

# NEWSLETTER

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## STATE OF THE ART

### ACT NEWS

*Compiled by Richard Morrison*

#### **HERITAGE DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY, ENVIRONMENT, WATER, POPULATION AND COMMUNITIES (DSEWPAC)**

**Heritage Division changes** – The Federal Budget has not provided relief for reductions in functions and staff expected as a result, primarily, of the Distinctively Australian programme reaching the end of its term with the end of the 2010/2011 financial year. Some functions are being wound back and staff numbers are being reduced by about 30% because of the total \$3.8M funding shortfall from 2011/2012. It is expected that the difficult process of the transition to a new organisational structure (two branches rather than the present three) and related staff reductions will occur by 1 July 2011. The Budget, however, did provide a new grant programme of \$8M over two years. It is also expected that the new heritage group will be moving office sometime in the new financial year.

**Community Heritage Grants** - As part of the Federal Budget announced on 10 May 2011 a new Community Heritage program was announced. It will include two streams of heritage funding:

1. Funding to protect and conserve Australia's significant national historic built heritage through the continuation of the National Historic Sites program (\$4.4 million per year).
2. An additional \$4.0 million per year over two years to assist communities to actively manage and conserve heritage places that are important to Australians.

The new money is aimed at helping the community tell its heritage stories, enhancing community engagement in heritage, bringing heritage online, and protecting national heritage assets. The program will make grants available to local governments, businesses, institutions and non-government organisations to build a sense of community and shared experience in their local area, thereby fostering a greater sense of inclusion for all citizens and more vibrant community life. The program also encourages communities to identify and manage significant heritage within a local, regional and national context, and to use this heritage to enrich their lives.

The details of this program are now under development and it is anticipated that a funding round will open sometime in the first half of the 2011-12 financial year. Information will be

placed on the website at [www.environment.gov.au/heritage/programs/index.html](http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/programs/index.html) as it is developed.

**ARC Linkage grant funding for shipwreck preservation research** - On 30 May 2011 the Science Minister Kim Carr announced \$0.5M funding over 4 years for The Australian Historic Shipwreck Project: the *in situ* preservation and reburial of a colonial trader - *Clarence* (1850). This project was endorsed by the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC) and placed on the Cooperative National Heritage Agenda. The project will seek to develop a sophisticated protocol for rapid excavation, detailed recording and reburial of significant shipwrecks at risk, fostering a strategic national approach for shipwreck management. The project will also expand the knowledge base about early colonial shipbuilding practices through a detailed excavation, recording and analysis on the *Clarence* which is located in Port Phillip Bay, Victoria.

The Project is led by Professor Peter Veth of the Australian National University with A/Professor Mark Staniforth, Dr Ian Macleod, Ms Vicki Richards and Mr Tony Barham. The partners/collaborating institutions are: Australian National Maritime Museum, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Department of the Chief Minister, NSW Department of Planning, Norfolk Island Museum, Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania, QLD Department of Environment and Resource Management, The Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, Victoria Department of Planning and Community Development, and Western Australian Museum.

### **CANBERRA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (CAS)**

ACT Symposium 2011 Heritage and Planning: partners in development - CAS is organising this event (in conjunction with the Centre for Archaeological Research; the National Trust of Aust (ACT); Institute of Professional Practice in Heritage and the Arts, ANU; the Donald Horne Institute for Cultural Heritage, UC; Canberra and District historical Society; Biosis; Godden Mackay Logan; and ICOMOS) to discuss 'what works well, what hasn't been a success, and what has fallen through the cracks?'. It is intended that papers on suburban or amenity planning with cultural heritage themes, conservation projects and priorities, specific historic sites, ghosts of heritage past and other relevant topics will be presented by planners, developers, engineers, historians, archaeologists and heritage professionals. The Symposium will be held at 9am-4.30pm on 23 July 2011 at the Sir Roland Wilson Theatre, McCoy Circuit, Acton. Further information: [contact@cas.asn.au](mailto:contact@cas.asn.au) or ph 0408 443 243.

## **NSW NEWS**

*Compiled by Tim Owen*

### **EXCAVATIONS AT A SYDNEY SUBURBAN BLOCK**

It can be very handy when your home property doubles as your field study area. You don't have to get up too early; or pack excavation gear into a vehicle for transport to some far away site. If the weather is unkind, well, just chill out ... inside.

In this short note I will briefly outline the findings of test pit excavations undertaken across my property in the Sydney suburb of Arncliffe. The project has been undertaken as a part of my PhD dissertation, the focus of which is self-reflexive: to examine the role of the 'material' (in its widest sense) in the construction of my attachment to place. My interest here includes my relationship with collected and excavated materials and in the performance of excavation (not discussed here). A short paper backgrounding this work ('Bugging around in the backyard') is available in *Australian Archaeology* (vol. 71, 2010). The Arncliffe study foregrounds a broader investigation of place attachment in the field of heritage studies.

The property in Fairview Street, created in a subdivision of 1905, is located 11 kilometres south of the Sydney CBD, and is situated on a ridge top above the Bardwell Creek. The semi-detached brick house on the block was constructed in c.1913. The house was rented out for most of its history until my partner and I purchased the block in August 2007. Since occupying the property, I have collected a considerable amount of stuff – from within the house (during renovation), from under the house, and from around the house (whilst gardening).

In order to obtain quantifiable data with which to contextualise the collected stuff, between March 2010 and January 2011 I carried out six small test excavations across the Fairview Street suburban block (Figure 1). From these six test pits, 5m<sup>2</sup> in area, I have catalogued an assemblage of 3,600 things, almost all of which is cultural material (Figure 2). If we consider the figure of 3,600 a representative sample of the buried remains across the 347m<sup>2</sup> block, then I can surmise that there is something in the order of 250,000, or a quarter of a million, things. OMG.



Figure 1: The author pointing at nothing in particular (north-west section) on completion of the deepest of the test excavations (rear garden).

In brief, the stratigraphy is generally uniform across the six test pits. The excavated sediments comprise two units which grade into one another: an upper humic sand which grades into a compact silty sand. The depth of these deposits varies across the tested areas: the undisturbed/sterile lower silty sand lies between 40cm and 60cm deep in the

back and front yards, and as little as 10cm deep under the house. The deposits are, in general, heavily mixed with few evident features though some small 'rubbish' pits were encountered (e.g., one contained a complete and articulated chicken skeleton; a second was filled with a mixture of metal, plastics and cloth dating to the ca 1960s). A wide range of cultural materials is represented in the assemblage (ceramic, glass, metal, bone, plastic and building materials) with a date range extending from the late nineteenth century to 2010.

The archaeology of twentieth century suburbs has received little attention in Australia. In contrast, there is an extensive body of historical and popular writing on Australia's suburbs, from urban biographies of individual suburbs to environmental and social histories. What might the study of the material culture of suburbia through archaeological methods contribute to our understandings of twentieth century suburban experience?

To try to answer this question, I have initially begun to consider the origin of the material remains on my property via an explanatory approach, which will focus on three dominant processes – decay, waste disposal, and loss, and the behaviours associated with these practices. I am also considering the questions of how all this stuff got here and what it might tell us in a more conceptual way. For this purpose, I am taking a lead from anthropologist Daniel Miller's emphasis (in his 2001 edited volume *Home Possessions*) on the house and its contents as a source and instrument of mobility and change, an emphasis he finds useful in bringing together the findings of ethnographers of the home with the findings of historians and archaeologists.

In the meantime, I welcome any information from ASHA newsletter readers in locating archaeological work undertaken on twentieth century suburban spaces in Australia or New Zealand (or anywhere really). I can be contacted via email at: [steve.brown@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:steve.brown@environment.nsw.gov.au).



Figure 2: A sample of finds from Test pit 1 after washing: excavation unit 5 (223 items - right tray) and excavation unit 6 (97 items).

**Steve Brown, PhD candidate, University of Sydney.**

## **NATIONAL TRUST INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW)**

The Industrial Heritage Advisory Committee provides advice and support to the National Trust of Australia (NSW) on the conservation of built, cultural and natural heritage covered by the broad ambit of the term "Industrial Heritage". The committee (which was first formed in the 1960s) has members from varying background and experience united by a common interest in advocating for the identification and management industrial heritage in NSW.

The advocacy agenda for the National Trust can be found at [http://www.nationaltrust.com.au/advocacy/agenda/NT%20Advocacy%20Adjenda\\_2011\\_A4%20PRINT%20-%202.pdf](http://www.nationaltrust.com.au/advocacy/agenda/NT%20Advocacy%20Adjenda_2011_A4%20PRINT%20-%202.pdf)

Currently the Industrial Heritage Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr Wayne Johnston, is looking at assessments of World War II defence industrial sites, diesel generators at a mine site at Cobar, and the Lucas Heights nuclear reactor. The committee is about to look at some heritage issues in Newcastle along with other technical advisory committees of the Trust.

Membership of the committee is open to those with a wide range of skills and to those who wish to broaden their professional experience and to learn from others. Meetings are monthly on Thursday evenings.

If you are interested in joining the Industrial Heritage Advisory Committee please contact Tony Brassil at the National Trust on (02) 9258-0166 or [tbrassil@nationaltrust.com.au](mailto:tbrassil@nationaltrust.com.au)

## **NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW) – HERITAGE SPACE**

**HERITAGESPACE** is an advocacy initiative of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) with grant funding assistance from the Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Planning. It is an attempt to provide a variety of information from press releases, advocacy campaigns, guidelines, blogs and forums relating to the National Trust's activities.

It is early days and the site needs more users to build momentum. Of interest to ASHA members is the link to the National Trust register. This will enable a quick search to determine whether something is listed – often the only protection a place might have.

Heritage Space can be found at <http://www.heritagespace.com.au/>

***Iain Stuart, JCIS Consultants***

## **NSW ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK WRAP-UP**

There was a great selection of activities for archaeology week in NSW in May 2011. A highlight was the 'Big Dig' Weekend at the Sydney Harbour YHA, where 14 people got to experience what it would be like to be an archaeologist for the weekend. Activities included hands-on excavation, artefact cleaning, movie night, specialist talks and Visits to The Rocks Discovery Museum, Sydney Observatory and Susannah Place Museum.

