



NEWSLETTER

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STATE OF THE ART

ACT NEWS

Compiled by Richard Morrison

HERITAGE DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, WATER, HERITAGE AND THE ARTS (DEWHA)

The National Historic Sites (NHS) program – This is a new Australian Government heritage funding program, launched by the Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts, Peter Garrett, in April 2010. The program is designed to protect, conserve and maintain places important to Australia's history and heritage. It is a competitive grants program providing a total of \$14.9 million over the next three years (\$4.4 million a year) for owners and managers of nationally significant historic sites so they can undertake vital work to preserve their properties for future generations.

To be eligible for funding a place must be listed, or be actively considered for listing, on the National Heritage List; or be a historic heritage place of national significance (generally already included on a state heritage list or the Commonwealth Heritage List). Applications will be assessed against the eligibility criteria which must be met in order for a project to be considered. Co-contributions to projects by other sources must be at least 50% of the overall project budget.

A range of activities for nationally significant historic sites will be eligible for funding under this program including:

- conservation or restoration activities identified in a conservation management plan
- development of management or master plans, or improved management arrangements
- building the sustainability of sites through planning and development of facilities to enhance visitor understanding and access

The first round closed at the end of May 2010, however, further information can be found at <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/programs/nhs/index.html>

Thematic studies – In a continuing series of studies produced to provide an historical context for nominations to the National Heritage List two new studies were published recently under an arrangement with CSIRO Publishing:

Dr Michael Pearson and Dr Jane Lennon: *Pastoral Australia. Fortunes, failures & hard yakka. A historical overview 1788-1967.* CSIRO Publishing in association with DEWHA and the Australian Heritage Council 2010 Collingwood 232p.

Pastoral Australia is a comprehensive account of the expansion of Australia's pastoral industry, how it drove European settlement and involved Aboriginal people in the new settler society.

Professor Robert Freestone: *Urban Nation: Australia's Planning Heritage*. CSIRO Publishing in association with DEWHA and the Australian Heritage Council 2010 Collingwood 336p.

Urban Nation provides the first national survey of the historical impact of urban planning and design on the Australian landscape. This account looks at every state and territory from the earliest days of European settlement to the present day. It identifies and documents hundreds of places - parks, public spaces, redeveloped precincts, neighbourhoods, suburbs up to whole towns - that contribute to the distinctive character of urban and suburban Australia. It sets these significant planned landscapes within the broader context of both international design trends and Australian efforts at nation and city building.

The books can be bought from CSIRO Publishing at <http://www.publish.csiro.au/nid/18.htm> or selected bookshops.

Historic National Heritage List assessments – The Division has a number of places under assessment that may be of interest to readers. These include:

- The City of Broken Hill, NSW
- Sullivans Cove and Precinct, Tas
- The Golden Pipeline, WA
- Australian Cornish Mining Heritage Sites, SA – this includes Burra and Moonta
- Birdsville/Strzelecki Track Area, SA & Qld

Readers wishing to track the status of these and other assessments should monitor the Public Notices section of the DEWHA website (http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/epbc/heritage_ap.pl).

Heritage Division relocation – The Division is moving from Farrell Place, Civic, to floors 3 and 4 of 13 Keltie Street, Lovett Tower, Woden, in mid-June 2010. The current phone numbers and the postal address will not change.

ACT NAW 2010 REPORT

Several events were organised by the Canberra Archaeological Society (CAS) for NAW that were a positive ACT contribution to the raising of awareness of archaeology and heritage. The events included two talks (one by David Kaus from the National Museum of Australia on George Horne's 1923 Lake Eyre collections, and an informative lecture by Trish Saunders on the Big Dig in The Rocks, Sydney), site visits (at Gungahlin where people were introduced to current and future site conservation issues), and a book launch (Professor Graham Connah's *Writing About Archaeology*. CUP 2010 Cambridge & New York 210p). The events were well-attended.

ACT HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY WORKSHOP: THE RUINS OF HISTORY

Archaeologists, heritage professionals, local historians and students are being asked to present papers at a workshop on the history and/or archaeology of the ACT and district on 'specific historic sites, conservation projects and priorities, ghosts of heritage past and cultural heritage surveys'. This third ACT Historical Archaeology Workshop will be held on

3 July 2010 (9am-4.30pm) at the University of Canberra (Lecture Rm 5, Level C, Bldg 7). The workshop is supported by CAS; the Donald Horne Institute for Cultural Heritage, University of Canberra; the Institute for Professional Practice in Heritage and the Arts, Australian National University (ANU); the Research School of the Humanities, ANU; the Centre for Archaeological Research; the National Trust of Australia (ACT); and, the ACT Heritage Unit. The cost is \$30 for students and others \$50. Further information: contact@cas.asn.au

NSW NEWS

Compiled by Tim Owen

SHAP 2010: ON SITE INTERPRETATION SYDNEY HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY WORKSHOP

On 28 May, the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority and the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning, with support from Biosis Research, hosted the latest SHAP workshop. A year (or so) since the last SHAP, the June event moved from its previous home of Newtown to the Big Dig Archaeological Education Centre, located within the recently finished YHA in Sydney's Rocks district. This venue was particularly apt because of the theme of the workshop – 'On Site Interpretation'; which had a particular flavour of in-situ interpretation.

