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Contents

State of the Art	2
ACT News.....	2
<i>Heritage Division, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPaC)</i>	2
<i>Canberra Archaeological Society (CAS)</i>	2
NSW News	2
New Zealand News.....	3
<i>Christchurch Earthquake</i>	3
<i>Campbell Island Archaeological Survey</i>	5
<i>Butler–Stoney House, Silverdale, and the Stancombe Road Cottage, East Tamaki</i>	6
<i>Excavations on the Rangiriri Battlefield</i>	8
Northern Territory News	9
South Australia News	9
<i>‘A Church’s Neighbour was a Brothel in Colonial Adelaide’</i>	9
<i>Flinders University 2011 Maritime Archaeology Field School</i>	10
Victoria News.....	12
Western Australia News	12
<i>SHA Conference 2011: Boundaries and Crossroads in Action</i>	12
<i>The Archaeology of Capitalism: A Western Australian Perspective</i>	13
<i>Public Archaeology at Government House</i>	14
<i>Report from Archaeology at the University of Western Australia</i>	15
Queensland News	20
<i>Collapsed Retaining Wall Reveals Artefacts From Early Brisbane</i>	20
<i>Morayfields Historic Site</i>	22
Tasmania News	24
<i>Convict Sawpits Excavation (PAHSMA)</i>	24
<i>Archaeological Geophysics at Port Arthur (PAHSMA)</i>	26
<i>Archaeology Uncovers Long Unseen Remains of the Oatlands Gaol and Callington Mill</i>	26
Announcements and Notices	29
<i>ASHA Conference 2011</i>	29
<i>ASHA Awards Programme 2011</i>	30
<i>Inaugural Asian-Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) Asia-Pacific Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage</i>	32
<i>19th Century Breadovens</i>	32
<i>New State Rep in Tasmania</i>	34
Society Contacts	35
<i>2010–2011 Committee</i>	35
<i>State Representatives</i>	35
Forthcoming Newsletters	36

STATE OF THE ART

ACT NEWS

Compiled by Richard Morrison

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

National Heritage eNewsletter – The latest issue of DSEWPAC's newsletter was released in December 2010. The newsletter and details on how to subscribe to notifications of issue release, can be found at: <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/publications/livingheritage/e-newsletter/index.html>. Contents include information on the Job Fund, World Heritage events and listings, Australian Heritage Week, and the National Heritage listing assessment of the West Kimberley.

Australian Heritage Week (AHW) - This is a new annual national celebration of Australia's unique heritage which will run from Thursday 14 April until Wednesday 20 April 2011. (See <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/heritage-week/index.html>). A potential, additional focus in the heritage calendar for archaeologists, AHW is seen by DSEWPAC as an opportunity for all Australians to join together to celebrate our shared and special heritage. The Department is encouraging all communities to get involved with planning and hosting a range of exciting activities during AHW that showcase their unique local heritage to the rest of the country. The Department is assisting in the promotion of heritage activities by hosting a free searchable national calendar of events so the public can find heritage events they wish to take part in, anywhere in Australia, during this time. It has also created a logo which can be used in the promotion of the event, identifying the event as part of this national heritage celebration. All National Trusts and many community groups are supporting this initiative with about 65 events already listed on the website (<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/heritage-week/2011-events/index.html#fourteen>). New event registrations will only be accepted until 7 April 2011.

CANBERRA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (CAS)

Public lecture - Professor Matthew Spriggs delivered the first talk in the CAS and Centre for Archaeological Research Public Lecture Series 2011 at ANU on 23rd February 2011. Professor Spriggs' talk, entitled 'Never say never!', was an entertaining and informative presentation on the sixth and final (for now) field season at the Teouma Lapita cemetery, Vanuatu, and the Lapita exhibition in Paris. Further information can be obtained on 2011 CAS events as they are scheduled at www.cas.asn.au .

NSW NEWS

[Ed - Once again there is no news from NSW, a situation I find hard to believe. Someone out there must have done something interesting they want to advise on.]

NEW ZEALAND NEWS

Compiled by Rick McGovern-Wilson

CHRISTCHURCH EARTHQUAKE

On 4 September 2010 Christchurch was struck by a 7.1 magnitude earthquake, as a relatively unknown and previously benign faultline, almost at right angles to the main Alpine Fault (which formed the Southern Alps), moved into life. The damage to buildings and infrastructure (particularly roads, sewers and water) was significant and many suburbs were seriously affected by liquefaction, as they had been built on unconsolidated river and marine sediments. Fortunately there were no fatalities. After 4500+ aftershocks, many over 4.0 and some over 5.0 (including the Boxing Day quake), people were getting their lives back in order.

At 12.51pm on 22 February a magnitude 6.3 quake struck with devastating effect. The September quake had been centred ca 40km west of Christchurch, was over 10km deep and largely produced a wave motion. The latest one, however, was centred at Lyttelton (just to the SE of Christchurch), only 4km deep and produced huge lateral movements – an average of 1.5G but up to 2.2G in some suburbs, compared to only 0.4G in September.

The result has been catastrophic – 200 estimated death toll, and hundreds of buildings damaged or collapsed, including many built in the 1960s and 1970s. Water and power was lost to over 85% of the city, although they have now been largely restored. The numbers involved in the disaster are staggering: estimated \$20b cost of recovery, 250,000 tonnes of silt brought to the surface through liquefaction has been removed, over 10,000 homes may have to be demolished, and over 70,000 people have left Christchurch for other parts of NZ (many permanently).

The CBD looks like a city that has been through a war. The whole area is now ringed by Australian and NZ police and armed forces, martial law is effectively in place, and the (uninformed) talk is that a 2m high mesh fence will be erected around the CBD while it is largely demolished (800+ buildings, 1 in 3) and rebuilt. This is a serious concern for the heritage community of NZ. The iconic 19th C buildings will probably be deconstructed and rebuilt: the Anglican and Catholic Cathedrals, the Arts Centre, the Canterbury Museum, and the Provincial Chambers. But the knee-jerk reaction from Government politicians, however, is that by-and-large all controls on the recovery will be over-ridden – the *Building Act* 2004 (which controls demolition), the *Resource Management Act* 1991 (which controls all our planning legislation), and the *Historic Places Act* 1993 (which controls the modification and damage to archaeological and historic sites). A recent press release sums up government feeling and is an indication of the fate that much of the heritage fabric of Christchurch faces:

Lives before Christchurch earthquake damaged historic buildings

Kate Chapman, *Dominion Post* 1/3/11

No more people will die trying to save Christchurch's historic buildings, Earthquake Recovery Minister Gerry Brownlee says.

Modern structures, with the exception of the 1972 CTV and 1963 Pyne Gould buildings, had stood up well during the shaky last five months; many older buildings had collapsed and claimed lives.