There was a large turn out for the second year of 'Diving into Archaeology' at the Office of Environment and Heritage with over 80 attendees. Speakers included Martin Gibbs from the University of Sydney on failed Spanish settlements in the Soloman Islands, Deep Wreck Diver Damien Siviero, Robyn Veal from the University of Sydney on environmental

archaeological investigations of animal bones and timber from Pompeii, and Wayne Johnson from the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority on the archaeological history of Colonial Dockyards.

The Sydney Observatory hosted another successful tour of its on-site archaeological investigations of Fort Phillip with 76 people attending. Participants handled artefacts and talked to archaeologists.



Hands-on artefact analysis at Sydney Observatory

There were some specialty talks, including Anita Yousif from Godden Mackay Logan on Sydney's Historic Well Stories, Dr Timothy Harrison from the University of Toronto on The Battle for Armageddon, and Craig Barker from the University of Sydney on Water Fountains in the Roman Empire.

There were several exhibitions on around Sydney, including the carved tree exhibition of western NSW at the State Library, Travels with Herodotus and The Etruscans exhibitions both at the Nicholson Museum, and online exhibitions for NSW Maritime Heritage Online and a virtual tour of a Japanese midget submarine M24.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the other committee members, Fenella Atkinson (AHMS), Helen Nicholson (Powerhouse Museum) and Sarah Ward (Office of Environment and Heritage), and all the event organisers, supporters and volunteers for putting together this program of events.

Many events take years to plan and coordinate, so I welcome you to start thinking about NAW 2012 (20-26 May). If anyone would like to join the NSW NAW organising committee or volunteer to help in any capacity, please contact me at [darthur@urbis.com.au](mailto:darthur@urbis.com.au).

***Deborah Arthur, Urbis/NSW NAW Co-ordinator***

## **FORMER PARKSIDE LUNATIC ASYLUM HA-HA WALLS**

GML (Lyndon Patterson) undertook archaeological monitoring, excavation and recording of Ha-Ha Walls that were exposed through remediation works at the Former Parkside Lunatic Asylum, presently the Glenside Hospital Campus (Adelaide), which is being redeveloped as part of an upgrade by SA Health.

Due largely to overcrowding in the existing facilities, particularly the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum, a new complex known as the Parkside Lunatic Asylum opened in 1870 at its present location on 134 acres (54ha) of land. The Ha-Ha Walls were uncovered at the front of the Administration Building of Glenside Hospital, dated to 1876-78, and formed the

western boundary walls for the Female and Male Airing Courts. Further walls were constructed when the asylum grounds were enclosed with high bluestone boundary walls to the north, west and south sides in 1885, forming a definitive boundary with the suburbs, which had been steadily developing in this part of the city.

The buried Ha-Ha Walls were constructed of Glen Osmond Bluestone and measured 1.8m high sitting on an earth, cobblestone and early gravel cement foundation. The walls would have once been approximately 3.5m high if standing from inside the airing courts, due to the existence of substantial Ha-Ha ditches, thus preventing the patients from escaping the institution. Evidence of a substantial Ha-Ha ditch was present on the south side of the walls.

The walls at the front of the Administration Building were levelled to the present ground surface and buried in 1961. The Ha-Ha ditches, also no longer having a function, were filled in at this time. The investigation found that the walls had been impacted by service pipes and brick pits in the twentieth century.

***Lyndon Patterson (GML)***

## **SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE FORECOURT – BENNELONG DRAIN DIVERSION**

To improve public and vehicle access to the Opera House, new delivery roadways and a tunnel are being built to take delivery traffic under the forecourt. Part of the project involves diverting the route of the Bennelong Drain which lies beneath, and the excavation and construction of a new section of stormwater drain leading from the Tarpeian Wall to the seawall adjacent to the Man O' War Jetty and Steps in Farm Cove.

GML has been engaged to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording concurrent with the trenching for the new stormwater channel to ensure that important evidence of site occupation and remnants of the Bennelong Drain as well as any former seawalls and harbour shorelines are fully documented.

### ***The Bennelong Drain***

When the Bennelong Drain was built around 1857, it was one of five that discharged the city's stormwater and sewage into Sydney Harbour. When the Sydney Opera House was constructed in the 1960s and 70s, the original oviform brick drain was diverted to run under the Opera House, and it was again disturbed when the underground carpark was built. Once the current vehicle access project is completed, the Bennelong Drain will remain in place but it will no longer be used, being functionally replaced by modern drainage facilities.

### ***Sea Walls and Shorelines***

Over the years, Bennelong Point has been progressively reclaimed with sea walls built and rebuilt as the foreshore has changed with development. Historical documents indicated that remnants of early seawalls were likely to be found under the forecourt and at the seawall immediately to the south of the Man O' War Jetty (where the new stormwater outlet is being constructed).

### ***Preliminary Results of Archaeological Monitoring***

During the initial archaeological monitoring of excavation works in Phase 1, located in the south-east corner of the forecourt and in the vicinity of the Queen Elizabeth II Gate, a portion of an intact sandstone wall was exposed (Figure 1).

The exposed portion of the wall measured 3.6m long, running across the excavation trench for the new channel in roughly a north-south direction. The wall was constructed of various types of stones, some of them being cut and some natural in shape.

The wall was leaning towards the natural rock shelves of the shore, which were identified west of the wall. This space between the wall and the rock shelves contained a distinctive deposit of sand and whole and crushed sea shells. This deposit was uneven, approximately 300mm thick and completely devoid of artefacts.

However a few artefacts were retrieved in the area around and east of the wall, including two fragments of roof tile, several fragments of black alcohol bottles, 2 tobacco pipe stem fragments and several rusty nails, one of them being nailed in to the wall.

The location and the shape of the wall indicate that it is a sea wall probably constructed sometime around the second quarter of the nineteenth century or later, when the first shoreline reclamation occurred in the southeast section of the peninsula by 1829.

After detailed recording, the exposed portion of the historic wall was dismantled to make way for the construction of the new stormwater channel. Manual dismantling was carried out by professional stone masons under archaeological supervision. The dismantled stones were carefully stacked onto wooden pallets and temporarily stored in a protected area of the site for future interpretation.

During the same phase of archaeological monitoring, fragments of another sandstone wall were identified in the area closer to the current shoreline (Figure 2). This fragmented wall was in alignment with Man O' War steps and jetty, and appeared to be retaining a distinctive sandstone fill identified along its west edge. The wall was orientated northeast-southwest and was constructed directly above the bedrock. The construction technique included dry stacking of large undressed sandstone boulders, roughly measuring 630 x 690 x 330mm. This southwest portion of the wall has been disturbed by various services associated with Sydney Opera House (e.g. electrical conduits, PVC pipes, iron water pipes, etc).

The exposed section of the sandstone wall is believed to be the remnant retaining wall constructed to hold off the reclamation fill at the very southeast end of the Man O' War jetty, and south of the former boat harbour/slip. It is probably associated with the boat/harbour slip which was constructed by 1845 on the eastern shore of the Bennelong Point, and has been assessed as being of moderate archaeological significance. No cultural material associated with the wall has been retrieved, apart from several fragments of a black glass alcohol bottle, and a handmade nail found in the crevices of the surrounding bedrock.

Following more precise measuring required to assess the overlap between the sandstone wall remains and the new outlet, it was established that several wall stones would be directly affected by the new Bennelong stormwater extension. These stones were carefully removed and stored for future interpretation. A SOH camera crew also recorded a short footage of the exposed walls and surrounding natural rock shelves and deposits.

GML's archaeologists will be undertaking further monitoring and recording during the project's Phase 2 which includes exposure of a brick section of the Bennelong Drain [and I'm sure that Anita will update us when she completes this work—NSW ED].



Figure 1



Figure 2

**Anita Yousif (GML)**

## **FORMER BATTLEFIELD AT EORA CREEK, PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

AHMS has been commissioned by the Lost Battlefield Trust to undertake initial site survey and mapping of the former battlefield at Eora Creek, Papua New Guinea. This long term project is under the direction of the Trust with the support of the local Alola people.

The battle of Eora Creek formed part of the Australian advance along the Kokoda Track in late November 1942. Over 8 days at least 69 Japanese and 79 Australians died. Five Australians remain missing while many of the Japanese were reportedly buried on site.

Matthew Kelly and Jon Sterenberg of AHMS travelled to the site in November last year and recorded over 150 separate features associated with the battle, including fighting pits and trenches, heavy weapons sites, ammunition caches, a possible medical facility and human remains.

In July this year a larger team will return to identify and record the remainder of the features in the battlefield site with a view to producing a plan of the battlefield and a 3D digital terrain model of the site. This site recording will provide the basis for a Heritage Management Plan for the site, incorporating an Interpretation Plan, which will manage the site's heritage values while enabling the Alola to generate income through managed visitation of the site.



Japanese 75mm gun position overlooking Eora Creek camp site, 2010

***Matthew Kelly (AHMS)***

## **NEWS FROM SYDNEY UNIVERSITY**

### **NSW Archaeology On-Line**

NSW Archaeology On-Line is a new free on-line digital archive of previously inaccessible 'grey-literature' reports on New South Wales historical archaeology, including industrial

heritage and history. The material is publicly available and will serve as a tool for both research and the promotion of historical archaeology in NSW. The broader aim of the project is to use digital innovation to ensure the survival of the professional outputs of historical archaeological research in NSW, to encourage comparative research and synthesis, as well as to create different kinds of interpretations of archaeology and heritage for research, education and professional practice by drawing on archive content.

The project is directed by Drs Martin Gibbs and Sarah Colley (Department of Archaeology, School of Philosophical and Historical Inquiry, University of Sydney) in collaboration with the Archaeology of Sydney Research Group, the University of Sydney Library, and archaeology and heritage consultancy companies that donated reports. Funding was provided by a Heritage Grant from the NSW Department of Planning and Heritage Council.

The archive is stored and managed through the University of Sydney eScholarship Repository to be independent of future changes to proprietary software. As technology develops the content can be moved to new systems making it sustainable into the future, and its content is registered with the Australian National Data Service.

