

NEWSLETTER

Volume 33.3.2003
Print Post Regulations No: PP24359/00114
ISSN 0156-9295
ABN: 41 196 332 496

September 2003

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STATE OF THE ART

ACT NEWS

Australian Heritage Commission

Australian Government heritage legislation amendments saga – The package of the three heritage Bills passed the Senate on 21 August 2003 after 6 days of debate of over 500 amendments. The final vote was 39 for and 25 against, with the Democrats and independents voting with the Government. The next step is final approval by the House of Representatives expected on 8 September 2003 with this expected to be rapid as the Government controls this House. After this there will be approval by the Federal Executive Council and Royal assent, and as part of this process, a date for enactment will be set. The enactment of the legislation will conclude a three year process of the Bills being before Parliament.

Work has commenced on incorporating a substantial number of amendments into the Bills and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act*. The Senate agreed amendments include provisions relating to – overseas listings, the transfer of World Heritage properties to the National Heritage List/Commonwealth Heritage List, the transparency of decisions, the required level of heritage experience/expertise (substantial) to be eligible for Membership of the Australian Heritage Council, and a broad range of technical amendments.

A draft set of Regulations is almost complete. The date of the Governor-General's or Royal assent and the legislation's commencement, is still to be announced. Updated copies of the Bills, without, at this stage, the proposed amendments, can be viewed at: <http://www.aph.gov.au/bills/index.htm>.

The proposed amendments for each Bill in chronological order of proposal, with their respective proposer, can be found at -

Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Bill (No 1) 2002 -

<http://parlinfoweb.aph.gov.au/piweb/Repository/Legis/Sched/Linked/21080301.pdf>

Australian Heritage Council Bill 2002 -

<http://parlinfoweb.aph.gov.au/piweb/Repository/Legis/Sched/Linked/21080302.pdf>

Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Bill 2002 -

<http://parlinfoweb.aph.gov.au/piweb/Repository/Legis/Sched/Linked/21080303.pdf>

Compiled by Richard Morrison

QUEENSLAND NEWS

Gordon Grimwade began a conservation project for the Mabel Mill in Ravenswood. Stage 1 involved the supervision of site work including the removal of mullock overlying part of the stamper shed and engine mounts. Work continues with the program for conservation work on the fabric of the stamper.

Martin Rowney continued with the reporting for the Rusty's Bazaar site in Cairns and has prepared a series of Interpretive Display panels for Croydon Shire Council on the history of the Shire and the local region. The display will be installed during September; all are welcome to visit the Old Police Station in Croydon to view it on your next fishing trip to the Gulf.

Gordon Grimwade

John Edgar (PhD student, James Cook University) has completed another major field season at the 1860s Cape River diggings in western Queensland. The most recent program of survey for his PhD research into the nature of the 'rush' phase of the gold era has included recording of an extensive system of water races constructed along the hillsides. It is currently uncertain whether these races, are of European or Chinese origin. Analysis continues on artefacts excavated at a small domestic site.

Ewen McPhee has temporarily moved sideways to coordinate an extended oral history program associated with Townsville's centenary celebrations. Fortnightly gatherings are being held with groups of older residents, each session following a theme such as 'railways', 'fishing', 'defence' etc. These have been extremely successful and productive, with many participants bringing not just their memories but a fascinating array of artefacts. Although the program is aimed at social history, it has also identified a range of exciting possibilities for future archaeological research in and around Townsville.

Martin Gibbs is continuing with a small CRC Reef project looking at historical associations between the people of Bowen and their marine/island hinterland. Since this area includes the Whitsunday Islands, he is currently fantasising about opportunities for extended fieldwork.

Shelley Greer, Maureen Fuary, Rosita Henry (JCU) and Susan MacIntyre-Tamwoy have started research on their new ARC funded project which, among other things, examines cross-cultural engagement on Cape York Peninsula. The initial focus of this research is the site of the old Weipa Mission, established in the 1890s by Moravian missionaries. Michael Morrison is taking some time from his PhD research on the shell middens of the Weipa area to undertake the survey of the mission site. Later phases of the project will investigate a range of other interactions between Aboriginal people of the Cape such as with exploration groups and pastoral and maritime industries.

Compiled by Martin Gibbs

NEW SOUTH WALES NEWS

Godden Mackay Logan has been growing. The company now has more archaeologists; Matthew Kelly and Anne Mackay have been joined by Andrew Sneddon and Cathy Tucker, both of whom were involved in the Casselden Place, excavation in Lonsdale St, Melbourne, a joint project (Godden Mackay Logan in association with Archaeology Programme La Trobe University and

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd). The industrial archaeology team has also grown with Tony Brassil and Jennie Lindbergh being joined by Karina Waddell.

Godden Mackay Logan is currently involved in a number of projects around Sydney. Andrew Sneddon has been monitoring excavations at the State Heritage Registered Prince Henry Hospital in Little Bay, which boasts evidence of extensive Indigenous occupation (including an ochre site and sandstone markings) as well as nineteenth and early twentieth century medical structures. The site has a colourful history including the construction of wards along lines recommended by Florence Nightingale and wards designed for servicemen returning from the Great War during the influenza outbreak. Andrew has also been involved in work at the Glebe Depot, a site that incorporates structures designed by Walter Burley Griffin, and which is of particular interest to the Walter Burley Griffin Society. This work aims to expose a chimney base, column bases and garden beds constructed to Burley Griffin's design in 1933.

Godden Mackay Logan has also been working on various components of the Parramatta Rail Link project with Anne Mackay as the principal archaeologist. Anne also directed a test excavation at a site in Gloucester Street, The Rocks earlier this year and has recently undertaken monitoring in the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Matthew Kelly has also been involved in ongoing work at the Mint Building in Macquarie Street for some time. Documentation of structures dating to the earliest periods of the site's use, including substantial structural remains from the mid-nineteenth century is now well in hand. The Mint is being developed in a manner sympathetic to its heritage value for re-use as the head office of the Historic Houses Trust.