Renovation workers inside some of the damaged older buildings were killed during the 6.3 aftershock last week, Mr Brownlee said.

"Quite frankly people have died in this last earthquake trying to save old buildings. We're not going to do that any more. My absolutely strong position is that the old buildings, no matter what their connection, are going under the hammer."

The local council refused consent to allow some old buildings damaged in the first quake to be destroyed, but Mr Brownlee said it would not have a say this time.

"The previous method of doing things hasn't served us well, and we're not going to work with that any more.

"Old stuff, if it's got any damage at all, needs to be got down and got out, because it's dangerous and we don't need it."

Some buildings would be rebuilt to replicate the older structures and would officially be new buildings. Others would be replaced with a completely new style; that was up to the people of Christchurch, Mr Brownlee said. He did not see an immediate need to change building and earthquake codes.

He hoped to have a certain idea of what shape the central city would take within 12 months. Rebuilding should also be well under way in the suburbs by then.

"What we have an opportunity to do is determine the heritage for future generations and it should be a combination of the best practice today and getting some styles that become iconic in the future."

Historic Places Trust chief executive Bruce Chapman agreed many older buildings may be too dangerous to save. Others were repairable.

Engineers were beginning to assess central city buildings from the outside. "The indications at this point are that many of those iconic buildings are indeed repairable, including the cathedral, which is good news but that's going to take some time and there may actually be some deconstruction required first."

There was a risk of a rush to demolish old buildings, particularly in residential areas, Mr Chapman said. The Christchurch Heritage Buildings Fund was available to building owners who needed financial assistance to restore their property.

"There are some tough calls to be made there and we wouldn't want to put buildings before people, that's for sure."

The current earthquake code applied retrospectively to all buildings, and the heritage buildings with strengthening fared better than some modern buildings, Mr Chapman said.

"Where it's practicable we would really like to see those buildings carry on, particularly the iconic buildings ... that history, now, is going to be associated with survival."

But there was also an opportunity to create new history, such as was done with the art deco buildings in Napier after the 1931 quake.

Heritage advocates are now speaking out, and as the recovery effort proceeds I will endeavour to keep ASHA members up-to-date with developments. Hopefully the outcomes will not be as gloomy as it appears at present, but we will have to see over the coming months.

Rick McGovern-Wilson

CAMPBELL ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

An archaeological survey of Campbell Island took place over four weeks in January and February as part of the Campbell Island Bicentennial Expedition, 200 years after the 4 January 1810 discovery of the island by Sydney sealer Frederick Hasselburg (we were a year late). Campbell is the most southerly of New Zealand's subantarctic islands. The expedition covered botany, freshwater ecology, palaeoecology, entomology and history/archaeology. The history team was made up of Norm Judd, who first visited the island in 1975 and has been back several times since, Steve Bagley of the Department of Conservation, Nelson, and myself. Steve and I were on the 2003 Auckland Islands expedition resulting in the NZ Archaeological Association monograph *In Care of the Southern Ocean* (2009).

Campbell Island vegetation is mostly tussock, and fields of spectacularly flowering megaherbs especially at higher locations. *Dracophyllum* scrub growing to ca 5m is now spreading rapidly after the last sheep were shot in 1992. There are two harbours on the east side and several other bays for anchoring in favourable winds. Along the shore are sea lions and elephant seals, and a few fur seals which shows this species has never really recovered from the sealing era. Seabirds include albatrosses, mollymawks, penguins and giant petrels. Among land birds are a local pipit, snipe and teal, all of them back on the main island from tiny off-shore refuges since rats were exterminated in 2001.

More than 40 recorded archaeological sites relate: to two early 20th century shore whaling stations, a sheep farm dating from 1895-1931, castaway fingerposts and depot, the 1874 French Transit of Venus expedition, 1907 Canterbury Philosophical Society expedition, World War 2 coast-watchers, and to the later meteorological station which was automated in 1995. Three hut sites may be from early 19th century sealing although our survey could only point to further (excavation) work needed. Campbell Island was a late and remote New Zealand farming frontier, which proved a step too far, and site of the last right whale shore stations, when everywhere else the southern rights were gone. It has an historical landscape largely safe from later human activity, which makes it worth another look, especially for early sealing sites. Threats to sites include sea lions making deep wallows on favoured beach-side terraces, and dracophyllum burying the low altitude landscape.



Well-built stone jetty in Tucker Cove, Perseverance Harbour, probably made by the 1874 French Transit of Venus expedition who were first to record it.



Trypots at the Northeast Harbour Jagger and Cook whaling station 1911-14.

Nigel Prickett

BUTLER-STONEY HOUSE, SILVERDALE, AND THE STANCOMBE ROAD COTTAGE, EAST TAMAKI

CFG Heritage excavated two rural sites, formerly some distance from Auckland City, but now succumbed to urban sprawl: the Butler-Stoney House on the North Shore and the

Stancombe Road Cottage, also called Baverstock Cottage, in East Auckland in January/February 2011.

The Butler–Stoney House was first occupied by members of the Stoney Family, one of the earliest families in the Silverdale/Orewa area. Another house connected with the family, Stoney House, also in Silverdale, has recently been in the news as being under threat from development, though it is now apparently safe. The Butler–Stoney house was probably built by Henry Butler Stoney (this branch of the family is distinguished by this middle name) some time (probably) after 1874, so it is not one of the earliest in the area – these would date to the 1860s. Three phases of construction were evident in the foundation plan, and the Phase 3 lean-to was still standing though quite decrepit prior to excavation.



Butler-Stoney house during excavation, left to right, Ben mapping, Leah recording, Colin (obscured by theodolite) mapping

The Stancombe Road cottage dates to 1877 when it was built as a three room cottage by John Edmunds Stancombe. It was scheduled in the Manukau City District Plan. In 1893 two rooms from the Baverstock School were moved to the house and attached to it. The school was built in 1875. A kitchen and bathroom were added to the house at about this time. The cottage was still standing in the grounds of the recently constructed International Buddhist Trust Temple but has now been moved to nearby Murphy's Road, where it is being refurbished as a community centre.

The two sites have much in common archaeologically. Both are rural sites, originally quite some distance from Auckland in a period of relatively poor roads and slow communications (each site is now a 30 minute trip away on the motorway). At neither site was there a great deal of material culture or faunal remains – in other words, there was not much rubbish to speak of under the buildings or in the immediate curtilage. This contrasts to urban sites, where rubbish pits are somewhat more common, or to rural sites in Mangere, South Auckland, where the underfloor space contains large amounts of rubbish. At the risk of pre-empting the analysis, which has not yet begun for either site, it seems that in rural settings

rubbish was buried at some distance from the house, or disposed of in ditches or water holes – space was not a premium as it was on a small urban block. In the Mangere sites the houses were piled with local columnar basalt – in the two recently excavated sites they were piled with wood. In Mangere the underfloor was accessible from outside, in Silverdale and East Tamaki a skirt could be attached to ground level and the underfloor was not accessible.



