Research Society of Australia

I would like to take this opportunity to tell you a little bit about us. The LRRSA has been in existence for thirty-five years and has continuously published four times a year. *Light Railways* is the Society's official journal. Published quarterly, its articles usually of an historical nature, covering all aspects of light railways in Australia and her near neighbours. The 24 to 32 page magazine is commercially printed on high quality matt art paper and contains many photographs and diagrams. The Society has over 450 members

We have also published several thoroughly researched definitive books on light railway operations and the industries they served in various parts of Australia. It was felt that a better knowledge of each other and an ongoing dialogue could be a mutual benefit to both our organisations and members.

The Light Railway Research Society of Australia was formed in 1961 by a group of railway enthusiasts with a special interest in private and narrow gauge railways which were built to serve industries in Australia and the Pacific. Australia had more than 900 privately owned railways and tramways which were worked by approximately 3500 locomotives. They were used for the transport of timber, sugar, minerals, stone, passengers and for many other purposes. The history of these railways, the locomotives, the towns and the people they served makes a fascinating story, offering great scope for historical research, photography, bushwalking, mapping and the railway enthusiast.

Light Railway News is published six times per year and is designed to keep members up to date on what is happening in Australia's preserved railways, sugar tramways, industrial light railways and museums. The Society operates a well stocked sales department with substantial discounts to members. Items include: back issues of the Society magazines, books published by the LRRSA and other railway societies; C Scale drawings of narrow-gauge locos and rolling stock, etc. Weekend and day tours are run throughout the year, to areas of light railway interest.

LRRSA Publications include:

Rails To Rubicon. Sawmills and Tramways of Alexandra Victoria.

Settlers And Sawmillers. Sawmills Tramways of West Gippsland, Victoria

The Beechy. The VR Beech Forest Railway and Sawmills Tramways, Colac, Victoria.

Locomotives of the Midland Railway of Western Australia.

Rocky Bluff to Denmark. Four Short histories from across Australia.

Beaudesert Shire Tramway. The history of the Beaudesert Tramway, Queensland.

Steel And Railways In Newcastle. BHP Steelworks Railway, NSW.

Membership is open to any interested person. The annual subscription includes copies of *Light Railways* and *Light Railway News* and the opportunity to purchase items from our Sales Section at a reduced price. If you would like further information, write to: The Honorary Secretary, LRRSA PO Box 21, Surrey Hills, Victoria, 3127

W. L. (Bill) Hanks
President LRRSA Inc.

Archaeology on the Web

Archaeology at The University of Sydney is pleased to announce the establishment of its Home Page on the WORLD WIDE WEB. The address is:

<http://www.arts.su.edu.au/Arts/departs/archaeoVarchaeol.htm>

or it can be found via the general University of Sydney Home Page. Included are details of courses, staff and facilities as well as summaries of research projects that will be of interest to members including Regentville and the Central Australia Archaeology Project.

ASHA on the Web

As part of the Archaeology at The University of Sydney site, ASHA has its own Home Page which will be indexed separately on the WEB. The ASHA site includes a profile of the Society, membership details, contents of the Journal and the most recent Newsletter. Further suggestions via e-mail to:

andrew.wilson@antiquity.su.edu.au

Newsletter Production

The *Newsletter* will continue to be produced by a series of rotating editors. Copy to be included must be received by the centre editing that edition on the first of those months.

The schedule for the next editions is as follows:

June 1996	Leah McKenzie	VIC
September 1996	Warwick Pearson	NSW
December 1996	Angie McGowan and Anne McConnell	TAS
March 1997	Gordon Grimwade	QLD

1996 Committee

Office bearers for 1996

President	Graham Connah
Vice Presidents	Judy Birmingham Ilma Powell
Treasurer	Ted Higginbotham
Secretary	Michael Clark
Committee	Christopher Carter Mary Casey Tony Lowe Warwick Pearson Kylie Seretis Jean Smith Rowan Ward Andrew Wilson

ASHA Publications

Australasian Historical Archaeology

Special offer Vols. 2 - 11 (inclusive) \$10.00 each

	<i>Members</i>	<i>Non-members</i>
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
Volume 10 (1992)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 11 (1993)	\$18.00	\$22.00

Major Publications

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

Occasional Papers

Maureen Bryne:	<i>Ross Bridge, Tasmania</i>	\$6.00 each
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>	

Postage and packing in Australia:

Journals & Occasional Papers add \$4.00 per item
Major publications add \$6.50 per item

Postage and packing overseas (surface mail):

Journals & Occasional Papers add \$5.00 per item
Major publications add \$15.00 per item

ASHA Contacts

ACT	Richard Morrison c/AHC, GPO Box 1567, Canberra 2601,	ph. (06) 271 2111
NSW	Warwick Pearson, c/- Environmental Services, Pacific Power, GPO Box 5257, Sydney, 2001	ph. (02) 268 7485 Fax 268 7186
New Zealand	Neville Ritchie, Dept of Conservation, Private Bag 3072, Hamilton, N.Z.	ph. (0011 64) 838 3363
Northern Territory	... vacant	
Queensland	Eleanor Crosby, 21 Castle Hill Drive, Nerang 4211	ph. (075) 78 2255
South Australia	Susan Lawrence-Cheney, Archaeology, Flinders University, PO Box 2100, Adelaide 5001	ph. (08) 201 2595
Tasmania	Angela McGowan, Parks and Wildlife Service, GPO Box 44A, Hobart 7000	ph. (002) 33 6596
Victoria	Fiona Weaver, 4 The Avenue, Belmont 3216	ph. (052) 43 1462
Western Australia	Myra Stanbury, WA Museum, Cliff St, Fremantle 6160	

NEWSLETTER

Volume 26:2 1996

Print Post Regulations No PP243459/00114

ISSN 0156-9295

Box 220 Holme Building

University of Sydney 2006

Ph (02) 9351 2763 Fax (02) 9351 4889

THE STATE OF THE ART

News from Victoria

Heritage Act 1995

The new Heritage Act was proclaimed by the Governor on 23 May 1996. The new Heritage Act broadens the types of heritage places which can be protected in Victoria. For the first time a broad range of significant heritage places including buildings, historical archaeology sites, precincts, gardens, trees, cemeteries, shipwrecks and objects will all be protected by one piece of legislation.

The *Heritage Act 1995* repeals the *Historic Building Act 1981* and the *Historic Shipwreck Act 1981* and replaces them with a single updated Act which also deals with non-Aboriginal archaeological sites, previously covered under the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*.

The Act covers the appointment of the Heritage Council which consists of 10 members appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister. The members include six people who must possess recognised skills in one of each of the following areas: history, architectural conservation or architectural history, archaeology, engineering or building construction, property management and planning law. One must be appointed on the nomination of the Minister from a list of three submitted by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and three are appointed by the Minister who have a demonstrated understanding, expertise or interest in Victoria's heritage or the management of heritage places.

There are two ways an archaeological site can be protected under the Act. One is to be included on the

Heritage Register. The other is to be placed on the Heritage Inventory.

The Heritage Register is a listing of all places or objects which are considered to be of significance to the state. The place or object can be in one or more of the following categories: building, garden, tree, remains or part of a shipwreck, archaeological site, precinct, site or land associated with any of the above and an archaeological relic found on land or associated with a shipwreck. Any works or changes to a registered place require a permit. Failure to gain a permit prior to demolition, damage or excavation can be penalized by \$150,000 fine or 5 years imprisonment or both for a person, or \$300,000 fine for a body corporate.

The Heritage Inventory does not have the same threshold to gain a listing. All archaeological places or objects which are known regardless of their level of significance are recorded in the Heritage Inventory. It is an offence to damage or disturb archaeological relics whether they are known or unknown. Consents to do works, to excavate or damage a site are required for archaeological sites listed on the Heritage Inventory. Again penalties are imposed for failure to do this, although not as steep, \$5000 for a person and \$10,000 for a body corporate. The same requirements for the old *AARP* are in the new Act such are the requirement to notify Heritage Victoria if undertaking a survey and consents to excavate damage, destroy or sell archaeological relics.

Heritage Victoria has produced a series of information flyers which have been sent to many archaeological consultants. If you wish to have an information package please contact Leah McKenzie at Heritage Victoria.

Heritage Victoria

As can be appreciated much of the archaeological work at Heritage Victoria has been occupied by the

implementation of the new Act. However other activities were undertaken. One was the public excavation of the historic homestead site of Viewbank.

A short report can be found elsewhere in the Newsletter.

Heritage Trails

Victoria is also hoping to promote Heritage sites as part of cultural tourism drives in the state. The Shpwreck Trail developed for the south-west coast with the aid of the Maritime Unit at VAS has demonstrated the importance that such activities can bring both in an awareness of heritage places and business opportunities for regional communities. Two prospectuses have recently been developed and other shires are interested in the concept. Shirely Strachan and Leah McKenzie are working on a trail in Gippsland (*Gippsland Heritage Project*) and David Bannear has developed one for the Mt Alexander shire (*The Diggings Heritage Project*).

Historic Gold Mining Sites assessment project

David Bannear has completed his fieldwork for assessing all historic gold mining industrial sites in Victoria. He is finalizing the last volumes and is undertaking the registration process of some of the sites for the Register of the National Estate and for the Victorian Heritage register. He has been assisting with the provision of heritage advice for the mining companies as a joint employment between Heritage Victoria and the Department of Natural Resources and the Environment.

Consultants

Fiona Weaver has been undertaking archaeological work at the Botanical Gardens. The Botanical gardens is intending to develop the old Observatory site and investigations were needed prior to the construction of the new access routes.

Du Cros and Associates have been doing work on the Forestry Activities Project which is a National Estate funded project for the Department of Natural Resources and Environment. The project will serve as a basis for submissions for the Joint Commonwealth - State Forest Management. They have completed the East Gippsland section and will complete Central Highlands in July.

They have also been working on a survey of 1930s labour and POW camps. Through leech infested territory they battled to record all remnant buildings and ruins.

Sharon Lane and Karen Twigg have just finished the report on Coranderrk, an historical aboriginal mission site. Sharon conducted an archaeological survey of the larger Coranderrk Reserve and areas not surveyed by David Rhodes previously. She developed a survey methodology and recommendations for further work. Karen Twigg compiled an oral history of the site and was able to find many people willing to contribute to the historical recording of the mission station.

Other work conducted by Du Cros has involved archaeological and historical assessments in Footscray, Maribynong and the Shepparton region.

Hilary Du Cros in association with Bryce Raworth through the National Centre for Australian Studies at Monash University is working on a pilot audit of the National Estate. They are conducting a pilot audit of the condition of selected sites in Victoria, New South Wales and Aboriginal sites in Tasmania. This will assist in developing a strategy for the Australian Heritage Commission to undertake regular audits of the National Estate.

Iain Stuart of HLA Envirosiences has recently finished a conservation plan of the lime kilns at Limeburners Point in Geelong. The kilns have long been considered to be an important part of Geelong's heritage and were constructed during the 1840s. Studies have been undertaken of the site since the early 1980s. The kilns have been nominated for the Victorian Heritage Register and Geelong Council will be undertaking conservation works with a view towards public access to the site.

Leah McKenzie
Heritage Victoria

News from Tasmania

The Parks and Wildlife Service currently have three historic heritage projects on the go. As part of a survey of sealers sites, Paris Kostoglou recently visited Mt Chappell Island in the Bass Strait to record historic sites for the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. Kathy Evans is continuing the documentary review of Tasmania's convict sites. Michael Jones is working on developing the involvement of local community and user groups in the Department's conservation projects for historic huts. The conservation plan for the Macquarie Heads Signal and Pilot Station, recently completed by Austral Archaeology, is now being

followed up by the Department. Brett Noble is working on integrating the conservation plan with Department and lessee concerns.

PWS is planning a few new projects for next year including several identification surveys (a survey of Dawson's Road, and a survey of historic sites at Hartz Mountains National Park), and a number of projects following on from previous project findings (eg. the archaeological component of the Wild Rivers National Park inventory of sites, oral history projects). We are still awaiting the final decision on which of these will get funded. PWS will seek project officers to run each project.

Austral Archaeology has been involved in a variety of projects during 1996. The first part of the test excavation strategy in the Wapping district of inner city Hobart has been completed and the second stage is set to commence in July. Results of initial tests confirmed predictions in the *Archaeological and Heritage Fabric Assessment Report* completed in 1995. They revealed subsurface remains of the Hobart Electric Tramways city depot (reputedly the first successful tramway system in the Southern Hemisphere), and 'in-situ' evidence of 19th century residential and commercial premises.

Austral's studies in progress include: a precinct study and conservation plan of the Royal Derwent Hospital and Willow Court Centre at New Norfolk, a heritage study of the Sorell Municipality (in conjunction with heritage consultants Ian Terry and Paul Davies), preparation of a report on the Davey Street Extension excavation undertaken by Brian Prince in 1987 (this for the Departments of Environment & Land Management, and Transport), a conservation plan for the former St Mary's Hospital building in the Parliamentary Precinct, and a range of road planning projects in the Bridgewater and Brighton areas. Production of the long awaited McLarens Hotel excavation draft report is also imminent.

Ross, Hobart

A recent excavation has been undertaken at this site by Anne McConnell and Debbie Robertson (Consultants). The site is a National Estate listed 1860s patent slip, built by shipbuilder, John Ross in the heyday of Tasmanian shipbuilding and stevedoring, and operating until c.1903. When it was built it was the largest slip to be built in the southern hemisphere, capable of slipping ships of c.1,250 tons. The excavation is stage 1 of a larger project to make the site accessible and interpret it to the public, and to landscape the adjoining open area, once a residential area for nineteenth century

ship builders and workers. The excavation was funded by the Hobart City Council and was carried out as part of a LEAP Project with the encouragement of the local community. A conservation plan (Vincent et al., 1995) was prepared prior to the landscaping and excavation as there had been no previous research or assessment of the site.

Strahan Foreshore Cultural Heritage Inventory and Assessment

Anne McConnel (Consultant) and Linda Clark (Conservator, Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery) have recently completed an inventory and assessment of the cultural heritage of the Strahan foreshore. Building on assessments in the area by Godden Mackay, this study identified the richness of the maritime heritage of Strahan, much of which links not only to the day to day lives of the local residents, but also to the major industries of the area - the mining and timber getting, the former mostly related to the port facilities of the Mt Lyell Mining Company and the latter strongly related to Huon pinning in Macquarie Harbour. The study identified the Mt Lyell heritage as being of very high significance as part of a very large, nationally based and technologically innovative major company. It also located some smaller but interesting sites, for example, a Huon pine oil distillery. The study was carried out for the Tasmanian Department of Environment and Land Management as part of the Mt Lyell Research, Remediation and Demonstration Program.

The Heritage of the Tasmanian Apple Industry

The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery is currently undertaking a NEGP funded study of the heritage of the apple industry of Tasmania. The study aims to develop a comprehensive history of the industry and this is being carried out by Nathalie Servant (QVM). The study will also identify the types of physical heritage associated with the industry, record a sample of sites and provide an assessment of this physical heritage, together with Anne McConnell (Consultant). The project has only recently commenced, but already there is much interest, including strong regional variations. Anne and Nathalie would be keen to hear from anyone who has knowledge of apple growing industries or heritage studies for mainland Australia or overseas, as we have not been able to identify much to date (Anne - ph (002) 391 494) or Nathalie - ph (003) 316 777).

*Angie McGowan, TAS PWS
Anne McConnell, Consultant*

News from the ACT

Due to the growing interest in Historical Archaeology at the Australian National University a new forum has been set up in the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology. The students of the Department have organised a Historical Landscapes group to foster research in this area. The group has intentionally refrained from using 'archaeology' in its title in an attempt to woo students from complementary disciplines such as geography and history. Guests have been invited to address meetings to discuss current research projects as well as tackle theoretical and practical problems facing students and professionals alike.

Chris Carter
Australian National University

News from New Zealand

Since the last New Zealand report things have been relatively quiet particularly with regard to historic site investigations. The major one in the interim period has involved investigations on mid nineteenth century domestic sites in Russell, Bay of Islands, by Simon Best. The major thrust in recent months, particularly by the archaeological staff of the Department of Conservation following the Cave Creek tragedy, has been the undertaking of checks and prioritising remedial action to ensure public safety on all historic structures and built structures which provide access to sites. A big proportion of this work has involved inspections of mine adits and shafts with a view to constructing protective barriers. Conservation work on Category 1 historic Tauranga bridge on the East Coast has been completed.

Only five papers on historical archaeology subjects were presented at the N.Z. Archaeological Association's Annual Conference held in Whakatane in April. This is less than usual. The papers were: Restoration of the Piako County Tramway (Kim Tatton), Technical and Safety Issues when Excavating Historic Wells (James Robinson), Crop Marks, Soil Marks and Soil temperature: the 5th, 6th and 7th dimensions of aerial photography (Kevin Jones), and papers on the restoration and management of historic lighthouse complexes on Mokohinau and Cuvier Islands by Robert Brassey and Neville Richie respectively. Any further information on the above contact Neville Richie.