Andrew Sneddon, Cathy Tucker and Matthew Kelly are also undertaking excavations at the Mountain Street site in Ultimo. This site was had been a swamp on which slaughterhouses had been constructed and which was also a city slum. Excavations have exposed the remains of terrace houses, cesspits and other structures dating to the mid-nineteenth century through to 1907. The site is proving to be an interesting study in how the residents coped with inundation and seepage in their yards and houses while living in a flood-prone and tidal area.

And of course the big news for us was the naming of the Godden Mackay Logan Managing Director, Professor Richard Mackay, in the Queen's Birthday Honours as a Member in the General Division of the Order of Australia for service to cultural heritage management and archaeology, and to youth through the Scouting movement.

Compiled by Jennie Lindbergh

Note: For those who tried to contact me with submissions for the Newsletter, please note my correct email address – JennieL@gml.com.au.

NEW ZEALAND NEWS

The Auckland Regional Council is currently researching and undertaking detailed recording of the site of a spar station that operated in the Mahurangi Harbour between 1832-6. The station employed a largely Maori workforce & was run by Gordon Davies Browne, a bankrupt Sydney merchant. Earlier in the year a waterlogged barrel well infilled with occupation refuse was recovered after coastal erosion occurred at the site.

Robert Brassey

The biggest historical job on in Dunedin at present is the 'Farmers' dig, in the former carpark and underneath the old Farmers Trading Company department store. Quite a lot of artefactual material dating from ca.1860-ca.1880 has been recovered, along with features such as a brick-lined well and numerous post-holes from early buildings on the site. We have identified the original ground surface running down from George Street to an inlet from the Otago Harbour. The Farmers excavation is being carried out by myself and a number of archaeology students from the Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

Peter Petchey

The length of the Little River Branch Railway Line has been surveyed by Katharine Watson. This railway line ran around the base of Banks Peninsula in Canterbury, branching off from the Lincoln line and running to Little River. The line was put in to exploit the native timber resources of Banks Peninsula and was originally intended to finish at Akaroa. Construction of the line began in 1879 and was completed (in several stages) in 1886. The Department of Conservation (who plan to turn the rail embankment into a rail trail) own the rail corridor from Motukarara to the Little River Hotel (21km). The embankment is intact for most of this distance, and there are a variety of associated features, including mile marker posts, loading banks, bridges, jigger resting stations, culverts, the remains of stations, ballast pits, and a quarry. A GPS reference was taken for each feature, and most features were also photographed.

Katharine has also undertaken excavations at Trader McKendry's, a hotel in central Christchurch, and at the Cross Wharf in Oamaru. There has been a hotel on the Trader McKendry's site from 1866 until late 2002, although the first hotel burnt down in 1879 and was rebuilt. There was only a partial excavation of the site, which revealed rubbish scatters rather than dumps and what is possibly a complete horse skeleton. The rubbish appears to have been thrown into an alley alongside the hotel. The Cross Wharf is one of four wharves that make up the Oamaru Harbour, which is New Zealand's only Victorian / Edwardian deepwater port. To date, the excavation has been shallow (150mm) but has revealed railway sleepers shown on early plans of the harbour.

Katharine Watson

Nineteenth-century pig rearing

Interpretation of a group of limestone farm buildings, owned by the NZ Historic Places Trust at Totara, near Oamaru, has stimulated research into the massive, nineteenth-century New Zealand and Australian Land Company. This Company held 27 estates in Otago and Southland (about 387,000 acres) and two million acres of leasehold in Australia between the 1860s and about 1910. When buying in New Zealand, at first the Company bought rolling lowland country suitable for both arable and pastoral farming, and only gradually came to realise that arable farming was not the place for a large impersonal business enterprise such as themselves.

In the mean time the Company introduced stud stock of all types into the lower South Island, ploughed up thousands of acres of tussock country and finally subdivided their estates into profitable family farms. We are coming to realise that the Totara farmstead was the arable farmstead for the estate and that there was another, now-vanished estate for stock management, a few kilometres to the south. Yet it was at the arable farmstead that a slaughter house was developed for killing the stock for New Zealand's first shipment of frozen meat in 1882. The most probable reason for this anomalous development was a herd of about 40 pigs, established in the 1860s to supplement the diet of mutton for the estate workers. At the arable farmstead, there would have been good supplies of low-grade grain to feed to the pigs. Housed within massive Oamaru limestone walls, covering 1275 square metres or over a quarter of an acre, the herd was built up to 200 pigs to act as an offal disposal system at the 1880s slaughterhouse.

Pig rearing on even the lesser scale of 44 pigs was unusual in British-based farming at this period, as pig meat was considered to be food for the lower classes. Excavations are uncovering large cobbled areas, probably softened with hay, for the pigs to sleep on under shelter, as well as 12 carefully-paved, stone-walled, farrowing pens, each with a 2 x 2 m pen for the sow and some with an apron of paving, probably for a piglet creep. The division of farmsteads into arable and stock operations is known elsewhere in Otago, but no other early pig rearing operation on this scale is known. Does anyone else know of one, and was it a New Zealand and Australian Land Company operation?

Jill Hamel, C/o N Z Historic Places Trust,

Ian Smith (University of Otago) and Nigel Prickett (Auckland Museum) have received funding from the Royal Society of New Zealand's Marsden Fund for research into *The Emergence of Pakeha Culture: historical archaeology of the shore whalers*. New Zealand's distinctive Pakeha culture developed through the adaptation of the social patterns and material inventory of 19th century European immigrants to the physical and cultural settings of their new homeland. This three year project will assess how one significant group of early settlers, the shore whalers, made this transition.

Shore whaling was New Zealand's largest commercial industry in the 1830's and played a major role in European settlement with whalers from Australia, Europe and America making up the largest — sometimes, only — Pakeha community in many districts before the influx of settlers after 1840. It was also influential in shaping Maori/Pakeha relations since whalers of necessity developed close relations with local communities, many of whom became participants in the industry.

