

NEWSLETTER

Volume 33.2.2003
Print Post Regulations No: PP24359/00114
ISSN 0156-9295
ABN: 41 196 332 496

June 2003

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STATE OF THE ART

ACT NEWS

Australian Heritage Commission

Commonwealth heritage legislation amendments saga – the re-drafted Heritage Bills are still in the Senate. Debate on the Bills has started and is scheduled to resume in last two weeks of June 2003. Amendments are being moved in this House by the Labor and Democrat Parties and negotiations are proceeding with the minor parties. Should the Bills go through the Senate they return to the House and would then most likely come into force during the 2003-04 financial year.

ACT Heritage Unit

2003 Bushfire recovery work on historic places - Some considerable investigation and assessment work has been done on a number of heritage places affected by the bushfires in the ACT. Mt Franklin Chalet, the historical icon of Namadgi National Park (NNP), has been destroyed, despite intensive efforts at putting in containment lines around the place. Following recovery assessment work it has been decided by the ACT Parks and Conservation Service and Canberra Alpine Club to bury the remains near the ruins of the Chalet as a solution to immediate site management problems. There are a lot of items within this rubble that are of potential significance to the memory of the place – old metal bindings of the wooden skis held there, kero lamps, crockery, a muffin tin, and somewhat poignantly, about 5 fire extinguishers. Our plan is to collect select items with the assistance of a conservator, a person from CMAG and a representative from the Canberra Alpine Club, for use in future displays. At the same time we will have a surveyor, so that these items, and their remaining structural elements can be recorded. All this must be done before the rest of the remains are buried nearby primarily because of asbestos and looting concerns at this vulnerable site. The long term management and interpretation solution has yet to be determined.

There were 3 wonderful pise buildings in NNP and Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve (TNR) and all of them were severely affected by the fires. These 3 are Nil Desperandum Homestead and Rock Valley Homestead in Tidbinbilla, and Tennent Homestead in Namadgi. These were all built by George Green and George Hatcliff in the late 1890s. These men built other pise structures here in the ACT, but it is a diminishing set.

There are two other historical remains at Nil Desperandum – the remains of a eucalyptus distillery (1940-58), the associated coppiced trees, and a camellia plantation. In 1951 there were 130 eucalyptus plants operating in the ACT and nearby NSW region. The vat, pipes and earthworks

were undamaged by the fires. The camellia plantation appears to be dead, but it may regenerate in spring. As to Nil Desperandum house itself - the pise walls have been declared stable by a structural engineer. Nil had a great deal of social as well as historic values, previous owners still have association with it; members of the public could book it for weekends - and we have measured drawings of it. Should it be rebuilt or allowed to decay with a new building constructed nearby?

Rock Valley Homestead, a pise construction was lived in by George Green and his descendants, remaining in the Green family until resumption of the land by Government for TNR in 1964. It had been the residence of one of the rangers at TNR for some time. There is thus a strong personal and community association with this place. All but the pise walls were destroyed by the fires. But, unlike Nil Desperandum, the walls are now structurally unsound, unstable and friable, with serious cracking. It is the structural engineer's finding that it is not likely that remedial work would succeed. Shoring up would be an eyesore. But demolition would seem anathema to the resident and his family, the community and heritage interests. What to do? Spend what would be a large amount of money to rebuild? Perhaps capping the walls to retard deterioration and allowing the place to gracefully decay is an option. Again, this is all still under discussion.

The Heritage Unit has undertaken an audit of these places, and a surveyor has made a comprehensive record of them. Each site needs to be cleared of rubble, roofing material, and made safe. We have directed that all clean-up activities are undertaken by hand by a commercial company with heritage officers overseeing the work. At various stages of this clean-up, we will retrieve items of potential interpretative value. A full photographic record will be taken of all stages of this work.

The extent of damage or destruction of places in the rest of Namadgi is unknown. It is still unsafe to go into most of the Park to undertake an audit. We can only imagine that many of the blazed border-marker trees are destroyed or have sustained damage such that their demise is hastened. But the border markers that are metal or concrete and retain their rockspits, are likely to be intact.

ACT Forests is undertaking an audit of their historic places. We are planning to use this as a basis for further assessment of places and provide advice and assistance about protection and conservation of places. Of particular interest are the 2 WWII internment camps for Italian civilians - Laurel Camp and Blue Range Camp. The internees helped to establish the forests and several stayed after the war and were joined by other Italian nationals. I have seen one of the camps since the fires and the concrete slabs are still there representing the features of the camp and I am hopeful that further remains will be identified, as all the pine needle covering and undergrowth has gone and ground visibility is remarkable.

Debbie Argue - ACT Heritage Unit

The National Cultural Heritage Forum

The National Cultural Heritage Forum, on which ASHA is represented by Dr Tracy Ireland, met with the Dr David Kemp, Minister for the Environment and Heritage in Parliament House on 1-2 May 2003. A report will be provided separately on this.

National Archaeology Week (NAW)

The first NAW was held 11-18 May 2003 and in the ACT there were 18 activities. This program was a significant achievement for this relatively small place. The program included several events related to historical archaeology. It was judged to be a great success and it is hoped that based on

this year's experience, next year's NAW will be even better! Perhaps also ASHA could play a greater role next year in this very positive exercise for the promotion of archaeology.

Compiled by **Richard Morrison**

QUEENSLAND NEWS

James Cook University – Townsville

The focus for historical archaeology at JCU has been very maritime of late, with Dr Martin Gibbs working as part of the CRC Reef task to investigate cultural heritage values within the Great Barrier Reef. Several recent Honours projects have been working towards identification of historic sites on the GBR islands and adjacent mainland, in an attempt to indicate to the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and several other responsible agencies the extent of the heritage resource. Nigel Tonkin is working with Martin on the 'Ghost Ports of Queensland' project, while Edward Slaughter is examining the history and archaeology of institutions situated on GBR islands. Ewen McPhee and Martin Gibbs are continuing their Raine Island cultural landscapes project for the Raine Island Foundation, moving to the second stage of identifying guano extraction sites, pearling, whaling and fishing camps on the islands of the northern GBR region.