Neville Richie
Department of Conservation NZ

News from South Australia

Beaumont Children

Forensic anthropologist Geraldine Hodgson has been assisting in recent investigations into the case of the Beaumont Children, who disappeared from a beachside suburb on Australia Day 1966. The thirty year old case has been reopened due to the efforts of Adelaide business person Mr Con Polites, who is sponsoring excavations on a site near where the children were last seen. In 1966 the site was occupied by an abandoned brick factory and a Dutch psychic, Gerard Croiset, brought in by Mr Polites believed that the children may have been buried in the grounds. In the intervening period the factory had been demolished and the land redeveloped and the owner of the warehouse, then on the site, allowed only limited excavations. The building has since changed hands and the new owners have permitted police and archaeologists to search for possible remains in the demolition rubble below the concrete floor. Although the excavations are receiving considerable media attention, they are still at a preliminary stage and no results have yet been released.

Adelaide Magistrates Court

Tunnels below the Adelaide Magistrates Court have been excavated and recorded by archaeologists with Austral Archaeology. The building, built between 1847 and 1851, is the oldest major public building in Adelaide and the Department for Housing and Construction is at present preparing to open some sections to the public. The facade is being reconstructed and the courtroom and judges chambers are being restored. The archaeological component of the project has been confined to the basement tunnels which were being used for transferring prisoners between cells and the courtroom. The tunnels are now being cleaned and stabilized in preparation for the installation of viewing panels. They will also then be incorporated into the interpretive programs planned for the court.

Susan Lawrence
Flinders University

News from NSW

In June 1992 the UNE Archaeological Society was founded by a small group of students in response to the request of a group of postgraduate students in the Department of Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology, at the University of New England, Armidale. The immediate aim of the Society was to support the postgraduates in their bid to host an international conference at the UNE in August 1992. The conference was called, *Archaeology in the early 1990s* and was a great success; a tribute to the postgraduates who organized it. The event was attended by some of the world's well known archaeologists, including Lewis Binford, Martin Wobst, Mark Leone and Larry Zimmerman.

After the 1992 conference, the aim of the Archaeological Society (UNEAS) became the provision of student and non-student members with the opportunity to meet people with similar interests to themselves and to visit areas of archaeological interests on the Northern tablelands of New South Wales. In general the aim was to promote archaeology within the New England area.

Since 1992 the society has been involved in numerous day trips to sites in the local district, the majority of which, to date, have been historical archaeological locations. In 1993 a discovery tour of prehistoric sites in the Broken Hill district was organized, and visits to a few local Aboriginal sites have occurred over the years. On a weekly basis, over the years the Society has run many film and video nights, using the Department of Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology at the UNE as the venue, and has hosted a number of guest lecturers including talks by Emeritus Professor Graham Connah, Dr Howard Murphy, Dr Claire Smith and Dr Warwick Pearson.

To more effectively accommodate its 'external student' members, the Archaeological Society began to produce a Newsletter in 1993, issued twice yearly, during the Residential Schools held in April and September of each year. This is the time UNE external students travel to the university to complete practical tuition sessions with their lecturers. From humble beginnings this Letter has developed into a considerable production and though its aim was to publish material written by students, it has also managed to provide a medium for accomplished researchers such as Graham Connah (African Prehistory) and Dean Falk (Human Origins).

Today the Society newsletter (*New England Archaeological News*) greatly assists in spreading information about archaeology to interested internal and external students from around Australia and from June 1996 it is being offered 'quarterly', though this project

is still in the experimental stage! *NEAN* is also presented electronically on the Internet as an integral component of the UNE Archaeology Department's acclaimed World Wide Web Home Page. The URL for the newsletter is:

<http://www.une.edu.au/-Arch/NEAN/NEAN.html>

Any person interested in archaeology is welcome to join and may do so by contacting:

Membership Secretary
UNE Archaeological Society
c/o Department of Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology
University of New England
Armidale NSW 2351

Membership is \$3.00 for students and \$5.00 for non-students, (these prices may be subject to change). Events being planned by the Society are advertised in each issue of the newsletter.

Warwick Pearson
University of New England

News from Queensland

Heritage Permits Delayed

Consultants and researchers continue to experience difficulties with the issue of permits to undertake archaeological and anthropological research by the Queensland Department of Environment. Several Queensland heritage professionals have sought to have this unsatisfactory state of affairs resolved, but with little success.

One letter to the Minister, on 12 March 1996, resulted in a belated response (dated 4 June 1996) which recognized that 'any delay in processing applications for permits...can cause inconvenience to developers and their consultants'. The irony was that in the mail a few days earlier there was a letter from the department stating that 'processing of all applications for permits under section 27 of the Cultural record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987 has been delayed'. The letter was in response to an excavation permit application at an assay laboratory (circa 1907 - 1920) on a soon to be re-opened copper mine in north west Queensland. The entire project now has to be re-planned to ensure surface stripping temporarily avoids the laboratory site. Fortunately the company concerned is particularly sensitive to heritage issues and maintains a sound heritage management plan despite bureaucratic inefficiencies.

Atherton Chinatown

In 1903 the Chinese population of Atherton, Northern Queensland raised enough money to build a temple. They used local red cedar and black bean and lined the interior with corrugated iron. Nearly eighty years later the National Trust was given the property by the Fong On family.

Conservation was a major challenge. Gordon Grimwade, together with Bill Carter, has undertaken an archaeological survey of the Atherton Chinatown and subsequent strategy for the visiting public.

Mount Cuthbert

Murchinson United NL and Gordon Grimwade & Associates have jointly won a prestigious National Trust of Queensland John Herbert Award for their heritage plan for re-mining the Mt Cuthbert area, north west of Cloncurry. The company's leases extend over the former mines of Mt Cuthbert and Kalkadoon, the copper smelter, the residential area, and the former railway line. Mount Cuthbert was mined intermittently from the late nineteenth century. The smelter operated from 1917 to 1920 when falling copper prices forced its closure.

The need to avoid adversely impacting upon the smelter was recognized at the outset. Infrastructure and access routes have been planned with emphasis on minimising impact. The road, a former railway route, winds through spinifex clad ranges, along river banks, and across several creeks. It will be retained. Stone pitched bridge abutments will be stabilized. Minor realignment of recent detour tracks will further reduce adverse impact.

Town area access will be restricted to protect the resource. A small area of mineralization within the smelter railway loopline will be mined and rehabilitated soon afterwards. Interpretative signage is to be placed to inform visitors of the site's historical significance. The winder and boilers from the Mt Cuthbert main shaft will eventually be relocated to the mine entrance to permit the open cut to extend into the area of high mineralization.

Gordon Grimwade
Consultant

CONFERENCE NOTES

1996 ASHA Conference

'Musing Amidst the Ruins'

2-4 November

Call for Papers

The 1996 ASHA Conference will be held at the ANU from 2 to 4 November, 1996 at Manning Clarke Lecture Theatre 5.

Session themes will be determined following receipt of abstracts of papers for presentation. Presentations will be limited to 20 minutes plus question time. At least one session (subject to numbers) will be devoted to presentations by students. Undergraduates are encouraged to attend and present papers.

Abstracts (up to 100 words) will be accepted up to 30 September 1996. Please submit to:

Chris Carter

LPO Box 89

Australian National University

Canberra ACT 2601

Registration (by 30/9/96)

Non-concessional	\$120.00
Student/Concessional	60.00
Student presenting a paper	30.00
Single Day	50.00
Late registration	Daily Rate

Registration Fee covers lunch each day. The conference dinner (optional) will be in addition to the Registration fee.

Accommodation is available on campus at Burgmann College (\$38.00 per night full board) or at University House (\$77.00 per night single, \$89.00 double; room only). The ANU is adjacent to the city area and numerous other venues ranging from budget to five star accommodation are within walking distance of the Conference venue.

Transport (plane or bus) to the Conference can be arranged through Traveland (Woden, ACT). For information and/or bookings contact Margaret Fremantle on (06) 285 3988. Rail travel can be booked directly through Countrylink (student card required for concession travel).

RESEARCH NOTES

First International and Eighth Australian Engineering Heritage Conference

'Shaping Our Future'

29 September - 2 October 1996

Newcastle NSW

The conference will focus on the way that engineering shaped the future, exploring the engineering heritage of Australia and other countries and the importance of preserving engineering heritage.

The conference will include papers dealing with historic bridges, dams, transport, power, mining, mills conservation, social and cultural issues.

For a registration form contact

Conference Manager

International Heritage Conference

PO Box 238C

Newcastle NSW 2300

Tel: (049) 264 440 Fax: (049) 297 121

Registration:

IEAust member	\$350.00
Non-Member	\$380.00
Author	\$320.00
Daily Fee	\$120.00
Welcome reception	\$28.00
Conference Dinner	\$60.00

There are pre-conference tours of Sydney, Blue Mountains, Singleton, the Hunter Valley and Newcastle for four days, and a technical tour of the Richmond Main Colliery Historic Park.

Accommodation is at hotels in Newcastle.

National Estate Values of Land Survey Markers Project

The Office of the Surveyor-General (Victoria) has been awarded a National Estate Grant to undertake a study of survey markers throughout Victoria. This study started in December 1995, and will be completed within 2 years.

The Office of the Surveyor-General is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the survey control infrastructure and for the alienation of Crown land for Victoria. The Office has established a panel of people with knowledge of the history of land surveying in Victoria to work with the consultant Ms Chris Johnston, Context Pty Ltd

Surveying for land settlement is a vital part of Victoria's history, from the earliest period of colonial settlement in Victoria through to the present day. The survey markers that remain illustrate the history and development of land surveying.

To help record Victoria's significant survey markers, the Office of the Surveyor-General (Victoria) has been awarded a National Estate Grant to undertake a study of survey markers throughout Victoria. The Office of the Surveyor-General is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the survey control infrastructure and for the alienation of Crown land for Victoria. The Office has established a panel of people with knowledge of the history of land surveying in Victoria to work with the consultant Ms Chris Johnston, Context Pty Ltd on this project.

Many survey markers remain throughout the State. Some survey markers - such as the old geodetic baseline at Werribee and the geodetic station, Cairns - date from the earliest period when a method of triangulation was adopted with the aim of quickly surveying Victoria. The 1870-2 survey of the rugged terrain along the eastern end of the Victorian - New South Wales border is another good example of the challenging tasks confronting early surveyors.

Other land control and delineation requirements demanded other forms of marking: geodetic squares marked in the Shepparton area in 1867 used square dressed wooden posts topped with a cast iron cap. The 36th Parallel between Lake Hindmarsh and the South Australia border was marked with large square metal posts one of which has been salvaged, conserved and

resides in the Surveyor-General's office. The wooden beacons associated with the Royal Australian Survey Corps. surveys, localised cadastral surveys, such as one in the Wandong area, were marked with cast iron control survey marks.

Surprisingly, no survey markers have been listed in the Register of the National Estate for Victoria, and few have been listed in Australia, representing a major gap in the types of historic places represented on the national Register. Some survey markers and significant survey points are likely to be within large natural landscapes listed in the register, and several important datum points exist within significant historic buildings. For example, the step of the Time Ball tower at Williamstown was recognised for 87 years as the basic benchmark for defining the State level datum (1884-1971); the tower at Arthurs Seat is built over the geodetic survey stone; and the Melbourne Observatory was also a determining point in the geodetic Survey.

There is a wealth of information contained in the geodetic Survey section of the Office of the Surveyor General that will be drawn upon in this project. These records are of great value in recording the history of land surveying, and include survey marker files (often containing sketches and photographs), angle books recording routine observations at the survey markers, and maps recording the process of land survey. A report on *Surveying for land settlement in Victoria 1836-1960* was prepared by K. L. Chappel (L.S., M.I.S. (Aust)) in 1966; it provides a comprehensive overview of the history of land surveying, and will provide a valuable source document for this project.

Bob Ross, Senior Surveyor in the geodetic Survey is co-ordinating the project. "The project will identify and document significant survey markers throughout Victoria. This is a large task and we are keen to get help from those in the profession" he said. "If you are visiting a remote survey marker and would be willing to complete a simple field survey form, or if you have information from a recent visit, or if you have a long memory, we would be happy to hear from you."

The project will also make recommendations about the conservation and interpretation of survey markers, and the most important examples will be nominated to our national heritage list, the Register of the National Estate. Work on the project has now started, and must be completed by December 1997.

If you can help with our work, please call Bob Ross at the Office of the Surveyor General on (03) 9603 9000 fax (03) 9603 9099 or write to him at OSG, 5th Floor, 436 Lonsdale St. Melbourne 3000.

Viewbank Homestead Excavation Report

Viewbank homestead site is owned by Melbourne Parks and Waterways, who plan to develop the site as part of the extended Yarra and Plenty river parks. Heritage Victoria became involved in the site after expressing concern about the laying of roads and tracks around the site of the homestead.

The joint project between Melbourne Parks and Waterways and Heritage Victoria, aims to provide a public excavation to raise awareness of Heritage issues and to provide a heightened interpretation of the site as an historical precinct, once it becomes a public park.

The excavation is scheduled to be an ongoing project over three years. Trained archaeologists will be employed to supervise large groups of volunteers drawn from the local community, high schools, universities and members of the Heritage Victoria staff. Although the focus of the 1996 season was the homestead site itself, Viewbank is in fact a large complex of out-buildings, farm buildings, gardens, fences, tracks, roads, a boathouse and possibly a jetty. The site is spread over approximately 90 acres of farmland, from Banyule road to the Yarra river.

The site is very picturesque and retains a rare feeling of open space, working farm and history, in the midst of a built-up urban area. From the homestead, in an easterly direction, you can see the Dandenong, the Plenty flats and the continuation of the Yarra into Lower Plenty and Templestowe. Directly to the West, one can see Banyule on an equally high slope, with the Banyule Flats Reserve between. To the South is the Yarra river, Heide and Bulleen.

The excavation of Viewbank homestead is important for several reasons above those already mentioned. The Viewbank site is one of the earliest occupation sites in the metropolitan region, that remains undeveloped. The homestead is one of the earliest homestead sites of its kind to be excavated in Victoria. The homestead is important to the history of Heidelberg for its associations with Dr Robert Martin, who was a prominent member of the community, and whose son owned and lived in Banyule. The homestead is inextricably linked to the history of Heidelberg and the development of the Heidelberg gentry.

The site is also important as a remnant cultural landscape. It remains to a large extent, unchanged from the 1840s with hawthorn hedges, pastured paddocks, solitary gums, and European trees in a landscaped garden setting. Down on the river there has been some effort to reinstate the native trees and bush which is a return to the kind of landscapes seen in the paintings by the Heidelberg school painters; gums, wattle and

tussock grasses with the cleared, golden hills behind. Heidelberg has grown and encroached on the site, but it remains largely the same as it was when Dr Robert Martin lived there.

The site was occupied twice before Dr Martin was resident. Edward Willis took up a run on this spot in 1837. He had been sent over from Van Dieman's Land to make good, which he did, going on to become an important pastoralist and merino breeder.

Next was Richard Henry "Continental" Browne, who was the first owner of the land, buying it in 1838. He was a renowned land dealer, made a fortune out of the land boom, and was characterised in the Rolf Boldrewood novel, *Old Melbourne Memories*. He has been credited with coining the name, Heidelberg.

James Williamson then bought the property in 1839. He named his property 'Viewbank', and lived there for only five years before it was sold from under him in 1844. Although Williamson was resident for only five years (and was in financial trouble for most of the time) when he advertises the property for sale, it has stables, extensive gardens, coach house and 'genteel residence.'

Dr Robert Martin is given the property as part of a marriage settlement, and moves in sometime during 1844-5. One important aspect of the site will be determining if there is any evidence of the Williamson house. We do not know if Martin lived in this earlier house or if he demolished it. There are tantalising clues that indicate that Martin's house may have been built by John Gill, the architect who was responsible for Turinville in Kew, the Goldsbrough Mort Building, and interestingly, maybe the house of Edward Willis, in Geelong. Gill was definitely responsible for alterations and additions to Martin's house in 1850, but the other details are unclear. The only description of the house is an oral history supplied by two aged local residents. Both agree that the house was made of brick, was single storeyed and had verandahs on three sides. It is also described as having a hipped roof and a low gable. There were French windows opening onto a front verandah and on either side were two wings with bedrooms on one side and livingroom and kitchen on the other.

Heidelberg went into a decline following the gold rushes, and the Martin family was similarly declining. Two of his children and his grandchildren died tragically and Martin himself went into a mental decline from which he did not recover. His properties became neglected and after he died the families drifted away from both Banyule and Viewbank. As an interesting sideline, one of Martin's daughters married a Boyd, and gave rise to the Boyd family dynasty,

beginning with Arthur Merric, who has written of his memories of his grandparents and the farm at Heidelberg.

