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STATE OF THE ART

ACT NEWS

Compiled by Richard Morrison

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

Heritage Division changes – As mentioned in the last newsletter, the three branches of the Division have been restructured and now there are two in the new Division of Heritage and Wildlife. The new Division is to be based at 33 Allara Street, Civic, with the heritage component moving in by the end of August 2011. The mail address and most phone numbers will remain the same.

INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN HERITAGE AND THE ARTS (IPPHA), ANU

Reflecting on Macassan history and heritage in Australia - Early notice of an IPPHA event.

Dates: Thursday, February 9 - Friday, February 10, 2012

Location: Canberra, Australian National University

Program type: Professional update, 2 days

More information will be available soon on the IPPHA website at <http://ippha.anu.edu.au>.

CANBERRA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (CAS)

ACT Symposium 2011 Heritage and Planning: partners in development – CAS arranged this event to encourage discussion about the intersection of planning and heritage – the successes, failures and omissions – addressing the question: *Is it possible to achieve heritage and planning aims at the same time?* The day was a great success with 75 attending and some lively discussion.

The event was organised 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; Navin Officer Heritage Consultants; Significance International; and ICOMOS.

The presentations will be available on the National Trust (ACT) website at <http://www.nationaltrustact.org.au> soon.

Public Lectures – CAS runs a programme of public lectures. These are held at 7.30pm in Manning Clark Theatre 6, at ANU. The next is on Wednesday 21 September 2011 and is Emeritus Prof John Mulvaney speaking on 'Reflections on the history of Australian archaeology to 1965'.

"Once upon a time Australian history began in 1606, 1770 or 1788, according to taste. Fortune arranged that my 1956 excavation established a stratified chronology back almost

5000 years. In 1957 I taught the first course on Australian and Pacific Prehistory in any Australian university.” This (un-illustrated) talk will cover the following issues:

- how an historian became an archaeologist
- the knowledge of Australia’s Aboriginal past in 1950
- Victoria’s ‘stone circle’ of collectors
- the relevance of the invention of C14 dating
- the objectives of early fieldwork, leading to its ‘golden age’

The forward lecture programme includes:

19 October 2011 Daryl Wesley – Contact Archaeology in Western Arnhem Land.

23 November 2011 This will be the CAS AGM followed by a presentation by Professor Graham Connah: Changes in Archaeology 1948 – 2011.

NSW NEWS

Compiled by Tim Owen

No response for this issue – Ed.

NEW ZEALAND NEWS

Compiled by Rick McGovern-Wilson

EXCAVATION OF FURNACES IN CHRISTCHURCH CBD

An exciting archaeological discovery has been made during the demolition of an earthquake-damaged building in central Christchurch. Six brick furnaces or ovens, likely associated with the Scott Brothers’ Atlas Engineering Works, have been unearthed in an area formerly associated with light and heavy industry from the 1870s. This included a foundry, brewery and shoe factory formerly neighbouring this site. Past occupants have included a foundry building and aerated water factory, although evidence suggests that the furnaces pre-date this activity.

During the demolition of the 1920s building at Dundas Street the removal of a concrete floor slab exposed a cellar containing two brick furnaces or ovens. Further excavations, under a New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) archaeological authority, revealed another four ovens, remains of flues and associated features, such as stamped bricks from three different brickmakers. One oven still contained fuel, believed to be coke, indicating that these were high-firing furnaces.

NZHPT Heritage Adviser Dr Christine Whybrew says the discovery is significant as a piece of Canterbury’s early industrial history.

“It is possible the furnaces date from 1885 when the Atlas Engineering Works were awarded the first contract to supply 10 locomotives for the New Zealand government. Discoveries such as this helps Cantabrians learn more about their past before it is removed or covered completely.”

NZHPT Archaeologist Frank van der Heijden says the discovery highlights the work of archaeologists recording the city’s history following the devastating earthquakes. Since 1 July the NZHPT has issued more than 230 archaeological authorities as part of the recovery work.

“In this instance the owner Smiths City will be preserving the site – but it will be filled and covered by a proposed car park as part of their new development. The important aspect is that the site will remain in-situ, and that it has been recorded.”