The project will involve archaeological excavations at two whaling stations, and historical research into the identity of the occupants of those sites and the broader social and economic context within which they operated. By comparing the domestic, social, industrial and economic patterns reconstructed for early New Zealand whaling communities with those of their contemporaries in Australia, the emergence of characteristics that reflect adaptation to the New Zealand setting will be identified.

Ian Smith

Archaeological work in Wanganui has recently tended to be associated with the development or restoration of city assets. During the course of these projects much has been revealed concerning the infra-structure of the colonial town area. One example is the current wastewater separation project being undertaken by the Water Services on behalf of the Wanganui District Council by Opus International Consulting.

During the course of this wastewater separation project archaeological investigation and monitoring has revealed a number of intact subterranean structures that can be associated with nineteenth century water supply and stormwater systems. Such structures have included wells and what is likely to be one of the initial fully enclosed stormwater drain systems in the city. The presence of a number of these structures has, until now, been largely forgotten or, where known, the nature and construction of the structure unexamined.

Archaeological investigation of these subterranean structures has enabled the recording of the nature of construction and location of structures for future reference. Of particular interest has been the relationship of these structures in respect to the layout of the 'old town'. In many cases a

number of these structures have been incorporated into the new wastewater separation system or preserved without integration.

Although still in its early stages, the results of the archaeological investigations carried out in conjunction with the project have the potential to provide important information regarding this part of the colonial infra-structure of the city of Wanganui. By the development and implementation of comprehensive archaeological guidelines for this wastewater separation project an often understudied and, largely, unrecognised, component of the social history of colonial New Zealand has been preserved and recorded in Wanganui.

Jonathan Welch

Compiled by Rick McGovern-Wilson, NZHPT, Wellington

NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS

No news received.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWS

St. Mary's Cemetery

The following article is an account of the positive identification of an individual from skeletal remains recovered during excavations at the St. Mary's Anglican Church, unmarked burial-yard, St. Marys, South Australia. Excavations during 2000 under the directorship of Associate Professor Bill Adams (Department of Anthropology, California State University, Channel Islands) saw the recovery of 70 human skeletons. Tim Anson under the supervision of Professor Maciej Henneberg, (Head of Department, Anatomical Sciences, The University of Adelaide), was responsible for post excavation analyses, curation and write-up of findings as part of his PhD. research due for completion at the end of 2003.

Twenty of the individuals were morphologically determined to be fully developed adults. Church records provided a list of names with ages and dates of burial. However, a plan indicating the location of burial for said individuals either never existed or had been lost or destroyed.

One individual, designated SM/B59 (St. Mary's burial 59) was assessed morphologically to be a male aged in his late 40's to mid 50's. Assessment for pathologies revealed dentition and that the individual at some time sustained multiple fractures to the lower limbs (Figure 1).



Figure 1. *In situ* remains of the lower limbs of St. Mary's burial 59.

The first task was then to determine whether pathologies had been sustained ante/perimortem, or occurred as a result of post interment taphonomic processes. Following inspection using criteria proposed by Lovell (1997), all fractures were determined to have occurred ante/perimortem and probably related to or were the cause of the individual's demise. That is, fracture margins showed no signs of the commencement of bone healing processes; and, internal bone exposed by fractures was uniform in colour with surrounding unaffected bone.

Additionally, SM/B59 was the only individual within the sample to exhibit such pathologies. Similar patterns of fracture were observed among numerous individuals recovered during excavations at Raunds Furnell, an Anglo-Saxon church burial-yard in Northamptonshire, England (Boddington 1996). However, in this case the cause was determined to be a result of post interment taphonomic processes.

Furthermore, based on criteria suggested by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994: 103) it is proposed that all leg fractures occurred perimortem as fracture morphology suggests that trauma affected living bone. Bone collagen content decreases as a function of time following death of the individual. As a result the fracturing dynamics of bone change. Consequently, when living bone is broken, the fracture margins tend to form oblique angles which contrasts with low-collagen-content bone which '...typically have squared edges at right angle to the bone surface' (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994: 103) (Figure 2a & b).



Figure 2. a. fracture to right femur; and, b. left tibia of St. Mary's burial 59.

It is clear from Figure 2 that fracture angles are not at right angles to the bone surface as suggested for postmortem breaks.

Fracture of femora in adults is known to cause quick death if left untreated, due to issues of blood loss (Knight 1996: 333). A short time span between the trauma event and death would account for the observation of no bone healing at the site of fracture. Additionally, a major traumatic event such as the one possibly experienced by SM/B59 is likely to have affected soft tissue regions including vital organs of the torso and/or brain. Serious bodily injury is known to lead to virtually instantaneous death from destruction of vital organs (Knight 1996). Poor preservation of the cranium prevented assessment for pathologies. Similarly, soft tissues do not survive in the postmortem burial environment, but if the suggested major traumatic event did occur and vital organs were affected it is reasonable to suggest that death occurred quickly.

Having determined that the pathologies were likely to have been caused by a perimortem event, it was then necessary to attempt to corroborate the archaeological findings with historical documents. The trail of investigation started with the list of names held in church Burial Records. A survey of death certificates for each name was then undertaken. Several St. Mary's adult individuals had their cause of death recorded as "Accident". Then, as today, accidental deaths were followed by a Coronial Inquest. A survey of Coronial Inquests for the period held by State Records South Australia failed to reveal any further information. However, the results of inquests

were commonly reported in contemporary newspapers. One simply had to read local newspapers for the period close to the recorded date of death in order to determine the details of death for a particular case.