By the 1880s and 90s Heidelberg is a sleepy backwater desperately lobbying for a train to the city. With the advent of cheap transport, Heidelberg's rural setting, picturesque hills and river, becomes popular with landscape painters, who are later called the Heidelberg School. 'Viewbank' retains much of the charm and picturesque settings which attracted them. Graeme Butler has called the Viewbank hill, the last of Streeton's dear gold hills.

In the twentieth century, 'Viewbank' was sold to the Bartram family and went on to become an important dairy farm, which supplied the Austin hospital with its milk. The silos at the entrance to the property were built to hold silage for the jerseys in which the farm specialised. The Bartrams were an important family in the area. They owned 700 acres, including several important farms in the area.

'Viewbank' is vitally important as a site which has links to every period of Heidelberg's history, from its inception to the present day. It exists in a rare state of preservation, with the foundations, garden and landscape features relatively intact. It will become an historic, cultural and 'natural' landscape for the public, which will be enhanced by the interpretation which the excavation and historic research will provide.

In 1996 Heritage Victoria conducted a public excavation at the site. The excavation concentrated on the main house site. Four site supervisors, Peter Davies, Sarah Myers, Andrea Murphy and Jeremy Smith supervised the large volunteer workforce. As it was intended to run a short pilot scheme volunteer places were not widely advertised. The calls for volunteers concentrated on the universities of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. In addition posters were placed at the University of the Third Age, local schools and historical societies and the Archaeological and Anthropological Society of Victoria. The volunteers came from all sections of the archaeological community with a strong showing by university students from Melbourne, La Trobe and Flinders Universities. One volunteer from U3A informed me that excavation was the best exercise for the retired!

The work was back breaking as it required the removal of much of the demolition rubble before the foundations of the house were exposed. Vast numbers of handmade bricks were removed which will be kept by Melbourne Parks and Waterways to assist with later consolidation of the ruins. In fact such was the quantity of bricks

found in the site that very little soil was removed during the excavations.

The house proved larger than was originally thought. The excavation next season will need to expand to find the layout of the house. No evidence was found of a prefabricated house. Instead the base was of local mudstone of dubious quality and the superstructure of brick. Traces of the original architectural features were found, such as a drilled slate air vent and a lovely curved slate lined drain. Near the western side of the house one trench uncovered a massive amount of the decorated cornice and wallpaper attached to plaster. This has been removed and taken to the conservation lab to attempt to reconstruct the original wall paper of the different rooms.

In terms of artefacts the site was been relatively poor with a small ceramic and glass assemblage. One find of note was a small coin found in a clay deposit near the southern side of the house. The coin is an issue of William III dated A.D. 1697! By far the earliest find in Heritage Victoria collection.

ASHA News

Fiona Weaver and Peter wish to announce the arrival of their daughter, Ceinwen who is now four months old. Congratualtions to the Harvey family.

ASHA is pleased to announce receipt of the 18th royalty cheque for \$25.82 from sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, edited by Robert L. Schuyler (US\$28.95 + \$3.00 postage), Baywood Publishing Company, inc, Amityville, New York 11701.

SEMINAR

Heritage Victoria is holding a seminar:

Archaeology and the Heritage Inventory

Friday 12 July

2.00-4.00 pm

Ground Floor Theatrette

Olderfleet Building

477 Collins Street

Melbourne

Following the seminar there will be drinks with the rest of the staff of Heritage Victoria.

The seminar is designed to introduce the Heritage inventory to all archaeological consultants intending to work in Victoria on historical archaeology sites. As some aspects have changed it s important that as many consultants attend. It is anticipated that the new processes for complying with the Act will be explained, also a brief discussion of the new criteria for assessment of cultural heritage significance. These are very similar to those of the Australian Heritage Commission.

Archaeology on the Web

Flinders

The School of Cultural Studies at Flinders University has set up an Archaeology Home Page. The address is: http://cmetwww.cc.flinders.edu.au/Archaeology/Home_Page.html.

The Home Page includes information on staff and archaeological courses taught at Flinders. It also includes the Flinders Archaeology Society Newsletter.

Sydney

Archaeology at The University of Sydney has a Home Page on the WORLD WIDE WEB. The address is: <http://www.arts.su.edu.au/Arts/departs/archaeoVarchaeol.htm>

Or it can be found via the general University of Sydney Home Page. Included are details of courses, staff and

facilities as well as summaries of research projects that will be of interest to members including Regentville and the Central Australia Archaeology Project.

ASHA

As part of the Archaeology at The University of Sydney site, ASHA has its own Home Page which will be indexed separately on the WEB. The Asha site includes a profile of the Society, membership details, contents of the Journal and the most recent Newsletter. Further suggestions via email to:

andrew.wilson@antiquity.su.edu.au

University of New England

The *New England Archaeological News*, the University of New England Archaeological Society Newsletter is available on Internet as an integral component of the UNE Archaeology Department's acclaimed World Wide Web Home Page. The URL for the newsletter is:

<http://www.une.edu.au/-Arch/NEAN/NEAN.html>

PUBLICATIONS

Forestry Tasmania have recently published two project reports. They are:

Kostoglou, P. 1995 Historic Timber getting between Glendevie and Franklin . Block 3. Archaeology of the Tasmanian Timber Industry Report No. 6. Report to Forestry Tasmania and the Tasmanian Forest Research Council, Tasmania

Kostoglou, P. 1995. Historic timber getting on Bruny Island. Archaeology of the Tasmanian Timber Industry Report No.7. Report to Forestry Tasmania and the Tasmanian Forest Research Council.

Heritage Victoria has recently published two maritime reports. They are:

Heritage Voictoria, *The Wild Coast Wrecks*, 1996

Jordan, J.J., *East Coast Shipwrecks: A thematic historical survey*, 1995.

For further information contact Shirley Strachan at Heritage Victoria

Newsletter Production

The *Newsletter* will continue to be produced by a series of rotating editors. Copy to be included must be received by the centre editing that edition on the first of those months.

The schedule for the next editions is as follows:

June 1996	Leah McKenzie	VIC
September 1996	Warwick Pearson	NSW
December 1996	Angie McGowan and Anne McConnell	TAS
March 1997	Gordon Grimwade	QLD

1996 Committee

Office bearers for 1996

President	Graham Connah
Vice Presidents	Judy Birmingham Ilma Powell
Treasurer	Ted Higginbotham
Secretary	Michael Clark
Committee	Christopher Carter Mary Casey Tony Lowe Warwick Pearson Kylie Seretis Jean Smith Rowan Ward Andrew Wilson

ASHA Publications

Australasian Historical Archaeology

Special offer Vols. 2 - 11 (inclusive) \$10.00 each

	<i>Members out of print</i>	<i>Non-members</i>
Volume 1 (1983)		
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
Volume 10 (1992)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 11 (1993)	\$18.00	\$22.00

Major Publications

Birmingham, Bairstow & Wilson (eds) <i>Archaeology and Colonisation: Australia in the World Context. Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference</i>	\$26.00
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

Maureen Bryne: <i>Ross Bridge, Tasmania</i>	\$6.00 each
Eleanor Crosby: <i>Survey and excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT.</i>	
Marjorie Graham: <i>Printed Ceramics in Australia</i>	
R.V.J. Vaman: <i>The Marseilles or French Pattern Tile in Australia</i>	

Postage and packing in Australia:

Journals & Occasional Papers add \$4.00 per item
Major publications add \$6.50 per item

Postage and packing overseas (surface mail):

Journals & Occasional Papers add \$5.00 per item
Major publications add \$15.00 per item

ASHA Contacts

ACT	Richard Morrison c/AHC, GPO Box 1567, Canberra 2601,	ph. (06) 271 2111
NSW	Warwick Pearson, c/- Environmental Services, Pacific Power, GPO Box 5257, Sydney, 2001	ph. (02) 268 7485 Fax 268 7186
New Zealand	Neville Ritchie, Dept of Conservation, Private Bag 3072, Hamilton, N.Z.	ph. (0011 64) 838 3363
Northern Territory	Lloyd Browne, P.O. Box 3013, Darwin, NT, 0801	ph. (08) 8985 2981
Queensland	Eleanor Crosby, 21 Castle Hill Drive, Nerang 4211	ph. (075) 78 2255
South Australia	Susan Lawrence-Cheney, Archaeology, Flinders University, PO Box 2100, Adelaide 5001	ph. (08) 201 2595
Tasmania	Angela McGowan, Parks and Wildlife Service, GPO Box 44A, Hobart 7000	ph. (002) 33 6596
Victoria	Fiona Weaver, 4 The Avenue, Belmont 3216	ph. (052) 43 1462
Western Australia	Myra Stanbury, WA Museum, Cliff St, Fremantle 6160	

NEWSLETTER

Volume 26:3 1996
Print Post Regulations No PP243459/00114
ISSN 0156-9295

Box 220 Holme Building
University of Sydney 2006
Ph (02) 9351 2763 Fax (02) 9351 4889

THE STATE OF THE ART

News from New South Wales

Heritage Act Reforms

In addition to the reforms to the *Heritage Act* of Victoria, reported in the previous issue of the *Newsletter*, the New South Wales *Heritage Act* has also recently undergone significant changes in its operation and administration. These were announced by the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning and the Minister for Housing, Mr Craig Knowles MP, during Heritage Week, earlier this year. The reforms are designed to allow protection of the State's heritage items in a more pro-active manner. The *Heritage Act* was initially drafted at a time when many of the State's heritage items were under threat, and many of its provisions are of a reactive nature. To create more certainty and confidence in the heritage system, items that are significant and need to be protected should be known before a development application is lodged. Currently, developers are unhappy that a heritage order can be placed on a site only after they have drawn up a development proposal. This compromises not only investor security and confidence, but also the ability for an objective assessment of the significance of an item to be made. There is also potential for the process to be compromised by the current location of the Heritage Branch within the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. To address these issues, the key points of the reform package are:

- * the creation of a new, independent Heritage Office;
- * the establishment of a \$30m fund for heritage;
- * reform of the New South Wales Heritage Council;
- * development of a State Heritage Inventory;
- * new wilful negligence provisions for the *Heritage Act*;
- * streamlining planning approvals for heritage items;
- * increased protection for heritage items; and,
- * other measures to promote heritage awareness and education.

The State Government will establish a new Heritage Office to provide advice to the community and the Minister on heritage matters. The head of this office will have director status, and it will be independent of the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. The office will have approximately 20 staff, and its role will be to:

- * service the New South Wales Heritage Council;
- * maintain the New South Wales Heritage Inventory;
- * provide specialist advice to the community and Minister on heritage matters; and,
- * deal with smaller matters that would otherwise go to the Heritage Council.

The new office will be funded entirely by the current funding arrangements of the Heritage Branch of the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, which it will replace.

The State Government will establish a new \$30m heritage fund to restore and conserve the State's heritage. This will be raised from the sale of the State Office Block and \$25m allocated over

three years from the disposal of land assets held by Landcom. The interest generated from this capital will be used for the long-term management of heritage items of State significance, including large-scale conservation works.

The State Government intends that the Heritage Council will be firmly focussed on protection of items of State significance. The key activities of the council will be:

- * the urgent completion of the State Heritage Inventory (SHI);
- * the development of a model Heritage Local Environment Plan, to demonstrate to councils how they can best protect items of local heritage significance; and,
- * the amendment of the constitution of the Council to ensure a skills-oriented composition, as opposed to the current representative composition, of members. The focus of the Heritage Council will also be broadened to include consideration of items of natural and Aboriginal significance, and items of moveable cultural heritage.

The Heritage Council, in conjunction with the new Heritage Office, will prepare a comprehensive inventory of the State's significant heritage items. This will be based on the infrastructure of the SHI database. While Interim and Permanent Conservation Orders will remain the principal protective instruments for heritage sites, the database will enable the Government to look towards other, more pro-active, means of protecting the State's heritage. The SHI will be published on CD ROM format and made available to schools, libraries, tourism operators and other interested parties.

While the Government will provide additional funding for heritage works and protection, new wilful negligence provisions will be enforced where owners allow deliberate damage to heritage items to occur. Where wilful neglect occurs, owners will be given a period of 60 days to repair the item, with extension clauses available. Where the owner does not carry out the work, the Heritage Council will be empowered to carry it out and invoice the owner for payment. If the owner cannot pay, an indexed grant will be made, which will be refundable on the sale of the property.

Currently, under s.60 of the *Heritage Act*, a developer must apply both to the Local Council and the Heritage Council for approval to develop a heritage item. Under the Government's new policy, the Heritage Council, via the Minister, will be able to delegate responsibility for consent for Development Applications affecting heritage listed sites to local Councils. Local Councils will also be encouraged to have an approved Local Environment Plan and adequate skills and resources to deal with heritage assets.

Where it is proven that an item of State heritage significance has been wilfully destroyed by any person with a financial interest in the site, the future development of that site may, on consideration of the Minister, be restricted to the same building envelope. This will eliminate the potential for financial gain arising from the destruction of heritage assets, thus indirectly affording them greater protection.

Other measures for improved heritage awareness and education include:

- * the use of the Heritage Assistance Grants Program for a wider range of heritage projects, including educational and promotional programs;
- * the preparation of s.170 Registers of heritage items owned by all Government agencies; and,
- * greater co-operation with other Government agencies, such as Tourism New South Wales, to provide widespread access to information relating to the State's heritage assets.

Cath Snelgrove

Department of Urban Affairs and Planning

Godden Mackay

The remains of the 65 children excavated from the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery have been placed in safe keeping at the University of Sydney, where they will be analysed and recorded prior to reburial. Some of the detailed work completed so far includes arthropentography (teeth x-rays). The University has engaged the services of a specialist research assistant who will contribute to this important work.

The Project Management Committee has also recently approved a proposal to determine the sex of each child using DNA analysis. This process will provide a useful and definitive check of traditional means of determining the sex of each child from skeletal remains.

Genealogical research has also been proceeding, and the project team are keen to make contact with as many relatives of the deceased children as they can. Efforts have been renewed in tracing relatives through the relevant births, deaths and marriages records. Additional advertisements have also recently been placed in both Sydney and national newspapers. The Project Management Committee would be delighted to hear from anyone who knows of a relative of the children with whom they have not yet made contact.

In addition to the children's remains, the archaeological excavation also recovered approximately 8,000 historic artefacts. These have now been catalogued and the information about them is being entered into a computer database. Examination of the artefacts will provide information on the history of the cemetery site, through its various phases.

An exciting early result from the post-excavation stage has been provided by experts at La Trobe University, who have dated the sand deposits at the cemetery to approximately 30,000 years b.p., via the thermoluminescence dating technique, which measures the time since minerals within the sand were exposed to the sun's radiation. The same technique has been applied to an Aboriginal hearth found at the cemetery, which was dated to approximately 8,000 years b.p.

Proposed management recommendations for the on-site interpretation and presentation of the cemetery are that:

- * the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery will be retained as an identifiable place;
- * the cemetery will be modified to become a commemorative area, created within the boundaries of the original cemetery;
- * the commemorative area will include the re-buried remains of the asylum children; and,
- * the commemorative area will have a special identity from other open spaces within the Prince of Wales Hospital, but will be related to other landscape areas through design, materials and plantings.

The final analysis and report production is being completed on the Cumberland/Gloucester Street excavation, commenced by Godden Mackay in 1994. Grace Karskens and the excavation team are integrating the archaeological results and the extensive historical research undertaken for the job. The end of this extensive project is finally in sight and we look forward to a

review of the approach and results for this important archaeological endeavour.

Richard Mackay will be abandoning the offices of Godden Mackay to enjoy an overseas holiday (a.k.a. 'study tour') from September to December, 1996. Tracey Ireland will be joining the Godden Mackay team part-time during Richard's sojourn. Mathew Kelly has made a safe return from his working holiday in Portugal, while Nadia Iacono continues to collect postcards from staff in far away places . . .

Nadia Iacono
Godden Mackay

National Trust - Industrial Heritage

The National Trust's Industrial Heritage Committee was established in 1967, being one of the first community groups in Australia to undertake the formal assessment and survey of the many sites and relics which form the nation's industrial heritage. Members of the Committee are experts in various fields, although they may not all have worked professionally in their area of specialisation. The areas of expertise range from railway heritage to traditional tools, and from water supply to bridges. The members of the Committee provide their time on a voluntary basis and the Committee is assisted by a Conservation Officer of the Trust. The Committee meets regularly to recommend items for classification by the Trust and to provide valuable comment on issues and proposals which may have an impact on industrial heritage.

Classification by the Trust is the process by which it adds items of heritage significance to its Register. Items are recommended for classification by the conservation technical committees, which include: the Industrial Archaeology Committee, as well as the Historic Buildings, Urban Conservation, Parks and Gardens, Landscape Conservation, Cemeteries, and Architectural Advisory Committees. These recommendations are then considered by the Trust's Conservation Committee, which comprises members of the Trust's Board and the Chairs of the conservation technical committees. Classifications are then endorsed by the Trust's Board for entry on the Trust Register. Classification of items on the Trust Register does not provide legal protection. Classification does, however, enable the Trust to argue more effectively for the preservation of these items. Classifications are also generally adopted by Local Councils in preparing their Heritage Schedules to Local Environment Plans.