PhD students Brad Duncan and Vic Taylor have recently moved to the snowy south. Brad has taken up a contract at Heritage Victoria doing an intensive survey for maritime related sites around Port Phillip Bay. In July he'll continue with his research on the 'seascapes' of Queenscliffe, recording further terrestrial and underwater maritime sites and completing his interviews with long-term residents of the town. Vic is now permanently based in Canberra and will be combining his work on structuration in north Queensland mining towns with a series of new surveys of NSW mining settlements.

John Edgar is about to start his major season of PhD fieldwork investigating the archaeology of the 1860s-70s Cape River Goldrush, located approximately 250km west of Townsville. Preliminary surveys have already identified a series of enormous and elaborate water catchment and channel systems from the alluvial phase of the field, as well as a series of early settlement sites. John will also be using JCU's new ground penetrating radar system and fluxgate magnetometer as part of his surveys of the Chinese cemetery,

Even more maritime, PhD student Steve Beck and Martin Gibbs will be heading to the outer Barrier Reef in the next month or so to continue recording of the 1890s South Sea Island Labour Trader vessel *Foam*, wrecked on Myrmidon Reef 70 nautical miles east of Townsville. Steve's PhD is on the labour traders who cruised Melanesia from the mid-19th century onwards, hiring men and women to work on the Queensland cane fields. The *Foam* site has provided a fascinating assemblage of items associated with the system, including previously undocumented ceramic imitations of traditional shell armbands and other status items. Fieldwork this season will include the continuation of site formation studies, as well as 3D recording of the site using a new acoustic recording device, the Aquameter D100, originally developed by the French for surveying the drowned section ancient Alexandria.

Martin Gibbs

Compiled by **Gordon Grimwade**

NEW SOUTH WALES NEWS

Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions

Staffing levels suddenly doubled in January this year when Jim Wheeler was employed to work on projects involving Aboriginal cultural heritage issues. Jim started out with ERM in the Hunter, then spent a couple of years travelling through Europe before landing a stint supervising an excavation area at Carrick Mines Castle in Ireland. So far, so good, and we're actively looking for another fulltime archaeologist to assist with managing our current work load.

In the last 6-8 months, myself and the small crew of regulars have been fortunate to work on a number of fabulous sites. Late last year Dan Tuck and Peter completed excavation on the Port Macquarie Barracks & Asylum. This was followed by Dan, Jim and Jill Miskella's work at the former Liverpool Hospital, and an excavation at the site of the first "Tent" Hospital established at Parramatta. Significant and extensive remains of these buildings/complexes were identified, investigated and recorded. The work at Port Macquarie continues, with some limited excavation required near the Convict Saw Pits. Report writing on these projects continues, hopefully to be completed by September.

This year we've completed excavations on a mid-1850's domestic/commercial site at Woolloomooloo and at the former AML & F Woolstore in Ultimo. Development of an interpretation plan for the material recovered from the Ultimo site should prove interesting as we attempt to integrate archaeology and historic heritage with Seidler & Associates latest piece of art.

The excavation at Woolloomooloo allowed us the opportunity to examine land use and building adaptation immediately adjacent to a substantial stream that once ran through the site into the Bay, and adjacent to the former William St. Bridge constructed by Felton Matthew in 1837. The place mirrors Godden Mackay Logan's mid-90's excavation at Angel Place in that a limited Aboriginal site was identified cheek by jowl with the early historic period remains. The project was also locally significant (for its aesthetic values) in that initial testing was undertaken by Banksia Archaeology & Heritage Pty Ltd, featuring Denis Gojak in his reincarnation as a field archaeologist.

The remainder of Pete's year will be occupied by excavations at the Parramatta Colonial Hospital site, the Third Govt Farm at Castle Hill, and finally completion of the second stage of excavation at the Newcastle West Cemetery. The first two of the above projects (ie at the hospital, convict barracks and superintendents cottages) are reasonably extensive test excavations designed to provide physical assessments of the nature of extant remains at the sites, and the degree to which they lend themselves to in situ conservation and future public interpretation. Indications are that the Hospital and Castle Hill superintendent's cottage remains are moderately intact, and that the Castle Hill Barracks may be substantially intact. Both projects present great opportunities to examine very early historic Government sites and get the material recovered available to a wider audience.

The excavation at Newcastle West will be a steep technical and archaeological management challenge for the crew of Pete, Jim, Dom Steele, Graham Wilson, Richard Wright, the Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council, and Nadia Iacono.(if she can be lured away). The site contains approximately 1,100 burials associated with Newcastle's 1840-80 Presbyterian population. These burials were cut into a very extensive and highly significant Aboriginal site, part of which we identified at the adjacent Ibis hotel site in 2001-02. We've worked for a year or so with the

developer, architects, Heritage Office, NPWS and the Land Council on devising a good and innovative excavation methodology for the job. The results of the investigation will be integrated with those already obtained from excavation at the adjacent Aboriginal site and former Roman Catholic Cemetery.

When that's over, I intend to have a 6 to 9 month break from full time consulting while dealing with the fairly hefty load of excavation reports that have ensued from the past 2-3 years work. Jim and a few others will meanwhile plug away on work at Aboriginal sites at Merimbula, Milton, Parramatta, Bermagui and Castle Hill.

Pete Douglas

The Heritage Office

New Premises

The Heritage Office has opened its doors in the newly refurbished King's School in Parramatta. The Georgian building is located next door to the St Patrick's Cathedral site at the gateway to the exciting government precinct of North Parramatta. The Heritage Office is proud to now occupy a building that reflects its values as a conservation body. The site was under cultivation early in the colony's history and was used in the 1820s for the development of exotic fruit trees. Australia's first Agricultural Society formed in Parramatta in 1822 and was given this land by its president, Governor Brisbane, as an experimental garden to grow new varieties of plants and trees.

The original school building was constructed in 1836 to a Georgian design by the Colonial Architect, Ambrose Hallen. It was positioned on land rising from the north bank of the Parramatta River, in keeping with the picturesque design principles of the day. The only other example to survive from this period is the former Female Orphan School in the University of Western Sydney campus at Rydalmere. The King's School occupied the site almost continuously from 1836 to 1964 after which the government bought the complex and converted it to the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre. The stonework of the original 1830s school building was done by highly skilled Scottish artisans who were brought to Australia following a depression in the British construction industry in the 1820s. The recent adaptive re-use of the building demonstrates best practice techniques in both conservation and adaptive re-use. It has allowed for the installation of all the services required for a modern office in the 21st century without compromising the original 1836 fabric.