Column 6, page 2 of *The South Australian Register* of Thursday September 7, 1854 reports on the Coroner's inquest held into the death of Henry Thomas Russell:

'Coroner's Inquest.-Mr. Stevenson held an inquest on Wednesday at Marion on the Sturt, on the body of Thomas Henry Russell, a farmer at that village. It appeared from the evidence the deceased had on Tuesday afternoon had been busied in sawing off a ponderous limb of a gum-tree near his residence, and yesterday morning had thrown a rope across it, which he entrusted to Mrs. Russell and her son to hold till he further separated the branch. While preparing to do this the limb suddenly snapped, and fell upon the unfortunate man, fracturing both his limbs in the most frightful manner, and breaking in the ribs on the left side altogether. In fact death was, in the opinion of Dr. Barton, who promptly attended, almost instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Mr. Russell, we are informed, was a very old colonist, and has left a widow and several children to lament his loss.'

In addition to meeting the age and sex criteria (53 year old male), the description of injuries sustained closely match the observed pathologies for SM/B59. It is therefore proposed that skeleton SM/B59 is indeed the remains of Thomas Henry Russell.

As a result of this finding it is possible to then begin to determine a chronology for development of the unmarked portion of the St. Mary's burial-yard through spatial relationship amongst burials. In addition, the discovery of corroborating historical documents confirms the diagnosis of perimortem trauma and morphologically derived age and sex details.

This case study serves to demonstrate application of the principles of Historical Archaeology and the effectiveness of a thorough survey of historical resources.

References

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Tim J. Anson, University of Adelaide

Whaling Surveys and sites

In May 2003 Mark Staniforth together with Mike Nash (Tasmanian Heritage Office), Matt Gainsford, Corioli Souter and Jeremy Green (WA Maritime Museum) 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 cask hoops scattered across the site are believed to represent part of the whale oil cargo rather than being from provisions or water casks. The fieldwork was funded by a Flinders University Small Grant. Despite the unexpected rain and a very overloaded 4WD (rented from Avis) the trip went well - thanks to all who participated.

After attending WAC5 in Washington DC Dr Mark Staniforth travelled to Newfoundland where he conducted research into shore-based whaling in the province. The only shore-based whaling operations carried out in Newfoundland during the 19th century took place at a small outpost called Gaultois on the southern coast. Gaultois (population 300) is located nearly 700km by road from St Johns (via Grand Falls-Windsor) approximately 200km south on Route 360 off the Trans Canada Highway (Route 1) and is only accessible by ferry.

Preliminary archival research in Newfoundland indicates that this was a moderately successful, and relatively long-lasting, operation (at least 1822-1899) and is potentially directly comparable with whaling operations in the Australian colonies that were conducted during a similar time period. Mark, together with University of Ulster postgraduate student Martin McGonigle and local consultant archaeologist Doug Nixon, conducted a pre-disturbance survey of the remains of the whaling station on Whale (or Lamy) Island in Gaultois Harbour. Burnt bricks from the tryworks and whale bones were evident as well as what appeared to be the foundations of the whale oil store built in 1828. The project was funded through a Flinders University Small Grant and a Faculty Research Grant from the Canadian High Commission through the Association for Canadian Studies in Australia and New Zealand (ACSANZ).

Dr Mark Staniforth, Flinders University

Port Adelaide Historical Archaeology Project Update

Well the time has come for another excavation now that the previous one is fully catalogued. The second excavation site is in Jane Street, Port Adelaide and will be used as a comparative collection with the Quebec Street site. The excavation is planned for the 11 September through to 2 October and will be used as part of Flinders University's ARCH 3303 Historical Archaeology Field School. The rest of the crew will be made up of the obligatory student volunteers.

The site to be excavated covers two properties. The first was owned by John Farrow, a corporation ganger, bargeman and labourer. The property is variously listed as being a four room wooden dwelling, brick and wood rooms, brick house four rooms and brick house of six rooms. Farrow owned and lived in the property from when rate assessment records begin in 1863 until 1885 after which time the property is given over to commercial interests. The second property had similar buildings listed in the rate assessment records, however, the owner and tenants are more unstable. Between 1863 and 1876 the house is owned and occupied by George McKay, a sailor and later a sail maker. In 1877 the property is owned by Thomas O'Neill and leased to William Hack. Hack is resident until 1883 although the property is owned or at least managed by Robert Charlick. From 1883 onwards the rate assessments describe the buildings as "old" and the site is no longer used for residential purposes. The history of this site varies from that of Quebec Street in that residents owned and occupied the properties for lengthy periods of time, unlike the highly transient renting population at Quebec Street.

The excavation expects to uncover the rear rooms and the yards of these two properties. There is a limited expectation that evidence will be found of the external walls of the two houses with a lesser expectation of visible interior walls. In the rear yards artefact scatters of ceramic, metal, bone, glass and other materials are expected. Outbuildings will probably not be located during this excavation as the excavation area does not take in the rear boundary of the yards where such structures were usually situated.

Analysis of the Quebec Street collection will continue in conjunction with the Jane Street collection, however, early results from the Quebec Street analysis were presented at WAC5 in Washington, D.C. in June this year.

Further enquiries please contact me via email: susan.briggs@flinders.edu.au

Susan Briggs, Flinders University

Farm Graveyards Canadian Style

The summer prairie landscapes of southern Alberta, Canada, offered a rich variety of sites for a comparative study undertaken by Di Smith during July. Extensive farm graveyards of vehicles and machinery were visited by Di and her husband, Tim. These sites were as big as Albertan Caesar salads and supermarkets! Five different farm graveyards were recorded and many opportunities to speak with farmers about their collections were taken up. Di conducted several oral history interviews, recording farmers' memories associated with the use of their graveyard sites and the diverse machinery, trucks, tractors and equipment accumulated over the years. This proved to be a very rewarding experience, particularly where individual farmers expressed how much they enjoyed revisiting these sites and recalling long-forgotten events. As a result, one farmer was particularly pleased to discover a new use for her site: to take visitors around on summer evenings and share her memories with them, while appreciating the rusting remains of the agricultural past.