Frank van der Heijden, NZHPT Christchurch

NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS

Compiled by Ilka Schacht

Ilka advises that there's nothing from the Top End this time [Ed.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWS

Compiled by Adam Paterson

A PERSPECTIVE ON SHIPWRECK SITES: PROCESSES AND PLACES AT PORT MACDONNELL

When a ship wrecks it results in the sudden existence of material culture in a space that may have been devoid of cultural material at that point. If, at the exact moment of the wrecking event, the material presence of a shipwreck were to vanish into a vacuum, history would take a different course of events and the physical landscape would appear differently to today. As it is, the existence of a physical, tangible shipwreck alters the landscape and represents an isolated event which can be considered both a process and a place.

This is the premise on which my honours thesis is based, which aims to address to what extent archaeological signatures inform the impact of shipwrecks, as processes and places, in the Port MacDonnell community. Further, this research seeks to understand how the community also impacted the shipwrecks and absorbed them as processes and places. Attempts have been made to identify two shipwrecks, one located in the beach on the Port MacDonnell foreshore, previously investigated by Paul Clark in the 1980s and a Flinders University group in 2007 (see figure 1), and the remains of the other at present located in the Port MacDonnell Maritime Museum (see figure 2).

Two field trips have been conducted this year, in March and July, the second one being for the Maritime Archaeology Advanced Practicum topic run through Flinders University. Field work involved magnetometer, ground penetrating radar and probe surveys on the beach site. Timber samples were taken from both wrecks following permits from DENR. A site plan was made and timbers recorded in detail. In order to understand how shipwrecks have been incorporated into the community, features within the landscape that are associated with shipwrecks, but spatially distinct from wrecking locations, were recorded using photography and GPS positioning. These included cemeteries, memorials, place names such as streets, houses and parks, possible shipwreck anchors, and buildings which anecdotally used shipwreck material in their construction. To gauge the community's attitudes and behaviours in relation to shipwrecks, oral history interviews were conducted and will be analysed.

While the results are still being processed and analysed, the data suggests the wreck in the beach is Australian-built, of which the possibilities are *Flinders*, *Countess*, *Adelaide*, *Bandicoot* and *Lotus*, and the wreck at the museum is most likely Canadian-built *Miame*. The oral history interviews have conveyed that the community is concerned with the management and preservation of their maritime heritage and hope to protect it into the future.



Figure 1: Stern assembly
(Maddy Fowler)



Figure 2: Museum timbers
(Jennifer McKinnon)

My thesis aims to illustrate the information which can be gained by treating a wreck site as part of a process which began at the time of wrecking (or even when the vessel was constructed) and continues into the present day, and as a place within a landscape which also contains associated but spatially distinct features.

Maddy Fowler, Flinders University

REFLECTIONS OF MY 2007 THESIS RESEARCH AND MY CONTINUING RESEARCH SO FAR: CHELTENHAM CEMETERY, THE PRELIMINARY RECORDING OF CHILDREN'S GRAVESTONES TO 1945.

I am a past Flinders University BA (honours) student. I completed my thesis in 2007 titled "*Silence of the Lambs*" *The Commemoration of Children on the Gravestones of 19th Century South Australia*. Data was compiled from a number of rural cemeteries south of Adelaide in the Fleurieu Peninsula. The age range included up to and included 21 years. Children were categorised as being primary burials, i.e. the 1st burial, or secondary burials, i.e. 2nd or 3rd so on burials, on the same gravestone. The date range included and up to the end of 1901. This covered the reign of Queen Victoria, commonly known as 'The Victorian Era'. This time frame also heralded the mourning era and the notion that the deceased were 'only sleeping'.

It was only after I completed my thesis that I wanted to further my research to not only record additional rural cemeteries but also include urban cemeteries as well. The reason behind this was because it was my understanding that a proportion of the population would gradually move to the city in seek of increased opportunity and employment. I also decided to extend the date range to include both World Wars, again turning points in our history. I am also interested in how soldiers were memorialised in plots, either as single interments or as secondary burials on the family gravestone. As many deceased soldiers were under 21 years at the time of death, I have yet to decide whether these individuals will come under the children's deaths age bracket or under those of non-returned ex-servicemen. By including both World Wars, I will have data up to including 1901, 1915-1919 and 1941-

1945. It is interesting to note, just getting back the notion on movement of rural populations into urbanised areas, that one of the major cemeteries of Willunga used in my thesis, supports this theory, as I have very little data from 1902-1945. However, I also suspect that improvements in health care could have been a contributing factor in this lack of data. I am also interested in other variables on gravestones, such as what the deceased died of, (sickness or workplace accident), where they lived and so on. Our old gravestones have a wealth of information, which is sadly lacking on the gravestones of today, which brings me to today.