Stancombe Road Cottage (the Baverstock School additions) prior to removal and excavation, with the Buddhist Temple in the background

The archaeology of rural cottages and homesteads is fairly new in New Zealand, or at least has received little attention, but there seems to have been a flurry of recent excavation in Auckland and also in Taranaki. There has been little in the way of a high level review of these sites to date, but it seems that clear contrasts with urban archaeology are apparent and that regional patterns of house building may structure the archaeology.

Matthew Campbell, CFG Heritage Ltd

EXCAVATIONS ON THE RANGIRIRI BATTLEFIELD

The Battle of Rangiriri (20-21 November 1863) is one of the most costly engagements in the New Zealand Land Wars of the mid-19th century, and is considered the pivotal battle in the British invasion of the Waikato. The British initiated the battle in the late afternoon with a frontal assault on the massive Maori fortifications that dominated the isthmus between Lake Karaka and the Waikato River. This assault was supported by the landing of British troops and sailors by river boat behind the Maori principal fortifications. The river landing took place at the site of Rangiriri Pa, which was, until the invasion, the site of the central Maori settlement on the lower section of the Waikato River. Immediately after the battle the pa became the site of the Lower Camp which was soon converted into the site of a major supply base which was protected by a redoubt. The significance of Rangiriri to the British supply line was demonstrated by the construction of a second redoubt on the crest of the ridge above the Commissariat Redoubt.

In 1968 State Highway One was realigned and a cutting was made through the ridge at the centre of the Maori fortifications, destroying a significant part of the battle site's remains. As part of the Waikato Expressway project the section of State Highway One at Rangiriri is to be increased to four lanes. In order to accommodate this, without destroying the remaining parts of the Maori fortification, a new section of road is going to be constructed to the west of the ridge, closer to the Waikato River. This new section of road will destroy the remaining parts of Rangiriri Pa and the British supply base, which had already been affected by the works in the late 1960s. The mitigating archaeological investigations will be carried out by Warren Gumbley in April 2011. The investigation aims to reconstruct the form of the British supply base and to investigate the form and extent of the pre-war pa. Particular emphasis is going to be given to understanding the degree and nature of the uptake of European material culture by the occupants of the pa. Understanding of the nature of the goods transhipped through the supply base and hence the type of goods and supplies sent to the troops at the front is also anticipated.

Warren Gumbley

NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS

Compiled by Ilka Schacht

Ilka reports that nothing has been happening in the Territory – probably because it is the rainy season [Ed.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWS

Compiled by Adam Paterson

'A CHURCH'S NEIGHBOUR WAS A BROTHEL IN COLONIAL ADELAIDE'

Despite Adelaide's nobler beginnings, as South Australia was settled entirely by free citizens and was never a penal colony, as well as the intention of its founders to create an almost utopian society, the women of the 'city of churches' were still forced (or preferred) to fall back on the so-called oldest profession, as an alternative to starvation or poor working conditions. Prostitution (as defined by Western standards) arrived with the earliest ships of immigrants and, according to the results of my thesis (2010), which investigated the role prostitution played in Adelaide's cultural landscape, this profession thrived without any concentrated resistance for several decades. This freedom continued until a wave of morality swept across the western world in the 1870s and resulted in new legislation, specifically designed to wipe-out prostitution, being enacted in the early twentieth-century. Before this change 'unofficial tolerance', a legal and political framework, was the norm in several western cities, and not just in Australia (e.g. San Francisco in America) (Shunsky and Springer 1981). This enabled prostitutes to carry out their profession without fear of arrest or harassment, as long as they were discreet, did not steal, have underage girls working as prostitutes, or sell sly grog. In fact, prostitutes and their locations appeared in

the newspapers almost exclusively in connection with, or as a result of, the above mentioned exceptions.

Using the police correspondence and newspapers articles dating from the beginnings of the colonial state to the end of the First World War, I was able to ascertain that within the Central Business District of Adelaide there were as many 'brothels' as there were churches, and that several geographic trends which have been identified in other western cities (San Francisco, Perth) were identifiable here (Shunsky and Springer 1981; McKewon 2003). These trends include a clear connection between the nightlife (e.g. theatres, restaurants, etc) and the profession of prostitution. Also there is the 'other mentality' which is when the 'undesirables' of society (e.g. immigrants, paupers, criminals, non-Caucasians, etc) were herded into the same general low-income area, which was usually regarded as a 'slum'. Another issue seemingly universal to prostitution was the continuing debate over the pros and cons of having a clearly defined vice district, often called a 'red-light district' where prostitutes could openly operate, as opposed to the scattered clandestine operations that inevitably occurred when these areas were 'purified' (McKanna 1989). My research revealed dozens of locations that held or still hold buildings once used for prostitution, from very simple cottages to multi-storey public houses. Many of these buildings were on the same street as a church, or were only separated by a fence, so clearly Adelaide has always been more than a 'city of churches'.

Hughes, J. 2010. *'On their Backs, Built in Stone': An Investigation into the heritage and cultural landscape of prostitution in colonial Adelaide, South Australia*. Unpublished Masters Thesis, Flinders University, Adelaide.

McKewon, E. 2003. The Historical Geography of Prostitution in Perth, Western Australia. *Australian Geographer* 34(3):297-310.

McKanna, C. 1989. Prostitutes, Progressives, and Police: the viability of vice in San Diego, 1900-1930. *The Journal of San Diego History* 35(1): 44-65.

Shunsky, N. and Springer, L. 1981. San Francisco's Zone of Prostitution, 1880-1934. *Journal of Historical Geography* 7(1):71-89.

Jennifer Hughes, BARCH, Grad Dip CHM

FLINDERS UNIVERSITY 2011 MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL

In early February, fourteen students and eleven supervisors from Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia, travelled to Mt. Dutton Bay for a two-week maritime archaeology field school. Visiting supervisors provided students with exceptional knowledge and advice on archaeological methods in the field, and report writing. The purpose of this year's field school was threefold. Students were to organize an assessment of the structural and cultural integrity of the Mt Dutton Bay Jetty built in 1875, and to assess the portable artefact scatter around the jetty. Students surveyed and excavated the remains of a shipwreck known to locals as *Caprice*. Finally, the terrestrial-maritime component focused on the extant features of the woolshed property. Overall, the field school was a great success!

Underwater archaeological surveys were performed on the historic Mt. Dutton Bay Jetty to better understand the construction of the jetty and its associated artefacts. There was a noticeable difference in the vertical angle of the jetty piles, most likely due to the varying phases of construction on the jetty. A survey of associated artefacts, such as railroad

wheels, railroad carts, bottles, cans, fishing gear and other artefacts scattered alongside the jetty, were identified and recorded *in situ* to determine their association with the historic jetty. Underwater scientific surveys included a biological assessment of impacts caused by marine species that are affecting the structural integrity of the jetty. A biological trend of species abundance was noticed throughout the length of the jetty, allowing students to understand some environmental factors that might affect the longevity of partially submerged wooden structures.