Evidence for inventiveness occurs more frequently in southern Alberta farm graveyards than in the South Australian and Victorian sites studied. Such evidence is witnessed in, for example, vintage motor vehicles converted into machines to drive irrigation systems and grass hopper bait spreaders, cleverly constructed from timber, car parts and old iron. Other ingenious secondary uses for agricultural equipment and vehicles were also evident throughout the central and southern regions of the province. Fences decorated with horse hames and interesting parts from horse-drawn machines and also fences actually constructed from wagon wheels and similar items added a new dimension to the seemingly endless possibilities of what to do with this material culture, once the primary intended use has expired.

While in Alberta, Di gave a seminar at the Lethbridge Research Centre, which was well attended and resulted in an interesting discussion of perspectives on how we deal with material culture. Dr Dan Johnson (Research Scientist, Lethbridge Research Centre) was instrumental in organising the seminar and paved the way for some worthwhile media communication. Dan and Julie Mori Johnson (PhD Candidate, University of Alberta, Edmonton) were wonderful hosts, who ensured that our Canadian experience was both productive and enjoyable. The fieldwork has certainly provided Di with the comparative data she sought for her PhD research - so nose to the grindstone! The fieldwork and travel would not have been possible without the support of her supervisors and the assistance provided via a Flinders University of South Australia Overseas Field Trip Award and an ACSANZ Postgraduate Travel Award for Canadian Studies; nor would the fieldwork have been completed on time without Tim's patient assistance and support.

Di Smith, Flinders University

TASMANIA NEWS

Tasmanian Heritage Office

The draft Sarah Island Conservation Management Plan draft has been completed and is currently being reviewed, with an anticipated completion by Christmas 2003. The CMP is designed to guide future conservation, tourism and interpretation at this World Heritage place, which was the site of a convict punishment station between 1822-33.

A new tourist jetty at the island is shortly to be constructed, following completion of the maritime archaeological survey of the site, which was commenced by Nathan Richards in January 2003.

A masterplan to guide the sustainable development and conservation of the Low Head Pilot Station has been finalised by consultants Pitt & Sherry. Operating since 1805, the Low Head station is the oldest operating Pilot Station in Australia. The masterplan contains provisions for a detailed archaeological heritage assessment of the site, prior to tourism development.

Mike Nash's publication on the Tasmanian whaling industry is now out through Navarine Publishing, Canberra. Currently available in Tasmania and soon with mainland distributors. Titled 'The Bay Whalers - Tasmania's Shore-Based Whaling Industry' 170pp hard cover, colour illustrations. The book is a history of the shore based whaling industry but heavily informed by archaeological survey work and excavation by La Trobe University of two sites at Adventure Bay and Lagoon Bay. The book also contains a gazetteer of the located sites in the State.

Mike Nash

STOP PRESS!!

There has been recent speculation about reorganisations mooted for the Tasmanian Heritage Office, which was formed through a union of the Tasmanian Heritage Council Secretariat and the Cultural Heritage Branch of DPIWE – which contained the Aboriginal Heritage Unit. A recent review of the THO has determined that its functions will be re-distributed; that the THO will be keeping its title but will be dealing purely with implementing the legislation under the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995. The current Aboriginal Heritage Section will become a separate Aboriginal Heritage Office within DTPHA. The former Heritage Projects Section will return to the P&WS within DPIWE to focus on heritage project work and reserve management facilitation.

Mineral Resources Tasmania

MRT has recently completed a site survey of the former Silver King mine at Zeehan, on the Tasmanian West Coast (for the local Landcare Group). Reconnaissance GPS and photographic surveys have also been made of the former Oonah smelter and sites of the South King (Faheys tribute) and the Zeehan Bell workings. This information has been incorporated with surveys carried out late last year (Florence, Spray, Argent No 5 and Argent No 2 mines and a miscellany of other workings) into a growing GIS-based record of the remaining mining infrastructure around Zeehan.

The GIS survey record of the Mt Bischoff field is steadily growing with each visit resulting in the discovery of new features. Old lease charts, early photographs and plans have been scanned and geo-referenced and are being used to guide reconnaissance surveys of forested areas and for identification of landscape features.

Tony Webster

Archaeological Services Tasmania

AST has recently completed an archaeological assessment of historic York Town, the first settlement site in northern Tasmania dating from c1806. The project was undertaken for the Yorktown Historical Society and funded by the Tasmanian Government through the Bicentenary Program.

The preliminary analysis of artefacts recovered from excavations at the site of a historic Chinese tin mining settlement (c1880) near Moorina, north eastern Tasmania, is nearing completion. The rescue project was undertaken for the Forest Practices Board (Bass District). Future detailed analysis, conservation and display of recovered items by the Queen Victoria Museum is proposed.

Parry Kostoglou

Austral Archaeology

The writing up of the excavations at the Hunter Street site, in the former Wapping district of Hobart, is continuing. The excavation recovered substantial evidence of what was the nucleus of Hobart's early waterside precinct, including sites and deposits relating to industrial and commercial activities dating from c. 1825. Preservation conditions on parts of the site were excellent, yielding an abundance of material that has the potential to provide a unique insight into the early years of Australia's second oldest capital city.

A number of management plans have been prepared in conjunction with Ian Terry (principal) for historic huts in the World Heritage Area, including Lake Ball and Dixon's Kingdom.

Austral have continued to provide heritage advice on state transport infrastructure for Pitt & Sherry Engineers, including the Old Man Creek culvert at Rocky Hills, and the Horseshoe Bridge on the Pateena Road.

David Parham

Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority

The long awaited Archaeology Management Plan for the PAHS is nearing finalisation, and will be reported upon in a future issue of the ASHA News. A number of other archaeological site management and interpretation studies have been carried out over recent months; including a masterplan for an archaeological landscape trail focusing on the former convict water supply system, and site assessments at Garden Point and Saltwater River convict agricultural stations.

An audit of the bottle glass component of the Port Arthur archaeology collection has been carried out by Anthony Bagshaw, and the findings implemented. The project has involved compiling a reference collection of types commonly found at Port Arthur, to assist with future cataloguing and training of volunteers. Acquisition of several items from the UK was required to complete the reference collection.