To date I have photographed Payneham, St Mary's, South Road, Hindmarsh and Cheltenham cemeteries, however, having said that I have photographed numerous cemeteries in both S.A and some in W.A, whilst on my honeymoon. I have a very forgiving and tolerant husband who doubles up as a very good field worker. Cemeteries in S.A include Blinman, Hawker, Quorn, Melrose and Wilson in the Flinders Ranges, to Hallett, Peterborough, Terowie, Orroroo and Kimba. This list is not complete. I have predominately only photographed these cemeteries as time restraints haven't allowed me to collect data at the same time.

Why did I choose Cheltenham? Well it was a toss up between Payneham and Cheltenham. While I knew both cemeteries were both undergoing redevelopment, the 100 year old gravestones at Cheltenham are not repositioned within another area of the cemetery. They are predominately destroyed on site, further crushed off site, to become cemetery rubble. How ironic.

This is the first major cemetery I have started to collect data from since my thesis research. Although I have been able to take photographs of the majority of children's gravestones in this cemetery, sadly I was unable to collect data from a number of gravestones before demolition began.

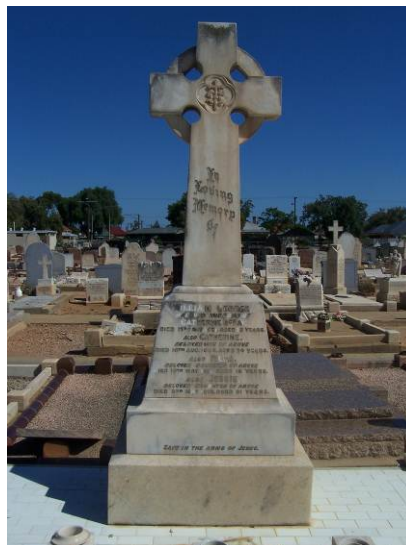


Methodology

With my trusted small band of volunteers, we seem to have been able to keep ahead of the redevelopment process. Data is compiled on a cemetery recording form (A4) size. First and foremost the recorders name, date of recording and row location is written. Cheltenham is divided into sign-posted sections, with row numbers on the path ways making it relatively easy to keep track.

Volunteers generally work one row each. I found this the most workable way and something which I have had to modify over time as I found when we were working 2 volunteers per row, although we were working side by side, it sometimes became confusing if I, for arguments sake, had a small aisle and my assistant had umpteen gravestones to record. Recording forms are continually being modified, as some of the variables on the forms are very infrequent. On very large monuments or family plots, volunteers are asked to record and draw the gravestone and measurement proportions of each section of stone etc on the other side of the data recording form.

The majority of data collected was: (1) height (height from the bottom of the plinth to the top). If there was a motif such as an angel/dove etc., this was included in both the total height and individual height; (2) width (the most common point of width). Again if there were variables in width, these were individually measured; (3) depth (front to back of stone). In scrolls, this was recorded as 2 depths and illustrated on a mud map; (4) orientation; (5) basic form (tablet, cross, etc.); (6) number of interments; (7) colour of headstone; (8) material (slate, marble, granite etc.); and, (9) motifs. As mentioned before, the data recording forms were being continually modified. Some modifications include the exclusion of footstones (a rarity in urban cemeteries), depth as opposed to length, and the inclusion of epitaphs. Inscriptions are written down word for word, line for line. In many gravestones where lead lettering has either been looted or weathered, it was necessary to use tracing paper. Different light/shade had a significant impact on when a stone could be read. At many a time I have come across the same stone to find I had missed vital information, all because of variable light conditions.



At the moment, data has not been analysed, only collected at this stage. Cheltenham is a very large cemetery, and even though myself and my volunteers have covered 2 major sections, I could honestly say we have done only 1/3, as long as we keep a step in front of

redevelopment. It was funny, I was only at the cemetery the other day, hadn't been there for about 3 weeks due to other commitments and they recognised me, oh shucks....it's nice to be remembered.....

I would be interested in hearing from anyone who is interested in asking questions about this project. helenhanns@yahoo.com.au. I'm always after volunteers and will post on fuad@flinders.edu.au when I begin recording again.