Mt Dutton Bay Jetty at sunset, photographed by Joshua Jones,
1 February 2011 Mt. Dutton Bay Field School

Students and supervisors excavated, mapped and recorded the wooden remains of the shipwreck and artefacts. Previous excavation on *Caprice* in 2009 produced artefacts but no ship timbers. A total of five 1 metre square units were excavated, exposing wooden structures below the sediments. The wreck was found to be clinker built, which throws into question historical documents that suggest it was a carvel. Further archaeological and historical research will determine whether or not the shipwreck is the *Caprice* and how it was constructed. Among the ship hull remains, copper and iron fasteners, glass shards, cloth and burnt timber remains were found. A revised site plan of *Caprice's* keel area was also drawn to reflect changes in possible deterioration since it was last surveyed in 2009. Metal detector surveys and diver visual searches were performed to better understand the extent of the site. Finally, timber samples were collected to shed light on the identification of the wreck.

Finally, the terrestrial team made use of the Total Station in order to map the woolshed, shearer's quarters, historic jetty and the modern homestead at the Mt. Dutton Bay Woolshed. They linked the survey into a permanent survey marker, so that the survey would be exact and could be referred to for future studies of the historic woolshed. The

team also produced architectural drawings of some of the buildings and conducted a survey and recording of the historic graffiti on the shearer's quarters.

It was again another successful year for Flinders University at the historic Mt. Dutton Bay Woolshed, which offered students the opportunity to explore maritime history and gain valuable education and experience from well-known industry partners, advisors and university staff. The results of the field school this year will be reproduced in a MA thesis and a journal article.



Possible keel of *Caprice*, photographed by Peter Harvey of Heritage Victoria, 3 February 2011.

Josh Jones, Flinders University

VICTORIAN NEWS

[Ed – once again we have no news from Victoria, and I have had no response from the State Rep. Perhaps it is time for someone else to take over the role.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Compiled by Shane Burke

SHA CONFERENCE 2011: BOUNDARIES AND CROSSROADS IN ACTION

The SHA conference in Austin Texas was as usual crammed with good papers, mostly on at the same time forcing you to make choices about what you heard. However the conference rooms were close together making moving in and out of sessions to hear particular papers easy. Of particular stand-out for me was Maria Cruse's paper on the

space between research and grey literature, Jennifer Camp's paper on homesteading in Western Montana, Margaret Clark's paper on public archaeology in Bannock, and Chris Merritt's extremely interesting paper on the Chinese in Montana, all from the same session on Big Sky archaeology.

I also enjoyed the Tracing the Cityscape session, in which I gave a paper, as most of the papers were on subjects I was interested in. Matthew Palus's paper on National infrastructure and economic liberalism was extremely interesting, as was Ryan Grey's paper on slum clearance, and Rachel Feit's paper on the heritage lost in city development in Austin. The forum/panel session on "archaeologist as activists" organised by Jay Stottman was also thought provoking.

The book room was as usual an outstanding feature of the conference, and particularly good for the few Australian's at the conference with the current dollar price. Social events were a standout: where else could you eat, drink and dance in the state museum? But the real stand out was Austin itself, particularly 6th St, only a block away from the conference hotel, where every venue is a pub, nightclub or eating venue, all are open every night of the week and EVERY pub or nightclub is a live music venue EVERY night of the week. Nobody stayed in much during the conference and they ended it with a pub crawl and scavenger hunt through 6th Street where they lost most of the conference attendees along the way. One of which was me, but we all turned up eventually at various times in the morning.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CAPITALISM: A WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PERSPECTIVE

Here is a short note on my upcoming book which will be available from 1 March, as one of the *Contributions to Global Historical Archaeology* series. Susan Lawrence was commenting to me that there was nothing much published on WA when she and Peter put together their recent book on Australia since 1788 so hopefully this will go part way to addressing that problem.

The book has a wide coverage looking at the southwest up to the 1870s, and the northwest from 1863 to the 1930s. It also looks at the state at a regional level, town site level, and at a site level through the excavated material from the Knight and Shenton store/store manager's house in Cossack.

For those interested in the topics, it looks at the effect governance, power relationships within the colonial population and England, land regulations, trade, agriculture, settlement systems and transport constraints had on how WA developed as a landscape.

It also looks at how WA towns physically developed and why they developed that way, and teases out the social power relationships frozen into town layout and architecture.

At the site level the excavated material covered the period 1870 to 1930s on a sandy site that basically had no stratigraphy. As I wished to look at social and household changes which occurred rapidly, I had to deal with the problem of establishing fine grained temporal control of excavated material. I developed a dating methodology which enabled three 19th century archaeological layers, with time spans of approximately 10 years each, to be identified, and a mixed 20th century layer overlying a concrete hard cover across the site. Time lag on the dating of the chronological databases to historical dates was identified as 4 years or under. The method has been used at a number of other sites in Western Australia

with similar results, although as it is a statistical method, the amount and quality of the information informing the method does affect the outcome

The dating methodology allowed the archaeology left by three of the five households who used the site to be separated out, the last two households unfortunately had to be analysed together. The four household groups were analysed for how they used the place over time, to see how each used the public and private spaces to demonstrate their cultural affiliations and status. On line databases and the generosity of fellow researchers meant that I was able to compare the material culture from the households to material culture from Melbourne, Sydney, Oakford in California, the America west and the early America colonial frontier.

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

On the public archaeology front the consultancy undertook an archaeological fun day and display in the Government House Ballroom for the Heritage Perth Weekend. Over 2000 people took the tour of Government House, which includes the Ballroom, display and archaeological activities. An extensive display of photographs, archaeological plans, information and artefacts derived from archaeological projects within the domain was set up in the centre of the ballroom. *Cooking through Time* featured a vertical excavation of the Governor's kitchen fireplace, which was peeled off layer by layer to reveal a series of snapshots of the feature through time. *Within the Domain* showcased the rich archaeology under the Government House gardens, which includes Drummond's first mainland based acclimation garden and the governor's farm. Also within the domain is First Government House, and a display featured three projects carried out on the site including a ground penetrating radar study. The last display featured work and artefacts from under the dining and music rooms at government house including an extensive display of hand painted and moulded plaster.

To one side of the ballroom a series of archaeological activities were set up to give visitors a glimpse of the tasks undertaken by archaeologists, other than digging. Normally aimed at children the activities none the less garnered a great deal of interest, particularly once visitors realised they were allowed to touch and 'play' with the artefacts presented to them. This is the second collaboration with Heritage Perth, who funded the National Archaeology Week opening event in Perth this year, and hopefully this is just the start of a long association for WA archaeology with a high profile heritage organisation that can draw 10,000 people through its heritage weekend program.