Greg Jackman

VICTORIA NEWS

Heritage Act 1995 Amendments

The Victorian Government is seeking to amend the Heritage Act 1995 to increase the penalties currently used in the Act. They are also seeking to give the power to the Magistrates Court to be

able to order reinstatement of the loss of heritage fabric which has been removed without a permit. Generally speaking most penalties are being doubled with a few exceptions.

Some of the penalties for archaeology have been significantly increased. The penalties for disturbing an archaeological site without consent from the Executive Director are significantly increasing from \$12,000 (individual) and \$24,000 (company) to \$60,000 (individual) and \$120,000 (company). In addition the penalties for not abiding by the conditions of an archaeological consent have increased from \$5,000 (individual) and \$10,000 (company) to \$24,000 (individual) and \$48,000 (company). They indicate the seriousness that Victoria views breaches of the Heritage Act in regard to archaeological heritage.

For places and shipwrecks which are listed in the Heritage Register the penalties for doing works without a permit will be indictable crimes. This means there is no statute of limitations on investigating those breaches of the heritage Act.

Currently the proposed amendments have been passed by the Legislative Assembly after being debated for over 3 hours (all parties supporting the proposals) but have still to be passed by the Legislative Council.

Heritage Strategy

The Victorian Government is about to develop a Heritage Strategy for Victoria for 2005-2010. This will replace the current Heritage Strategy which expires in 2005. As part of the project various different groups will be invited to make submissions on what they feel should be in the strategy. If any ASHA members have views on it could they contact Leah McKenzie on leah.mckenzie@dse.vic.gov.au

Leah McKenzie

Archaeological investigation of the former Ebenezer Mission, near Dimboola, in north-western Victoria, will commence in November, conducted in collaboration between Goolum Goolum Aboriginal Corporation, the Wotjobaluk, and Jane Lydon, Postdoctoral Fellow at the Centre for Australian Indigenous Studies, Monash University. This 3-year ARC-funded project aims to explore specific social groups within the mission community, including the Moravian missionaries' homestead, Aboriginal family cottages, girls' and boys' dormitories, and communal areas such as the kitchens. As well as reconstructing the specific ways of life of these different elements of the community, the project will address the role of gender organisation within colonialism, and the transformation/continuity of identity. Like all Victoria's former missions and reserves, this historic place has tremendous importance for Aboriginal people as a symbol of home and survival, anchoring memories and family links for a widely dispersed community. One of the challenges of such a project is compliance with both 'historic' and 'Aboriginal' cultural heritage administration, as well as involving all those with an interest in the place, such as the National Trust, owner of the mission-house which is the subject of the first season's work, and the local non-Aboriginal community. (inquiries: jane.lydon@arts.monash.edu.au)

The new Centre for Australian Archaeology at Monash University was launched earlier this year by Professor John Mulvaney. The Centre is directed by Dr Bruno David, Logan Fellow, and Dr Ian McNiven, Senior Lecturer. A new program in Australian archaeology will be taught from 2004 (inquiries: ian.mcniven@arts.monash.edu.au).

(I understand that) artefact analysis of Casselden Place is underway, involving several students from La Trobe University's Dept of Archaeology, following the successful conclusion of stage two of the excavation.

Jane Lydon

The Archaeological Advisory Committee of the Heritage Council is looking at two major topics at present: site interpretation for archaeological places, and improving the representation of archaeological places in the planning system.

The committee is considering different ways in which archaeological sites can be interpreted, and is looking at issues such as the retention of archaeological fabric in situ, the use of signage and the value of artifacts displays.

The committee is also looking at ways to integrate archaeological places into the planning system, and is assessing the viability of including archaeological sites in local government Heritage Overlays.

A bid has been made for Victorian Heritage Program funds to allow the consolidation and interpretation of the 19th century mining ruins at the Butchers Gully site, near Castlemaine. The project partners are Parks Victoria, The Mount Alexander Diggings committee, Melbourne and LaTrobe Universities, and Heritage Victoria.

Andrew Long & Associates have just completed test excavations at the Jolimont Square site in East Melbourne. The excavations have revealed stone building footings and other remains that date to the 1850s. A more detailed phase of excavation will follow in the next few weeks.

Jeremy Smith

WESTERN AUSTRALIA NEWS

'The Historical Archaeology of the Pilbara' (ARC Discovery Project), Cossack, Pilbara, Western Australia:

Three research projects analysing archaeological material from Cossack are currently underway by Moss Wilson (MA student), Shoni Lewis and Annie Carson (Honours students). These students are analysing glass artefacts, a Chinese market garden, and shell middens respectively. This follows a field season at Cossack in February 2003. In September, Alistair Paterson will be conducting a survey of historical sites in the Dampier Islands, which include whaling, pastoral, and pearling settlements. This is assisted by Corioli Souter (Western Australian Maritime Museum) and CALM (Conservation and Land Management), Karratha.

PhD Scholarship in Centre for Archaeology (The University of Western Australia) and National Trust of Australia (Western Australia) - READVERTISED

Project title: "The Goldfields Water Supply Scheme: An archaeological study of regional development and society".

Applications are invited for a PhD Scholarship - APA (I) valued at \$23,294 (2003 rate, indexed annually, tax free) per annum (and allowances for production of thesis and some relocation expenses for you and your family*). * Conditions apply. This project investigates the physical remains of 19th and 20th century settlements along the Perth-Kalgoorlie settlement corridor following the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme (GWSS) constructed between 1897-1903. The APA (I) candidate will conduct archaeological investigations (settlement survey and excavations) and historical documentation analyses to interpret regional settlement patterns associated with the European 'opening up' of the eastern districts and one of the most remote and harsh environments in the world. This collaborative research contributes directly to The National Trust of Australia's (WA) major heritage project - the Golden Pipeline Project (GPP) - which aims to conserve and

interpret the GWSS. The industry partner (National Trust) will supplement the three year scholarship by assisting with field expenses.