Some of the Committee's recent recommendations for classifications include: the Lane Cove River Siphon, Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer, the Warner's Dairy at Northbridge, the Hammerhead Crane at Garden Island, and important pumps at Aberdeen.

Matters on which the Committee has recently commented include the Mount Drysdale Mines, near Cobar, where further open cut gold mining is presently proposed, the Lower Canal from Prospect Reservoir, which represents a significant engineering feat, and the future of the old Glebe Island Bridge.

The Committee also has input into Government Department heritage issues through its representation on the State Rail Heritage Committee, Roads and Traffic Authority Heritage Committee, and Sydney Water Heritage Committee. The Industrial Archaeology Heritage Committee is presently very concerned about the future of the Edwin Davey Flourmill at Ultimo. This building occupies a prominent position overlooking Blackwattle Bay, and research shows that it was built to accommodate early roller milling equipment. This is one of the last vestiges of the industrial heritage of Ultimo and there is currently a proposal to demolish the mill and replace it with a high-rise commercial and residential property. This is despite the fact that the site is identified on the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 26 - City West, as a heritage item. The trust is currently working on a classification of this site.

Copies of the National Trust Register can be purchased for \$100.00, by calling the Trust on (02) 9258 0123. All industrial heritage issues should be referred to Katherine Brooks.

*Katherine Brooks
National Trust (NSW)*

News from Victoria

Heritage Victoria

Processes are still being worked out for the new *Heritage Act*, and it is likely that Historical Archaeology will be busy with that task for the next six months or so. There are now fees for permits. Further information can be gained from Leah McKenzie (03) 9628 5457.

Fieldwork has recently been undertaken with the Maritime Heritage Unit, at Strathfieldsaye, on the northern shores of Lake Wellington, Gippsland Lakes.

Staff of Heritage Victoria, including Leah and Jane, have recently been assisting Susan Lawrence, Greg Jackman and Graham Heinsen, of Flinders University, with ground penetrating radar, resistivity and magnetometer surveys at 'Viewbank' Homestead.

Heritage Victoria has also recently mounted a display of its activities at the Royal Melbourne Show. Included in the display was the 'Peeking Below Floors' exhibit, from an excavation at the former Bundoora Repatriation Hospital - lots of Bex bottles!

Jenny Dickens, Conservator at Heritage Victoria, is currently working with a Sydney University team on an excavation in the south of Italy.

Congratulations to Leah McKenzie, who graduated with a PhD from the University of Melbourne during September.

Maritime Archaeology

Over the last few months, fieldwork has included visits to sites around the Gippsland lakes, the *Clonmel*, *Blackbird*, *Tomatin* and *Trinculo* at Oort Albert, and the *City of Launceston* in Port Phillip Bay. The *Clonmel* has recently been declared a 'Protected Zone'. This prohibits access to the shipwreck without a permit. Fieldwork around Port Phillip Bay and The Heads is planned for the near future.

The Maritime Archaeology section of the Heritage Victoria display at the Royal Melbourne Show included a display of artefacts from the *William Salthouse*.

The Unit welcomes Maritime Archaeologist Ross Anderson, who has recently been appointed Commonwealth Shipwrecks Officer.

Heritage Victoria has recently produced several new publications. Included in these are: *The Wild Coast Wrecks*, by Dr Leonie Foster, which deals with the historical themes addressed by the shipwrecks along Victoria's unprotected western coast; *East Coast Shipwrecks: A Thematic Historical Survey*, by Deborah Jordan; and *Historic Shipwrecks regulatory impact Statement*, prepared by Ken Gurney.

Consultants

Du Cros & Associates have recently been participating in heritage studies in the Nillumbik and Macedon Ranges Shires. Steve Brown has been working with Context Pty Ltd, and Chris Johnston on a Heritage Guidelines project for the Australian Heritage Commission. The team is developing guidelines for local communities and government to identify and protect heritage places.

Gary Vines is currently undertaking a watching brief at the Dynon Street Tip, as part of the City Link Development. The area has been identified as a 1930s depression squatters camp.

Fiona Weaver and Graham Perham are completing test excavations at the former Melbourne Observatory, as part of the Garden Gate Project. The former Melbourne Observatory land and most of the buildings are being included in the Botanic Gardens.

David Bannear is working on the Iron Bark Forest Project for Natural Resource and Environment (formerly Department of Conservation and Natural Resources). He is surveying for historical archaeological sites within old growth forests.

*Fiona Weaver
Practical Archaeology Services*

News from South Australia

Industrial Archaeology

Professor Emery Kemp, Director of the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, West Virginia University, has been visiting in Adelaide, and gave a public lecture on the technology of covered bridges in the eastern United States.

New Course

Archaeology at Flinders University is offering a Third Year topic, Maritime Archaeology (ARCH 3005), for the first time this year, and will be offering it again in First Semester, 1997. Designed to fit into Flinders University's growing emphasis on Australian archaeology, the topic focuses on the place of Australian maritime archaeology within a world context. The topic is being co-ordinated by Mark Staniforth and includes guest lectures by interstate and local maritime archaeologists including David Nutley and Tim Smith (from the New South Wales Heritage Office), Keiran Hosty and Paul Hundley (from the Australian National Maritime Museum) and Bill Jeffery (from the South Australian State Heritage Branch).

Kangaroo Island

A group of about 20 archaeology students from Flinders University are visiting Kangaroo Island between 24 and 29 September to investigate historical and maritime archaeological sites. The Island has a fascinating early history, with many archaeological sites associated with sealing, whaling, shipping and early settlement. The trip is being organised by the Flinders Archaeology Society, with the site survey and recording work being directed by Mark Staniforth.

*Dr Susan Lawrence
Flinders University*

News from Queensland

World War Two Site Recording

A methodology for assessing World War Two sites has been devised by Leigh Edmonds and Cathie Clements (WA). Pilot studies based on this work have now been completed in several States and the Northern Territory. In North Queensland, Gordon Grimwade and Kate Hunter tested the guidelines on such diverse places as a major airfield, the fortifications of Cairns, a landing craft repair area and a Catalina flying boat service area. The study was commissioned by the Australian Heritage Commission.

Historic Site Signage

Several mining companies operating in Queensland and local authorities have shown interest in boundary signs for heritage places. The metal signs are about A4 size and painted in red and yellow. Two versions have been produced by heritage planners Carter Grimwade. One is clearly marked 'No Entry' and the other, for use on sites which can be freely accessed, stresses the legislative implications of site disturbance or the removal of artefacts. A further suggestion was for a sign showing a bottle hunter and a fossicker with metal detector swinging from gallows!

Department of Environment Permits

In the last *Newsletter*, mention was made of delays in the issue of permits in Queensland. Little improvement can be reported. In fact it is now rumoured that consultants may not be allowed to access Departmental site records for fear of breach of copyright. There is talk of having to contact previous researchers to obtain access to records. If this is to be the case, postgraduate students may wish to allow for an extra year at University, and consultants and their clients for a long wait while previous researchers are contacted.

Legal opinion suggests that there is no copyright breach involved. One lawyer even went as far as to suggest the *Cultural Resources Act* allows anyone access to site records and consultancy reports. This would allow bottle hunters and fossickers access to information on site locations with disastrous results!

South East Queensland Forest Survey

The Department of Environment has awarded a contract to study the forestry relics of South East Queensland to John Kerr, who will be assisted by archaeologist Ann Wallin. The consultancy attracted widespread interest from Queensland and interstate. John has completed several surveys for the Department in the past, including a study of Queensland Railways. Ann is well known for heritage and planning work in the region.

Cape York Historic Places Overview

Anne Meiklejohn of the Cairns Office of the Department of Environment is completing a desktop study of historical places on Cape York on behalf of the Australian heritage Commission. The study is expected to be completed early in 1997

*Gordon Grimwade
Grimwade & Associates*

News from Tasmania

Parks and Wildlife Service

Michael Jones is in the process of launching the Community Huts Partnership Program. The program provides for public participation in conserving, repairing and managing huts throughout the World Heritage Area. Conservation works have been undertaken at Derwent Bridge Hut, Raglan Range Hut and the Trailside Museum at Cradle Valley. Parks and Wildlife District staff continue to monitor and implement conservation assessments for other historic huts in the World Heritage Area, including Kitchen Hut and Cradle Mountain. The Service is also piloting a project to support traditional practices in the World Heritage Area. This project focuses on non-site-specific cultural values, and is due to run until the end of the year.

Outside the World Heritage Area, minor works at the Customs House, Strahan and Regatta Point Railway Stations are continuing, and new interpretive signs have recently been completed for the Sarah Island Historic Site.

From September to December, Greame Corney will be acting Senior Historic Heritage Officer, whilst Angie McGowan is acting Program Manager, Cultural Heritage Branch. Finally, Kathy Evans is nearing completion of the history component of the landmark Tasmanian Convict Sites Project.

Consultants

Anne McConnell has just completed the excavation report for the Ross Patent Slip at Battery Point, Hobart. Anne has also completed a brochure for a walk along the historic Strahan foreshore area. Together with Natalie Servant, Anne is currently undertaking the historic cultural resources of the Tasmanian Apple Industry. This is a National Estate Project being run through the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston. A similar project for the Tasmanian flourmilling industry is also being undertaken by Jill Cassidy.

Austral Archaeology are involved in test excavations for the Wapping Redevelopment Project in Hobart, a conservation plan

for the New Norfolk Asylum, and work at the Drysdale Hospitality College Site.

*Brett Noble
Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service*

Research Notes

Ph.D. Thesis - *The Punishment Administered*

The following is an abstract of a thesis by Dr Louise Bavin-Steding, recently accepted for a Doctorate by the University of Western Australia.

The Punishment Administered is about the treatment of criminals - that is, society's reaction to unacceptable behaviour. It is not so much about convictism as an institution or its role in the development of Australian society. Instead, the aim of the research was to identify the actions of the Swan River society towards criminals, the effects of these actions on criminals in the immediate sense of their imprisonment, and changes in their treatment during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Material culture provides the primary source of information from which to gain a particular perspective of the past in terms of understandings of changing concepts of criminality and subsequent punishments and prison designs. Here, material culture comprises those items that were available to convicted criminals and the architectural forms in which they were incarcerated at three sites in the Swan River Colony: the Round House (1831-1886), Fremantle Prison (1855-1992), and Perth Gaol (1856-1888).

Historical sources have been particularly useful in their provision of a prospectus from which to generate predictions to be tested in the archaeological record. The multi-disciplinary approach and the application of varied forms of analyses allows insights into what initially appeared to be an uncompromising source of data, given the nature of imprisonment. While excavations were intended to emphasise changes over time in the treatment of criminals as identified from stratigraphic relationships, in many instances such changes were difficult to detect. Reasons for this were the nature of the site formation processes, including waste disposal, demolition, and renovations, and the nature of prison sites, where the lack of provisions for material possessions is reflected in the lack of archaeological finds.

To compensate for the disturbance and mixing of deposits, common to most urban sites, various approaches were combined to establish a temporal framework, including changes over time in the origin, availability, type, and use of various artefacts, construction phases, depositional contexts and associations between dated artefacts, comparisons with collections from other Australian archaeological sites, and the compilation and comparison of reference collections from Arthur Head.

In context, the various portable artefacts provide an almost complete picture of prison life by establishing a range of items that were available to and used by prisoners, such as clay smoking pipes, food utensils, and clothing accessories. Items like boots and nails, some of which were manufactured by inmates, provide information on technology and employment in the prisons. Other artefacts, including faunal remains, ceramics, buckets, and identification tags, indicate diet and other aspects of everyday prison life.

Structural data are also open to a range of levels of analysis, yet they are often neglected. Due to the recent nature of much of the historical archaeological database in Australia, many structural components are intact. Emphasising the valuable role of architecture in historical archaeology, a large portion of this thesis examines the symbolic appearance and placement of Swan River prisons, their internal spatial arrangements in terms of accessibility, and the possible effect of more subtle internal variables, like wall thickness, floor area, and window height on human behaviour. The application of cluster and factor analysis

to these particular internal architectural features extends the realms of historical archaeology into psycho-behavioural science by examining the options available to, and the sensory experiences of defined groups of people.

Changes in internal structures and features of buildings and their number and placement within the prison compounds provided an index for changing attitudes to criminality, which facilitated the interpretation of actions towards criminals. In particular, access analysis, which facilitates the identification of internal and external relationships between buildings, is particularly useful for spatial and settlement archaeology. This method illustrates the organisation of prison occupants based on quantifiable and observable differences in their access to resources and facilities. Here, the approach deals with complex, multi-structural examples, like Fremantle Prison, which, in turn, provide a strong temporal profile because of the occurrence of many construction activities over time. Together, these analyses have been effective in confirming or negating seemingly obvious relationships, identifying subtle associations between a large number of structural variables, and providing explanations for the associations observed.

Results indicate that various aspects of the treatment of criminals are evident in the fabric of prisons themselves, the prison environment, and in the goods provided to inmates. In the Swan River prisons generally, the control of physical movement and the human senses, security, the need for ventilation, the status of the occupant, and communication between prisoners and officers were all motivating issues which shaped the living conditions and treatments of their occupants, at least until the early twentieth century. In terms of contributing to cognitive archaeology, results show that many changes in material culture accompanied documented periods of major ideological change and also indicate more subtle developments not captured by the writers of the time. Indeed, we can also surmise from the archaeological record that the wide range of noted and subtle changes in combination would have been direct and strong in their influence on behaviour. Imprisonment is about control. Everything was arranged and supplied for a purpose, that is, the modification and management of human behaviour. Indeed, according to the archaeological record, there is strong evidence of restrictions and controls over almost every aspect of an inmate's life, including their access to resources, the formation of relationships between prisoners, and the possession of few, if any, personal belongings amidst a limited supply of standard issue goods. The lack of visual stimulation, the use of various condiments, the lack of skill apparent in products of the prison work system, efforts at partial self-sufficiency, and the provision of accessories as part of a system of rewards, for example, are details acquired from small, common, and simple items, most of which were not the subject of written accounts. Yet, in this research such details and changes in their application over time, are significant components which provide an in-depth view of past treatment of criminals in Western Australia.

The central issue, society's treatment of criminals and the effects on those incarcerated, remains a major concern of present-day Australian society. *The Punishment Administered* examines the underlying ideas and actions, the foundations, on which current penal systems are built. Our understanding of 'modern' practices may be increased by studies like this one, which investigate the past.

Dr L. Bavin-Steding
Museum für Ur-und Frühgeschichte
Thuringen, Germany

MA Thesis - Susan Piddock

Susan Piddock recently submitted her dissertation for the Degree of Master of Arts at Flinders University. The dissertation is concerned with Adelaide's Destitute Asylum, established in 1849. The Asylum is viewed from the perspective of historical archaeology, and the thesis seeks to elucidate the origins of the Asylum with particular attention to the validity of an English Workhouse model as a source. The thesis also provides a detailed

history of the Asylum buildings and their development, using historical plans and photographs. Susan is happy to correspond with anyone interested in the archaeology of institutions, and can be contacted at the following address:

Susan Piddock
Archaeology
School of Cultural Studies
Flinders University
PO Box 2100
Adelaide 5001

Uncle Tom's Cabin - Port Willunga

A team of archaeologists and students from Flinders University and the University of Adelaide, directed by Dr Susan Lawrence have been involved in studying the ruins of a hotel-cum-farmhouse, called Uncle Tom's Cabin, in Port Willunga, South Australia. The ruins are part of a farm once owned by the Martin Family, and are amongst the oldest European buildings in the area. The land, Section 386, Hundred of Willunga, was purchased by Thomas Martin Senior in 1848. Thomas and Mary and their five eldest children arrived in South Australia in 1840. Thomas Senior was active in developing the local area, and by 1850 had sub-divided part of Section 386 as the township of Port Willunga. Later extensions to the town were laid out on South Australia Company land to the south. After Thomas died in 1862, the land continued to be farmed by his widow, and then by his son, Thomas Junior, and his grandsons Stan and Clad. The land remained in the Martin family until the 1970s.

The farm included at least two houses, and numerous stone and timber outbuildings. The largest of the two houses served as the principal dwelling for the family. It was built in the early 1850s, and was licensed as the Pier Hotel between 1852 and 1862, although the name Uncle Tom's Cabin was used as early as 1854. Historical photographs show a two-storey stone structure with a slate roof and a wide verandah on three sides. It had 15 rooms, including an upstairs ballroom, and three brick fireplaces, and was a focal point for social activities in the community that grew around the jetty.

The house known as the Harbourmaster's Cottage was built next to Uncle Tom's Cabin some time before 1887. The name reflects the association of the house with Thomas Junior, who was harbourmaster at Port Willunga between December 1883 and September 1885. At that time the colonial government did not provide an official residence for the harbourmaster. The harbourmaster was an important government officer in the settlement, and his cottage was a focal point for bureaucratic and economic activities. Thomas Junior was also widely remembered locally for his role in the rescue of the survivors of the wreck of the *Star of Greece*, which sank off Port Willunga in 1888. Some of the other farm buildings were built with material from another shipwreck, the *Ida*.