The public viewing artefacts at Perth's Government House

Gaye Nayton

REPORT FROM ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Archaeology at UWA has recently seen new and ongoing research initiatives relevant to historical archaeology.

The most exciting has been the launch of the Center for Rock Art Studies at the end of 2010 which brings together a range of experts in rock art studies, including studies of historical rock art in Western Australia (<http://www.uwa.edu.au/rock-art>). The Premier, Colin Barnett, has committed \$300,000 to the new Centre. Potential students can contact any of the archaeologists if interested in rock art studies.

Sean Winter, a doctoral student, completed excavations at York and Toodyay convict depots. Fifty students of the field school unit participated in the Toodyay fieldschool, and student volunteers have spent the subsequent 6 months assisting Sean process the excavated materials in the laboratory.

The ARC Discovery project *Picturing Change* studying contact rock art in Australia is in its final year. Last year saw a range of outcomes, including the oldest date for an image of a Macassan prau (Tacon et al 2010). In Western Australia several trips recorded contact images on Woodstock Abydos and near Port Hedland in collaboration with both Gariara and Palyku Traditional Owners (Paterson and Brady, to be published 2011).

Alistair Paterson has taken on two new roles to promote heritage in WA, as a Councillor of The National Trust of Australia (WA), and member of the Maritime Archaeology Advisory Committee (WA Museum).

There have been several recent publications of relevance to Australasian historical archaeology from UWA staff and postgraduates including:

Anderson, R. (ed.) 2010. *Final report on SS City of Launceston (1863-1865) excavation and conservation 1997-2009*. Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Special Publication No. 16.

Rodrigues, J. 2010. 'Managing Australia's private shipwreck collections from early souvenir hunting activities.' In *World Universities Congress Proceedings II, 20/24 October 2010*. Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale, Turkey.

Paterson, A. G. 2010. 'Post-settler Indigenous Archaeology in Australia'. In *The Handbook of Postcolonialism and Archaeology*, edited by J. Lydon and U. Rizvi. Walnut Creek: Left Coast Press.

Several graduate research projects (detailed abstracts below) were completed in 2010 and in early 2011 including:

Samantha Bolton, PhD. 'Just Passing Through: The archaeology of late nineteenth and early twentieth century settlements between Mundaring and Kalgoorlie, Western Australia'.

Jennifer Rodrigues, PhD. 'Finders Keepers: an examination of the impact of diver interaction with shipwrecks as revealed by the 1993 amnesty collections.'

Jane Fyfe, Honours. 'What were they thinking, and why did they do it? An archaeological examination of the social behaviours of Europeans expressed through historical inscriptions at two northern Australian rock art sites.'

Some new postgraduate research projects at UWA include historical archaeology, namely:

Ross Anderson (Curator, WA Museum), whose Masters research will explore the archaeology of whaling and sealing in the Recherche Archipelago, Western Australia.

References

Tacon, P. S. C., S. K May, S. J Fallon, M. Travers, D. Wesley, and R. Lamilami 2010. A minimum age for early depictions of southeast Asian praus in the rock art of Arnhem Land, Northern Territory. *Australian Archaeology* 71 (2010):1-9.

University of Western Australia Thesis Abstracts

Jane Fyfe, Honours thesis, Title: What were they thinking, and why did they do it? An archaeological examination of the social behaviours of Europeans expressed through historical inscriptions at two northern Australian rock art sites.

Rock art research in Australia has been prolific for a number of decades, and many years have been spent investigating how rock art expressed Indigenous responses to contact and colonialism. Until now little interest has been shown in examining the historical inscriptions occurring at the same sites using a fully archaeological approach.

Europeans were not reticent about leaving their marks at rock art sites in Australia and the extant historical inscriptions are an as yet unexplored line of archaeological evidence within the broader field of rock art research.

This study took an archaeological approach to examine what historical inscriptions are able to tell us about the behaviours of Europeans at rock art sites, using Wobst's (1977) premise that artefacts are embedded with the stylistic behaviours of the makers and designed to emit messages.

The capacity of rock art as a grounded, extant artefact able to transmit information has previously been tested in Australian research (e.g. Frederick 2000; McDonald 1999; Smith 1992b), and this study builds on that earlier work to apply the same approaches and principles to the study of historical inscriptions on a granite ridge at Old Woodbrook pastoral station in the Pilbara, Western Australia and in two caves on Ngiangu, south western Torres Strait.

The result is that examination of historical inscriptions, using an archaeological approach has the capacity to answer research questions about social and symbolic behaviours, cross-cultural interaction, social networks and the exercise of power and dominance by Europeans in the Australian landscape. It adds depth and texture to the archaeological record of European activity at the two sites in the study, and has application to more detailed and comparative research with extant and grounded assemblages ready and waiting at rock art sites in Australia and around the world.

Jennifer Rodrigues, PhD thesis, Title: Finders Keepers: an examination of the impact of diver interaction with shipwrecks as revealed by the 1993 amnesty collections

Despite the fact that much research has been carried out on private collecting behaviour and the theories that underpin this phenomenon, collecting behaviour relating to maritime or shipwreck sites including why and what divers collect has not been the focus of previous research. The culture surrounding wreck diving and souveniring in Australia prior to the enactment of the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 was such that there was little or no restriction on what divers felt they could do to wrecks and what and how much material they removed. As a result, since the 1950s, most wrecks off Australia's coastline that were known to divers suffered varying degrees of impact from souveniring activities. These included the use of explosives, dredging, various tools (hack saw, crowbar, hammer and chisel) to dislodge or loosen material and the removal of complete and incomplete artefacts that were part of vessels' cargo, armament, superstructure or personal possessions of those onboard. Consequently, a portion of Australia's submerged archaeological evidence was known to be lost into private hands, but what proportion, and what material, was unknown. In 1993, a nationwide amnesty was announced to encourage people to declare their historic shipwreck relics for documentation to enhance information on Australia's maritime history.

This study analysed the largely unrecognised and under-utilised source of evidence from the amnesty collections, in conjunction with responses provided in a written survey sent to those who declared objects. This was done to determine the degree of impact that

collecting has had on Australian shipwrecks and to identify patterns in shipwreck collecting behaviour. The results were then used to explore the applicability of existing theories about collecting behaviour such as the criteria applied to adding objects to collections, the different types of collecting (e.g. collecting tangible objects versus collecting of experiences, and collecting rare or mundane objects driven by different personal motivations), changes in collecting behaviour over time due to personal circumstances, and the fate of private collections since acquisition.