Stage 1 (2009-11) focused on locating, borrowing, scanning and creating a searchable archive of heritage reports produced in limited hard copy format before the mid 1990s. The project has been supported by contributions from a variety of sources, but especially from long-term ASAH members Judy Birmingham, Ian Jack, Annie Bickford, Wendy Thorpe, Ted Higginbotham, and Richard Mackay (Godden Mackay Logan). There are already 600 reports available on the system, with several hundred more being entered in the near future.

Stage 2 (2011-13) has recently been awarded further funding from the NSW Department of Planning and Heritage Council to increase the functionality of the system, identify further significant pre-1990s hard copy reports and incorporate a wider range of image, database and other documentary resources, including ways of preserving later reports and images which have been produced digitally as their 'native' format. To achieve this NSW Archaeology On-Line will be seeking opportunities to work with other government and industry colleagues to improve the system and make further archaeological information available. Subject to funding this could, for example, include creating a data portal to link NSW Archaeology On-Line to other digital collections.

The digital archive website address is: <http://nswaol.library.usyd.edu.au>

If you have any queries or comments regarding the website please fill in the Feedback form available on the website, or email: [Archaeology.NSWAOL@sydney.edu.au](mailto:Archaeology.NSWAOL@sydney.edu.au)

***Sarah Colley and Martin Gibbs***

### **Honours Theses 2010/2011**

The current, and last years, Sydney University honours were invited to provide a synopsis of their topics for the newsletter. Should anyone require more information about a specific subject, please contact the students, through Martin Gibbs or Sarah Colley. [NSW Ed]

*Rebecca Jones (USyd) 2011*

For my thesis I am using a micro-CT scanner to determine whether it is an effective method for diagnosing different types of cut marks on bones. As yet, micro-CT has not been used

for this purpose but SEM analyses have received promising results. I will use experimental data of my own by creating metal, stone, and animal gnawing marks in order to compare with casts of cut marks from the Early Bronze Age site of Lerna in Greece. The main aim is to determine whether stone or metal tools were being used for butchering at this site.

*Nicholas Pitt (USyd) 2010*

*Making Do: Manufacturing finer pottery in Sydney in the early 19th century*

This thesis investigated the manufacturing methods of lead-glaze pottery from the site 710-722 George St, Sydney, which has been identified as the location of the pottery of Thomas Ball, a colonial potter active from c1801 to 1823. A particular focus was made on the finer wares found on the site.

The manufacturing methods were investigated using scanning electron microscope microanalysis (SEM-EDS) of pottery samples from the site and through analysing the archaeological assemblage of kiln furniture found on the site.

The manufacturing methods used in Sydney were found to differ significantly in key aspects to those used in Britain, while also showing that the potter was aware of those methods. Hence the manufacturing at the site was interpreted through the concept of 'making do', where the potter was forced to adapt his skills and knowledge to the conditions he faced in Sydney at the time.

The SEM-EDS analysis for this thesis was conducted at the Australian Centre for Microscopy and Microanalysis (ACMM) at the University of Sydney. The site 710-722 George St, Haymarket was excavated by Casey & Lowe in 2008. A summary of the author's scientific analysis has been included in the excavation report for this site.

*Adele Anderson (USyd) 2010*

*Modernising the home: a case study in rural south-west Sydney.*

The abandoned farmsteads of rural Australia are a valuable but under-utilised archaeological resource and are rapidly disappearing as they give way to the elements, or to the pressures of increasing urban sprawl. While large colonial estates or particularly early examples, have attracted the attention of archaeologists, the twentieth century small-holdings of ordinary families have more often been overlooked. Yet these sites are relics of a way of life that was largely undocumented and which is rapidly passing from living memory, and offer unique insights into the way broader processes of change affected the majority of rural families.

Change was the defining characteristic of the twentieth century. Rising mass production, the spread of electricity, and developments in household appliances and farm machinery were linked with notions of post-war progress. New forms of mass media and increasingly pervasive advertising encouraged the growth of consumer culture and reshaped the way people thought about daily life. This process of change, known as modernisation, had notable physical impacts on suburban houses. The extent of its impact on rural homes has never been systematically assessed but, given the material nature of modernisation, is well suited to archaeological inquiry.

This study documented and analysed a derelict farmhouse located at Werombi, in western Sydney, in order to examine the process of domestic modernisation in a rural context. The cottage was occupied by the Smith family from 1923 to the late 60s and, by comparing its

changing features to typical suburban houses throughout the first half of the twentieth century, the thesis evaluated the impact of shifting ideas about the way a home should look and function.

It was found that the Smith family's rural location, and their poverty, were strongly related to the process of domestic modernisation at the site. On one hand, their rural location meant that amenities such as electricity and running water were not available to them, while their poverty meant that they could not afford to fully modernise their home or live up to magazine standards of home-making. But living in a rural area also gave them freedom and opportunities not available in the suburbs. They were not constrained by the building regulations that standardised houses in urban areas, and had access to free building materials. These circumstances encouraged the use of locally available timber and sandstone, and therefore resulted in the persistence of traditional building techniques and vernacular architectural forms at the site, and in the local area generally. Nevertheless, modernisation did occur in aspects of the cottage that were straightforward and inexpensive to change (surface decoration and floor plan), and in the kitchen, where the introduction of a stove and kerosene fridge would have improved daily life in a functional way.

The material culture of the cottage showed that the Smith family, though constrained by isolation and poverty, was still affected by the pervasive ideology of modernism. Although many aspects of the modern home were beyond their reach, changing ideas about the home still had considerable influence. The family endeavoured to comply with current standards of home-making and sought to bring their cottage up-to-date by modifying those features that could easily be altered.

*Rebecca Moore (USyd) 2010*

#### *Class in Late Nineteenth Century Parramatta: A Comparative Study*

Understanding class in Australian archaeology is still at a rudimentary stage, with little knowledge of the way in which historical class ideas permeated Australian society during the late nineteenth century, and which artefacts are most appropriate for such an investigation. This work sought to examine these issues by questioning what the interaction of the historical and archaeological record reveal about the class and status of the people of late nineteenth century Parramatta, an area which itself has come under little academic scrutiny considering its volume of archaeological material. To understand the interaction between the historical and the archaeological record three themes were devised; The Service of Tea, Hygienics, and Victorian Libations. These themes reflect historical class concerns and have a high material component which would be visible archaeologically. Three sites from Parramatta, excavated by Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, each with a different historically documented class, were compared on each theme and data was analysed for quantity and quality components.

The results of this analysis showed that while in some areas of each theme, such as ceramic fabric, class difference was visible, in many other areas, such as the quantity of materials, ceramic decoration and glassware quality, there were remarkable similarities across the three sites. Moreover, when these results were compared with two other studies in Sydney and Port Adelaide, which also analysed differences in material culture along similar thematic lines, the results from Parramatta were found to be in line with these earlier findings. The implication of this analysis is that class is a highly problematic concept which

cannot be easily extrapolated from the archaeological record despite its influence on the historical record. A number of factors were discussed as a reason for this including the fact that the Australian class system may have been dominated by large loosely-defined groups with a high degree of movement between social classes possible for an individual. Ultimately however, these results highlight the need for further investigation to more fully understand class in late nineteenth century Australia.

*Diana Cowie (UNE) 2010*

In the thesis *Re-excavating Tarsus: A comparative evaluation of Late Bronze/ Iron Age archaeological sites in the Eastern Mediterranean* (2009) I develop and apply a comparative methodology to characterise the relative importance of Tarsus, in relation to Late Bronze and Iron Age phases of several contemporary Eastern Mediterranean sites (i.e. Mersin, Kinet Höyük, Kilise Tepe, al Mina and Ugarit). My approach treats sites as reference points to understand wider politico-economic dynamics of the Late Bronze to Iron Age Eastern Mediterranean. The cross-comparison of these sites shows that there are different zones of political significance (Coastal Anatolia and Coastal Syria) within the Late Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean region. However, after the collapse of the Bronze Age there is a tendency for sites to become more economically focused. I present six propositions (extracted from the literature) to explicitly evaluate comparative significance of these sites. Quantitative architectural and ceramic data calibrated from excavation reports, using site excavation area, forms the basis for cross-comparison. Architecture is primarily used to compare the level of political organisation while ceramics are used to compare levels of economic activity. In combination, these two proxies provide a robust index of socio-political significance.

## NEW ZEALAND NEWS

*Compiled by Rick McGovern-Wilson*

### **MANGUNGU MISSION STATION, NORTHLAND, NORTH ISLAND**

A physical and geophysical survey was undertaken at Mangungu Mission Station near Horeke on the Hokianga. The purpose was to create an accurate plan of the existing buildings and investigate the sub surface remains to find a route for a new service trench through the property, doing the least damage to archaeological features. The footprints of individual buildings shown on a child's drawing of 1838 could be located within the landscape using the geomagnetic survey results. Large 1970s changes to the property including earthworks, sewage and drainage could be traced too. This interesting archaeological site has received far too little attention for its national importance as one of the early contact sites.

***Archaeology Solutions Limited (ASL)***

### **STOKES ROAD, AUCKLAND, NORTH ISLAND**

**From private residence to St. Cuthbert's College**

In Stokes Road, Mt Eden, an old house was recently demolished and a small archaeological excavation undertaken on the site. Research revealed that the demolished house was the remains of a large elaborate two storey building of the 1870s, which was reduced to one storey after a fire in 1930.

The original building on this site was an earlier cottage with a dirt floor and a small separate kitchen house, of which we found the hearth foundations. Interestingly the dirt floor inside the cottage was tarsealed, obviously to make it easier to keep clean. This building was replaced with another one, which formed the nucleus of the building still standing here until recently. The archaeological investigation revealed that the building in Stokes Road started life as small two room cottage. At some stage a large extension with a veranda was added. Though soon this didn't seem enough and a further extension added a grand entrance and possibly the second floor. At this stage the house was the largest and most beautiful building in the fledging suburb of Mt Eden. Further research is necessary how this building and owner relate to the original subdivision of the area.