The Heritage Office now has a shopfront to interact with the local community including a new heritage library open to the public, by appointment, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The Heritage Office is now located at 3 Marist Place, Parramatta (Tel: 9873 8500; Fax 9873 8599; Website at <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/>).

Please don't hesitate to get in touch with the archaeologists in the Heritage Office if you have any questions about the statutory application process, Heritage Council exemptions and/or exceptions and the relics provisions in the *NSW Heritage Act, 1977*. Feedback on Heritage Office guidelines, standards or policies and ideas for new guidelines is also always welcome.

Staff

Isabel Cobas has been with the Heritage Office since September 2002 as an archaeologist in the Local Government Heritage Management team. She has a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in History and Geography, Prehistory and Archaeology Majors, and a Master in Prehistory and Archaeology with dissertation (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain). Before coming to Australia Isabel spent ten years working at the Laboratory of Archaeology and Cultural Forms (L AFC), University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain). She was both as researcher and archaeologist consultant within

a landscape archaeology perspective. As a researcher she focused on the study of Iron Age material culture, and as archaeologist consultant she worked on the integral management and conservation of heritage by participating in archaeological zoning plans as well as archaeological impact assessment and correction programmes (related to highways, motorways, petrol pipelines, gas pipelines, railway tracks and wind power stations). Over these years Isabel was involved in the design of methodologies and instruments for heritage management and conservation, as well as in the conception and design of different software tools for this field. Her responsibilities also involved regular participation in prehistoric and historical archaeological excavations both during fieldwork and post-excavation study and management of relics. She also was the coordinator of the Material Culture Studies Services of the LAFC during five years, participated in activities related to heritage promotion, and played a part in the Academic Organisation Plan at the Department of History I, lecturing postgraduate and graduate courses at the University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain). Isabel is currently an Associate Researcher at the Laboratory of Archaeology and Cultural Forms.

Isabel can be contacted on (02) 9873 8562 or via e-mail at isabel.cobas@heritage.nsw.gov.au

Yvonne Kaiser-Glass has been with the Heritage Office for the last 5 years; the last 11 months of which as an archaeologist in the Local Government Heritage Management team. She has a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in physical & forensic anthropology and a Graduate Diploma in Museum Studies. Prior to joining the Heritage Office, Yvonne worked for the Planning Minister advising on Forestry, Heritage, Native Vegetation and various water policies from 1995 – 98. She has also worked for Sydney Water, the Australian Museum and Dept. of Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology (UNE). Yvonne has some historical archaeological fieldwork experience through working at Port Arthur and Regentville and involvement in post-excavation analysis of relics. Her main archaeological fieldwork experience comes from working on various indigenous sites excavations in rural NSW, France, and from excavations undertaken during a one year post-graduate scholarship in Germany.

Yvonne can be contacted on (02) 9873 8569 or via yvonne.kaiser@heritage.nsw.gov.au

Archaeological & Heritage Exemptions and Exceptions

The purpose of the standard exemptions and exceptions is to clarify for owners, applicants, the Heritage Office and local councils what kind of maintenance and minor works can be undertaken without needing Heritage Council approval.

On the 7 March 2003 the former Minister for Planning, the Hon Dr Andrew Refshauge MP, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of NSW, revoked all existing standard exemptions and granted new exemptions under section 57(2) and exceptions under section 139(4) of the *NSW Heritage Act, 1977*. These new exemptions and exceptions will further streamline the heritage approval process.

Exceptions: On 7 March 2003 new additional exceptions were created to complement the standing seven general exceptions. The additional exceptions cover excavation or disturbance of land, where the Director of the NSW Heritage Office is satisfied that:

- an archaeological assessment indicates there is little likelihood of there being any relics or that the relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance; or
- the excavation or disturbance of land will result in a minor impact on the archaeological resource; or
- the excavation or disturbance of land will involve only the removal of unstratified fill of low to little heritage significance.

Schedules of all exceptions to subsection 139(1) or (2) of the *Heritage Act, 1977*, made under subsection 139(4) can be downloaded from both the “*Permits and Applications*” and “*Historical Archaeology*” areas of the Heritage Office website at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au. Some of the activities require that the Director of the Heritage Office be notified. A notification form has been designed to simplify this process and can also be downloaded.

Exemptions: Any major works proposed for State Heritage Register items, or items to which an interim heritage order (IHO) applies, need to be assessed and approved by the Heritage Council to ensure that the heritage significance of the item will not be adversely affected. The changes should respect and retain those qualities and characteristics that make the heritage place special. However, certain works that are only minor in nature, and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place have been exempted from the section 60 application process. The new standard exemptions, granted on 7 March 2003, replace all existing standard exemptions. They relate to a broader range of minor development. Typical activities that are exempted include:

- alterations to certain interiors, areas and/or non-significant fabric;
- excavations for the removal of unstratified fill of low to little heritage significance;
- the erection of temporary structures;
- certain emergency, safety and/or security works;
- minor repairs; and/or
- change of use building maintenance.

The schedule of exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the *Heritage Act, 1977*, made under subsection 57(2) can be downloaded from the “*Permits and Applications*” area of the Heritage Office website at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au. Some of the activities require that the Director of the Heritage Office be notified. A notification form has been designed to simplify this process and can also be downloaded. Also, some heritage items have site specific exemptions for works other than those in the standard list. Site specific exemptions will continue to remain in force.

The new exemptions and exceptions will result in a more streamlined heritage approval process with clear benefits to owners, applicants, the Heritage Office and Heritage Council, local council as well as archaeology and heritage consultants.

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

NSW NPWS launched its new website on 14 May, 2003, which is available at the URL www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au

NSW NPWS is currently completing a number of projects funded under the 2002-2003 Heritage Assets Maintenance Program (HAMP). HAMP is a tied Treasury allocation enabling NPWS to fund emergency stabilisation works, catch-up works, documentation, maintenance and monitoring at historic heritage places. Historic heritage includes moveable heritage, collections, archaeological sites and cultural landscapes and gardens. Currently \$2,063,000 is available each year under the program. The latest round of HAMP applications for the 2003-04 financial year will be assessed in June.