The standing walls of the Harbourmaster's Cottage continue to be a notable landmark in the park, while the foundations of Uncle Tom's Cabin are only faintly visible. It was vacant for many years before it burnt down in the 1960s, and the walls are now covered with rubble and drifting sand. All that remains of the outbuildings today are concrete floors, but they were painted many times by the artist Horace Trener. The ruined buildings of the Martin Farm are an important part of the history of the park. The two homes, the surviving stone outbuilding, and the various sheds, wells, privies, and tracks, are all evidence of the functioning family farm that was the first European settlement there. In more recent times the two outbuildings were a familiar site to generations of beachside holiday makers.

The District Council of Willunga is working with several community groups to develop a linear park as part of a Total Catchment Management Plan for Willunga Creek, and the conservation of the Martin Farm buildings is part of this management plan. Archaeologists and students from Flinders University and the University of Adelaide have been involved in studying the ruins in order to learn more about the buildings themselves, and about early settlement on the Fleurieu Peninsula.

The site was recorded by historical archaeology students from Flinders University in 1995, and in June 1996 excavations were carried out in order to assess the cultural significance of the archaeological deposits, determine the accuracy of aspects of the plans of the houses drawn by descendants, contribute new information to the understanding of the site and increase public awareness of the cultural heritage of the linear park and the Port Willunga area.

In total, 62 square metres were excavated and six rooms sampled. The depth of cultural deposit varied across the site, depending on the quantity of collapsed rubble. The greatest accumulation was in the dining room/cellar area, where the deposit was approximately three metres deep, while the smallest accumulations were on the western side of the house, where the deposit was approximately 0.50m deep. Artefacts recovered were principally associated with the period of abandonment, 1950 to mid-1960s, and included harnesses, farm machinery, bottles of several kinds, pottery, tins of grease, dog registration tags, and a few personal items, including three pairs of spectacles. A small number of artefacts were recovered from habitation layers outside the house on the east and west sides, and these consisted primarily of fragments of nineteenth-century ceramics. In addition to these artefacts, a variety of building materials were recovered, which will provide a clearer idea of the appearance of the interior of the house. Skirting boards, floor boards, linoleum, fragments of painted plaster, and wallpaper fragments will all help in this regard. Other building materials included joists, rafters, slate tiles, guttering and corrugated iron. Also of interest were the slate floors which were not mentioned on the surviving plan. The only room without a slate floor was the dining room, where a wooden floor was installed above the cellar. The nature of the intact deposits indicates that the site has significant research potential, particularly regarding rural life in the post-war era.

The excavations received a considerable amount of attention from the community and the press. More than 400 people visited the site and participated in the guided tours, including 120 high school students. Many members of the Martin Family and others who had memories of the site visited, and notes were made on their recollections for inclusion in an oral history project on the site.

*Dr Susan Lawrence
Flinders University*

Conferences

Australian Archaeological Association (AAA) Conference

The 1996 conference of the AAA is to be held at Dzintari Camp on the Fleurieu Peninsula in South Australia from 5 to 7 December. The theme of the conference is "Creation". The program will cover a number of topics, such as:

- * the creation of archaeological records;
- * the creation of regional models;
- * the creation of patterns;
- * the creation of Aboriginal knowledge, beliefs and archaeology; and,
- * the creation of chronological procedures.

Registration fees before 31 August are \$50.00 for members of AAA, \$92.00 for non-members, \$35.00 for student members and \$60.00 for student non-members. After this date, registration fees are almost double.

Details of transport, accommodation and other information can be had by contacting Colin Pardoe at the South Australian Museum on (08) 207 7611.

COMA 1996

COMA is the acronym for the Conference of Museum Anthropologists of Australia, whose annual conference will be held from 21 to 25 October, 1996, and hosted by the Museum of Victoria and the Royal Society of Victoria.

Sessions will include:

- * Indigenous Perspectives;
- * Aboriginal Perspectives;
- * Pacific Perspectives;

- * Current Research;
- * Conservation;
- * New Technologies;
- * Keeping Places and Cultural Centres; and,
- * Indigenous Curatorial Issues.

Venues will be the Royal Society of Victoria, Melbourne, on, 21 and 22 October, and Camp Jungai, Thornton, from 23 to 25 October.

Registration costs:

- * Melbourne only \$40.00
- * Melbourne/Jungai \$180.00
- * Jungai only \$150.00

Meals are included in the cost for Camp Jungai, but lunches and the Conference Dinner are extra for the Melbourne section of the conference. Individual accommodation arrangements must also be made for the Melbourne section of the conference. Qantas are offering a discount package for the conference. Call 180 0 020 047.

For information on presenting papers or registration contact:

 Kerrie Paton
 Indigenous Studies
 Museum of Victoria
 PO Box 666E
 Melbourne, Vic. 3001
 ph. (03) 9651 6777
 fax (03) 9663 3669

Royal Australian Historical Society Annual Conference

The annual conference of the Royal Australian Historical Society will be held on the weekend of 26-27 October, at Kinross Wolaroi School, Orange. The theme, 'HISTORY: Rites, Rights, and Writing', will deal with writing and publishing history, and will also examine rights of access to source material of a sensitive nature. The conference will also include a forum on practical aspects of publishing. There will also be a local tour organised by the Orange and District Historical Society. For information on booking, travel and accommodation, contact:

 Mari Metzke
 Manager - Outreach Services
 Royal Australian Historical Society
 History House
 133 Macquarie St
 Sydney NSW 2000
 Ph. (02) 247 8001
 fax (02) 247 7845

Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology January 7-12, 1997

A request has been received for display materials for the bookroom at the annual SHA Conference, to be held at the Marriott Bayfront, Corpus Christi, Texas.

The Society provides space for the display of any publications relevant to Historical and Maritime Archaeology. The only expense involved is in the postage of materials. Hand delivered material will also be accepted from conference delegates. Posted material should arrive no later than 31 December, 1996. Display items will be returned if requested. In previous years most display material has been donated to the host institution's library. Material or enquiries should be directed to:

 Toni Carrell
 SHA/BKRM
 Ships of Discovery
 Corpus Christi Museum
 1900 Chaparral
 Corpus Christi
 TX 78401

Enquiries can also be directed to:

 Larry Babits
 Maritime History
 East Carolina University
 Greenville
 NC 27858-4353
 ph. (919) 328 6788

Conference Notes

Social Approaches to an Industrial Past: The Archaeology and Anthropology of Mining

Australasia was well represented at a recent conference on mining archaeology held at the Rockefeller Conference Centre, Bellagio, Italy. Six of the 20 papers were by Australasian archaeologists, including four papers on historical archaeology. These were given by: Peter Bell, on 'The Fabric and Structure of Australian Mining Settlements'; Dr Susan Lawrence, on 'Gender and Community Structure on Australian Colonial Goldfields'; Justin McCarthy, on 'The Rise and fall of a Potential Mining Metropolis' and Alexy Simmons, on 'Bedroom Politics: Ladies of the Night and Men of the Day'. The other Australasians, Aedeon Cremin and Bernard Knapp, spoke on Roman archaeology and Cypriot archaeology, respectively. Specialists in mining archaeology in many parts of the world and temporal periods were present, making the conference an excellent forum for the exchange of ideas and techniques. A publication of conference papers, edited by Bernard Knapp, is expected in 1997.

Seminars

ASHA Lecture Series

The most recent of the ASHA 1996 lectures was given on 15 August by Jane Lydon, a postgraduate student in the History Department at ANU, Canberra. The title of the lecture was *Pidgin English: Historical Archaeology, Cultural Exchange and the Chinese in the Rocks, 1890-1930*. The lecture was based on research soon to be submitted for a Masters Degree.

The research pursues an approach to historical archaeology which focuses on the short term and the symbolic realm, and the dynamic, inventive relationship between the material and other social forms, especially in the process of cultural contact. In New South Wales, Australia, in the late nineteenth century, the Chinese were represented in dominant white discourse as picturesque, but also as a source of contagion. They responded by turning inwards, for pleasure, or peace, but also communicated with the European community through a range of strategies which drew upon traditional and new forms in cultural 'pidgin'. This provisional 'jargon' embraced a range of practices, ideas and objects, revealed by historical archaeological analysis of evidence from the Rocks, Sydney.

The next lecture in the series will be given by Dr Grace Karskens, who has recently finished her Ph.D., which also dealt with the Rocks, Sydney. The lecture will focus on the convergence of the two disciplines of archaeology and history at the sophisticated, interpretive level achieved for the Cumberland/Gloucester Street archaeological dig.

The lectures are free, with refreshments provided, and are held in the Oriental Studies Room, on the east side of the Main Quad Building at Sydney University. The next lecture is scheduled for Thursday 21 November at 6.00pm and all are welcome.

'The Road to an Australian Standard of Recording Historic Structures'

A public lecture by Jennifer Groman, Heritage Consultant, from Texas, will be hosted by the Institute of Engineers (Aust.) Heritage Committee in the Harricks Auditorium, ground floor, 118 Alfred Street, Milsons point, on Monday 14 October, 1996. Admission is free, and refreshments will be provided from 5.30pm, with the lecture beginning at 6.00pm.

The comprehensive documentation of the essential characteristics of existing older structures and heritage sites is one of the basic requirements needed for determining their architectural and engineering significance. In Australia we have already reached a stage where the formulation and the universal acceptance of standard procedures for such documentation are urgently needed.

Such a process, based on the provisions of the *National Historic Sites Act* commenced in the United States of America during the 1930s and the resulting standard for documentation was called the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) method. The standard was developed further to become the current Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) for recording historic engineering and industrial sites. The relevant information, including drawings, for each structure or site are placed for safekeeping with the Congressional Library in Washington.

Full documentation for a heritage structure or site is currently required in Australia by the Australian Heritage Commission, the respective State Planning Authorities, and Local Government Councils. Owners, developers and architectural and engineering professionals are already finding out that they have to produce comprehensive historic surveys and measured drawings to obtain the necessary building approvals for cases where heritage structures and sites are involved.

A national standard and guidelines for architectural and engineering documentation of historic structures and sites will ensure uniformity of the heritage record. The standardisation of drawings and documentation can be formulated in a document similar to the Australian Standard for Technical Drawings, AS 1100.

ASHA News

Minutes of the 1995 Annual General Meeting

In accordance with the requirement to circulate the minutes of the 1995 Annual General Meeting, prior to the 1996 Annual General Meeting, these are reproduced in full below.

- * Meeting opened 5.20pm, 24 October, 1995, at Hobart, Tasmania, by Graham Connah, President.
- * Apologies: Judy Birmingham, Michael Clark, Tony Lowe, Eve Stenning, Iain Stuart and Andrew Wilson.

1.0 Minutes of previous AGM

- * Acceptance of minutes of 1994 AGM: moved Dennis Gojak, seconded Jean Smith, voted unanimously.

2.0 President's Report

- * Read by Graham Connah.
- * Susan Lawrence asked why the title of the Journal had been changed? Mary Casey (Convenor of the Editorial Committee) said that it was a *de facto* change resulting from the alteration of the Association's name to 'Australasian' Society for Historical Archaeology, and that it was not necessary to include the word 'Journal' in the title.
- * Boris Sokolof asked was it possible to have the ASHA public lectures on a Friday or weekend evening? Graham Connah said that this question would be raised at the next Executive Committee Meeting.
- * Acceptance of President's Report: moved Ted Higginbotham, seconded Tracey Ireland, voted unanimously.

3.0 Treasurer's Report

- * Read and circulated by Ted Higginbotham.
- * Acceptance of Treasurer's Report: moved Dennis Gojak, seconded Susan Lawrence, voted unanimously.

4.0 Secretary's Report

- * Read by Ilma Powell in the absence of Michael Clark.
- * Acceptance of Secretary's Report: moved Ted Higginbotham, seconded Jean Smith, voted unanimously.

5.0 Editorial Committee's Report

- * Read by Mary Casey. This was a brief summary of progress in publication of Journals and Newsletters, much of which was included in the President's Report.
- * Susan Lawrence asked what ASHA policy was regarding referees? Graham Connah and Mary Casey answered that all articles normally had two anonymous referees. Graham Connah noted that when he was Journal Editor, papers went to one referee, and that he did not necessarily feel bound by their opinion.

- * Leah McKenzie asked what had happened to the volume of the Journal being edited by Tim Murray? Graham Connah answered that this volume was no longer going to appear.

6.0 Newsletters

- * Ilma Powell reported on the production of the Newsletters over the past year. So far two had been published, and a third was due out soon. The last Newsletter for the year was to be edited by Susan Lawrence.
- * Graham Connah remarked that all editors should put their name on the Newsletter.

7.0 Nominations for the ASHA Committee for 1996

- * Graham Connah vacated the chair and Michael Tracey took over the chairing of the AGM. The nominations for the new Committee were read out:

President: Graham Connah
 Vice President: Judy Birmingham
 Vice President: Ilma Powell
 Secretary: Michael Clark
 Treasurer: Ted Higginbotham
 Committee: Mary Casey, Tony Lowe, Kylie Seretis,
 Jean Smith, Rowan Ward, Andrew

Wilson

All these nominees were elected unopposed. As the Committee now has up to eight ordinary members, there was a call from the floor asking for any nominations to the two vacant positions. Mary Casey nominated Warwick Pearson, and this was seconded by Tracey Ireland. Warwick Pearson accepted this nomination. Michael Tracey nominated Chris Carter, and this was seconded by Dennis Gojak. Chris Carter accepted this nomination. There being no further nominations, the two new members were elected unopposed.

- * The members were asked to acknowledge the outgoing Committee.
- * Graham Connah, the re-elected President, resumed the chair of the AGM.

8.0 Journal

- * Graham Connah reported that he was going to quickly produce a volume on his Bagot's Mill research.
- * Peter Bell had had a career change and was now a consultant, and would not be able to meet his original deadline. Some authors for his volume had not produced all the requested material. Some of the papers had been refereed, some were still with referees, and in the case of others, final copy had not yet been received. In all he expected to have 15 articles.
- * Peter Bell raised for debate the topic of Neville Ritchie's article for his volume. It was a glossary of mining terms and was about 26 pages of text. He suggested that this could be produced as a separate volume or monograph, as it was ready to print. In addition he had approximately 15 pages of illustrations.
- * Susan Lawrence suggested that two volumes be produced from the mining material - the first to include Neville Ritchie's article and the already refereed articles, and the second to include the remaining articles. This was generally considered a good idea. The editors were to be asked to consider this proposal.
- * Angie McGowan asked if there was financial assistance available for illustrations. Graham Connah said that that was the responsibility of the author.

9.0 Newsletters for 1996

- * The meeting briefly discussed the Committee's view that the newsletter should continue to be produced by the various States and Territories, as this gave it a National feel. A call for editors of the Newsletter for 1996 was thrown to the floor. There was a generous response from the various states. The new schedule is:

December 1995 Susan Lawrence (SA)
 March 1996 Michael Tracey and Chris Carter (ACT)
 June 1996 Leah McKenzie (Vic.)
 September 1996 Warwick Pearson (NSW)

December 1996 Angie McGowan and Anne McConnell (Tas.)

March 1997 Gordon Grimwade (Qld)

10.0 Venue for 1996 Conference

- * Neville Ritchie suggested that he may be able to get his colleagues in Queenstown, New Zealand to organise it. If this happened it would take place at Otago, at the University of Dunedin. David Nutley said he would be happy to organise a session on maritime archaeology for this conference.
- * Michael Tracey said that the conference could be held in Canberra, with the co-operation of Ian Farrington. David Nutley said that he would be happy to organise a session on maritime archaeology at whatever venue the conference was to be held.
- * Graham Connah was to follow this up.
- * Brief discussion followed regarding the holding of further joint AIMA and ASHA conferences. Myra Stanbury noted that Western Australia was having Tri-Centennial celebrations in 1996, and AIMA was not having a proper conference, but was participating in this event, which was to be held earlier in the year, in July or August.
- * Susan Lawrence said future conferences should be held on weekends, or during the last two weeks in September, which was the mid-term break. It is difficult for academics to attend the conference, as it is currently in term teaching time, and a few weeks prior to exams.

11.0 Membership Fees

- * There is to be no rise in membership fees

12.0 Other Business

- * Ilma Powell read a letter to the Committee from Tracey Annear.
- * Ilma Powell noted that Judy Birmingham will be retiring in two year's time, and that this will create a problem for ASHA in that the society is currently provided with space at Sydney University.
- * Siobhan Lavelle said that the Committee needed to consider this problem seriously.
- * There was a discussion of the various ways in which other Associations dealt with this problem.
- * Anne McConnell noted that the Australian Archaeology Association dealt with this by moving the Committee between States.
- * Mark Staniforth said that AIMA split the Committee between South Australia and New South Wales.
- * Susan Lawrence noted that we could have more active delegates in the various States, and that AIMA successfully used tele-conferences. Leah McKenzie moved the following motion:

That the incoming Committee was to investigate the feasibility of the AIMA, AAA and other models of executive organisation, and to facilitate this discussion by asking for suggestions for ASHA members. The results and recommendations are to be brought to the next ASHA AGM.