In 1896 this two storey building was taken over by the Mt. Eden College, which provided private education to girls (and boys for kindergarten age only). By 1912 this was the largest private girls school in the country. The headmistress made educational history by focusing on the physical education of girls which was quite unusual for the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The building was turned by 90 degrees and a school hall added to it. This was the fourth and largest building phase of the building. A large fireplace and separate entrances for the front rooms were changes made to use the building as a school. In 1913 the principal, Mary Bews, sold the school to the Auckland Presbyterian College for Ladies Ltd, which subsequently became St. Cuthbert's College. In 1925 St. Cuthbert's College moved to their current location in Market Road, Epsom. During the expansion phase of the school in the first decade of the 20th century many more buildings and building sites along Stokes Road and adjacent roads were bought and used for school purposes. It seem that at least three more buildings of the school complex have survived until today in the area.



A window of the second phase of the building, blocked up for the third phase.

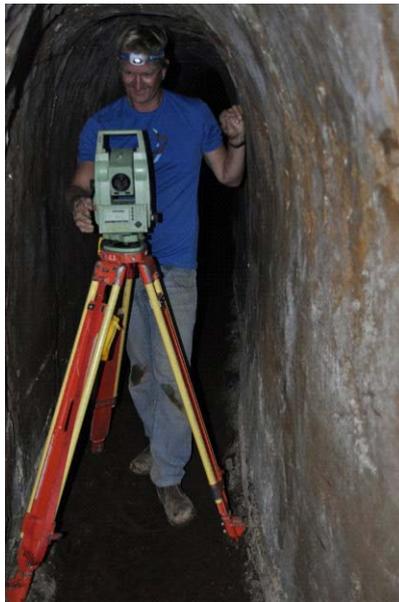


Tar sealed floor of the earliest cottage on site.

***Archaeology Solutions Limited (ASL)***

### **DRAINAGE TUNNEL, TARANAKI, NORTH ISLAND**

A late 19<sup>th</sup> century drainage tunnel was documented in Bell Block, Taranaki. Surveying proved difficult as the total stations – we used two at a time – just fitted inside the tunnel. To add to this the tunnel builders could not have been experts: the tunnel is less than straight and where two sections, dug from opposite directions, were meant to meet a 3 metre dog leg had to be dug to join them. Judging from the graffiti the tunnel was a favourite hang out for the local kids in the 1980s. It is quite possible that the rumours of tunnels leading from Oropuriri, the pa recently excavated in Bell Block, originated from this drainage tunnel not far from the pa.

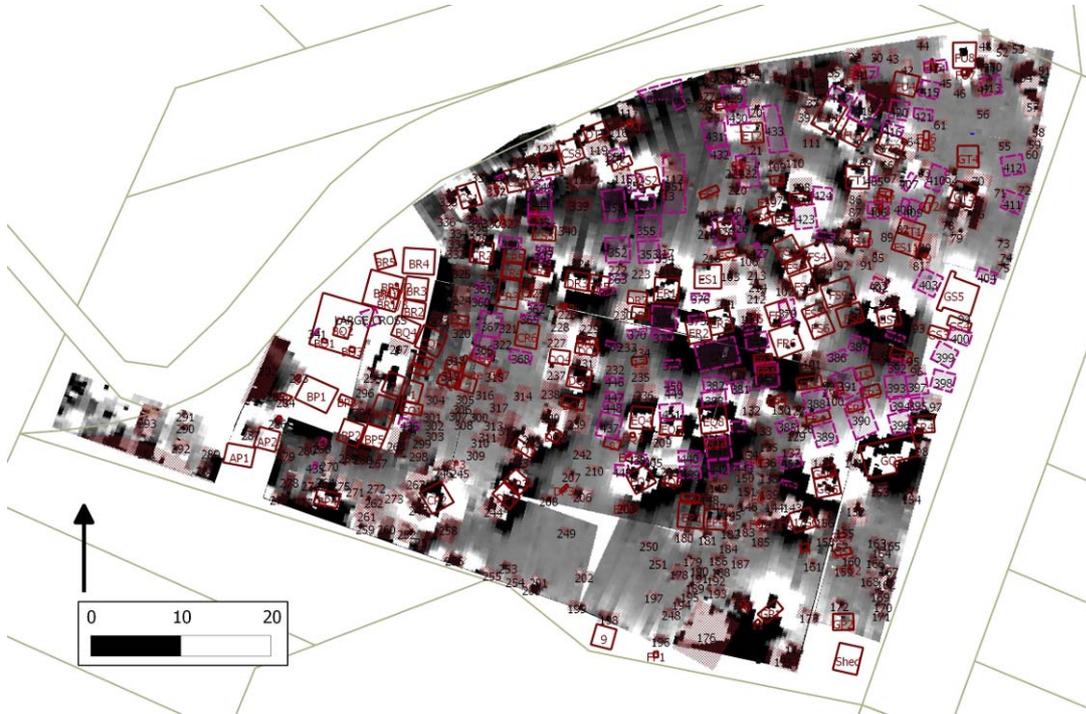


Allen Juffermanns of Juffermanns Surveying inside the drainage tunnel

***Archaeology Solutions Limited (ASL)***

## **MOUNT STREET CEMETERY, WELLINGTON, NORTH ISLAND**

A physical and geophysical survey of the Catholic cemetery on Mount Street in Wellington showed over 600 graves based on existing marked graves, one accurate 1878 survey map and the geomagnetic survey. Many of the graves contain several individual burials thus the number of burials might be up to 950. Many prominent members of the Catholic community of 19<sup>th</sup> century New Zealand are buried here.



Physical and geomagnetic survey of Mount Street cemetery, Wellington

**Archaeology Solutions Limited (ASL)**

## **TIMEBALL STATION SCANNED, CANTERBURY, SOUTH ISLAND**

The Timeball Station in Lyttelton sustained extensive damage during the 22 February 2011 earthquake. The decision was made to carefully deconstruct and then rebuild the Station. As part of that project, a photographic and total station survey was augmented by a high definition survey using a laser scanner shooting six and half million points, provided free of charge by Global Survey Limited. The purpose is to develop an accurate 'as is' model and plans to document the deconstruction in stone by stone detail. This documentation will enable the Historic Places Trust to reconstruct the building with high accuracy. Local archaeologist Bridget Mosley and architect Raysan Al-Kubaisi were part of the ASL team. Tremendous and generous support from everyone involved in this project made it happen.

[In the 6.3 magnitude aftershock of 13 June 2011 the Timeball completely collapsed, with the deconstruction process only barely started – Ed]



Bridget Mosley and Hans-Dieter Bader operating the high definition scanner.



Slice of the point cloud documenting the damaged time ball station, Lyttelton.

***Archaeology Solutions Limited (ASL)***

## HEROIC ERA HUTS, ANTARCTICA

In January of this year Russell Gibb and Dan McCurdy from Geometria completed a series of laser and white light scans of the Heroic Era huts of Scott and Shackleton on Ross Island, Antarctica as part of the K021 expedition supported by Antarctic New Zealand. The work undertaken to date includes complete exterior high-resolution scans of *Nimrod*, *Terra Nova* and *Discovery* huts and their local environs (Figure 1), with internal scanning of *Nimrod* also finished (Figure 2). The huts have a recording resolution of ~2mm with the topography recorded at a 1cm spatial resolution. Detailed micro-topography has also been recorded at various locations at the huts to assist in the scientific analysis of biological and non-biological deterioration of the huts, as well as scanning of artefacts (Figure 3). Micro-topographic measurements have been made of selected wood surfaces to analyse and model the effects of ablation, erosion, defibration and wood rot on the timber structures. Russell and Dan are returning to the ice in January 2012 to complete scans of the three huts as well as undertaking surveys of *Wilson's Igloo* and an American field hut at Cape Crozier.

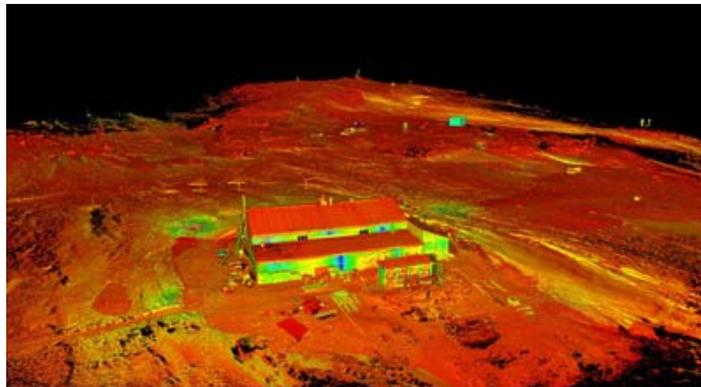


Figure 1: Exterior scan data from *Discovery* (a), *Nimrod* (b), and (c) *Terra Nova* huts.



Figure 2: Partial point cloud scan from the Interior of *Nimrod* hut.



Figure 3: Unfiltered Greengage can scan data comprising approximately 10 million mesh triangles.

***Russell Gibb, Geometria***

## NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS

***Compiled by Ilka Schacht***

### **NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK 2011 – NORTHERN TERRITORY**

In its second year, the Northern Territory National Archaeology Week seminar proved as popular as the inaugural event in 2010. A partnership between the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory and the Heritage Branch resulted in an engaging series of talks, held at the Museum on Saturday, 21<sup>st</sup> May. The event was well-attended by the community, interstate and international visitors, heritage professionals and consulting archaeologists.

After a welcome by the Museum's new Director, Mr. Pierre Arpin, the seminar began with a presentation by Robert (Ben) Gunn on the Jawoyn Rock Art Project. Since 2005, Ben has been undertaking this ongoing project for the Jawoyn Association to record the rock art heritage in Western Arnhem Land and other Jawoyn Lands. Ben explained in his presentation that the aim of the project is to work closely with senior custodians and traditional owners to record as much Jawoyn culture as possible for both heritage and educational purposes. To date the project has recorded 900 sites from over 100 site complexes - each 'like finding a needle in a haystack' in the vast area of Northern Australia, explained Benn. With the use of stunning rock art images, Ben took the audience on an exploratory journey of many of the most exciting and also intriguing sites.

Moving off-shore, Paul Clark, the Museum's Curator for Maritime Archaeology and History, explored the possibility of finding the remains of shipwrecked Macassan vessels off the North Australian coast. Using historical accounts and the evidence of excavated vessels elsewhere in Asia, Paul introduced the audience to the ships that were sailed by monsoon traders from the eastern part of Indonesia between c.1700 - 1900 to Australia's northern

coast, in the search of marine products for the Chinese market place. Having carefully built a picture of the types of shipwreck one might expect to find on the coasts of Northern Australia, Paul concluded his presentation with the reasons why such a discovery is highly unlikely!