A number of archaeological studies were funded under the 2001-02 and 2002-03 HAMP programs, and the following have been completed or are nearing completion:

- Hill End Archaeological Landscape Management Plan (ALMP)
- Barrenjoey ALMP
- Mooraback Pastoral Station Archaeological Survey.

In addition to these specific archaeological studies, a number of Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) and Conservation Management and Cultural Tourism Plans (CMCTPs) were commissioned in the 2001-02 and 2002-03 financial years which employed multi-disciplined teams to undertake holistic assessments and planning for a broad range of values, including archaeological values. Reports completed or nearing completion include:

- Mungo NP Historic Heritage CMCTP (draft available online at <http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Mungo+National+Park+historic+heritage+draft+plan>, final will be available soon)
- Former Kinchega Station Sites, Kinchega NP CMCTP (draft available online at <http://www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/Kinchega+National+Park+draft+conservation+management+plan+for+former+station+sites>, final will be available soon)
- Hartley Historic Site CMP
- Bantry Bay Explosives Magazine Complex CMP
- Davidson Whaling Station CMCTP
- Dalmorton Township CMCTP
- Trial Bay Goal CMCTP
- Currango CMCTP
- Blue Mountains Walking Tracks CMP
- Kunderang East Pastoral Station CMCTP
- Gara River Hydro-electric Scheme CMP

There have been significant movements and developments on the staffing front. Stirling Smith has joined the Cultural Heritage Division as Historic Heritage Asset Maintenance System (HHIMS) Registrar, in a position which sees him managing the digital database of historic heritage places on NPWS Estate in addition to the old Historic Places Register (HPR). Steve Brown and Cath Snelgrove's Project Officer-Historic Heritage positions have both been made permanent, while Rodney Harrison has moved from the position of Historical Archaeologist in the CHD Research Unit to the position of Aboriginal Regional Cultural Heritage Studies Coordinator, also in the Research Unit. The Historical Archaeologist position is currently undergoing restructure. A new part time historical archaeologist will be appointed to the Cultural Heritage Operations Support and Coordination Unit, while the old Historical Archaeologist position will become a full time research position. Plans to fill this position in a temporary capacity are currently in motion.

Rodney Harrison and Steve Brown - Cultural Heritage Division, NSW NPWS

Compiled by Jennie Lindbergh

NEW ZEALAND NEWS

Important site of contact between Maori and Europeans destroyed.

An important site connected with the first interactions between Maori and Europeans in New Zealand was recently destroyed in the process of development. A large terrace along the shoreline at Wairoa Bay, situated in the Bay of Islands, was highly significant as the location of the mainland village of Te Pahi, a noted Maori chief who first visited Norfolk Island and Port Jackson in 1803 and again in 1805. Here, Te Pahi established friendships with Governor King and the missionary Samuel Marsden, leading to the eventual siting of New Zealand's first mission station at Oihi, in the next bay around from Wairoa Bay. At Wairoa Bay, Te Pahi had his main fortification on an island bearing his name, just offshore from the bay. European visitor John Savage noted in 1805 that Te Pahi's village included 100 houses situated on the mainland. Some five years later, Lieutenant

Finucane, assistant to the Governor at Port Jackson, joined with whaling ships then in the bay to sack Te Pahi's village, killing Te Pahi and about seventy others, in retribution for his (wrongfully) assumed responsibility for the sacking of the Boyd the previous year.

At the end of 2002, most of the archaeological evidence relating to the historic occupation of Wairoa Bay was destroyed as unauthorized earthworks removed the top approximately 50cm of the ground surface in order to construct, among other things, a carpark, a basketball court, and a large boatshed. Remnants of in situ midden and scatters of historic ceramics and glass along much of the 300 metre terrace confirmed the historic use of the site, as do archive materials. However, what would have been an exciting opportunity to connect this archaeological evidence with the archives, consisting of missionary journals, maps, and Old Land Claim records, has now been lost.

Angela Middleton - forwarded through Rick McGovern -Wilson

NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS

Survey of the site of Fort Wellington, Raffles Bay, Cobourg Peninsula.

Between 6 June and 14 June a Northern Territory University (NTU) expedition carried out an inspection and survey of the site of Fort Wellington in Raffles Bay. This was made possible by the agreement of the traditional owners of the land, which lies in Garig Gunak Barlu National Park, and by the financial support of a NTU Project Grant to Clayton Fredericksen. Fort Wellington was the second British attempt to establish a presence in northern Australia. The settlement lasted only from 1827 to 1829 and was abandoned, perhaps prematurely, on instruction from the British Admiralty and against the wishes of the settlement commandant, Captain Collet Barker. The remote location of the settlement site means archaeologists and historians have only made infrequent visits in the years since 1966, when the Historical Society of the Northern Territory conducted the first survey (see Peter Spillett *Fort Wellington, Raffles Bay, North Australia*, Historical Society of the Northern Territory, 1971). The survey reported here was undertaken to assess the current state of the settlement remains and to compile a detailed survey plan to augment the basic site plan produced by the 1966 inspection. It forms a component of a larger project that focuses on all three British military settlements established in northern Australia at various times between 1824 and 1838. Reports on survey and excavations at the first settlement – Fort Dundas – have been presented in previous issues of the Newsletter.