- * The motion was seconded by Fiona Bush
- * Denise Gaughwin noted that any proposed changes would need to encompass the performance and resourcing of administrative tasks, such as Newsletter postage etc.
- * The following amendment was added to the motion:
The issue is to be looked at in the context of the sustainability of Sydney University as the anchoring institution.
- * The amendment was moved by Denise Gaughwin and seconded by Fiona Bush.
- * Peter Bell said that ASHA needed a permanent home, and that a university was preferable, because of access to resources.
- * Leah McKenzie said that this was not necessarily so, and that other alternatives needed to be considered.
- * Susan Lawrence noted that Flinders University did not have the ability to provide even basic secretarial services, let alone support for such an association as ASHA.
- * Graham Connah proposed that the amended motion be accepted. Voted unanimously.

* Motion of thanks was made to the conference organisers. This was to be proposed at the close of the conference proceedings by Susan Lawrence and Tracey Ireland from ASHA.

* Meeting closed at 6.50pm, 24 October, 1995. Next meeting to be held at the 1996 Conference.

Societies

Professional Historians Association

The Professional Historian's Association Inc. (PHA) is the organisation representing qualified historians who are professionally employed or commissioned to undertake historical work. Separate Associations exist in most Australian States (though their membership criteria and objectives may vary) and liaison and information exchange occurs through a National Council.

The PHA in general has strict professional criteria for membership and is thus an association for practising professional historians. It is akin to associations for other such professionals, such as architects, doctors, surveyors and planners.

The PHA's objectives are:

- * to set and maintain standards of professional practice;
- * to promote the concept of professional history and the status of professional historians in the community;
- * to represent professional historians in contractual and employment matters;
- * to inform professional historians and prospective employers of acceptable standards of employment;
- * to encourage professional development by means such as seminars, workshops and publications;
- * to collect and disseminate information of interest to professional historians;
- * to maintain links with similar organisations; and,
- * to maintain a register of its members.

The PHA organises public education and professional development programs. Details are published in the Association's newsletter *Phanfare*, which also lists events of interest to historians, employment opportunities and commissions. A professional advisory service is available to assist those wishing to commission historical work.

The major publications of the PHA are *Phanfare*, *Public History Review*, monographs and various brochures. The newsletter *Phanfare* is published monthly (except January). It contains articles and news of interest to professional historians and others with related interests. The subscription period is July to June. PHA members receive *Phanfare* as part of their membership. *Public History Review* is an annual journal published late in the year. It features articles and reviews on history in public arenas such as heritage, museums and the media, community projects and publications.

Monographs and brochures available include:

- * *The Role of History in Conservation Work*
- * *Ethics for Historians*
- * *Register of Consulting Historians*
- * *Commissioning a History*
- * *Applying for Membership*
- * *History as a Career*
- * *PHA Constitution* (for each state)
- * *PHA Code of Ethics* (for each state)
- * *Professional Fees*

These can be ordered from PHA NSW at:

GPO Box 2437
Sydney NSW 2001.

Enquiries concerning *Public History Review* may be directed to:

Public History Review
PO Box 219
Leichardt
NSW 2040.

Museums

New South Wales Government House

The Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales announce that *Government House* is now open for viewing.

In 1834 plans for a new Government House in Sydney were commissioned from Edward Blore, 'Special Architect' to the English King William IV. Blore's plans were modified in Sydney by the colonial architect Mortimore Lewis and the building was constructed between 1837-45. It is the most sophisticated example of a Gothic revival building in New South Wales, with crenellated battlements, turrets and detailed interiors.

The ground floor state rooms include: dining room, drawing room and ballroom. These contain an outstanding collection of 19th and early 20th-century furnishings and decoration that reflect the changes of style and differing tastes of the Governors and their wives. *Government House* continues to be used by the Governor for official receptions, dinners and investitures.

Viewing times:

House: Friday-Sunday 10.00am-3.00pm

Garden: Every day 10.00am-4.00pm

Booked Groups: Thursdays

Telephone Enquiries: (02) 9931 5222

Courses

Two new courses offered by the University of Western Sydney (Nepean).

Master of Applied Science - Industrial Archaeology

The M.App.Sci. (Ind. Archaeol.) seeks to further the knowledge of graduates in the fields of science-based archaeology and history, and in particular develop specific research, writing and analytical skills in the field of industrial heritage and its preservation.

To be admitted, candidates should hold a Bachelors Degree or equivalent. Special entry may be granted to candidates who submit evidence of academic, professional or other qualifications to satisfy the Faculty that they have the capacity to pursue the degree. The minimum time for completion of the degree is three years (six semesters) part-time study.

Candidates complete ten subjects plus two extended essays/research-based projects. Only two subjects are required each semester. The degree's structure will seek to train students in the recording and preservation of Australian industrial heritage, and provide them with the background to enable them to undertake higher, research-based degrees in industrial archaeology or related subjects.

While most subjects will be held on campus, some subjects will require attendance at mid-semester schools. The course will be offered at distance through open-learning strategies. The research components may also be completed off-campus.

A Graduate Diploma (Ind. Archaeol.) may be awarded to candidates who successfully complete eight subjects selected from the subjects offered for the M.App.Sci. (Ind. Archaeol.) program. The minimum time for completion of the graduate diploma is two years (four semesters) part-time.

Course subjects for the M.App.Sci (Ind. Archaeol.) include:

- * Illustrating;
- * Surveying;
- * Technology of the Industrial Age;
- * Australian Industrial History;
- * Archaeological Chemistry;
- * GIS and Remote Sensing;
- * Researching Community History;
- * Keeping the Past; and,
- * Communicating Local History.

Master of Applied Science - Materials Conservation

The M.App.Sci (Mat. Cons.) offers the opportunity to acquire specific research, writing practical and analytical skills in the field of conservation of material culture. The degree will benefit those developing careers within many aspects of heritage-based industries, such as those involved in curatorship, archive preservation, arts management, or related fields such as building conservation, as well as those wishing to pursue a career as a conservator. The course aims to act as a focus for conservation research in Australia.

Candidates should hold a Bachelors Degree or equivalent, but special entry may be granted to candidates who submit evidence of academic, professional or other qualifications to satisfy the Faculty that they have the capacity to pursue the degree.

The degree is offered on a part-time basis by coursework and extended project work. The minimum time for completion is three years (six semesters) of part-time study. Some subjects will require attendance at intensive mid-semester schools or weekend trips. The course will also be delivered at distance through open learning strategies.

Candidates complete eight subjects, together with a research project equivalent to two subjects, and an elective strand, which is also equivalent to two subjects. Only two subjects are required each semester. The flexible structure enables candidates to pursue study specific to their own interests and career paths.

A Graduate Diploma (Mat. Cons.) may be awarded to candidates who successfully complete eight subjects from the M.App.Sci (Mat. Cons.). The minimum time for completion of the graduate diploma is two years (four semesters) part-time.

Course subjects include:

- * Conservation of Inorganic Materials;
- * Conservation of Organic Materials;
- * Preventive Conservation;
- * Materials Science in Conservation;
- * Archaeological Chemistry;
- * Conservation Ideals and Realities;
- * Large Conservation Projects; and,
- * Keeping the Past.

The course offers seven main strands:

- * Buildings and Outdoor Structures;
- * South-East Asia;
- * Conservation Science;
- * Conserving Cultural Diversity;
- * Local Museum Collections;
- * Paper; and,
- * Imaging and Analysis.

For further information on both these courses contact:

Dr Richard Thomas
Industrial Archaeology and Materials Conservation
Faculty of Science and technology
UWS Nepean
PO Box 10
Kingswood 2747
ph. (047) 360 091
fax (047) 360 742
e-mail rthomas@st.nepean.uws.edu.au

Publications

Recently received:

Moore, D. 1996. *Railways, Relics and Romance: the Eveleigh Railway Workshops*. Caroline Simpson
120pp. 200 x 300mm.

This photographic essay by one of Australia's most noted photographers, David Moore, represents a rich and remarkable contribution to the history of the Eveleigh Railway Workshops. In addition to the photographs, which present an impressive kaleidoscope of decorative architecture, foundries, furnaces,

tongs, shovels, wheels, pulleys, steam presses and engines, Eveleigh is placed in its historical context with a social overview of Australian railway history, and oral history gathered from former employees. The Eveleigh Workshops are acknowledged as a nationally and internationally significant remainder of steam railway history and technology.

The volume is priced at \$69.50 + \$8.50 postage, and is available from:

Dialogue Marketing
PO Box 686
Edgecliff NSW. 2027.
ph. 1800 065 933
fax (02) 380 5596

History, August 1996, No. 48.

Contains articles on the Sydney Quarantine Station, the War Diaries of Weary Dunlop and the history of the provincial press in New South Wales. *History* is the magazine of the Royal Australian Historical Society. It is published in February, April, June, August, October and December. The magazine is circulated to convey information and to encourage discussion about Australian history. Members of the Society receive *History* free. It is also available to non-members at a cost of \$5.00.

Enquiries should be directed to:

Royal Australian Historical Society
History House
133 Macquarie St
Sydney NSW. 2000.
Ph. (02) 9247 8001
fax (02) 9247 7845

Carter, J. 1996. *Burra 1845-1851: a Directory of Burra Folk*. The Shalimar Press, Victoria.

This directory makes reference to over 3,500 men, women and children in the early townships of the Burra Burra Mine, where Germans and Cornish came in the very early days. The English, Irish and Scots were quick to follow. Births, deaths and marriages are recorded in its 137 A4 pages of entries, as well as the incidents which made up the fabric of everyday life, then and now. With its considered introduction and appendices, the Directory is an invaluable resource for anyone researching their family history, and for historians of early European settlement in South Australia. It is available from the publisher only at a cost of \$28.50 + \$3.50 postage and packing. Orders should be sent to:

The Shalimar Press
PO Box 219
La Trobe University
Victoria. 3083.

ASHA Contacts

Change of address for NSW contact:

Dr Warwick Pearson
14 Greenlee St,
Green Point, NSW 2251.
Ph./fax (043) 651164

Updated contact information for ACT contact:

Richard Morrison
c/- Australian Heritage Commission
GPO Box 1567
Canberra 2601
Ph. (06) 217 2133
Fax (06) 217 2095

Newsletter Editors

This issue of the *Newsletter* was edited by Dr Warwick Pearson, with thanks to the many contributors. Material for the next (December) issue of the *Newsletter* should be sent to Angie McGowan and Anne McConnel via the contact address on the back page of the *Newsletter*.

ASHA Publications

Australasian Historical Archaeology

Special offer Vols. 2-12 (inclusive) \$10.00 each

	<i>Members</i>	<i>Non-members</i>
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
Volume 10 (1992)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 11 (1993)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 12 (1994)	\$18.00	\$22.00

Major Publications

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

Occasional Papers

Maureen Bryne: <i>Ross Bridge, Tasmania</i>	\$6.00 each
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>	

Postage and packing in Australia:

Journals & Occasional Papers add \$4.00 per item
Major publications add \$6.50 per item

Postage and packing overseas (surface mail):

Journals & Occasional Papers add \$5.00 per item
Major publications add \$15.00 per item

ASHA Contacts

ACT	Richard Morrison, c/AHC, GPO Box 1567, Canberra 2601	ph. (06) 217 2133	fax (06) 217 2095
NSW	Warwick Pearson, 14 Greenlee Street, Green Point 2251		ph. (043) 651 164
New Zealand	Neville Ritchie, Dept of Conservation, Private Bag 3072, Hamilton, NZ	ph. (0011 64) 838 3363	
Northern Territory	Lloyd Browne, P.O. Box 3013, Darwin, NT, 0801		ph. (08) 8985 2981
Queensland	Eleanor Crosby, 21 Castle Hill Drive, Nerang 4211		ph. (075) 78 2255
South Australia	Susan Lawrence-Cheney, Archaeology, Flinders University, PO Box 2100, Adelaide 5001		ph. (08) 201 2595
Tasmania	Angela McGowan, Parks and Wildlife Service, GPO Box 44A, Hobart 7000		ph. (002) 33 6596
Victoria	Fiona Weaver, 4 The Avenue, Belmont 3216		ph. (052) 43 1462
Western Australia	Myra Stanbury, WA Museum, Cliff St, Fremantle 6160	ph. (09) 335 8211	fax (09) 430 5120

NEWSLETTER

Volume 26:4 1996

Print Post Regulations No PP243459/00114

ISSN 0156-9295

Box 220 Holme Building

University of Sydney 2006

Ph (02) 9351 2763 Fax (02) 9351 4889

THE STATE OF THE ART

New South Wales

Correction

The Editor of the previous edition of the Newsletter apologises to Austral Archaeology for the omission of reference to the name of the firm in connection with the Randwick Asylum Project. The heading for the article should read 'Godden Mackay and Austral Archaeology', as the Project is jointly managed by both firms.

Excavations at CSR site, Pyrmont

Casey and Lowe Associates are busy excavating part of the CSR Refinery site at Pyrmont. This property was recently purchased from CSR and is going to be the subject of urban renewal. We are excavating the remains of a number of houses associated with the pre-CSR occupation (CSR began sugar production in 1878). Most of the study area is within the part of Pyrmont initially owned by John Macarthur and a number of head leases were operating by 1839. At this time, the Chowne brothers established their boat building yard on the point and other industries nearby included ironworks and quarries. Other notable landlords within the study area were the McCredie brothers, builders of the Pitt Street extensions of the Sydney GPO. They had a stoneyard located down the road from the houses we are excavating. The occupants of the various houses erected within the study area mostly appear to be employed in nearby industries: boatbuilding, ironworking and other maritime industries.

To date, we have exposed the remains of 12 houses, a dairy and a blacksmith's shop. Of the latter two, little has been found. The houses were built during the 1860s. The residential remains are substantial, with

walls standing between 30cm and 50cm high. Most of the rooms have fireplaces and threshold stones. In a number of the rooms we have recovered substantial underfloor deposits, up to 17cm deep in one room. The underfloor deposits contain a substantial amount of material, including buttons, pins, beads, a variety of animal and fish bone, jewellery and many children's toys. All the underfloor deposits were wet sieved which has substantially aided in the recovery of small items such as beads and quantities of fish bone that were not visible during excavation.

To date, only one partially-used cesspit has been used. Other cesspits seem to have been sewerred before the houses were occupied. Most of these houses provided rental accommodation. These are highly urbanised uses of space mostly two-storey terraces with four rooms and the rear room used as a kitchen. They all had small backyards. One group of four houses had uniform remains of coppers, fireplaces, considerable stormwater provision, and privy locations. The painted plaster scheme is preserved below the dado line.

One area of the site was head leased by James Windon from the Macarthur Estate. We have discovered that James Windon was the great great great grandfather of the client's foreman. This will provide us with additional family research. In addition, the publicity recently given to the site in the *Sydney Morning Herald* has located an occupant of one of the other houses who lived there in the 1920s. He will visit us this coming week to help us reconstruct the houses along McCredie Street. We expect to complete excavation of the areas in mid December.

Our staff consists of many ASHA members: Caitlin Allen, Cos Coroneos, Jacqui Craig, Jennie Lindbergh, Al Paterson, Warwick Pearson and Rowan Ward. We also have the assistance of numerous student volunteers from the University of Sydney, Archaeology (Prehistoric and Historic) and one from The University of New England.

Tony Lowe,
Casey and Lowe Associates

South Australia

Dr Susan Lawrence to go to La Trobe

Dr Susan Lawrence who has been lecturing in Historical Archaeology at Flinders University for the past five years is leaving to take up a position as Lecturer in Historical Archaeology at La Trobe University. Good news for La Trobe (and Victoria)—where the teaching of Historical Archaeology has been languishing in recent years, but sad for Flinders and South Australia where the practice of Historical Archaeology (outside the University) continues to languish.

Dr Mark Staniforth - New Lecturer at Flinders

Dr Mark Staniforth has been appointed to a position as a full-time Lecturer (continuing) in Archaeology at Flinders University and he will take up his post on 1 January, 1997. In 1997, Mark will contribute to the first year course 'Introduction to Archaeology' (ARCH 1001); teach the second year courses 'Australian Archaeology' (ARCH 2002) and 'The Museum' (ARCH 2301); the third year course 'Maritime Archaeology' (ARCH 3005) and 'Archaeological Field Methods' (ARCH 7002).

Research in Historical and Maritime Archaeology

In 1997 at least three honours students will conduct research in Historical or Maritime Archaeology for their honours theses:

- Darren Griffin will be working on the Poonindie Mission site near Port Lincoln
- Nathan Richards is conducting research on the North Arm ships graveyard, and
- Charles Parkinson plans to work on the sealing and whaling sites of Eyre Peninsular.