After morning tea, David Steinberg, a maritime archaeologist with the Heritage Branch, continued with the maritime theme, taking the audience on a hunt for the identity of a shipwreck found in Frances Bay in 2009. Weighing up the evidence of the wood framing, copper sheathing and early propulsion engine surveyed at the wreck site, David reviewed the known descriptions of key suspects in order to draw possible conclusions about the identity of the Frances Bay shipwreck. Never has an audience been seen to be so interested in diesel propulsion engines!

Returning to dry land, Dr. Patricia Bourke, an archaeologist working with the Heritage Branch, discussed the results of an archaeological dig at the rear of the commercial pre-WWII Sue Wah Chin building. Patricia discussed very interesting aspects of early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Chinese life in Darwin that are not available from archival sources. In particular, artefacts recovered at the site were shown to provide a tangible reminder of the illicit commerce between Aboriginal and Chinese people, something only hinted at in archives and local newspapers. There was interest from the audience in the possible evidence for the use of opium in Darwin and also in the large numbers of varied and colourful array of glass artefacts knapped by Aboriginal people in the area that were recovered at the site.

Finally, after lunch, the last speaker at the seminar, Dr. Silvano Jung, an archaeological consultant, took the audience on an explosive 'Shock and Awe' campaign, exploring the bombing of Darwin through the excavation of a bomb crater site in the Darwin CBD. Some in the audience were surprised to hear that 68 years after the first air raid on Darwin by the Imperial Japanese Navy and Air Force, bomb craters are still being discovered in Darwin. During his talk, Silvano explored a 22-meter diameter crater found in 2010, exploring the features of the site that help us to identify bomb craters long after they have made their first impact.

The seminar wrapped up with a panel Question and Answer session, during which representatives of the Heritage Branch and Museum fielded questions from the audience about the issues related to the management of archaeological resources in the Northern Territory.

With topics about enigmatic rock art, impossible shipwrecks, mystery shipwrecks, illicit commerce, and explosive impacts, the seminar was very well received by the audience, and we hope to follow with another event in 2012.

***Ilka Schacht, Senior Collections Manager, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory***

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT EAST POINT, DARWIN**

Ahead of the proposed construction of the new 'Defence of Darwin' museum at the East Point Reserve in Darwin, an archaeological study was carried out in April 2011 by Earth Sea Heritage Surveys, to investigate the potential for subsurface structures associated with the use of the area in World War II. There have been persistent reports by some individuals that there are underground tunnels and an underground hospital in the area behind or around the gun emplacements on East Point.

The project area consists of approx 0.7 hectares of land and is located to the north of Darwin city. The area is a declared heritage place within the terms of the NT *Heritage Conservation Act* 1991. Major features of Fortress Darwin are located on East Point, including fortress artillery positions and command structures. The investigation included a Ground Penetrating Radar survey and limited test excavations conducted under archaeological conditions.

Test excavations revealed a gravel fill similar to that found around 17 ½ Mile Defence Camp near Palmerston and near Mt Bundy, which may be excess from the building of the 9.2 inch gun emplacements at the site. Excavations also exposed a pre-1939 mains water pipe, and a WWII era 'burn, bash and bury' dump, possibly in a bomb crater resulting from a Japanese raid. Artefacts recovered included two beer bottle fragments dating to approx 1942-5, three intact honey jars, two spent A7 303 rounds (anti-aircraft rounds fired from a .303 weapon, possibly a Lewis Gun or similar), a small zipper, large numbers of 'bully beef' or salted butter cans, beer bottles, a gin bottle, sauce bottles, medicine jars and rum bottles.

The results of the investigation indicate that there are minor sub-surface features resulting from activities associated with WWII across the site, but no evidence of tunnels or other sub-surface buildings was indicated. It is possible, however, that other features do occur in other areas of East Point and it was recommended that further GPR studies be commissioned in these areas to prove or disprove the aforementioned eye witness accounts.

***Collated by Ilka Schacht from the report authored by: Richard Woolfe, Earthsea Heritage Surveys***

## **DJIRURRI ROCKSHELTER AND FORT WELLINGTON DECLARED AS HERITAGE PLACES**

Djirurri Rockshelter and Fort Wellington have been gazetted as Declared Heritage Places, on the Northern Territory Heritage Register, by the Minister for Environment and Heritage. Djirurri Rockshelter (Djurlirri or Djulirri), declared in March 2011, is one of one of the most extraordinary rock art complexes in the Northern Territory. In terms of pigment rock art sites it is the largest, most varied and historically significant in the whole of Australia. There are many examples of rare and/or unique rock art and Djirurri contains the oldest dated example of contact rock art from anywhere in Australia, an Indonesian *prau* with a minimum age of between 1624-1674.

Fort Wellington, declared in October 2010, was established in 1827 and is located at Raffles Bay on the Cobourg Peninsula. It represents the second of three failed attempts by the British to settle north Australia in the nineteenth century. The physical remains of Fort Wellington include the foundations and flooring of stone structures, a distinctive cutting in the coral to support boat landings, and what appears to be evidence of the fort. The presence of trepang processing sites demonstrates the presence of Macassan people, and signifies a relationship with the settlers. There is a high potential for archaeological research to uncover further evidence of structures and the general layout of the settlement, and items associated with daily life. Fort Wellington symbolises the hardships experienced by the settlers, the failure of the Colonial Office to appreciate the particular conditions of the north, and was the stage for cultural contact between the British, Macassans and local Aborigines.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWS

[No news for this issue – Ed.]

## VICTORIA NEWS

*Compiled by Rick McGovern-Wilson*

[I have finally been advised that Andrea Murphy is the new Victoria State Rep. Her contact details are given in the Contact list on the penultimate page. Many thanks to Darren for his efforts over the last 2-3 years – Ed.]

### **ACTIVITIES AT HERITAGE VICTORIA**

#### **Ballarat Time Capsule**

On 6 May, Heritage Victoria, in partnership with the Sovereign Hill Museums Association and the City of Ballarat, recovered a time capsule that had been buried beneath the stone steps of the Burke & Wills Fountain, Ballarat. The recovery of the time capsule is part of the celebrations for the expedition's 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The time capsule was successfully located and contained gold coins, a broken bottle and some newspapers.

#### **Analysis of human remains from Old Melbourne Gaol and former Pentridge Prison sites.**

Heritage Victoria is working with the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine to identify the remains of approximately 35 individuals who were executed and buried at the Melbourne gaol, before being exhumed and relocated to Pentridge in the 1920s and 1930s. The remains of a number of significant historical figures, including Ned Kelly, are likely to be included amongst the remains. Bone samples from each set of remains have been taken, and have been sent to a laboratory in Argentina for DNA profiling.

#### **Online Catalogue**

The Heritage Victoria collection of archaeological artefacts, held at the Centre for Conservation and Research, is now searchable online. The collection consists of assemblages from both historical archaeological sites and shipwrecks, and contains over 60,000 artefacts.

They can now be found at <http://artefacts.heritage.vic.gov.au/imu.php?request=search>

Artefacts can be searched by keyword, site, site type, material, or object type. As the collection grows, more records and more images will be added.

#### **Report Collection**

Heritage Victoria has issued a second edition of Victorian archaeological reports. In 2009 Heritage Victoria digitised its collection of historical archaeology reports dating to the end of

2008, and distributed them on DVD to enable consultants and other relevant bodies to easily view the collection. In May of this year, reports dating from the beginning of 2009 were issued.

### **Changes to the Site registry**

Heritage Victoria is currently organising for all Heritage Inventory site cards to be scanned. They will then be made available to archaeology consultants via remote access to Heritage Victoria's HERMES database.

***Jeremy Smith, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Victoria***

## **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS OF THE CRESWICK CEMETERY, VICTORIA**

Geophysical surveys were undertaken in the Creswick Cemetery by Hunter Geophysics in May, 2011. The surveys sought to remotely detect the unmarked graves of 377 people buried at the site from 1858 to 1923. The majority of the deceased were Chinese migrants, who arrived in Creswick during the Gold Rush.

A variety of survey techniques were used, due to potential issues with site conditions, including the presence of highly saturated clay which - under certain conditions - can limit the effectiveness of ground-penetrating radar. The use of multiple techniques was deemed necessary in order to ensure that all graves in the survey area had been detected.

A ground-penetrating radar survey was undertaken using a Sensors and Software NogginPlus 250Mhz antenna, with a survey transect interval of 25cm and an effective trace interval of 2.5cm. The radar signal penetrated to a maximum depth of 1.3 metres below the ground surface, which was sufficient to map the stratigraphic discontinuities associated with grave-cuts. Using the same antenna in drier soils, it is not unusual for radar energy to travel beyond five metres below the ground surface. While the relatively high moisture content of the soil reduced the penetrative depth of radar energy at the Creswick Cemetery, the signal was able to travel deep enough to map the upper half of the grave shafts.



The author undertaking a magnetometer survey.

A magnetic gradiometry ("magnetometry") survey was also carried out using a Bartington Grad601-1 gradiometer, with a survey transect interval of 25cm and a reading interval of 12.5cm. Good correlation between the magnetic and the ground-penetrating radar data



## **NEW RESEARCH INTO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MELBOURNE'S MIDDLE CLASS**

La Trobe University, in conjunction with Melbourne and Deakin Universities, has recently been awarded an ARC Discovery grant for a research project titled *Suburban Archaeology: Approaching the Archaeology of the Middle Class in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Melbourne*. Chief Investigators on the project are Professor Tim Murray, Associate Professor Susan Lawrence, Associate Professor Andrew Brown-May and Dr Linda Young. The project aims to further develop archaeological approaches to middle class and aspirational middle class culture using the discourse of consumption. The analysis of urban material culture from archaeological and museum collections, in conjunction with historical research, will be used to articulate the social relations shaped by the experience of consuming, and the social construction of the consumer as a consequence of these processes.