Helen Hanns (nee Degner)

SOCIETY OF UNDERWATER AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH SURVEY OF *ETHEL* AND *FERRET*, YORKE PENINSULA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In a cooperative effort, the Society of Underwater and Historical Research (SUHR) teamed up with the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (DENR) to survey the historic shipwrecks around the Yorke Peninsula and the Investigator Strait. The SUHR team focused on the historic wrecks *Ethel* and *Ferret*, which are located on Ethel Beach in Innes National Park, while the DENR team performed dive oriented surveys and site assessments. The SUHR members that volunteered for the project were Britt Burton, Joshua Jones, Maddy McAllister and Danielle Wilkinson. The DENR survey team included Amer Khan and Ross Cole, and volunteers Shea Cameron and Julie Mushynsky. The survey was hampered by the ever-changing weather, which ranged from sun and clear skies to fifty-knot winds and horizontal rain. DENR conducted their surveys over a two-week period, which allowed sufficient time to perform their surveys during fair weather. SUHR on the other hand, only had one day to complete their survey, which happened to be on a day when the weather was tempestuous.



Anchor of the *Ethel* (Joshua Jones, 2011)

Originally named *Carmelo*, *Ethel* was built in England in 1876. In 1904, under the command of Captain Bogwald, *Ethel* was sailing to Port Adelaide from South Africa. As it rounded the tip of the Yorke Peninsula it struck a reef. The rudder was damaged, leaving the crew unable to steer the vessel. They eventually became stranded on the little beach now known as Ethel Beach. One crewmember drowned whilst trying to swim to shore, but all the

remaining crew survived. S.S. *Ferret* was passing and notified the nearby lighthouse keeper of the stranded vessel. Some salvage attempts were made but due to the location of the beach, which is surrounded by steep cliffs, *Ethel* remained relatively intact for many years.

S.S. *Ferret* was built in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1871, and it has an unusual story. It was stolen in 1880 and made its way to Port Phillip in Victoria under the name of S.S. *India*. It was recognised and retrieved in dramatic circumstances. In 1920 *Ferret* left Port Adelaide for Port Victoria. A dense fog deceived the crew and they passed too close to Cape Spencer. Ironically *Ferret* became stranded on the same beach as *Ethel*, sitting only 200 metres away. All 22 crew survived. The site of the *Ferret* wreck is difficult to dive or survey as it lies in the breakers close to shore, and there are very few times a year when it is calm enough to see. Very little is known about the extent of the site.



Ethel at sunset (Joshua Jones, 2011)

On Saturday 21 May 2011, the SUHR team inspected the sites of *Ethel* and *Ferret* to gauge the size and determine the visibility of the wrecks. *Ferret* was not accessible or visible due to rough surf. The site of *Ethel* however was still exposed on the beach, although only a portion was accessible as the majority remains buried. The following day the team headed out early with the intention of drawing a site plan and a profile drawing of the largest feature to the north west of the wreck. Upon arrival the weather proved to be cold, rough and limiting. The priority was to complete the site plan for *Ethel*, and measure the features. This proved to be very difficult with constant wind and an approaching tide. It was decided that the most accurate method would be 'baseline offset' with one person drawing, two people taking measurements, and another writing down the measurements. By midday half of the site had been mapped, and members of the DENR team arrived to help. They established a site boundary for the *Ethel* using a metal detector and GPS, and took archaeological photos of the site. Conditions worsened and the wind continued to increase. Luckily the site plan was completed by early afternoon, but the profile view could not be attempted due to the tide which had already claimed a range pole.

On the way back a quick stop was made at the Edithburgh Cemetery to visit the sailors' mass grave and officers' graves of *Clan Ranald*, one of Australia's worst shipwreck

disasters. Forty out of a crew of sixty-four perished after the vessel tilted onto its starboard side and was smashed against cliffs near Troubridge Hill.

The sites of *Ethel* and *Ferret* are constantly changing due to environmental impacts such as shifting sands and destructive storm action. Regular trips should be made to document the changing exposure and monitor the effects upon the wrecks. In particular another visit during calmer weather should be made to inspect *Ferret*. *Ethel* would be beneficial to recent AIMA/NAS course participants to practice their mapping and recording skills whilst helping to monitor the changing features of the site.

Arnott, T. 1996. *Investigator Strait – Maritime Heritage Trail*, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide, South Australia.

Josh Jones, Maddy McAllister and Danielle Wilkinson.

VICTORIAN NEWS

Compiled by Andrea Murphy

Nothing supplied for this issue [Ed.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Compiled by Shane Burke

Shane says that there's nothing from WA for this edition [Ed.]