Analyses of the amnesty data and divers' responses show that collecting from shipwrecks has changed over time in some respects and is affected by site depth, available diving technology, distances from towns and cities, age of wreck as well as value of goods carried on board. As might be expected, wrecks in metropolitan waters that were reasonably close to towns and in shallow waters were found to be frequently souvenired. However, wrecks in remote locations, and even some in very deep waters were also souvenired by a much smaller but more determined group of recreational divers. Most shipwreck sites across Australia were souvenired but the early Dutch wrecks in Western Australia were heavily targeted by souvenir hunters primarily for their coins and bullion but also because of the rarity of these wrecks and the cargo that they carried.

One main point of difference between other collectors and shipwreck collectors is that, whilst most collectors acquire objects that will fit into their collections based on a set criteria, wreck collectors, because of their limited time underwater and the restricted source of finds available on the seabed, tend to collect whatever they can find and carry away that remind them of their adventure. Broadly speaking, there are two kinds of shipwreck collectors: the casual opportunistic collector of objects for souvenir value and the determined and dedicated wreck collector of artefacts with monetary or intrinsic value. Consequently, most maritime collections have no identifiable themes other than that they are associated with vessels, represent an underwater adventure or, for the serious collector, monetary and intrinsic value. In addition, casual collectors tend to have far less impact on sites. The more dedicated collectors, who have spent more time and money accessing sites further away and in deeper waters, are more determined to recover as much as they can resulting in a greater impact on these sites despite involving a much lower percentage of divers visiting them. Other important outcomes of this study are a detailed and critical analysis of the amnesty process, its effectiveness in bringing to light private collections accumulated since the 1950s, and the legal and practical implications for Australian maritime heritage management. As well, there are now the availability of two (relational) databases resulting from this work – the national amnesty artefact database and the national amnesty shipwreck database.

Samantha Bolton, PhD thesis, Title: 'Just Passing Through: The archaeology of late nineteenth and early twentieth century settlements between Mundaring and Kalgoorlie, Western Australia'

In 1892 gold was discovered near what became Coolgardie, Western Australia. The subsequent gold rush brought people from all over Australia and the world to the newly established towns of Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie. It is a semi-arid region and daily life was dictated by a constant search for both water and gold. To service the increasing population of the Eastern Goldfields, a telegraph line, railway line and water pipeline, known as the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme, were built. The Goldfields Water Supply Scheme, designed by C.Y. O'Connor, is a pipeline that pumps water from Mundaring, east of Perth,

to Kalgoorlie, 560 km to the east, and was one of the major engineering feats of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

As a result of people travelling to the Goldfields and the infrastructure built, small settlements were established along the migration and settlement corridor between Perth and Kalgoorlie. Some were occupied for a short period of time while others are still occupied today. The population at these sites was mostly transient, with people staying briefly before they moved on. The types of settlements included railway stations, pump stations, water condenser sites and workers' camps, and provided stopping points along the route to the Goldfields supplying food, and more importantly, water.

In the late nineteenth century the Eastern Goldfields were a frontier and were settled in a period of British colonialism and colonisation. These factors, along with the transient nature of the sites and the people that lived there, affected the types of settlements that developed and the material culture used. As well as the range of uses, the nine settlement sites studied in detail were occupied for varying periods, and yet the archaeological pattern was very similar.

There has been a great deal of work on mining sites in Australia and the United States, looking at both technology and, more recently, the social aspects. However there has not been as much work done on other types of sites on the frontier, such as workers' camps and stopping points. The settlements on the way to the Eastern Goldfields were established in an important period of Western Australia's history. They provide an insight into what life was like in this harsh environment and how people adapted to living in the region.

The sites were compared with similar sites in Australia and the United States, such as those occupied during the same time period; were isolated; had specific functions such as mining and workers' camps; or were in a similar environment. As a result of the pattern observed in the Mundaring-Kalgoorlie migration and settlement corridor, and the comparison with other sites, a model for identifying short-term workers' camps in the archaeological record was developed. Temporary sites are characterised by few formal structures, very little building material, a high number of cans, a low number of ceramics and a low number of non-essential or 'luxury' items. One of the most important aspects of this model is that it is not defined by the presence or absence and relative amount of a single artefact type, rather it is the combination of all of these factors that defines a temporary site.

Additionally, it is hypothesised that the characteristics are not solely due to the temporary nature of the sites, but once a settlement starts to become permanent, the population changes, bringing more women and children. It is a result of this change that the settlement becomes more formalised, a greater range of amenities is provided and the material culture changes, resulting in an appearance of permanence.

Daily life at the settlements in the Mundaring-Kalgoorlie migration and settlement corridor was characterised by the transient lives of the people that lived there. The period of British colonisation, colonialism and expansion of the frontier influenced the settlements that formed, and choice of material culture was limited due to supply. Although it was known from historical records that different groups lived in the region, they could not be seen in the archaeological record, and the factors of colonialism, colonisation, the frontier and transience resulted in a homogenous archaeological record.

2011 Honours projects in historical archaeology at the University of Notre Dame, Fremantle

Trent Hamersley, Title: The 1829 dated camp on Garden Island

For my 2011 Honours, the narrow sandy island of Garden Island off the coast of Fremantle will be studied as part of research at the University of Notre Dame Australia, Fremantle campus. The archaeological investigation hope to achieve three aims:

1. to locate and map the settlement that was established upon the island in 1829;
2. to analyse the locality and use of the land;
3. and to investigate whether there is a landscape of control and its effects upon the populous of 350 of the Swan River settlement's first permanent European group.

This research will offer a rare insight into the sociological and political structures that underlined Australia's first free settlement from Britain.

Daniel Gerson, Title: Blackboy Hill, 1914 First AIF training ground

Blackboy Hill, the First AIF military training camp at Greenmount Western Australia, was established on 17th August 1914. The camp housed over 32,000 men between 1914 to 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.

I intend surveying the site to enable an interpretation of the camp's structure and organisation and the lifestyle and living standards of the men who served there. A comparative study will be undertaken of other military camps within Australia and the British Empire to provide context to the survey's findings.

Alistair Paterson and Sean Winter (Postgraduate representative)

QUEENSLAND NEWS

Compiled by Cameron Harvey

COLLAPSED RETAINING WALL REVEALS ARTEFACTS FROM EARLY BRISBANE

On the morning of 13 January 2011, a water main burst adjacent to William Street, in the Brisbane CBD, caused the partial collapse of a retaining wall behind the convict-period Commissariat Stores (QHR600176). Built as a provision store in 1828-29, the Commissariat Stores were added to the Queensland Heritage Register in 1992, and are one of only two surviving convict-built structures in Brisbane—the other being the Windmill Tower (QHR600173).

The collapsed section of William Street also formed part of the 'Early Streets of Brisbane' (QHR700011) which was added to the Queensland Heritage Register as an 'archaeological place' in early 2010. This followed the completion of an archaeological plan of the entire CBD, undertaken as a cooperative project between Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM), the University of Queensland (UQ) and Brisbane City Council (BCC).