Ultimately it is intended to conduct excavations on middle-class sites in suburban Melbourne. The first phase of the project was to identify potential sites using a GIS database that combined historic maps and satellite imagery from Google Earth. A number of car parks and public parks in Hawthorn and Prahran were identified where GIS indicated that cesspit deposits may have survived. The second phase of the project has recently been completed and involved geophysical testing of four of those sites. Ground penetrating radar surveys were carried out by Dr Armin Schmidt of GeodataWIZ with assistance from David Hunter of Hunter Geophysics. The next phase will include limited sub-surface disturbance and is being planned at present.

Another part of this project is a Post-doctoral Fellowship held by Sarah Hayes. Her research will involve the re-examination of artefact assemblages from previously excavated sites in order to examine social difference in early colonial Melbourne, by examining the variety and diversity of the people who engaged with the range of values that can be associated with the middle class. The sites are Viewbank Homestead, 300 Queen Street and three households on the Commonwealth Block.

***Sarah Hayes, Susan Lawrence and Tim Murray, La Trobe University***

## **WESTERN AUSTRALIA NEWS**

***Compiled by Shane Burke***

### **HONOURS AND MASTERS BY RESEARCH PROJECTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME**

#### **MA research on the Meares site in the Beeliar Regional Park, Western Australia**

The remains of Meares' dwelling on Lot 13 in the Mount Brown area fronting Cockburn Sound has the potential to provide inference about one family's adaptation to the Western Australian climate and environs. The research examines how the unfamiliar social and physical environment of Western Australia affected British settlers and how their innovative and autonomous responses in the face of such hardships were manifest in a material way. Archaeological evidence recovered at the site by excavations forms the basis for the study, but primary documents and oral histories will also provide an important database about the Meares' adaptation to their new home. Historical records give a well-defined beginning and

end date for the site's occupation (1829 – 1832), as well as a description of the site's inhabitants. Excavation of the site is expected to begin in July.

*Simon Meath*

### **Update on the BA (Hons) research on Blackboy Hill Military Training Camp**

Blackboy Hill, the First AIF military training camp at Greenmount, Western Australia, was established on 17 August 1914. The camp housed over 32,000 men between 1914 and 1918, and is imperative to the history and understanding of Western Australia's involvement in the supply and training of troops for the First World War.

Since the last newsletter, my research has progressed well. Historical information has been compiled to provide a historical account of the camp, the men that served within and their corresponding lifestyles whilst training at Blackboy Hill. Furthermore, fieldwork including a surface survey and artefact collection and test-pit excavations, have been completed with artefacts now in the accessioning and conservation stages. From the artefacts found, a great deal of information and context was provided in terms of the soldiers' lifestyles, including their training, spare time activities, their meals and cutlery. There has been an interesting progression in comparing the archaeological and historical records and, at initial inspection, there seems to be irregularities present. It is expected that accessioning and conservation stages will be finished within the next 2 weeks, allowing the interpretation to progress further within the weeks to come.

*Daniel Gerson*

### **Update on the BA (Hons) research on the 1829 dated Garden Island settlement**

Since November 2010, the area occupied by the Swan River's first British settlement group has been the focus of archaeological surveys. Near Cliff Head, on Garden Island, about 20 kilometres south west of present day Fremantle, the area's importance to Western Australia's history has always been known but little archaeological work has occurred in the area. According to the Heritage Council of Western Australia's database, the area of heritage significance is a small locale near Cliff Head, in which two drawings dating to 1829 depict huts, sheds and flag staffs.

The surveys have found much evidence associated with the 1829 camp, in areas outside of the heritage boundary, expanding the area substantially. Scatters of black bottle glass and earthenware, structural remains, and wells and soaks are some of the artefacts recorded. The finds assist in the research topic that examines the use of the island's naturally undulating landscape and the placement of habitation sites to achieve a cultural landscape, with the scatters and features suggesting the placement of groups of settlers of different social classes, relative to the location of the governor's site on one of the highest points in the Cliff Head area. The dissertation's submission is October.

*Trent Hamersley*



Cliff Head, looking south (S. Burke 2010)

**Shane Burke**

## QUEENSLAND NEWS

*Compiled by Cameron Harvey*

### **NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLACES ENTERED IN THE QUEENSLAND HERITAGE REGISTER**

In May 2011, the Queensland Heritage Council entered three new places with significant archaeological values to the Queensland Heritage Register.

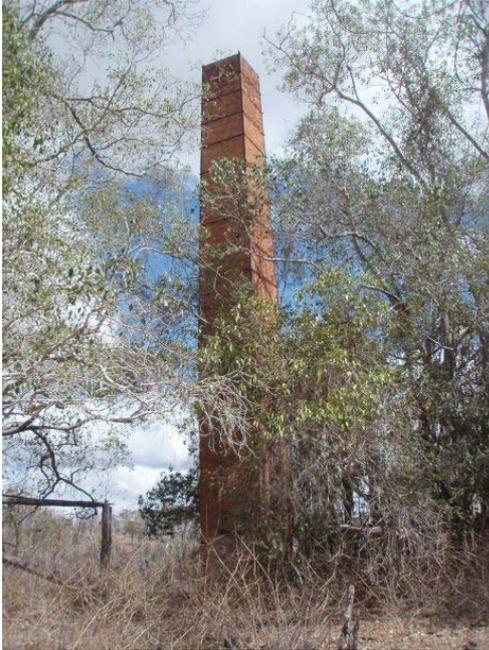
#### **Adolphus William Copper Smelter and Dee Township, near Mount Morgan, central Queensland**

This place is located 45km southwest of Rockhampton. The smelter was established in the early boom-bust period in international copper prices of the 1870s. Copper mining was first established as a commercial extractive industry in Queensland in 1862.

Adolphus William operated on and off between about 1872 and 1879, being worked again in the early and mid 20th century. The township is believed to have been established during the mine's first phase of operation and abandoned about 1879. The place components have the potential to reveal important information about early copper smelting practices in central Queensland, as well as aspects of the lives of those who worked there.

For most of the period between the 1860s and 1890s Central Queensland was the predominant copper producing area in the state. The smelter remnants include a reverberatory furnace; the most intact of only three that survive with any degree of

intactness in the region, despite this being the predominant technology of early copper smelting in the region.



Left: Surviving chimney at smelter site;



Right: remains of a residence and fireplace, Dee Township

Because mines were opened and closed depending on the copper price, frequently old technologies were replaced with new during new phases of activity at a mine. Other smelter remains visible over the site include: a brick chimney stack, slag piles, dry stone walling and a small cottage. The visible remains of the township include: three or four buildings, with other structures probable. The township is likely to provide insight into lives that are not documented elsewhere.

### **Morayfield Plantation, near Caboolture, southern Queensland**

In 1866, the Morayfield Plantation was established on the southern bank of the Caboolture River, approximately 40km north of Brisbane. The plantation was owned by George Raff, a former member of the Queensland Legislative Assembly, prominent Brisbane businessman and supporter of the use of indentured South Sea Islander labour in the sugar industry. Cane was grown at Morayfield for the production of sugar, rum and molasses between 1866 and 1889. Raff employed many South Sea Islander labourers in his cane fields during this period. Cane cultivation (and all related production) ceased around 1885-6. Raff died in 1889, with the plantation eventually sold for conversion to dairying in 1901.

The Morayfield Plantation is representative of one of the earliest developments in Queensland's influential sugar industry, dating from the earliest phase in southern Queensland.



View up the old entrance way towards the former Morayfield Plantation. Remnant exotic plantings from the plantation period visible, including bamboo groves (left) and bunya pines (right)

Several artefacts and ruins have been located above ground, and are considered important in-situ elements – including remnant stairs, wells, handmade bricks, brick-paved floors, exotic plantings, structural foundations, and remnant wall features. There exists potential for subsurface deposits of archaeological artefacts, especially additional building foundations, footings and domestic refuse, to be located in the locality of these above-ground elements.

#### **Taroom Aboriginal Settlement (former), near Taroom, southern Queensland**

The Taroom Aboriginal Settlement was established as a government-operated reserve on a site on the Dawson River, east of the township of Taroom in 1911. The settlement housed a population of Aboriginal people from different language groups and regions of Queensland, who lived within a highly regulated and tightly controlled institutional environment until its closure and relocation to Woorabinda in 1927. Gazettal of the Taroom Reserve was rescinded on 31 May 1928.

Following closure of the Reserve, the area has been primarily used for pastoral and agricultural purposes. It is currently owned as a pastoral and cropping property known as Bundulla.

The settlement was divided into two sections, one where official buildings were located and another where the Aboriginal camps were established. The official buildings were laid out formally along a tree-lined main street, from which roads went to other places on the reserve. This area included the office, staff residences, hospital, schools, court house, girls' dormitory, gaol, store, cattle and horse yards, and machinery sheds. There were five Aboriginal camps, located on a rise above the reach of river floods. There were two cemeteries, with a total of 268 deaths being recorded between 1911 and 1927.

The site of the Taroom Aboriginal Settlement (former) has potential to contribute new knowledge about Queensland's history, particularly a greater understanding of government-

run Aboriginal settlements in Queensland. Extensive surface scatters of archaeological artefacts are evident across the site and there exists potential for subsurface archaeological evidence below the plough zone (c.300mm below current ground surface levels), particularly in the vicinity of the five historically documented Aboriginal 'camps' and within the main settlement area.

The site and archaeological remains of the Taroom Aboriginal Settlement (former) are important to Aboriginal people, groups and families across Queensland, particularly those groups removed from their own lands to the reserve. The archaeological remains relate to and may potentially be used to illustrate events which have had a profound effect on their lives and that of their communities.



Memorial to those who died on the Taroom Reserve.

While no former inmates of the settlement remain alive today, the relatives and descendants of those who lived on the reserve retain a strong and special association with the place, in particular the two cemetery areas.

***Cameron Harvey, Principal Heritage Officer (Archaeology), DERM***

## TASMANIA NEWS

***Compiled by Annita Waghorn***

### **HISTORY'S SEAL BROKEN AFTER 60 YEARS**

**Archaeologists in Central Hobart have discovered a house and a hotel sealed under car parking for over 60 years.**

In 1811 Governor Lachlan Macquarie visited Hobart. Appalled at the haphazard layout of the fledgling settlement, he issued an edict that it be improved forthwith. In acting upon the Governor's wishes, Deputy Surveyor-General Meehan drew up a town plan comprising a

principal square and a grid of seven streets surrounding Sullivan's cove, including Liverpool St, but not going as far as Barrack St.