Eligibility: Applicants must be Australian citizens or permanent residents and have (or expect receive) at least an Honours degree (first class or upper second class) in archaeology. Experience in historical archaeology, cultural heritage management or industrial archaeology is desirable, as are publications and consultancy reports.

For further details contact:

Dr Alistair Paterson,
Lecturer, Centre for Archaeology
Telephone: +61 8 9380 2867
Facsimile: +61 8 9380 1023
Email: paterson@cyllene.uwa.edu.au

For further information see the Postgraduate Research and Scholarships Office:
<http://www.research.uwa.edu.au/page/15704>
and the Centre for Archaeology:
<http://www.arts.uwa.edu.au/Archaeology/>

Interested applicants should send their CV, academic record and the names and contact details of two referees to

Dianne Anstey,
Centre for Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, MBDP: M405, 35
Stirling Highway, CRAWLEY WA 6009.

Applications close 30 November 2003

World Archaeological Congress 5, Washington DC, June 2003

Once again, WAC proved to be an engaging forum for the world's archaeological community and "was attended by over 1,200 archaeologists, native peoples and international scholars from some 70 nations" (<https://listhost.uchicago.edu/pipermail/iraqcrisis/2003-July/000320.html>).

For WAC5 additional heat was provided by recent events, with attention focussed on the destruction of archaeological sites and management of cultural resources. 'Archaeology and War' was one of the major themes of the conference. It is impossible to reviews what was there, but from this archaeologist's perspective it seemed that Australian archaeology was not only well represented in quantity, but also in the quality of papers. Congratulations to the new president, Claire Smith, and to the Flinders University based organisers.

Compiled by Alistair Paterson

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY TEACHING AND LEARNING WORKSHOP.

Dates: Monday 29 to Tuesday 30 September 2003

Location: Australian Technology Park, Redfern, Sydney

Website & Registration Details:

<http://www.australianarchaeologicalassociation.com.au/atlc/workshop.html>

The National Archaeology Teaching and Learning Workshop is designed to provide university teaching staff, students and professional archaeologists the opportunity to discuss common concerns related to teaching and learning archaeology within the current Australian university system.

Topics for discussion at the workshop will include:

- What key issues currently face university-based teaching and learning in archaeology in Australia?
- Who should be responsible for training students to work in the archaeology profession?
- Professionalism, accreditation and tertiary education
- Use of Internet and related computer technologies in teaching
- Initiatives and innovations in archaeology T&L (in university, secondary and public education)

The workshop will involve a mix of panel, small focus group and open forum discussions. Participants will work together to identify key issues and formulate resolutions for further action. Speakers have been asked to limit their talks to 5-10 minutes maximum, with plenty of time for questions, discussion and audience input. Participants include delegates from all states and most Australian universities, and with representatives from key industry sectors (e.g. government, heritage consulting companies, museums, public education). The aim is to canvas a wide range of opinions and work towards solutions.

A poster and demonstrations session provides the opportunity for participants to showcase IT based T&L tools, educational multimedia products, current initiatives in T&L and/or professional training, T&L research and innovation, publications, products, information etc.

Enquiries to Sarah Colley.

The workshop is organised by the Archaeology Teaching and Learning Subcommittee (ATLC), which is an initiative of the Australian Archaeological Association. The ATLC is collecting information for a discussion paper which will be made available to participants before the workshop.

Workshop sponsors are: the Australian Archaeological Association (AAA); Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc. (AACAI); School of Philosophical and Historical Inquiry, University of Sydney; NSW Heritage Office; Australand Holdings; DMA Archaeology and

Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority. Members of the Australasian Institute of Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) and the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology (ASHA) are also actively involved. The \$60.50 workshop fee (\$22.00 for students) (GST inclusive) covers the cost of catering and part of the venue hire. A full programme will be available soon. Participants need to book their own accommodation.

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (AAA) CONFERENCE 2003

Colder and drier for longer? Implications of the "new" Late Glacial Maximum (30-20,000 BP) for humans in Australia and the region

Dates: Wednesday 3 to Sunday 7 December 2003

Location: The Station Resort, Jindabyne, Snowy Mountains, NSW

Website & Registration Details: <http://car.anu.edu.au/AAA.html>

The old understanding of the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), when conditions in our region were generally colder and drier and the continents of Sunda and Sahul were at their greatest extent, was that it was a sharp 2000 year spike at about 18,000 bp. The latest research on sea levels by John Chappell, Kurt Lambeck and others published over the last two years now suggests that rather than a sharp spike, the LGM was in fact a much more drawn-out process, where lowest sea levels kicked in at 30-28,000 cal BP and lasted for 8-10,000 years.

Whether climate throughout was as cold and dry as it was at c.20,000 BP is unclear, although evidence from SE Australia suggests that in this region at least the climate at 30-25,000 BP was significantly "wetter", and the period of maximum aridity was from c.20-16,000 BP. The implications for human existence during this extended time period are of course vastly different if it was colder and drier for up to 10,000 rather than 2000 years, and started at a somewhat different and earlier time than had previously been thought.

Archaeologists need to be aware both of these new Earth Science data and to consider their implications. So it seems timely to have this topic as our major AAA conference theme this year.

ENGINEERING HERITAGE AUSTRALIA – 12th National Engineering Heritage Conference

Engineering Heritage Matters

Dates 29 Sept – 1 Oct, 2003

Location: University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba.

Website & Registration Details:

<http://www.sydney.ieaust.org.au/heritage/News/Heritage%20Brochure%20A4.pdf>

The conference theme, *Engineering Heritage Matters*, emphasises the importance of engineering heritage to the community, to engineers and to cognate professions.

The conference will be preceded by a three day tour on 25-27th September 2003. It will be a loop from Toowoomba to Brisbane and on to Maryborough and back through Gympie and Ipswich to

Toowoomba. Engineering highlights of the tour will be a tilt train ride, heritage railway workshops, foundries, dams, hydro, unique museums and much more. A one day trip around the Darling Downs on 28th September will precede the conference welcome function. The three day conference venue is on the campus of the University of Southern Queensland and finishes in October. Student accommodation will be available on campus but there are hotels and motels nearer the city centre.