Mark Staniforth
Flinders University

Tasmania

Those involved in Tasmanian historic heritage are eagerly awaiting the proclamation of the new *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* during February 1997.

Forestry Tasmania

This has been a very busy year at Forestry Tasmania. The Senior Archaeologist has been transferred to a newly independent body called the Forest Practices Unit. The unit has the responsibility of ensuring the implementation of the forest Practices Code. Part of the code specifies the need to protect significant historic sites. The Commonwealth and Tasmanian governments have signed an agreement to complete a comprehensive regional assessment of forests in order to be able to sign a Regional Forest Agreement that will set the parameters of forest use across all land tenures.

In Tasmania, this has meant that a number of projects needed to be completed so as to be able to identify those places with National Estate values and assess the procedures that are in place to manage these into the future. Dr Michael Pearson undertook a number of key consultancies that completed the following tasks:

- a data audit and literature search
- an identification of the gaps in site data or themes of Australian history
- a number of gap infilling projects
- the preparation of a list of historic heritage places with national estate values, and
- an investigation of the current management systems and recommendations for future management.

The projects are almost complete and the next phase will be to integrate these values with all the others involved in the RFA. Notable among the gap infilling projects was an investigation of the timber industry in the north west undertaken by Parry Kostoglou, a comparison of the data bases held by Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) and Mineral Resources Tasmania, and a better understanding of historic tracks and roads.

Parry Kostoglou has completed a study of Dawson's Road which was developed in the 1850s to link the Midlands with the south west. By the 1860s the road had fallen into disuse due to it being the 'first road to nowhere' which is emphasised by Parry using the phrase in the title. The report brings together evidence from the historic sources and an archaeological survey. There is little of the original road remaining with subsequent use of the alignment by the timber company Australian Newsprint Mills from the 1940s obliterating the earlier road. The small sections that are intact will be managed by prescription from any further logging. The study was funded by the District Conservation Fund of Forestry Tasmania.

A study of the historic sites of the forested areas of the Central Highlands which is funded by the National Estates Grants Program has commenced. Parry Kostoglou will be completing the task which will identify the type of sites to be expected in this area of Tasmania, provide an historic context and make recommendations for their future management.

Forestry Tasmania has produced a book *Places of the Pioneers: Life and Work in Tasmania's Forests* written by Dr Caroline Bird. The book summarises the work of three earlier inventory projects in a form that is more suitable for the public than the usual report format. The book is well illustrated and has proven very popular with a price tag of only \$6.00. The project was funded by the National Estate Grants Program.

Denise Gaughwin
Senior Archaeologist

Parks and Wildlife Service

Following a restructuring of the PWS earlier this year the old Cultural Heritage Section has been promoted to the Cultural Heritage Branch. The new branch is now split into two sections: Historic and Aboriginal Heritage.

The Cultural Heritage Branch is currently involved in a number of interesting projects.

The Community Huts Partnership project was recently endorsed by both the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Consultative Committee and the Mountain Huts Preservation Society Inc. The project has now entered a public consultation phase prior to the drafting of the project management plan.

The Branch is in the process of negotiating with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council in order to develop procedures for dealing with Aboriginal artefacts located during works on historical period sites.

Kathryn Evens has completed the Convict Sites Tasmania: Historical Research Project. The project report is now undergoing final amendments, prior to being published as an occasional paper later this year.

The first stage of a survey into sites connected with the early sealing industry in Tasmania and Bass Strait was completed by Parry Kostoglou in August of this year. This provides a background history to the industry as well as site specific information that will be used to locate and record sites during the second stage of the survey. Copies of the report are available from Mike Nash (002) 332-387 for \$15 (includes postage and handling).

A publication on the history of the 80+ shipwrecks at the Furneaux Group, Bass Strait is now available from the PWS. The publication is A5 size, 150 pages and includes b/w photos, plus maps. Copies of the publication are available from Mike Nash (002) 332-387 for \$15 (includes postage and handling).

Finally, Paul Davies is in the process of completing a field study of the Tasmanian hop industry on behalf of the PWS.

Port Arthur

The conservation program at the Historic Site is gearing up for the summer season with the re-establishment of pathways and garden features at Trentham and Government Cottages in an advanced stage of planning. The Conservation Section has recently appointed Greg Jackman, formerly with the Cultural Heritage Branch of PWS, to take up the position of archaeologist at the site for a three year period. Once the immediate backlog of works clearances are completed, work will commence on compiling an archaeological zoning plan for the site, drawing together information gained over almost 20 years of archaeological involvement with Port Arthur.

Consultants

- Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd has been involved in a variety of projects during the latter part of 1996. These included: test excavations in the Wapping district of inner Hobart and on the site of the proposed Visitor Centre at Port Arthur, and survey and assessments of road projects in the Bridgewater, Brighton and Pontville areas. Several conservation plans of significant historic properties in the Hobart Metropolitan area were undertaken in association with Paul Davies Pty Ltd for the Tasmanian Department of Environment and Land Management.
- Heritage assessments of the Royal Derwent Hospital and Willow Court Centre at New Norfolk and a heritage study of the Sorell Municipality (in conjunction with heritage consultants Ian Terry and Paul Davies) are in preparation, as is a report on the Davey Street Extension excavation undertaken by Brian Prince in 1987.
- Back-Tracks Heritage Consultants have recently completed a conservation plan on the site of the historic King River Mine on Tasmania's west coast.
- Anne McConnell has recently completed the report for an excavation at the site of the Ross slipway at Battery Point. She is currently in the process of finishing a study of the Tasmanian apple industry prior to a summer trip to Antarctica (good luck Anne!).
- Cathie Searle is planning a test excavation at the site of the Cascades Female Factory in Hobart. She intends to commence the project during January 1997.

Other Events

- Eleanor Casella is planning to continue her excavation works at the Ross female factory during January and February 1997.
- A publication on the history and archaeology of the *Sydney Cove* shipwreck site has been published by Braxus Press, Sydney. The publication is A5 size, 128 pages and includes b/w and colour pictures. Contact Braxus Press on (02) 9988-3404 for copies.
- A major exhibition on the site will be opening at the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston, in December 1996. The exhibition will be at the Australian National Maritime Museum in late June, 1997 and moving to other states during 1997-1998.

Ross Factory Archaeology Project

Join Our Second Season!



Volunteers are invited to join archaeological excavations at the only intact Australian Female Factory Site. Located in Ross, Tasmania, the site is north of Hobart along the Midlands Highway, easily accessible by bus transportation. Two months of excavations will be conducted, from the first week of January through the first week of March 1997.

Food, accommodation and archaeological experience will be provided to field workers.

Volunteers are requested to attend for a minimum of two weeks.

Contact after 21 December 1996:

C/- Angie McGowan, Acting Senior Heritage Officer
Cultural Heritage Section, Parks and Wildlife Service
Department of Environment and Land Management
GPO Box 44A, Hobart, Tasmania, 7001
Tel: (03) 62 333-275 Fax: (03) 62 240-884

CONFERENCE NOTES

The 1996 ASHA Annual Conference was held in Sydney University's Stephen Roberts Theatre on the 3rd and 4th November. Despite the transfer of venue from Canberra at short notice, the Conference attracted a large attendance and many excellent speakers. The ASHA Committee warmly thanks all those who contributed to its success.

Jane Lydon (Archaeologist)

Pidgin english: cultural exchange and archaeology in the Rocks, Sydney

In this paper I pursue an approach to historical archaeology which focuses on the short term and the symbolic realm, and the dynamic, inventive relationship between the material and other social forms, especially in the process of cultural contact. In New South Wales, Australia, in the late nineteenth century, the Chinese were represented in dominant white discourse as picturesque but also as a source of contagion. On their side, the Chinese turned inwards, for pleasure, or peace, but also communicated with the European community through a range of strategies which drew upon traditional and new forms to create a cultural 'pidgin'. This provisional 'jargon' embraced a range of practices, ideas and objects as demonstrated by archaeological evidence from Sydney's Rocks area.

Ian Smith (Anthropology, University of Otago)

Ethnicity and Architecture in Southern New Zealand

Architecture is often seen as a medium through which ethnicity is expressed, and archaeologists have used variations in architectural form as a means of identifying ethnic differences in the past. Two recent studies in southern New Zealand challenge the widespread application of such models. Comparison of the dwellings of the Chinese and non-Chinese gold-miners, and Scottish and non-Scottish colonists show that ethnicity did not play a significant part in shaping architectural form. Alternative explanations are examined, and some implications for a wider study of ethnicity are considered.

Kylie Seretis (Archaeologist, Heritage Office, NSW)

Archaeology and the Politics of Identity: The Cyprus Problem

This paper will look briefly at the nature of archaeological research in Cyprus and its role in the

creation of modern Cyprus and the National and/or ethnic identity of modern Cypriots. In turn I will outline how the current geopolitical status of Cyprus affects the study of the past and the role this then lays out for the ethnic minorities within Cyprus.

Judy Birmingham and Andrew Wilson
(Archaeology, University of Sydney)

Central Australia Archaeology Project: An overview

The Central Australia Archaeology Project is a long term research project funded by the University of Sydney and the ARC. The project aims to examine the archaeological evidence for interaction between Aborigines and Europeans in arid Central Australia during the century following the invasion of the area by Europeans in the 1850s. This paper summarises the work of the project to date, gives an outline of the environmental, historical and methodological background and briefly outlines some of the preliminary results.

Roland Fletcher (Archaeology, University of Sydney)

Sacred Fury: the conundrum of the Enola Gay. U.S. Veterans against the Smithsonian's Enola Gay Exhibit

In 1993 the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC began the planning for its 50th anniversary exhibition of the Enola Gay, the B29 bomber from which the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima in August 1945. The exhibition was planned as an informative display containing a major historical overview of the social and political context in which the atomic bomb came to be used. However, this context was entirely unacceptable to the veterans of the USA who regarded it as an exercise in intellectual "political correctness" that was favourable to the Japanese. Their opposition was so fierce that the original form of the exhibition was canceled and Harwitt, the director of NASM, lost his job. The dispute about the Enola Gay exhibition neatly illustrates the role of an industrial item as a profound icon of popular culture and values. In effect the curators as intellectuals had "stolen" the plane's meaning from its original owners. But the story is even more complex because the curators and the representatives of the state were themselves involved in a conundrum about the meanings which were implicated in the Enola Gay's pivotal role in the relationship between technology and society, the meaning of war in democracies and the separation of the state and the individual. The plane was eventually displayed without a context - only with a summary of how it was built and how it was restored and a video of interviews with the crew.

Neville A. Ritchie (Regional Archaeologist, Dept of Conservation, New Zealand)

Restoration of an Historic Lighthouse Settlement

Gary Vines (Industrial Archaeologist, Melbourne's Living Museum of the West Inc)

Inventing the inventory: the industrial archaeology of Victoria

This paper summarises on-going work in the compilation and assessment of data relating to industrial archaeological and industrial heritage sites as part of a project entitled 'The Industrial Archaeology of Victoria'. The paper initially discusses what constitutes an industrial archaeological site. I have adopted a very broad definition of industrial archaeology based on American and British practice which relates to the physical evidence of sites associated with work, the manufacture of goods, the provision of services and the creation and maintenance of infrastructure. Or in Kenneth Hudson's words, it is "a portmanteau for the surviving evidence of yesterday's ways of making and selling things and of moving goods and people from one place to another." Industrial archaeological sites therefore include buried remains, ruined structures, converted former factories, and even still-operating industries. The paper reviews the various systems used for recording industrial sites in Victoria, Australia and overseas, looking particularly at the construction and maintenance of databases, the typological and classificatory systems, and the compatibility of systems. The maintenance of inventories and the recording and classification of sites in a systematic way is an important part of the study of industrial archaeology overseas. The British and American systems have also been reviewed and a comprehensive hierarchic classification list of site types has been prepared based on these examples. The major product of the study is a combined database which incorporates records of industrial sites from all the available data sources.

Leah McKenzie (Heritage Victoria)

Viewbank Homestead Project 1996

In 1996 Heritage Victoria commenced excavations at the Viewbank Homestead site. Viewbank is situated on the northern banks of the Yarra river in Melbourne. The site comprises the ruins of the homestead, outbuildings and dumps located in the remnants of the original landscaped gardens. Preliminary historical information indicated that the site had been occupied since 1837, two years after the settlement of Port Phillip. The excavations concentrated on the homestead to ascertain whether it was the original building on the site. The project aims to uncover the archaeological remains and utilize the results of the investigation as part of the

proposed development of the Viewbank park. The paper will present an overview of the project and preliminary results of the 1996 season.

Wayne Johnson (Archaeologist, Sydney Cove Authority)

Foundation Park: Archaeology and Public Interpretation in The Rocks

One of the earliest conservation projects undertaken by the Sydney Cove Authority was the 1972 refurbishment of the Argyle Bond Store and the adjoining Playfair Terraces. At the rear of these properties is the site of eight houses, constructed in the 1870s-80s, and demolished in 1938. The houses stood on a cliff face, one of the last sites in The Rocks to be developed by the Europeans. The site remained vacant from 1938 until the 1970s when it was landscaped to create Foundation Park, architectural remains of some of the former structures being incorporated into the design. From 1993 to 1996 the Argyle Store and Foundation Park were again the subject of conservation works, bringing their presentation into line with Burra Charter principles. Archaeological work and historical research was conducted in the Park with a view to a clearer presentation of the remains to the public. Landscaping features and sculptures were designed to create some indication of the former living spaces, both horizontally and vertically. A three storey "skeleton" was erected over the site of the terraces, drawing attention to the difficulties of building dwellings on such hostile terrain.

The Sydney Cove Authority received an Award of Merit for its design of Foundation Park from the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects. It is of interest to note that the Institute's First Prize went to another archaeologically-inspired project, the forecourt to the Museum of Sydney. In many ways we are seeing Historical Archaeology enter a new era. Our first excavations were rescue digs and watching briefs. More recently we have seen large scale investigations with detailed research themes such as the urban excavations in Parramatta and the Sydney and Melbourne CBDs. Archaeological sites are becoming more and more the focus of public interest and demand for preservation and interpretation. Following the success of Foundation Park, the Sydney Cove Authority is currently working on concepts for the interpretation of archaeological remains at the Cumberland St site and Dawes Point Battery.

Edward Higginbotham (Consultant Archaeologist)

*Archaeology on the Rim (Richmond Marketplace).
Problems and Issues for Archaeological Research*

Recent excavations of the site of Woolworths Marketplace at Richmond have highlighted some of the problems and issues for the preparation of archaeological management plans, as well as the contribution of archaeology to our knowledge of the historical settlement of the area. Archaeological management plans often use 19th century maps to locate the positions of buildings and hence archaeological sites. While these plans are often accurate, major inaccuracies have been revealed in the 1827 Survey of Richmond, with serious consequences for archaeological investigations prior to redevelopment. The Richmond Marketplace excavations have also highlighted the need not only for surveys of historical sites, but also for Aboriginal settlement. Archaeological management plans need to consider both historical and prehistoric sites in their recommendations and guidelines. Research themes identified in the Richmond Archaeological Management Plan directed the approach to the Woolworths' excavations. The special relationship of the town to the surrounding rich Hawkesbury farmland led to emphasis being placed, not only on the buildings, but also the outbuildings and other features on the town allotments. The excavation of a small hut revealed the spartan living conditions of frontier life - Richmond was on the frontier until the 1810s, but has always been on the edge of the Cumberland Plain - while the remains of a more substantial timber framed building reveal the development of Richmond during the pastoral boom of the 1830s. The two buildings also reveal a contrast between pioneering and later building techniques and provide useful comparisons with other sites.

Jo McDonald (Consultant Archaeologist)

*'Them postholes ain't in virgin soil': an intact
Aboriginal site below early European buildings in
Richmond, NSW*

The investigation of two early colonial buildings at Richmond, western Sydney, revealed a number of Aboriginal stone tools. Test excavation in to the 'sub-soil' - deemed to be culturally sterile for the purposes of the historic excavation - revealed a large number of these artefacts. The subsequent salvage of this site by a prehistorian and members of the Aboriginal community revealed more than 7,000 artefacts in a relatively intact condition. This paper discusses the ramifications of finding such a site, late in the day (development wise), and suggests how a procedural change could avoid such instances occurring in the future. This change would also require a paradigmatic change amongst practitioners - and a lessening of the divide between historic and prehistoric archaeologists.

Aedeen Cremin (Archaeology, University of Sydney)

Heterarchy in 19th century Australia

The concept of heterarchy has been borrowed from biophysics by Carole Crumley who works on Iron Age Europe. She defines it as 'the relation of elements to one another when they are unranked or when they possess the potential to be ranked in a number of different ways'. For instance, power can be counterpoised rather than ranked'. The concept has been adopted by a number of US archaeologists who are dissatisfied with the hierarchical models normally applied to analyse complex societies. Donald Hardesty has recently demonstrated the utility of heterarchy in the analysis of 19th/20th century mining communities in the American West. In this presentation I shall briefly analyse the counterpoise effects of a) the catholic church, and b) the trade union movement in 19th c. Australian society. I hope to demonstrate that these power structures not only paralleled but mimicked the Anglo-capitalist structure to conceal heterarchy.