QUEENSLAND NEWS

Compiled by Cameron Harvey

NEW PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE QUEENSLAND HERITAGE REGISTER

Mount Perry Powder Magazine [QHR602782] – entered June 2011

The stone gunpowder magazine located in a paddock to the east of Sandy Camp Road, about 3.5 km north of the town of Mount Perry, was constructed in 1874 to safely store the explosives used in copper mining at Mount Perry, and is the oldest known surviving government powder magazine in Queensland.

The magazine is 6.9m long and 5.4m wide, its walls being 50cm thick. It is constructed of random rubble brought to courses, with rendered quoining to the corners of the building and around the exterior of the windows and the door. There are brick arches above some of the windows with timber lintels. There is a door and two windows in the south-western elevation, plus two windows in north-eastern elevation.



Mount Perry Powder Magazine, view looking from south (Source: DERM)

The magazine was built by the Queensland Government in 1874 and is a rare surviving relic of the Mount Perry copper mining boom period of the 1870s. This decade was a period of rapid expansion of mining in Queensland, and Mount Perry was an important mining centre during most of the 1870s, and then again between 1901 and 1913. It is rare as one of three known surviving 19th century government powder magazines in Queensland and it is also the oldest known example.

JM Johnston's Sawmill Steam Plant [QHR602776] – entered July 2011

The remnant steam plant from JM Johnston's sawmill is located at the southern entrance to Mount Molloy. The plant remnants comprise a brick-encased Stirling water tube boiler with flue and chimney base, Marshall steam engine, Walkers steam winch and boiler blow down tank. A small sawmill owned by the Mount Molloy Copper Mining Company operated on the site c.1908, and JM Johnston's larger sawmill was operational between 1914 and 1963.



Remnants of the chimney, boiler and Marshall steam engine at Mount Molloy (Source: DERM)

The plant remnants are important in demonstrating the existence of the timber industry in North Queensland prior to World Heritage listing of the Wet Tropics in 1988. In-situ examples of stationary steam engines and their associated boilers on sawmill sites are now rare throughout the Queensland. The timber industry was also second only in importance to mining as a driver for North Queensland's economic development. Johnston himself was a well-known figure in the North Queensland sawmilling industry, and established mills at Ravenshoe, Mount Molloy, Stratford (Cairns), Mareeba, Millaa Millaa, Bloomfield River and Shipton's Flat near Cooktown.

Cameron Harvey, Principal Heritage Officer (Archaeology), DERM

TASMANIA NEWS

Compiled by Annita Waghorn

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PENITENTIARY CHAPEL, HOBART

An excavation at Hobart's Penitentiary Chapel Historic Site has unearthed a significant assemblage of convict-era artefacts. The discovery was made beneath the floor of a refractory cell dating from the 1860s. The project is being conducted by Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSMA) in conjunction with Dr. Martin Gibbs, University of Sydney and the National Trust (Tasmania), which manages the Historic Site.

The Penitentiary Chapel is one of Hobart's most important convict sites. It was part of the Hobart Penitentiary built in 1828 to house convicts awaiting assignment. The chapel was constructed in 1830 by colonial architect John Lee Archer. It was a unique three-wing cruciform design in which free settlers and convicts attended services, seated on benches on a steeply sloping, tiered wooden floor (Figure 1). Beneath the floor were 36 vaulted brick solitary cells, the smallest of which was only 60cm high. These notorious cells, without any form of light and only rudimentary ventilation, were known by convicts as the 'dust holes'. These dark, fetid cells were in regular use until at least the late 1840s, although amazingly enough, they continued to be used occasionally to house prisoners up until the 1950s.

In 1859, the Penitentiary became the Hobart Gaol. Two of the chapel's three wings were converted into courtrooms for the Supreme Court, while the third, which survives almost intact, was retained as the Gaol's chapel. During this time, several of the brick vaulted cells beneath the chapel floors were converted into the board and batten cells that visitors see today. One of these cells was inhabited by the notorious prisoner Mark Jeffery, the former gravedigger at Port Arthur. Most of the gaol was demolished in the 1960s, after the construction of a modern prison at Risdon. The chapel and courtrooms however continued in use until 1983 when they were handed over to the National Trust. The complex is a remarkable record of changing penal philosophies from the 1830s to the 1980s. It is also a potent reminder of how twentieth century penal practices and prisoners' experiences were often shaped by their setting within Georgian and Victorian-era buildings.