For further information contact the conference secretary Shelley Stewart-Christie at Meetings and Events, University of Southern Queensland, P0 Box 282, Darling Heights, Qld 4350, phone (07) 4631 2190, fax (07) 4635 5550, or email stewartc@usq.edu.au.

THE AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE FOR MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY (AIMA)

Maritime Frontiers: Historical and Technological Perspectives

Dates: 9 to 13 November 2003

Location: Port Arthur Historic Site, Tasmania

Website & Registration Details: http://aima.iinet.net.au/frames_no/conference/aimaconf.html

Suggested theme topics:

- The archaeology of convict experience
- The archaeology of new maritime industries
- Innovation and change in maritime technologies
- Watercraft as technological and cultural vector
- Technology on the frontier
- Technological tools for maritime archaeology
- Technological approaches to management, education and tourism

For further details and updates, please check the website.

FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

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

This issue: 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
General Editor
ASHA Newsletter

email: agam@ceinternet.com.au

Post: "Windemere Cottage"
RMB 130R Nundle Road
Tamworth NSW 2340

Phone: 02 67694103
Fax: 02 67694364

Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology

ABN: 41 196 332 496

CONFIRMATION OF ON-LINE REGISTRATION, 2003 CONFERENCE

SEND TO:	PAUL RHEINBERGER PO BOX 838 TORONTO NSW 2283 AUSTRALIA	FOR EARLY-BIRD DISCOUNT THIS CONFIRMATION MUST ARRIVE ON OR BEFORE 20 SEPTEMBER 2003.....
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I wish to confirm my ON-LINE REGISTRATION and my intention to attend the Society's Annual Conference on Norfolk Island from 1-5 October 2003, at the Colonial of Norfolk Hotel, and confirm my personal and payment details below.

I understand that my registration does not include any pre-qualification or booking for accommodation, which is to be arranged separately through SAMANTHA QUINTAL, THE TRAVEL CENTRE, PO BOX 172, NORFOLK ISLAND.

Conference participants should wear their Conference Name Badges at all times as evidence of registration.

NAME: >

MAILING ADDRESS: >

TELEPHONE: > **(hm) >** **(wk)>** **(Mob)>**

FAX: >

EMAIL: >

Norfolk Island Conference Registration:	Before 20/09/03-\$A	After 20/09/03-\$A	Notes
ASHA, AAMH, AIMA, AAA members ⁺	\$150	\$210	* Includes snacks, morning/ afternoon teas, lunches at registration evening/conference venue, field trip bus fare to/from Kingston + Membership must be current for early bird. # Charges additional to Registration Fee.
ASHA, AAMH, AIMA student members ^{##}	\$100	\$150	
Non members*	\$210	\$270	
Non-Members student*	\$150	\$200	
Norfolk Island residents*	\$100	\$100	
Single day registration*	n/a	\$70	
Fish bake at Kingston [#]	\$32	\$32	
YOUR TOTAL			

Conference dinner, Mariah's restaurant: book/pay at Conference – Expect about \$40[#].

NOTE: Payment must be in Australian dollars (Rates inclusive of 10% GST).

<i>I enclose</i>	<i>Cheque</i>	<i>Money Order</i>	<i>Credit Card...</i>	<i>as payment. (Indicate one)</i>
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Card payments:

Visa
 MasterCard
 Bankcard...
 (Tick/cross which card)

Card No:

Expires: Please insure that your card is NOT in its last valid month

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology

ABN: 41 196 332 496

PRE-REGISTRATION NOTICE TO CONVENORS, 2003 CONFERENCE

I wish to confirm my intention to attend the Society's Annual Conference on Norfolk Island from 1–5 October 2003, at the Colonial of Norfolk Hotel. This notice is to be forwarded to the Conference Convenors and can be lodged by e-mail to < nevalexy@xtra.co.nz >

I am aware that I MUST ALSO DOWNLOAD THE CONFIRMATION FORM AND SEND THAT FORM, WITH APPROPRIATE PAYMENT, TO THE TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION:

**PAUL RHEINBERGER,
PO BOX 838,
TORONTO NSW 2283,
AUSTRALIA.**

I understand that my registration does not include any pre-qualification or booking for accommodation, which is to be arranged separately through SAMANTHA QUINTAL, THE TRAVEL CENTRE, PO BOX 172, NORFOLK ISLAND.

NAME: >

MAILING ADDRESS: >

TELEPHONE: > **(hm) >** **(wk)>** **(Mob)>**

FAX: >

EMAIL: >

Norfolk Island Conference Registration and Additional Charges (inc 10% GST):

For Completed Registration:	Before 20/09/03-\$A		After 20/09/03-\$A	
ASHA, AAMH, AIMA, AAA members**	\$150		\$210	
ASHA, AAMH, AIMA student members**#	\$100		\$150	
Non members*	\$210		\$270	
Non-Members student*	\$150		\$200	
Norfolk Island residents*	\$100		\$100	
Single day registration*	n/a		\$70	
Fish bake at Kingston#	\$32		\$32	
YOUR TOTAL				
Conference dinner, Mariah's restaurant: book/pay at Conference – Expect about \$40#.				

* The **Conference Registration Charge** includes snacks and drinks at the registration evening, morning and afternoon teas, and lunches at the conference venue, and the bus fare to/from Kingston for the Conference field trip.

+ **Membership must be current** for 'Early-Bird' claims.

Charges for the **Fish Bake** and the **Conference Dinner** are additional to Registration Fee.

To receive the 'Early-Bird' discounted registration fee, payment must be received by the Treasurer on or before Saturday 20 September 2003.

ASHA CONTACTS

ACT	Richard Morrison 25 Forbes Street, Turner, ACT 2612	ph: 02 6274 2133 W 02 6247 9574 H fax: 02 6274 2095 e-mail: richard.morrison@ea.gov.au
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