The June expedition to Fort Wellington consisted of Clayton Fredericksen and Alan Powell, accompanied by NTU research students Colin De La Rue, Sheryl Oxford and David Steinberg, along with Richard Woolfe of the NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment, and Peter Tedder of Canberra. The party departed Darwin on the afternoon of 6 June on the charter vessel *Andros*, skippered by Ron Gilmore. Twenty three hours later, after a remarkably calm passage, the *Andros* anchored in Raffles Bay opposite the site. On the following day the party landed ashore and, with the aid of the 1966 plan and another produced by a Captain Wakefield in 1827, set about identifying the probable (or possible) locations of former buildings and installations. Most of the buildings had been constructed of timber and many were taken down upon abandonment of the settlement, so little evidence of these remains today. Nevertheless, piles of ironstone, coral rock and bricks marked the likely locations of hearths and chimneys. (Fires were used for baking bread and for providing hot water for cooking and clothes washing. Also it does occasionally get relatively chilly in Raffles Bay, so much so that Collet Barker records in his

journal a complaint by the Marines of cold wind blowing through the walls of their poorly constructed barracks). Especially interesting features included four low walls of a building made of coral rock, identified by the 1966 expedition as an armoury, and semi-subterranean 'cisterns' also made of coral. Of the fort itself no sign was visible. This is perhaps unsurprising as the fort was a wooden stockade structure. Captain James Stirling, the first commander, gives the following description of the fort and settlement:

The Fort is a Hexagonal Stockade formed of Solid Timber buried four feet in the ground and raised seven feet above it being composed of Trees in an upright position having at four of the angles 18 pounder Carronades mounted on platforms to fire over the Stockade. In the middle of the enclosed space, whose sides average forty five feet in length, there is a Cavalier or tower, twenty feet Square and twenty feet high, built of solid log work and impervious to musketry, except in the points which were left for Loopholes. Over the solid part of this Building there is raised a house for the Commandant, the under Apartments containing in safety almost all the Stores in the Settlement. Around the Fort at proper distances and in condition to flank and protect the sides of the Stockade and to be protected, are four Houses or barracks for the Troops, Marines and Prisoners, built of strong uprights and all comfortably thatched. Surrounding the whole camp there is a rough paling to prevent any body of Men from rushing in on the Sentinels. (Despatch No. 100 from General Darling Governor of NSW to Lord Bathurst, Public Records Office, Kew, CO 201/193 #88355, p563).

Although the exact location of the fort is something of a mystery Stirling's description makes clear that it was on the same ridge as the settlement buildings. A closer inspection after burning off (unfortunately no burning was done prior to arrival of the NTU party) might reveal evidence of its location, such as the remains of four foot deep bedding trenches for the stockade. Despite this failure to exactly locate the fort possible evidence of another military installation was discovered. The 1827 Wakefield plan depicts two gun emplacements on a small knoll seaward of the settlement. In this approximate locality the NTU party identified remnants of two coral and ironstone platforms atop a consolidated dune immediately behind the beach. Although badly disturbed by tree growth, these are clearly artificial structures that had acted as foundations, perhaps platforms for cannons positioned to provide fire up and down the bay.

Over five days of intensive field survey, from 8 June to 12 June, twenty visible cultural features were mapped using a total station. Features were numbered S1 to S20 and marked by star pickets with attached aluminium identifier tags. Owing to time limitations a number of lesser features, consisting mainly of scatters of coral and ironstone rock or occasional bricks, were not recorded, nor were the Macassan stonelines and well identified in the 1966 survey (and now in poor condition). Time pressure also prevented construction of a detailed digital elevation model of the site, although sufficient data were gathered to enable a fair reconstruction of site topography. Details of these results will be presented in a future publication.

On 13 June the *Andros* departed Raffles Bay, a day earlier than anticipated because of forecasts for increasing winds. This proved to be the correct decision because only a few hours after arrival back in Darwin on the morning of 14 June the predicted strong southeasterlies eventuated. This gave us pause to consider the difficulties faced by the occupants of these early nineteenth century settlements, dependent as they wholly were on transport and supply via the sea.

A number of people aided the Fort Wellington survey. Special thanks to John Christopherson and Ian Brown (Cobourg Peninsula Sanctuary and Marine Park Board) for facilitating the granting of

permission to access the site, Ted Street (Tasmania) for kindly sharing archival information on the settlement, and David van Munster (NTU) for organising the loan of survey equipment.



Cutting made in coral reef to allow boat landing. Photo by Colin De La Rue



Bricks showing the outline of a chimney or hearth (Feature S7). Photo by Colin De La Rue



Possible water cistern (Feature S12). Photo by Colin De La Rue

Clayton Fredericksen - Northern Territory University

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWS

Polish Hill River – Study complete

Katrina Stankowski recently submitted her Masters Thesis in Archaeology at Flinders University. Her abstract is below.

My study looks at how ethnicity is manifested in the material remains of a Polish settlement in the mid north of South Australia. The settlement of Polish Hill River was unique; it was only the second or third Polish rural settlement outside Europe in the nineteenth century. During its lifetime it was a world within a world, where Polish customs, including language and religion, existed almost to the exclusion of all others. Polish Hill River was created out of a need for the Polish to leave their own country for political reasons to keep their way of life intact and provide a future for their families. The community existed from the mid 1850s until the early twentieth century when it appears that all Polish customs were supplanted by the traditions of the dominant society surrounding the village (British/Australian) and the settlement was forsaken.

This project analysis the ethnic correlates of the Polish material remains through the use of documentary records, oral histories, and archaeological survey and excavation. The immovable physical remains of Polish Hill River are comprised of seven different dwelling sites, scattered over a three-kilometre radius, while the movable culture consists of a mix of glass, ceramic, bone and metal objects from these dwelling sites. Some of these objects show confirmation of Polish ethnicity although most are a direct reflection of the dominant British culture of colonial Australia. However, this does not mean the Polish did not fashion a unique social identity for themselves from

these non-Polish domestic items. It appears that the Polish had two roles, public and private. Their public persona was one of 'Britishness', where the Polish had to act within the confines of a British society. They arranged their consumer choices and the aesthetic look of their outside world to mirror the British/Australian social order, while inside their homes, their private, 'Polish' persona was free to be expressed, and thrived for generations.

Nevertheless, there is also evidence that the ideology behind this community's Polish ethnicity was slowly undergoing a transformation from Polish to British/Australian, and their material culture also reflects this substantial shift in belief.

Hills Face Zone Cultural Heritage Project – 2002 Report

Remnants of a World War 1 and 2 military training ground, a Cobb and Co Stage Coach stop and the ruins of several settlers' cottages are just a few examples of many previously undocumented archaeological sites identified by the Adelaide Hills Face Zone Cultural Heritage Project during 2002.