Sugandha (Research Associate, Archaeology,
University of Sydney)

*Cowries - their value and worth in the Pre-Modern
World economy*

Even today the people from my parents generation can recite the table of money that included cowries as the lowest denomination of money - a fact not known to many westerners. Cowries, the little white and yellow shells that primarily grow around the Maldivian islands, were one of the major commodities of the world trade until the early 20th century, and their influence was felt far and wide. Unfortunately, modern archaeologists have ignored these little shells, focusing only on the metallic denominations of money as medium of exchange. In this paper I try to examine new research and ancient descriptions on this subject in an attempt to restore the importance of these shells for the study of ancient economy and society.

Claire Everett (Archaeologist, Envirosiences Pty Ltd)

Parasites Part H: the search continues . . .

This paper presents the results of continuing research on the recovery of parasite remains from archaeological sites in Sydney. Research into parasite remains is a very new field of investigation in Australia and some of the problems encountered in recovery and analysis are discussed here, as well as suggestions for directions future research could take.

Peter Grave (Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology, University of New England)

The archaeology of globalisation and the transition to the Early Modern period

In Europe during the first half of the second millennium the passage from feudalism to capitalism is seen as a gradual shift in the structure of a range of social and economic institutions. Historically, this transition is thought to underpin the mercantile basis of early capitalism and the beginnings of the modern period. For the same period in mainland Southeast Asia unique archaeological evidence of craft specialisation that continued through the pre to early modern transition initially indicates changes in trade and exchange networks that can be related to the steady intensification of long-range commercial activity. However, this general pattern is punctuated by a marked and relatively sudden reorganisation in specialised production and exchange relations around AD 1600. While responding to the same global conditions that affected the 'gradual shift' in European society, the Southeast data provides a new and challenging perspective on the economic and social impact of silver bullion from the Americas in the formation of the global economy.

Penelope M. Allison (Archaeology and Anthropology, Australian National University)

The distribution of household activities in text-aided archaeology

In this paper I will first highlight recent models and approaches to household studies and examine the appropriateness of their application to the archaeological record in the investigation of household activities. I will then discuss my research into the significance of artefact distribution in domestic assemblages at the well known Italian site of Pompeii, in order to demonstrate techniques for using archaeological data, not only to present new perspectives on the distribution of household activities in Roman houses but also to highlight the need for careful assessment of the relationship between documentary evidence and material culture. Finally, I will turn to an, as yet, not so well known site in western New South Wales, the Old Kinchegea Homestead, to discuss the application of similar methodologies to the investigation of household behaviour on an Australian pastoral estate in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In all these aspects this paper is particularly concerned with the spatial and gender distributions of household activities.

R. Ian Jack (History, University of Sydney)

Bong Bong: the Archaeological Significance of the Earliest Settlement in the Southern Highlands

The site of the village of Bong Bong, created early in the 1820s and superseded by Berrina in the 1830s, can

be precisely identified through surveyors' field-books. The 1820s causeway of logs and basalt which took the Old Argyle Road across the Wingecarribee River is remarkably well-preserved, the area of the barracks, constable's hut and gaol has never been built upon since the original buildings disappeared and the site of the nearby 1820s inn and an adjoining rubbish dump constitutes a third archaeological resource. Options for the interpretative presentation of Bong Bong will be discussed.

Iain Stuart (Archaeologist, HLA Envirosiences Pty Ltd)

The Return of the Landscape of Captive Labour

This paper looks at the interpretation of the 1830s and 1840s landscape at Lanyon (ACT) as a landscape of captive labour by Blair and Caloue-Long (1993). In contrast to Blair and Caloue-Long the author argues that the practice of sheep grazing necessitates a loosening of the control over convicts and that this resulted in a renegotiation of the relationship between master and convict. We can also see in his relationships with convicts the faltering attempt of James Wright to raise his social status.

Caitlin Allen (Honours student, Archaeology, University of Sydney)

A Picture is worth a thousand artefacts: using historic photographs to investigate the archaeology of workers camps in NSW, 1872-1964

This paper details research undertaken for an honours thesis at the University of Sydney in 1996. The aim of this thesis was to extend the use of historic photographs in historical archaeology to meet the demands of a specifically archaeological rather than historical analysis. To this end, the images were thought of as excavation units or artefacts in themselves, which when examined contained information that could be used and analysed like any other body of surveyed or excavated data. Two analyses were undertaken using photographs of about 250 worker's camps in NSW, including railway and road construction camps, goldmining camps and a large number of images from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme. The artefact analysis and limited examination of settlement layout were designed to determine the extent to which factors such as the presence or absence of families, the type of industry the camp supported, the intended length of occupation or if the camp was government or individually run, affected the establishment and maintenance of the camps. The results of these analyses will be discussed here along with an appraisal of the advantages and limitations of a material reading of historic photographs.

Ruth Kaye (Undergraduate, Archaeology, University of Sydney)

The Practice of Maritime Archaeology in Australia - A Study of the Batavia (1629), The Sydney Cove (1797) and the Pandora (1791)

This paper will discuss the results of my honours preparation essay which was on the practice of Maritime Archaeology in Australia. This will include a review of the history of maritime archaeology and shipwreck legislation in Australia, the excavation of the Batavia, the Sydney Cove and the Pandora shipwrecks, as well as a review of conservation issues and the future that maritime archaeology has in Australia. The paper will begin by presenting a brief history of maritime archaeology and shipwreck legislation in Australia. This will be done in order to understand the nature of the excavation procedures used on the Batavia, the Sydney Cove and the Pandora wrecks, as well as to provide a general overview of the development of the sub-discipline in Australia. The Batavia, the Sydney Cove and the Pandora shipwrecks were all chosen for this study for two main reasons. Firstly, they are all located in different states of Australia and I wanted to see if there were any differences in the excavation techniques and procedures used in Western Australia, Tasmania and Queensland. Secondly, each of the wrecks are located in different environments in terms of sea conditions and the aim here was to detect the different excavation techniques used to accommodate these different environments. The results to this section will be discussed briefly in this paper. Each of these wrecks was excavated in roughly the same time frame (1970s-1990s) and therefore represent the range of techniques used in shipwreck excavation during this time.

Conservation as an excavation procedure will also be discussed briefly. The aim of this section is to emphasise the importance of the conservation of raised materials and artefacts as well as to discuss conservation in relation to two examples where it has been successfully applied- the Batavia and the Sydney Cove. Finally this paper will deal with the future of maritime archaeology in Australia. This section will highlight the important changes that have to be made to the sub-discipline if it is to continue to develop and be recognised, as well as to discuss what changes have begun to be made, such as the development of the shipwreck database.

Maddy Atkinson (Graduate student, Archaeology, La Trobe University)

Forests and Gardens: landscape archaeology in Murrungowar

Mary-Jean Sutton (Undergraduate, Archaeology, University of Sydney)

Manga Manda Mission: the interaction of government, mission and indigenous influences on spatial and structural configuration

This paper is a discussion of how meaning is conveyed in structures and space. It examines how human relationships, attitudes and cultural influences shape, spatial and cultural organisation in christian missions. The paper focuses on the reflection of government, mission and indigenous interaction in the structural and spatial organisation of Manga Manda settlement in Central Australia 1945-1953.

Margaret Dodson (Undergraduate, Archaeology, University of Sydney)

Are Buttons Really That Boring ?

Historical archaeologists show little interest in the humble button, perhaps because it has no novelty value. Nevertheless, mass production by the billions after 1850 ensured that many excavators must contend with some very large button assemblages. This paper results from a review of artefact studies and site analyses to find out how researchers use buttons. It looks at the button as a dating tool, as evidence of past dress habits and pays particular attention to social contexts where it has interpretive value.

Wayne Mullen (Graduate student, Archaeology, University of Sydney)

A Little Bit of the Raj: British Town Planning and Sydney in the Time of Macquarie

Between the terms of Governors Phillip and Macquarie Sydney experienced ad hoc development despite the attempt at formal planning. This does not mean that the placement of structures was random. Was there any similarity between Sydney and other settlements within the British Empire? The British exported a specific range of institutions as part of their imperial 'system'. In most settlements there was the 'Church', the 'Court' and 'Government House', arranged in urban patterns particular to the colony in question. Macquarie served for an extended period in India, and during his term Sydney comes to resemble, in a superficial sense, an Indian military Cantonment. A division develops between the officials, the military and the convicts, and the township is dominated by a range of public building that are Indian barrack-like in form and resemble in organisation the 'lines'. Was Macquarie using his experience on the cantonments of the British Empire in India as a model for how a colonial settlement should grow?

Denis Gojak (Historical Archaeologist NSW National Parks and Wildlife Services)

Albert and Euriowie: Gold and tin mining in the arid northwest of NSW

Euriowie was a small and unsuccessful tin-mining area north of Broken Hill in the 1880s and 1890s. Further north, at the junction of NSW, Queensland and South Australia was the Albert Goldfield, which also operated at about the same period. These were two of the areas first exploited for mining in the arid centre of Australia and in both cases they emphasised metals that were traditionally extracted with the assistance of abundant water. This paper outlines some of the physical evidence of arid-country adaptation of this period, including mining sites and habitations sites and some of the questions which will be pursued through further investigation of sites in these locations.

Geoff Svenson (Consultant)

Survival strategies for the 1890s ~ the history and archaeology of the Chinese at Milparinka

In October 1880 gold was discovered at Mount Poole, not far from the site of Charles Sturt's enforced stay at Depot Glen thirty five years earlier. The Mount Poole discovery was the initial discovery on the Albert Goldfield, and was followed in January 1881 with a more promising show at Mount Browne. Chinese from Wilcannia were among the first to arrive on the new field, but were made unwelcome by the European diggers. This paper presents the economic strategies then adopted by the Chinese, who remained in the general vicinity for the next twenty five years, and examines the historical and archaeological evidence for their lifestyle.

Barry Magowan

The Typology and Technology of Alluvial Mining: The example of the Mongarlowe and Shoalhaven Goldfields in Southern New South Wales

Siobhan Lavelle (Consultant Archaeologist)

Back to the Basics: Analysis or Paralysis in Archaeological Research Design

Mary Casey (Consultant Archaeologist)

Zoning Plan for the City of Liverpool

In this paper I will briefly define how AZ&MPs are used in Sydney and then examine the methodology employed by Casey and Lowe Associates to identify and assess archaeological sites within Liverpool Town Centre. Liverpool was established in 1810 by Governor Macquarie and was one of the major service towns in the early Colony. We identified sites within Liverpool by overlaying historical plans onto the existing street

grid. In general, we found the earliest three plans to be fairly accurate and consistent. In addition to these general plans of the city centre we utilised a number of section plans which we found to reflect various degrees of accuracy and a number of subdivision plans used for advertising purposes which were almost totally inaccurate. A full archive copy of all plans used for the study will be lodged at Liverpool Regional Museum as a result resource. A brief illustration of this methodology will follow. All sites with potential remains older than 50 years were identified and inventoried. A specific methodology for identifying archaeological potential was employed and this was linked into archaeological significance. Both were tied into the recommendations made for each site.

As part of the significance assessment we identified three main periods of occupation within Liverpool: Convict Period 1810-c1840, Post-convict Period c1840-1890s and the Twentieth Century. These were linked into the Research Focus that we established for the plan and which formed the basis of our assessment of cultural and archaeological significance. The premise of the research focus is not to overwhelm archaeologists and other researchers with an exhaustive list of research questions nor to proscribe or constrain the development of alternative areas of research. The aim of this research focus is to furnish a framework for analysis, interpretation, and debate centred upon the significant aspects of Liverpool's archaeological remains. This framework must be refined and added to in the light of further archaeological work, partially through a feedback form designed as part of the process.

Tracy Ireland (Consultant Archaeologist)

Sustainable Archaeology: Intergenerational equity and the archaeological zoning plan

The language of ecologically sustainable development embodies concepts which have historically been at the heart of heritage conservation. The goal of archaeological heritage management is generally seen as developing conservation and research practices which ensure the future viability of resources: creating a Sustainable Archaeology.

Intergenerational equity is one of the four principles of sustainability. It is a useful term to cover many arguments about the ethical and responsible management of archaeological resources.

Archaeological Zoning Plans have been developed as a means of predicting archaeological sites so that their proper management can be planned for within the context of urban planning. They are now broadly used management tools in NSW and their use is growing in other parts of Australia. While Zoning Plans may only go as far as to indicate presence or absence of potential archaeological sites, many also deal with the relative significance of resources.

This short paper will focus on significance assessment and three inter-related aspects of archaeological heritage management: in-situ conservation, research agendas and community consultation and involvement.

To introduce alternative approaches to these issues several philosophical aspects of the current archaeological policy for York, UK will be briefly discussed.

The paper highlights how the theoretical fragmentation of archaeology as a discipline impacts upon archaeological heritage management strategies, catching managers in a double bind between ethical conservation and effective research.

ASHA News

ASHA Programme for 1997

We will be holding the ASHA Lectures for 1997 in the Oriental Studies Room, off the Main Quadrangle (behind the jacaranda tree) from 6.00p.m. to 8.00p.m. on the following **Thursdays**:

February 20	April 17
June 19	August 14
November 20	

Speakers to be advised

Enquiries: Tel. (049) 215-558 Fax. (049) 216-901

1996 Committee

Office bearers for 1996

President	Graham Connah
Vice Presidents	Judy Birmingham Ilma Powell
Treasurer	Ted Higginbotham
Secretary	Michael Clark
Committee	Christopher Carter Mary Casey Tony Lowe Warwick Pearson Kylie Seretis Jean Smith Rowan Ward Andrew Wilson

Courses

The University of Leicester
School of Archaeological Studies

Co-ordinator: Dr A.D. McWhir

An MA by distance learning will be launched in 1997 entitled *Archaeology and Heritage (Analysis, Management and Interpretation)*. Of interest to archaeologists, museum staff, and people involved with heritage management, parks, planning etc.

The Degree comprises four modules and a dissertation. The modules are:

- Planning and Management of Archaeological Projects
- Landscape Archaeology
- The Archaeology of Standing Buildings
- Interpretation and Presentation of the Archaeological Heritage

For further details, when they are available, write to:

Dr A.D. McWhir
School of Archaeological Studies
University of Leicester
Leicester LE1 7RH UK
Email: adm3@le.ac.uk

Diary Notes

The University of Newcastle, Continuing Professional Education Unit is organising two tours in 1997:

- Sunday 2-9 February
Tasmania—fully guided tour
Ex Sydney by Dr John Turner
Enquiries: Tel. (049) 215-558 Fax. (049) 216-901
- Saturday 15-24 March
Fully guided 10-day coach tour of the Great Ocean Road (Southern NSW and Victoria)
Enquiries: Tel. (049) 215-558 Fax. (049) 216-901

ASHA Publications

Australasian Historical Archaeology

Special offer Vols. 2 - 11 (inclusive) \$10.00 each

	<i>Members</i>	<i>Non-members</i>
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
Volume 10 (1992)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 11 (1993)	\$18.00	\$22.00

Major Publications

Birmingham, Bairstow & Wilson (eds) <i>Archaeology and Colonisation: Australia in the World Context. Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference</i>	\$26.00
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

Maureen Bryne: <i>Ross Bridge, Tasmania</i>	\$6.00 each
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>	

Postage and packing in Australia:

Journals & Occasional Papers add \$4.00 per item
Major publications add \$6.50 per item

Postage and packing overseas (surface mail):

Journals & Occasional Papers add \$5.00 per item
Major publications add \$15.00 per item

ASHA Contacts

ACT	Richard Morrison c/AHC, GPO Box 1567, Canberra 2601,	ph. (06) 271 2111
NSW	Warwick Pearson, c/- Environmental Services, Pacific Power, GPO Box 5257, Sydney, 2001	ph. (02) 268 7485 Fax 268 7186
New Zealand	Neville Ritchie, Dept of Conservation, Private Bag 3072, Hamilton, N.Z.	ph. (0011 64) 838 3363
Northern Territory	Lloyd Browne, P.O. Box 3013, Darwin, NT, 0801	ph. (08) 8985 2981
Queensland	Eleanor Crosby, 21 Castle Hill Drive, Nerang 4211	ph. (075) 78 2255
South Australia	Mark Staniforth, Archaeology, Flinders University, PO Box 2100, Adelaide 5001	ph. (08) 201 2595
Tasmania	Angela McGowan, Parks and Wildlife Service, GPO Box 44A, Hobart 7000	ph. (002) 33 6596
Victoria	Fiona Weaver, 4 The Avenue, Belmont 3216	ph. (052) 43 1462
Western Australia	Myra Stanbury, WA Museum, Cliff St, Fremantle 6160	