With the easing of privations of the early years, the town soon expanded, and by the 1820s the land bounded by Liverpool, Barrack and Goulburn Streets had been granted to settlers. Houses, shops and hotels sprung up, and a thriving settlement grew.

The block bounded by these three streets has seen continual occupation, and changing activities within the recombined allotments, ever since. In the early 1960s, the Hobart City Council acquired two lots; on Goulburn Street, behind the City Mission, and on the corner of Barrack and Liverpool Streets; demolished the buildings, and sealed the greater expanse to provide car parking space.

And this is how those two lots remained until late 2010 when Hobart-based heritage consultancy Austral Tasmania was engaged to research the history of the site, and to prepare an assessment of its archaeological potential ahead of plans to redevelop the site for inner-city housing. The resulting assessment indicated the likely existence of archaeological remains in two areas beneath carparks, and a method statement was prepared addressing both the potential, and heritage agency (including city council) conditions of approval.

In December 2010 a team of archaeologists converged on Hobart and commenced investigations. They found evidence of a house and hotel dating to the earliest phase of historic period settlement, revealing in the process a long history of people living and working in this part of town. Ordinary people, conducting the ordinary business of their lives.

### **Goulburn Street**

Messrs John Leach, S Simmonds, John Billett and Alan Maclean were granted allotments facing onto Barrack Street in the very early 1820s. John Leach built a little cottage on his lot, later acquired by William Harris, who expanded the building, adding another room at one end. The remains of Leach's house were uncovered during the December field season on the site.



1880 photo of the House that Leach built and Harris made bigger, Goulburn Street

The archaeologists discovered that the original house comprised three rooms - a large front room, with a kitchen and smaller room (probably a bedroom) behind it. Sometime after

1846 the house was extended towards Barrack Street, to provide at least one and probably two more rooms.



Archaeological remains of the house on Goulburn Street (Photo: T. Jenner)

The house on Leach's lot was made of bricks laid on top of sturdy sandstone footings. An old photograph from 1880 shows it to have two front doors and two chimneys, indicating that by this time it had been divided into two, with one family living in the original section and another living in the extension.

Formed pathways to two front doors from Goulburn Street, and a back yard which had been filled and raised over a prolonged period, were also discovered beneath the car park seal. The rooms were filled with rubbish and old bones, broken bottles, pieces of crockery, children's toys and the odd lost coin; the accumulated detritus of over 120 years of continuous occupation.

### **Barrack & Liverpool Streets**

In February 2011 the archaeologists returned to investigate the carpark on the corner of Barrack and Liverpool Streets, stripping away the overlying hot mix seal with a six-tonne hydraulic excavator.

What they found here was in some ways surprising, because although the historical research suggested a house like the one on Goulburn Street, which may have been a pub at some time during its life, what the machine instead revealed were six sizable cellars, complete with barrel-chutes to accommodate beer deliveries to the cellar from street level. There was also two large intact fireplaces, probably the site of cooking ranges where meals for the hotel patrons were prepared.

It turns out this structure was built as a hotel – the *Scotch Thistle* - to begin with, and only converted into a row of houses in the 20th century. The first recorded license for operation of the hotel was granted to a Mr Donald McLean in 1823.

A visit to the site by a Mrs Margaret Gourlay during the excavation revealed much of the history of the place from the 1930s onwards. Mrs Gourlay had lived there during her childhood and for most of the 20th century until shortly before the building was demolished for car parking. In the course of conversation she recalled how her twelve brothers and sisters lived in three bedrooms upstairs, while her mother cooked on the very fireplace the

archaeologists had discovered. Her brothers would go down into the abandoned cellars to play, and the City Mission stacked firewood for distribution to the needy in the yard next door.



Sandstone cellars of the *Scotch Thistle*

Laundry and toilets were out the back, in a small fenced-off courtyard raised to permit the installation of ceramic sewage pipes in the 1890s. The front door was over the barrel-chute on Liverpool Street, and her brother Percy ran a bookshop from the corner room.

The older parts of the building had been demolished long before Mrs Gourlay arrived, but the sandstone footings remained, dug deep into a layer of fine white sand.

A thick layer of black soil covered the floor of the cellar. Embedded in this were dozens of old smashed bottles, broken pieces of crockery, enamel cookware, coins, buttons, and other small items that had either been thrown down the abandoned barrel-chute or fallen through the spaces between the wooden floorboards above, to lie undisturbed under a layer of brick rubble and asphalt. These deposits are expected to reveal a great deal of information about the people who lived and worked here; from their economic status, to the types of food they were eating, to the kinds of things they kept in their houses. A snapshot of Hobart's inhabitants' early commercial and domestic habits.

Countless passers-by paused during their daily rounds to observe the excavation in progress, and to witness the gradual exposure of the old sandstone walls, liberated after so many years sealed beneath the council carpark. This fascination was manifest in the questions asked from the fence and in the archaeologists' enthusiasm to share their understanding of the site, explain the thought processes behind the excavation strategy and to engage with the public in this area of mutual interest. It would appear that heritage, and in particular, archaeology, is rather popular among the people of Hobart.

The site now reverts to the builders and, in time, a new community will take up occupancy. A community that, as a result of the efforts of all concerned (government clients, heritage agencies, builders and archaeologists), will have not just a place to call home but a sense of place.

**Malcolm Hutchinson, Austral Tasmania**

## **NEW GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT PORT ARTHUR**

The use of geophysics has a long history in archaeological research and conservation work at Port Arthur. New geophysical investigations were conducted at the site in May as part of a continuing collaboration with the University of Tasmania's School of Earth Sciences. The Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority is an industry partner in a new round of work following the award of a Cross-Theme grant to Dr Anya Reading in 2010. The planned work in May, utilising both conductivity and resistivity equipment, will be conducted as a student training exercise in the use of high-resolution techniques.

There were three targets for this year's work: the sawpits and tannery complex where a series of excavations have been conducted since the early 2000s; the first prisoner barracks site where the late Maureen Byrne conducted preliminary excavations in 1977; and the settlement farm area on the western fringe of the site where a succession of structures is known to have been located. The survey work will inform the development of new research initiatives for the Port Arthur site – including a new programme of geophysical investigation - and will enhance the Authority's capability to better interpret some significant parts of the historic site.

The UTas staff and students also conducted preliminary geophysical investigations of sub-surface features at the Cascades Probation Station site at Koonya, also on the Tasman Peninsula.



***David Roe, Manager, Archaeology, Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority***

## **PORT ARTHUR CELEBRATES ITS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE IN A CREATIVE WAY.**

Hi everyone, long time no hear...Although I've recently hung up my trowel for the cleaner interpretation environment, like always, any opportunity to "public" the archaeology of an area and I'm there! So in order to fall in line with Tasmania's Heritage Festival theme: *Lamingtons to Lasers, our agricultural heritage* we here at Port Arthur decided to give

Government Farm and the Officer's Gardens a slightly higher profile than their usual empty paddock like appearance.

Government farm first appeared in official documentation on a plan of the settlement sent to London in January of 1854. The map showed a farmyard and a piggery located just to the west of the Separate Prison. Records indicate that by late 1859 dairy cattle were housed at the farm, their milk being supplied to patients in the hospital. During the next ten years, farming operations grew to include a machine to thresh grain more effectively and a new dairy was built, all of this done in the hope of making Port Arthur a self-supporting settlement. By the close of 1869, in addition to the dairy, the farm was reported as having cowsheds, piggeries, stores for root crops, fowl houses and stables.

It appears that coinciding with the retirement of the Farm Overseer in 1871, whose house still stands today, the farming operations began to wind down. Although there were still sheep and cows on site in 1876, it appears that the farm was abandoned. All that remain of the farm buildings today are the Farm Overseer's Cottage (used as a private residence) and the Dairy which has undergone significant conservation work.

Based on a series of maps and plans, and some serious paddock bashing with David Roe, for the purposes of demonstrating some of the site's missing elements to the visiting public, we estimated the location of some of the known buildings for which we have records, indicating use and creatively foot-printed them for the exercise. We hope that with the current Geophys that is being carried out across the site that the installation can in the future not only be more accurate, but permanent.



Image: Government Farm c. 1860s

And, YES, that is an elk that you can see in the far right of the image below...The story of the elk - one of the largest species of deer in the world, native to North America and North East Asia - began when the Tasmanian Acclimatisation Society formed in 1862. Introduction, or acclimatisation, of exotic animals and birds occurred from early settlement for economic, sporting and nostalgic motives. Lieutenant Legge, an ex-pat Tasmanian in Her Majesty's Service based on the island of Ceylon, now known as Sri Lanka, shipped three elk to Tasmania. A pair was located at Richmond Park, the property of Legislative Councillor John Lord, and the remaining buck was sent to Slop Island off the Tasman Peninsula. From there, the elk, according to reports published in *The Mercury* in June

1871, swam across the channel to what is now the Coal Mines and from there it was sighted across the Peninsula at various penal stations, until it arrived at Port Arthur later that same month, where further newspaper reports indicate it was welcomed by Commandant A H Boyd.



It appears that its welcome did not last long; further reports in July 1871 describe a litany of damage to gardens and property around the settlement, including eating and trampling vegetable gardens, 'anterling' a priest's wheelbarrow into a creek, and wounding several officers. The Reverend made representation to the Commandant in hope that he would use his authority *"to prevent the recurrence of a similar intrusion from so unwelcome a stranger"*. Records suggest that nearly two months passed before the elk was taken to the property of James Lord near Hobart on October 24<sup>th</sup>, 1871. What happened to the elk after that date is unknown. We do however have our friends at the Museum looking into their zoological collection...just in case!





**Jody Steele, Manager, Interpretation, Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority**

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTICES

### ASHA CONFERENCE 2011

The annual ASHA Conference for 2011 is currently being planned to be held in Dunedin, New Zealand, from Thursday 17 November to Saturday 19 November. This is somewhat later than recent years, but due to the Rugby World Cup being held in New Zealand during September and October we have to go a bit later (or your accommodation will cost \$1000+ per night). There will be a pre-conference fieldtrip during the day on Wednesday 16th November, and a Welcome Reception that evening. A post-conference fieldtrip will take place on Sunday 20th November.