On the second and fourth Sunday of each month between April and October the project's Co-ordinator, Dr Pam Smith and a group of volunteers from the Flinders University Archaeological Society and community organisations survey sections of Adelaide's Hills Face Zone.

The main objective of the project is to reconstruct the nineteenth century cultural landscape and understand how colonial economic activities shaped the present landscape. The data collected by the survey teams is being used to construct a GIS Cultural Heritage database of the Hills Face Zone and during 2002 226 GPS points were added to the database. The information will also be collated with biodiversity and natural heritage data to inform future initiatives to enhance protection for this significant region.

The Hills Face Zone Cultural Heritage Project is a three-year project being undertaken by five Chief Investigators through the Department of Archaeology, Flinders University. It is supported by an ARC Linkage Project Grant, Flinders University and ten Industry partners.

Given the fact that a survey of this kind had not been conducted across such a broad landscape in South Australia before, Dr Smith said the survey teams held high expectations of uncovering some hidden gems, and they have not been disappointed. "We have had an enormously exciting year. The area we have surveyed is quite extensive and as a result we have managed to uncover quite a few historically significant sites. Each survey provides us with a snapshot into an aspect of colonial life."

While Dr Smith admits these discoveries are rewarding, she also said that the project would not have been possible without the relationships the project has formed with the Industry Partners and the community. "This is without a doubt one of the most significant outcomes for our project," she said, "There have been many positive and rewarding collaborations."

For further information, visit the Hills Face Zone Cultural Heritage Project website at: <http://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/archaeology/hfzchp/index.html>

Nineteenth Century Lunatic Asylums in Britain, South Australia and Tasmania

*Congratulations to **Susan Piddock** who's PhD has now been awarded. The abstract from her Ph.D. Thesis (2002, Flinders University of South Australia) A Space of Their Own: Nineteenth Century Lunatic Asylums in Britain, South Australia and Tasmania is as follows:*

In the early nineteenth century the advent of new treatments for insanity, the emergence of the non-restraint movement, and an increasing social awareness of the conditions in which the insane were

being kept, led to the rise of the lunatic asylum. A growing trend to use institutions to deal with perceived problem groups within society supported the development of a system of government funded lunatic asylums across Britain. In this thesis it will be argued that the design of the lunatic asylum was an essential part of the treatment of the insane, and that its design encompassed a whole range of ideas both explicit and non-explicit.

As will be discussed in this thesis, the advent of moral therapy to treat insanity and the non-restraint movement, which sought to improve the living conditions of the insane, both required the provision of specific features in a lunatic asylum that would aid in the cure of the insane person and their management on a daily basis. To access these ideas the techniques of historical archaeology are used to examine a range of documentary sources from the nineteenth century which dealt with the construction and arrangement of lunatic asylums. This in turn led to the development of a series of 'ideal' asylum models that were then tested against the lunatic asylums actually built in the nineteenth century to determine whether these works actually influenced the design of these lunatic asylums.

This thesis, firstly, considers lunatic asylums in nineteenth century Britain in relation to the 'ideal' models, and secondly, considers the lunatic asylums built in South Australia and Tasmania during the nineteenth century against these models. These two colonies were chosen because of their differing histories. Tasmania was for many decades a penal colony, while South Australia was established as a free colony and never received convicts. It will be argued that the adoption of the 'ideal' asylum features can be directly related to a number of key factors. These were access to a pool of knowledge about lunatic asylum design; economic constraints; the treatment mode adopted; and social perceptions of who was to be accommodated in the asylum - paupers, the middle class, the higher class, or convicts.

French Whaling Site

In May 2003 Mark Staniforth together with Mike Nash, Matt Gainsford, Corioli Souter and Jeremy Green travelled up to Dirk Hartog Island to conduct a pre-disturbance survey and magnetometer survey on the survivor's camp and wrecksite of the *Perseverant* - a French whaling vessel. The fieldwork was funded by a Flinders University Small Grant of \$11,000. Despite the unexpected rain and a rather overloaded 4WD (rented from Avis) the trip went well - thanks to all who participated.

Overseas Travel & Archaeological Work

Mark Staniforth will be overseas for a month (18 June to 19 July 2003) attending the World Archaeological Congress (WAC5) in Washington D.C. and conducting fieldwork on a shore-based whaling station at Gaultois in Newfoundland.

Congratulations Nathan Richards

Dr Nathan Richards (former PhD student in the Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, and who graduated at the April graduation) has been offered a position as Assistant Professor (tenure track) in the Program in Maritime Studies and Nautical Archaeology at East Carolina University in Greenville, North Carolina, USA. He will take up his new post in August 2003.

Compiled by Jody Steele

TASMANIA NEWS

French (D'Entrecasteaux) Gardens

Further assessment has occurred at the site of the temporary settlement of D'Entrecasteaux in the south of Tasmania, although no detailed investigation has been carried out. At the present moment the two areas thought to contain features relating to the French stop over in Tasmania have been provisionally listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, while the long term protection of the site is discussed. The two areas, each of about 1 ha, are the area thought to contain the garden, and the area where the huts and observatory were located, and where there is a stone line and stone plinth visible. This latter area has been heavily disturbed in the past, including by historic shipbuilding. More work, particularly archaeological and archival research, is considered to be needed to authenticate the extant features.

The site is considered to have adequate interim protection through the provisional listing on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, and all known sites and features are also protected from forestry related operations by a 100m coastal protection zone (which was in place as part of the timber harvesting plan). There is some concern that the whole peninsula on which the site occurs should be protected from logging and other major disturbance, and the Greens and local group who located the Gardens have put a nomination to the Tasmanian Heritage Council for listing that includes most of the peninsula.

Gong Yean's Hut, Northern Tasmania

In the last ASHA Newsletter the discovery of an undisturbed Chinese miners hut in north eastern Tasmania was announced. The hut, owned by Gong Yean, who leased the site of the hut from 1880 to 1889, has now been fully excavated. The excavation was carried by Forestry Tasmania with assistance from the Forest Practices Board and Queen Victoria Museum & Art Gallery, and with some funding assistance from the Launceston City Council. Parry Kostoglou directed the excavation, and excavation staff included Denise Gaughwin and Linda Clark. Students from the nearby Scottsdale High School also worked as volunteers on the excavation. The artefacts are now with the Queen Victoria Museum & Art Gallery being conserved by Linda Clark, and they will be curated long term by the Museum, who also has a complete Joss House from the same general area. The hut and three associated bottle dumps were excavated, and the site proved to be a rich site, containing mostly artefacts of Chinese origin, with few European artefacts (other than medicine bottles). The artefacts comprised a fairly standard range of Chinese domestic artefacts.