Figure 1: The Penitentiary Chapel remained in use by prisoners until c. 1960.

The Hobart Penitentiary complex has never been investigated archaeologically. The underfloor deposits of the refractory cell came to light when its floor required strengthening for the installation of an interpretive display (Figure 2). Once the boards were lifted, an array of objects including clay pipes, hand-carved wooden betting or gambling tokens, and a large assortment of bones became immediately apparent. The underfloor assemblage is most likely associated with convicts workers involved in the refurbishment of the cell after 1860. Some of the artefacts such as the wooden gaming tokens (Figure 3) are likely to have been made and owned by convicts. As such, the assemblage can tell a very personal story about the experiences of these men in terms of their habits, diet and leisure, one not usually reported in official records. It should have great comparative value with collections from sites such as Port Arthur and Sydney's Hyde Park Barracks which also speak to the often hidden lives of convicts and inmates within prisons and institutions.



Figure 2: PAHSMA archaeologists David Roe and Annita Waghorn, with Martin Gibbs, excavating the Refractory Cell.



Figure 3: Wooden gaming tokens recovered from the underfloor space

The excavation is currently being completed and the project report should be available in 2012.

Annita Waghorn

CONVICT TOURISM AT PORT ARTHUR

With the closure of Port Arthur as a penal station in 1877, the opening of the grounds and surrounding Tasman Peninsula to the public instigated the beginning of the still-prominent function of Port Arthur as a tourist destination. The exact draw of the site is often debated, whether it be interest in an area so long closed to public scrutiny, the location of supposedly brutal treatment and confinement, or the natural beauty and gothic appeal of the ruined structures (Brand 2003; Young 1996). Regardless of the reasons for visitation, by the end of the 19th century a fledgling cottage-tourism industry was solidly established at Port Arthur. As early as the start of the twentieth century Port Arthur was considered a “tourism mecca” (Young 1996: 114).

With tourism-related material from Port Arthur I am hoping to create a broader theory or model that uses material culture to bring archaeologists into the dialogue with socio-cultural anthropologists and cultural geographers about the nature and effects of tourism as a phenomenon. The anthropology of tourism is a field that has been growing since the 1970s, and in recent years the field of tourism studies has established itself as a distinct entity (Stronza 2001), including a recent special issue from the International Journal of Historical Archaeology dedicated to the archaeology of travel and tourism (O’Donovan and Carroll 2011). Tourism is now arguably the biggest industry worldwide, one responsible for the largest movement of humans outside times of war (Hunt 2010:7). Archaeological examinations of tourism-generated material culture will help more thoroughly evaluate existing theories about the impacts and effects of tourism. Examinations of this material

culture will be guided by one main question: how is the commodification of experience reflected in material culture generated by the tourist trade?

To address this question I plan to focus on material culture dating from the 1880s to the 1940s. This includes artefacts from Port Arthur relating to three structures which were hotels or guesthouses following the end of the Convict Era, artefacts exhibited at early twentieth-century Port Arthur museums, tourist trinkets sold during this period, and marketing materials used to attract tourists. Through these various media I hope to explore the commodification of experience by looking at the construction of place, following the themes of post-industrial society and placelessness, dark tourism, the construction of an 'authentic' convict past, and Romanticism.



Figure 1: Hotel china from a Port Arthur guesthouse, c. 1920

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Jennifer Jones

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTICES

ASHA CONFERENCE 2011

ASHA Conference 2011, Dunedin

The 2011 ASHA Conference will be held from Thursday 17th to Saturday 19th November at the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Keynote Speaker: Charles Orser, Curator of Historical Archaeology, New York State Museum; Distinguished Emeritus Professor, Illinois State University.

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.

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 31st 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 31st August 2011.

Programme co-ordinator: Ian Smith – ian.smith@otago.ac.nz, ph 64-3-4798752

Website and Registration

The website (www.otago.ac.nz/asha2011) has full details about the conference, events, travel information, accommodation, conference fees and online registration.

Early bird registration rates are available till 10 September

Conference Events

Pre-Conference Field Trip – Wednesday 16th November, 10am – 4pm

A tour of historic sites on Otago Peninsula

*Welcome Reception – Wednesday 16th 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 17th November

Papers conclude 5pm Saturday 19th November

Conference Dinner – Saturday 19th November 7pm

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

Post-Conference Fieldtrip – Sunday 20th 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).

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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
General Editor
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