**Keynote Speaker.** The organisers are delighted to announce that Charles Orser has accepted an invitation to attend this year's Conference as the keynote Speaker. Charles E. Orser, Jr. is a Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Curator of Historical Archaeology, Division of Research and Collections, New York State Museum, Albany, New York, USA

Charles Orser is one of the leading international figures in historical archaeology. His primary research interests lie in social theory, the archaeological analysis of social inequality, and the material conditions of modernity. He has pursued research concerned with the dispossessed and overlooked in history, including Native Americans (American Plains and Midwest) Africans (American South and Brazil), and Irish (Republic of Ireland).

He is author or editor of 13 books including *Historical Archaeology* (1995, 2004), *A Historical Archaeology of the Modern World* (1996), *Unearthing Hidden Ireland: Historical Archaeology in County Roscommon* (2006), *The Archaeology of Race and Racialization in Historic America* (2007), along with numerous articles in scholarly journals and more popular forums.

He is Editor of *the International Journal of Historical Archaeology* and the book series *Contributions to Global Historical Archaeology*. He serves on the editorial board of *Australasian Historical Archaeology*.

## **Call for Papers/Posters**

The organising committee invites proposals for papers and posters on any aspects of the historical archaeology of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific, or on topics of interest and relevance to historical archaeologists working in these regions.

*Papers* will be 15 to 20 minutes in length, depending upon the number of paper proposals received. Please provide a title and abstract of no more than 250 words, along with your name, affiliation and contact details to the programme co-ordinator by 31<sup>st</sup> August 2011.

*Posters* should be no larger than A0 size (1189 x 841 mm) and may be in either portrait or landscape orientation. Those offering posters will be expected to be present to discuss and answer questions on their research during a poster session within the conference. Please provide a title and abstract of no more than 200 words, along with your name, affiliation and contact details to the programme co-ordinator by 31<sup>st</sup> August 2011.

*Programme co-ordinator:* Ian Smith – [ian.smith@otago.ac.nz](mailto:ian.smith@otago.ac.nz), ph 64-3-4798752

## **Website and Registration**

*Coming soon:* a website ([www.otago.ac.nz/asha2011](http://www.otago.ac.nz/asha2011)) with full details about the conference, events, travel information, accommodation, conference fees and online registration. ASHA members will be notified via the email list when the website is online.

## **Conference Events**

*Pre-Conference Field Trip* – Wednesday 16<sup>th</sup> November, 10am – 4pm

A tour of historic sites on Otago Peninsula

*Welcome Reception* – Wednesday 16<sup>th</sup> November, 6pm – 8pm Otago Settlers Museum

Drinks and nibbles – included in registration

*Conference Venue* – Room CO2.22, Commerce Building, University of Otago

Registration from 9am Thursday 17<sup>th</sup> November

Papers conclude 5pm Saturday 19<sup>th</sup> November

*Conference Dinner* – Saturday 19<sup>th</sup> November 7pm

Venue: Billiards Room, Plato Cafe, 2 Birch St, Dunedin

*Post-Conference Fieldtrip* – Sunday 20<sup>th</sup> November

A tour of historic goldmining and pastoral sites at Lawrence, Mahinerangi, Middlemarch and Macraes Flat.

## **Travel Information**

Most international connections to Dunedin are via Auckland, Christchurch or Wellington, although Pacific Blue (Virgin) fly direct between Brisbane and Dunedin four days a week (Tu/Th/Fr/Su).

Dunedin airport is ca. 25 minutes from town. Transport is available by shuttle (\$25). No booking is required for Airport-to-City transfers. City-to-Airport transfers require prior booking.

Conference participants contemplating exploration of the southern South Island before or after the conference should be aware that all major airlines also operate domestic and trans-Tasman services in and out of Queenstown (ca. 4hrs by road from Dunedin).

The Conference Organising Committee can be contacted as follows:

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## **ASHA AWARDS PROGRAMME 2011**

### **Rules and Guidelines**

ASHA members are invited to nominate recent work for consideration in the ASHA Awards program. The ASHA Awards program aims to promote excellence in historical archaeology in Australasia by recognising best practice in the heritage management of historical archaeology; promoting the communication of archaeological results to the public; and rewarding outstanding research by students. The winners will be announced at the annual conference dinner. All award winners will be published in the Newsletter and on the ASHA web site.

The awards will be judged by a three-person panel chaired by the Past-President of ASHA. The panel will consist of representatives from the consulting profession, government heritage agencies, and academia. All judges must be financial members of ASHA. Those on the judging panel cannot be nominees for awards while serving as judges.

ASHA reserves the right not to make an award if nominations are too few in number or judged of insufficient quality. The judgement of the panel is final. No correspondence will be entered into regarding decisions. Entries will not be returned. Winning entries will be lodged in the ASHA archives and may be used by ASHA for training and promotional purposes, with credits to the individuals and agencies involved.

Nominations are sought for work in the following categories:

### **R. Ian Jack Award for Best Honours or MA Coursework Thesis (for theses completed in 2010)**

This award will be made to the best thesis completed by an Honours student, MA Preliminary student, or Graduate Diploma student in a university in Australia or New Zealand. To be eligible for this award the thesis must have been completed in 2010, and must be research related to historical archaeology. The thesis must be nominated by the supervisor.

The award will consist of a cash prize of \$200, a certificate, and assistance with preparing an article based on the research for publication in *Australasian Historical Archaeology*.

Nominations will be judged on the basis of timeliness and significance of the research aims, appropriateness and effectiveness of methodology, accuracy of information, presentation, and general contribution to the field of historical archaeology.

Nominations must include one hard copy of the thesis, two electronic copies of the thesis as PDFs on clearly labelled CD-ROMs, and the cover sheet.

**Judy Birmingham Award for Best Historical Archaeology Heritage Report (sponsored by Comber Consultants) (for reports completed in 2010)**

This award will be made for the best report on a historical archaeology project carried out as a consultancy in Australia or New Zealand. To be eligible for this award the report must have been submitted in 2010. The nomination can be prepared by either the client or the consultant, but must have the support of the client. At least one member of the consultancy team (who may be the nominator) must be a financial member of ASHA. The nominee is the team or individual who carried out the work, while the nominator is the individual preparing the submission and acting as contact person. The same individual may be nominator and nominee.

The award will consist of a certificate and publicity on the ASHA web site and in the ASHA newsletter.

Nominations will be judged on the basis of the significance of the research design and methodology, innovation, presentation, and the degree to which the client's requirements were met.

Nominations must include one hard copy of the report and project brief, two electronic copies of the report and project brief as PDFs on clearly labelled CD-ROMs, and the cover sheet.

**Martin Davies Award for Best Public Archaeology Initiative (for projects carried out in 2010)**

This award will be made for the best project presenting historical archaeology to the general public in Australia or New Zealand. To be eligible for this award the project must have been completed in 2010. If it is an on-going project it must have either commenced or taken place during 2010. Public archaeology initiatives may include (but are not limited to) tours of excavations, post-excavation interpretation on-site, lecture series, television or radio programs, web sites, museum displays, education programs, and plain language publications intended for a non-academic audience. The nomination can be prepared by either the client (if done as a consultancy) or the individual or agency responsible, but must have the support of the client where appropriate. At least one member of the project team (who may be the nominator) must be a financial member of ASHA. The nominee is the team or individual who carried out the work, while the nominator is the individual preparing the submission and acting as contact person. The same individual may be nominator and nominee.

The award will consist of a certificate and publicity on the ASHA web site and in the ASHA newsletter.

Nominations will be judged on the basis of interest to the audience, clarity of presentation, innovation, and public response.

Nominations must include a one-page description of the project, and relevant supporting material which may include photos, videos, posters, brochures, media coverage, reviews, evidence of feedback, etc. The nomination should include one hard copy and two

electronic copies of all material included as PDFs on clearly labelled CD-ROMS, and the cover sheet.

**Maureen Byrne Award for Best Post-Graduate Thesis (biannual award, not offered in 2011)**

**Nominations for Awards**

Nominations are due by 31 March 2011. The awards will be announced at the ASHA conference in Dunedin.

Full details and a Nomination Cover Sheet are available on the ASHA web site, <http://www.asha.org.au/> . For more information please contact [awards@asha.org.au](mailto:awards@asha.org.au) or Susan Lawrence, [s.lawrence@latrobe.edu.au](mailto:s.lawrence@latrobe.edu.au) , 03 9479 1790.

**NEW PUBLICATION**

**A new book: *A Colonial Enigma Resolved: The Rediscovery of Fort Wellington, Cobourg Peninsula*** This new publication by Brian Reid, launched in March 2011, discusses the history and most recent discoveries at Fort Wellington, the shortest British establishment on the northern Australian coast (1827-29), and one of the most challenging in terms of matching its original site plan with archaeological remains.

This book is available for \$25.00 (includes GST, add \$2.00 postage) from:

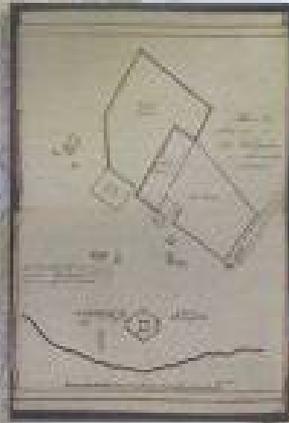
The Historical Society of the Northern Territory

PO Box 40544, CASUARINA, NT, 0811

Tel: 0487 413 709 or email: [historicalsocietynt@yahoo.com.au](mailto:historicalsocietynt@yahoo.com.au)

For an order form go to: <http://www.historicalocietynt.org.au/downloads/Booklist-membersMay2011.pdf>

## **A Colonial Enigma Resolved: The Rediscovery of Fort Wellington, Cobourg Peninsula**



**Brian Reid**

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## FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

The ASHA Newsletter is produced quarterly with the assistance of State Reps. In order to facilitate a more efficient newsletter production, all contributions should be forwarded to the e-mail address of your state rep (see ASHA contacts on the previous page for address details) by the following dates:

March issue: *15 February*      September issue: *15 August*

June issue: *15 May*      December issue: *15 November*

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.

***Rick McGovern-Wilson***  
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