This site is the first Chinese site to be archaeologically excavated in Tasmania. Most Chinese sites in Tasmania however have been heavily disturbed by bottle hunters or development, and so the excavation of this undisturbed site provides valuable information about the way of life of Chinese miners in Tasmania, and a valuable artefact collection. The excavation created a lot of local and media interest.

Hunter Street, Hobart, Excavations

At the south end of Tasmania, by the Hobart waterfront another major excavation has been recently completed prior to the construction of a seven story set of apartments. The excavation location was the north end of Hunter Street which is a highly sensitive area, with early developments associated with the Hunter Street causeway, and as part of the later urban Wapping area. The excavation was undertaken by Austral Archaeology. The excavation included a number of cottages and hotels of Wapping and associated artefacts, but no remains associated with the earlier causeway were unearthed. The artefacts are currently in Melbourne being analysed by the LaTrobe University Archaeology Department.

Sarah Island Conservation Management Plan

The Sarah Island Conservation Management Plan being prepared by Anne McConnell in association with Kathy Evans, Robert Vincent, Greg Lehman, Anna Gurnhill and Jerry de Gryse for the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, is now in preliminary draft form. It is anticipated that it will be available for public comment in early July. Those interested in looking at the draft Sarah Island Conservation Management Plan should contact Mike Nash at the Tasmanian Heritage Office - mike.nash@heritage.tas.gov.au. The draft Conservation Management Plan concludes that although a much overlooked convict site, Sarah Island, as part of the Macquarie Harbour penal settlement is of outstanding cultural significance and has considerable historical, social, cultural landscape and intangible values, and is at least of a similar level of significance as the Port Arthur Historic Site. The integrity and authenticity of the site, a result of what is essentially the post-convict abandonment of the island, are major contributing factors. Ongoing management of the site is strongly guided by the *Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area Management Plan* (1999), given the location of the site in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. Sarah Island is also listed on the local government Heritage Schedule, the Tasmanian Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate.

Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery

The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery has recently acquired a new location for storage of its collections - at the former Australian Archives building at Rosny. The collections, including the History Department collection, will be transferred to this new purpose built facility this year hopefully. The History Department has also recently advertised a new Assistant Curator position which the Museum hopes to shortly fill.

Tasmanian Heritage Council Archaeology Panel

Recent activities of the Tasmanian Heritage Council Archaeology Panel has mainly included reviewing the Hunter Street development and archaeological salvage work, the French Gardens at Recherche Bay, and the Tasmanian Heritage Council's *Practice Note 2* which sets out requirements for when archaeological investigations and intervention is required, and at what level, when developments are proposed for Tasmanian Heritage Register listed sites. Practice Note 2 is somewhat controversial given its approach, and was strongly criticised by *Cultural Heritage Practitioners Tasmania* when first developed.

Port Arthur News

Opening of Point Puer

Work on the new tourism infrastructure at Point Puer, including jetty and path system, is close to completion in preparation for the opening of the site to the public on 1 July 2003. Between 1834-1849 Point Puer was the site of Australia's first purpose-built juvenile reformatory, affecting the lives of some 3000 convict boys aged from 9-18. The site today encompasses an extensive collection of earthworks, building footings and other landscape elements that document the dynamic and often tempestuous relationship between the boys and the penal system. The settlement site is archaeologically diverse and highly intact, making Point Puer an internationally significant place in terms of the evolution of 19th century penal ideas and for contemporary convict studies.

Geophysics report

Further geophysical remote sensing has been carried out at the convict shipyards and convict cemetery on the Isle of the Dead, as part of the research project being undertaken by UNITAS PhD. Student Fiona Links and in preparation for the 2004 archaeology summer program. Preliminary

results of the remote sensing investigations will be presented at Port Arthur on 9 July 2003. Interested parties are welcome to attend.

Greg Jackman

Compiled by Anne McConnell from verbal comment from Denise Gaughwin (Forest Practices Board) and Elspeth Wishart (TMAG).

VICTORIA NEWS

Heritage Victoria.

Victorian Heritage Register.

Jeremy Smith is finalising recommendations for two sites for the Victorian Heritage Register.

- The Collins Settlement site, Sorrento, was the site of the first European settlement in southern Australia. Lt-Governor Collins led a party of 467 persons, including military personnel, administrative staff, a few free settlers and a majority of convicts. The settlement lasted only 7 months, before Collins decided to move his party to Risdon Cove, Van Diemens Land.
- The second site for addition to the Register is the Bessiebelle Sheepwash, near Port Fairy in western Victoria. The site consists of a well preserved network of mid-19th century stone sheepwashes, with channels and holding pens that still reach a height of more than 2 metres in places.

The Heritage Council Archaeological Advisory Committee

The Archaeological Advisory Committee of the Heritage Council is continuing to address the issue of the management of Archaeological Places using local government planning controls.

Archaeological Site Disturbance Action

Heritage Victoria recently conducted some successfully investigations into various parties who had been seen disturbing archaeological sites and collecting historic artefacts. Three arrests were made and the cases will be held in the near future in the Melbourne Magistrates Court.

Jeremy Smith - Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Victoria

WESTERN AUSTRALIA NEWS

No Western Australian news supplied.

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS

Cultural Heritage of Iraq

The Minister for the Environment and Heritage established in April 2003 a Cultural Heritage Reference Group to advise the Australian Heritage Commission and the Government on possible ways in which Australia could assist the Iraqi people with the recovery and reconstruction of their cultural heritage. The Reference Group comprises specialists with particular expertise in international heritage and the cultural heritage of Iraq and representatives of key Government organisations.