View west across the rear of the Commissariat Stores site showing extent of retaining wall collapse and efforts to restabilise the embankment (Source: DERM).

To complicate matters further, the wall collapse occurred during peak flooding in Brisbane in January, though it remains unclear whether the two events were related. The collapse resulted in approximately 75 cubic metres of debris falling within the grounds of the Commissariat Stores, including large sections of the concrete wall penetrating the lower rear wall section of the Stores themselves.

The wall collapse also revealed thousands of artefacts from deposits located under William Street, and placed in fill behind the retaining wall. Large quantities of glass, ceramics, metal objects and animal bone were identified, most dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

DERM quickly approved archaeological works at the site by the UQ Culture and Heritage Unit, on behalf of the building's owners, the Department of Public Works (DPW), and the BCC. A representative sample (approximately 10%) of the debris was wet sieved and sorted over a five day period. This salvage effort was assisted by archaeology students from UQ, staff from DERM and BCC, and volunteers from the Royal Historical Society of Queensland, who occupy the Commissariat Stores.

Stonemasons from the DPW's construction and maintenance group, QBuild, have also been engaged to re-construct the convict-era portions of the retaining wall and the rear wall of the Stores themselves. Reconstruction of the retaining wall and reinstatement of William Street is ongoing.



Selection of bottles recovered from the debris (Source: DERM)

Cameron Harvey, Principal Heritage Officer (Archaeology), DERM

MORAYFIELDS HISTORIC SITE

The greater understanding generated by the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management's (DERM) State-wide survey for heritage places has led to the identification of a number of significant heritage assets. One of these was the Morayfield's Historic Site located east of the Bruce Highway on the south side of the Caboolture River close to the present-day towns of Caboolture and Morayfield. This increased awareness of heritage values has played an important role in discussions with the owners of the site, North East Business Park Pty Ltd, who are currently seeking permission for a 769 hectare mixed-use development. In 2011, DERM commenced the process for entering the site in Queensland Heritage Register, a move supported by North East Business Park Pty Ltd.

The site is well placed to provide new information about the early stages of Queensland's historical development. After a brief period as a cotton plantation for the 'Caboolture Cotton Company', the 'Morayfields' Sugar Plantation was established on the southern bank of the Caboolture River in 1866. The plantation was owned by George Raff, a former member of the first Queensland Legislative Assembly. Cane was grown at Morayfield for the production of sugar, rum and molasses between 1866 and 1889. Raff died in 1889 and the plantation was sold for conversion to dairying in 1901, reflecting the regional trend of a dairy boom in the early 1900s. Fifty years of dairy and beef production was followed in the 1950s by the establishment of a pine plantation by Australian Paper Mills. Late 20th century clearance of the pine trees has now turned the site back into grassed paddocks.

Following an initial archaeological assessment of the site by Timeline Heritage Consultants, an area of high archaeological potential has been identified which contains surface remains and (likely) subsurface evidence of the use of the site as a sugar plantation during the second half of the 19th century.

This is an extremely significant site because it has remained relatively undisturbed and in private ownership, with limited public access, since the start of the 20th century. It has preserved the remains of an early sugar plantation, which belonged to prominent Queensland personality George Raff, who made use of indentured South Sea Islander workers or 'Kanakas' in his operation. The remains of the sugar plantation are additionally significant because it took the form of both a settlement and a place of work - Raff and his family, European and South Sea Islander workers all lived and worked on the site.



An 1873 view of outbuildings on the Morayfield's Sugar Plantation; note fields under sugar cane cultivation, right side of image (Source: John Oxley Library Image No. APE-024-01-0005)



Remnant stone and brick construction steps associated with main house site. View looking west (Source: DERM)

Recent community consultation by the developer has introduced areas of heritage potential outside of the physical remains themselves. Representatives of the South Sea Island state of Vanuatu were invited to visit the remains and were able to contribute valuable oral historical evidence in relation to the sugar plantation days. More recent social historical detail is being provided by two Queensland residents whose father worked the site when it was a dairy property.

The rich heritage enjoyed by the Morayfield's site, coupled with its accessible location, offers a stand-out opportunity to showcase archaeology and heritage in South East Queensland to a broad audience. Further information about the site will be made available in future articles.

Steve Chaddock, Director, Timeline Heritage Consultants

Cameron Harvey, Principal Heritage Officer (Archaeology), DERM

TASMANIA NEWS

Compiled by Annita Waghorn

CONVICT SAWPITS EXCAVATION (PAHSMA)

This year the Port Arthur Summer Archaeology Program continued investigations into a ca1856 complex of convict-built sawpits. This complex was constructed as part of the intensification of timber production at Port Arthur during the 1850s and early 1860s. The sawpits complex was designed on an industrial scale; it was large enough to allow twelve pairs of sawyers to work at one time and was covered by a lattice-clad shed measuring 36 by 18m. Very few references to the configuration or operation of these sawpits have been identified in historic records, and only a limited number of images of the building's exterior survive. Following the closure of Port Arthur in 1877 and the destruction of the sawpits building ca 1880, the open pits were used by the local township of Carnarvon as a rubbish dump. This continued until about ca 1920, after which the area was levelled and grassed for use as a sporting field.

The Sawpits complex has been the subject of a long-term research project conducted by Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSMA) as part of its Summer Archaeology program since 2001. The site offers the opportunity to investigate not only the structure and functioning of the sawpits and convict labour, but also issues relating to late nineteenth-century rural township life.

The focus of this year's excavations was the extension of a trench initially excavated in 2010, which included a probable sawing bay. This year's extension revealed what appears to be additional parallel sawing bays approximately 1.8m wide, separated by segments of logs bedded in sand. Mortises cut into these logs suggest that they supported posts which may have formed part of a trestle supports for logs being sawn. Along with the decomposed bark and sawdust that was found within the sawing bays, were several smoking pipe fragments, suggesting that these areas might have been a handy place for a quick, and illicit 'smoko'.



Rebecca Mirams and Shaun Adams excavating a sawing bay

This year marks the end of investigations into the Sawpits complex for the foreseeable future. Cataloguing and artefact analysis is currently being undertaken by Jeanne Harris of Urban Analysts. The final report for the project will be available later this year.

The excavations were used as a training opportunity for eight volunteers in this year's Port Arthur Summer Archaeology Program. It was also the focus of public archaeology activities that enabled children and their parents to get some hands-on experience in archaeology. Many thanks to a fantastic crew of Jeanne Harris, Angie McGowan, and the 2011 Port Arthur archaeology volunteers: Shaun Adams, Helen Cronin, Thea Kinsela, Sureyya Kose, Janine McEgan, Jennifer Jones, Rebecca Mirams, Sylvana Szydzik.