The members of the Cultural Heritage Reference Group for Iraq include:

- Mr Tom Harley (Chair) - Chairman of the Australian Heritage Commission
- Professor Amareswar Galla - Director of Studies at the Centre for Sustainable Heritage Development, ANU, and Technical Adviser on Cultural Heritage to UNESCO

- Professor Jane Lennon, AM - Australian representative on the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) Council and Commissioner, Australian Heritage Commission
- Dr Leah McKenzie - Manager, Strategic Projects, Heritage Victoria and specialist in Middle Eastern archaeology
- Professor Dan Potts - Chair, Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney
- Dr Lyndel Prott, OA - former Director of the UNESCO Division of Cultural Heritage
- Professor Ahmad Shboul, AM - Chair, Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, University of Sydney

The reference group has consulted with the following organisations.

- Auseritage
- Australia ICOMOS
- Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology
- Australian Archaeological Association Inc.
- Australian Library and Information Association
- Australian Society of Archivists
- Australian Institute for the conservation of Cultural Material
- Australian Registrars Committee
- ICM
- ICCROM
- Museums Australia

The following is ASHA's response:

Response to Cultural Heritage Reference Group on Iraq

The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA) welcomes the Australian Government's initiative in assessing what Australia can do to rebuild Iraq's cultural heritage collections and management of their archaeological sites. ASHA recognises that the study of Iraq's ancient sites has been central to the development of the modern discipline of archaeology and to our understanding of the development of human civilisation. Further, ASHA notes how significant cultural heritage management can be in community development and re-building, and how it contributes to a positive sense of identity in local, regional, national and global contexts.

ASHA would like to reinforce that Australian archaeological and heritage management practice is recognised as world class and that we are therefore in a strong position to make a contribution to both short term damage control and long term institutional strengthening of Iraq's cultural heritage management.

A number of ASHA's members have previously worked in the Middle East, notably Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Bahrain and Oman, while the archaeological heritage management skills of many members could contribute to the recovery of information and the development of robust heritage management systems. If a team is required ASHA could call on its membership to see who would be sufficiently experienced and able to be part of mission to Iraq.

The following is a list of ideas/activities which should be undertaken to protect Iraq's cultural heritage. Many of these could be done in conjunction with other governments and international bodies to ensure that there is no duplication and consequently no waste of resources.

It is imperative that the Australian government works in conjunction with the Iraqi Antiquities authorities to ensure that any activities undertaken are wanted, are not duplicating other activities, and will assist, rather than hinder, the rebuilding process.

Arising from the recent bombing and looting of museums and sites the following responses are suggested:

Immediate needs

A number of these activities are already underway or could be developed:

1. Security needs to be put in place for the major sites both in the cities and in the regions.
2. Customs need to be activated at all authorized exit points of the country. Major exit points which had customs include exist to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Turkey and Iran.
3. The borders need to be patrolled and smuggling activity decreased. Major smuggling routes are likely to be via Turkey, Jordan, Kuwait and Iran.
4. Cooperative arrangements need to be made with the bordering countries to ensure that this is achieved.
5. The red list which the USA State Department is compiling needs to be widely distributed and placed on government web sites as a hot link.
6. A cooperative arrangement needs to be put in place so that all governments involved are co-ordinated and not duplicating effort. Part of this should ensure that all contracts are equitably distributed on the basis of expertise and capability.
7. The Australian government needs to establish its own contacts with Iraqi cultural heritage managers. While the lead agency is the British Museum, Australia needs to be able to develop its own relationships.
8. Co-ordination of the recording of material which was lost, burnt or looted must be undertaken, including material from libraries and universities.

Medium and Long Term

1. Work toward the conservation and curation of objects in the National and regional museums needs to be undertaken in conjunction with the Iraqi Antiquities authority.
2. All sites in Iraq which have been excavated will require a condition assessment to assess what damage has been done and what conservation works and interpretation can be done to restore them. This would need a multidisciplinary team of archaeologists, architects, conservators, surveyors and photographers to record the damage, to scope and cost what conservation works need to occur as a basis for future assistance programs.
3. Sites which have not been excavated should be assessed and monitored for possible looting.
4. Protection such as guards and fences with signs indicating that the site is protected should be undertaken for significant sites. This can be undertaken for a small amount of money but needs to be centrally coordinated.
5. Australia should develop an exchange program of professionals to enable Australian's work in Iraq and Iraqi's work in Australia to further develop cultural heritage management expertise in the two countries.

Provided by Leah McKenzie - Heritage Victoria

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

2003 ASHA/AAMH Conference - Norfolk Island - Call for Abstracts

ASHA members are invited (and reminded) to submit abstracts for the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA) and the Australian Association for Maritime History (AAMH)

joint conference on Norfolk Island (1 to 5 October 2003). The theme is Islands and Coastlines. Abstracts should be submitted to the Program Chair (Dr Mark Staniforth) by 30 June 2003 - Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au.

FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

The ASHA Newsletter is produced quarterly with the assistance of guest editors. The 2003 guest editors are:

This issue: Anne McConnell
email: annemc@aaa.net.au

September Martin Gibbs
Email: martin.gibbs@jcu.edu.au

December Rick McGovern-Wilson:
email: rmcgwilson@historic.org.nz

In order to facilitate a more efficient newsletter production, all contributions should be forwarded to the e-mail address of your state rep by the second week of the month prior to circulation. See ASHA contacts on last page for address details.

The guest editors are asked to finalise the newsletter in the third week of the month prior to circulation. Final copy must reach the General Editor, (Ross Gam), by the final week of the month prior to circulation.

This is your newsletter and your contributions are vital. Please check deadlines diligently. Your efficiency will be greatly appreciated. I look forward to your forthcoming news of events.

Ross Gam
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2003 MEMBERSHIP FORM

ASHA membership is based on the calendar year, i.e. from January-December. There are no part-year memberships. Members who join later in the year will receive all Newsletters/Journals for that year as back issues.

TO: KATRINA STANKOWSKI
AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY INC.
BOX 220 HOLME BUILDING
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY NSW 2006 ABN: 41 196 332 496

NAME: _____

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[] New Membership [] Renewal of Membership (please tick one)

Due to rising costs, ASHA is no longer able to publish a hardcopy Newsletter. Newsletters will be emailed to all members in Adobe Acrobat format. You must supply an email address to receive the Newsletter.

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