2011 Port Arthur Summer Archaeology Program crew

For further details, contact: Annita Waghorn, Conservation Project Officer, Port Arthur Historic Site at annita.waghorn@portarthur.org.au

Annita Waghorn

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICS AT PORT ARTHUR (PAHSMA)

A range of geophysical methods have been employed at Port Arthur Historic Site over the years in non-destructive surveys of the site's archaeological deposits.

The most recent work was conducted by in February 2011 by Dr Martin Gibbs (University of Sydney) in association with PAHSMA archaeology staff. This consisted of a trial of ground-penetrating radar grid survey using a Mala 500MHz antenna within the standing remains of the well-known penitentiary building at the heart of the Port Arthur site. The penitentiary building was constructed originally as a granary and cereal mill but little is known of the internal configuration of the mill building, except for the location of the massive water wheel. The GPR survey sought to establish whether this type of technique would be suitable for identifying some of the original structural components of the granary. The results are currently being compiled.

Further archaeological geophysics work at Port Arthur and other convict-era sites on the Tasman peninsula will be facilitated by the availability of new equipment to be purchased as a result of a successful Cross-Theme Grant application submitted by Dr Anya Reading of the University of Tasmania. PAHSMA is an industry partner in this project. Potential targets for new geophysical surveys are being identified prior to equipment testing in mid 2011.

Annita Waghorn

ARCHAEOLOGY UNCOVERS LONG UNSEEN REMAINS OF THE OATLANDS GAOL AND CALLINGTON MILL.

Over the first two weeks in February, Southern Midlands Council led a summer archaeology season at the Oatlands Gaol and Callington Mill. Nine students from Sydney University and Latrobe University came to Oatlands and participated in the program. Excavations concentrated on the Javelin Men's Division of the gaol, where the footprint of the building was uncovered. Despite the municipal swimming pool having been built over the top of much of the remains of the gaol, all indications suggest that substantial remains of the site have survived in remarkable condition - and their exposure will allow a series of research questions to be answered, and for the remains to be incorporated into landscaping and interpretation during the current round of restoration at the gaol.

Also, substantial remains of the Callington Steam Mill were uncovered, behind the granary. The foundations from the massive steam mill chimney were found, as well as the bedrock floor of the mill. Iron fastenings, unusual cuts and channels in the stone, and a massive underground cistern have been found, with excavations continuing to reveal more of the mill.

Ground penetrating radar equipment was brought in from Sydney, and surveys of the original gaol site (1825), tannery site (c1830) and Oatlands Barracks/Probation Station (c1827) were undertaken - with results forming part of the planning for future excavations.

These archaeological works will form the basis of reports on the sites, and allow for a better understanding of the sites, which will assist in their interpretation and ongoing research. Mid this year, part of the Oatlands Gaoler's Residence will be opened to the public as an archaeological interpretation and display space.

For further details, contact:

Brad Williams, Manager - Heritage Projects, Southern Midlands Council, 71 High Street
OATLANDS 7120, heritage@southernmidlands.tas.gov.au



Dig crew at the goal



Gaol site overview



Steam mill cistern



Keen Diggers – Nicky Corbett, Rebecca Moore and Kate Quirk



Angie McGowan, trench supervisor – in her element!

Brad Williams, Manager – Heritage Projects, Southern Midlands Council

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).

Further details will be provided as arrangements are made, but there will be both pre- and post-conference fieldtrips, likely to revolve around both wine and gold-mining which Central Otago is famous for, as well as the 19th C landscape of the Otago Peninsula..

Ideas for sessions and papers can be forwarded to the Organising Committee but two primary themes will be: Gold-mining (2011 is the sesqui-centenary of the Otago Goldrush), and Historical Archaeology in the Pacific.

The Conference Organising Committee can be contacted as follows:

Rick McGovern-Wilson

Ian Smith

Angela Middleton

a.middleton@orcon.net.nz

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 or Susan Lawrence, s.lawrence@latrobe.edu.au , 03 9479 1790.

INAUGURAL ASIAN-ACADEMY FOR HERITAGE MANAGEMENT (AAHM) ASIA-PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Conference Organising Committee invites you to register interest in the Inaugural Asian-Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) Asia-Pacific Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage in, Philippines from 8 to 12 November 2011 at the Register page:

<http://www.apconf.org/register>

We are pleased to announce the First Call for Papers is also now available. If you wish to propose a paper please complete the form at:

<http://www.apconf.org/call-for/first-call-for-papers/>

There is also call for expressions of interest in being a Theme or Session organiser on the website. Please keep an eye on the Conference website at:

<http://www.apconf.org>

for further updates and announcements.

We would like to acknowledge our sponsors - the Australian National Commission for UNESCO, the UNESCO Bangkok office and the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) as well as our thirty-two supporting organisations for their assistance in getting the website up and running, in particular those who have provided photos.

We are continuing to seek more supporting organisations (non-funding) and sponsors (providing funding) so if your organisation is willing to be a supporter or a sponsor please contact us through the website or the email address below.

Adjunct Associate Professor Mark Staniforth

Chair - Scientific Committee, on behalf of the Conference Organising Committee

Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) Inaugural Conference on Underwater Cultural Heritage

19TH CENTURY BREADOVENS

In a proposed development in central Dunedin, NZ, there are intact 19th C bread ovens that are potentially under threat of demolition (see the photos below). The New Zealand Historic Places Trust is opposing the consents that have been granted to the developers by Dunedin City Council. In preparation for the pending Environment Court hearing on the matter, the NZHPT Regional Archaeologist, Dr Matt Schmidt, is looking for comparative information on similar 19th century ovens from across Australasia. If you know of any ovens, intact or partial, or have information about the development or use of this style of oven, please email Matt ASAP – mschmidt@historic.org.nz





Matt advises: "I asked the following question of various archaeologists around NZ (Jill Hamel, Peter Petchey, Rod Clough, Cathy Barr, Mary O'Keeffe....11 I think) and got a resounding 'no'. Only surviving ones appear to be in rural areas and smaller communities, nothing in a main city.

"In Princess St. here in Dunedin are 19th century bread ovens with one in a really good state (see photos). The big question is: Do you know of any other surviving ovens like this from this period in a city in NZ?"

It would be good to have a better idea though from a larger community. I have attached some pictures of the ovens as they were in 2006, now covered in vegetation again while the Prista appeal is being resolved.

Rick McGovern-Wilson

NEW STATE REP IN TASMANIA

I'm please to advise that Annita Waghorn, Conservation Project Officer (Archaeology) at the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority, has agreed to take over from Greg Jackman as the Tasmanian State Rep.

I'd like to thank Greg for the great job he's done in supplying material from Tasmania over the years, and keeping us all up to speed with projects that are underway. Maybe now he'll have a chance to tell us all what he's up to on his projects!

Rick McGovern-Wilson (Ed.)

SOCIETY CONTACTS

2010–2011 COMMITTEE

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FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

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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.

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