The event was attended by approximately 90 people; a mixture of professional archaeologists, interested others and two students (Sydney's future archy's were at uni attending a day of seminars).

The day-long event, chaired by Dr. Wayne Johnson, included eight papers and an open discussion. The papers presented included (in order of delivery):

- Tracey Ireland – *'Ruins of Colonialism' revisited – archaeology as place memory*
- Liz Holt – *Constraints? The challenges of in situ retention of archaeological sites*
- Wayne Johnson – *The Outdoor Museum: Conservation and Interpretation in The Rocks*
- Sam Moody and Monique Galloway - *Ballast Point, Marine Villa, Oil Refinery, Park, Layers of history*
- Denis Gojak – *Old Marulan on site interpretation*
- Mary Casey – *Digesting it all: Archaeology, interpretation, in situ conservation and the Parramatta Justice Precinct*
- Sarah Ward – *In situ underwater*

Lunch was hosted by the YHA, whose manager and staff provided tours of the building, detailing how the building had been placed over the historic state listed Cumberland Street archaeological site. Also highlighted were the modes of guest and public interpretation.

The final discussion, chaired by Iain Stuart, included points on listing of archaeological heritage sites and in situ conservation.

Overview by Tim Owen

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK – NSW 2010

NSW hosted many well-attended events during archaeology week this year. Various talks focused on recent archaeological discoveries in the Sydney CBD including the convict confinement cells on Cockatoo Island, the 19th century timber wharfs at Darling Harbour and Fort Phillip at Sydney Observatory.



Remains of the northern face of Barker's jetty at Darling Harbour
(Photo courtesy of Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd)



Mike Hincks from Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd taking people in to see the convict confinement cells on Cockatoo Island (Photograph courtesy of Deborah Arthur)

On 19 May 2010, the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning hosted an event focusing on maritime archaeology. 'Diving into Archaeology with the Heritage Branch' was an entertaining evening designed to help people 'dive into archaeology' and explore the shipwrecked depths of human history.

Hosted by the Heritage Branch, Director Petula Samios welcomed everyone to an evening of feature talks by:

- Wayne Johnson, Archaeologist for the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, who presented '200 years and Counting: The Maritime and Industrial Heritage of Darling Harbour';
- Max Gleeson, renowned Author and Deep Wreck Diver, who talked about some of the state's greatest shipwreck stories, and show some not to be missed 'highlight' footage of rarely visited wreck sites, notably the *Catherthun*, lost in 1895 off Seal Rocks;
- Kieran Hosty, Curator Maritime Archaeology at the Australian National Maritime Museum, who talked about his latest expedition to Wreck Reef in search of the *Porpoise* and the *Cato*; and
- Tim Smith, Deputy Director, Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning, who talked about wartime wrecks, midget submarines, planes and dumps: the underwater legacy of the great wars in NSW.

The MC for the event was Heritage Branch Maritime Archaeologist, Sarah Ward, and it was attended by more than 60 divers, consultant archaeologists, students, and interested individuals. The Heritage Branch is looking forward to running a similar event again next year.

The Heritage Branch also hosted an Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) / Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) Part 1 'Introduction to Maritime Archaeology' Training Course on 22 May and 23 May 2010 at the Charlestown Diving Academy, Charlestown. Attended by eight budding maritime archaeologists, participants learned about 2- and 3-dimensional survey techniques, finds handling and preliminary conservation, legislation relevant to shipwrecks and underwater heritage, and much much more. The course was a great success!

The University of Sydney hosted several well attended events including 30 people for Craig Barker's talk on 'The Mummy Returns - how filmmakers made Ancient Egypt rise from the dead!' and 120 people for Janet Davey's talk on 'Herodotus and the Great Mummification Debate'.

The Powerhouse Museum celebrated National Archaeology Week with a display of finds from the 2008 excavation by Casey & Lowe of Fort Phillip (Sydney Observatory). This display will remain in the Museum until August 2010. Dr Wayne Johnson also gave a richly illustrated and well attended talk that focussed on the industrial archaeology and heritage of Darling Harbour in the Museum.



National Archaeology Week showcase at the Powerhouse Museum
(Photographer Geoff Friend © Powerhouse Museum)

At the Sydney Observatory a display on the archaeological heritage of Fort Phillip was installed in the Signal Station that includes finds from the 2008 Casey & Lowe excavations. Complimenting this was a weekend of workshops for the public where visitors had the opportunity to handle artefacts from the site. There was also a talk by Dr Grace Karskens and Dr Ian Hoskins 'The colony and Sydney Harbour' at the Sydney Observatory that sold out with 120 people attending.

The NSW NAW organising committee would like to thank everyone involved in managing and supporting events and exhibitions, especially the Heritage Branch, Powerhouse Museum and Sydney Observatory.

NSW NAW Organising Committee

Deborah Arthur, Fenella Atkinson, Felicity Barry, Helen Nicholson, Sarah Ward

Contributed by Deborah Arthur

NEW ZEALAND NEWS

Compiled by Rick McGovern-Wilson

BROWNE'S SPAR STATION INVESTIGATION

In March, a small scale archaeological investigation was undertaken at the site of Browne's spar and timber station in the Mahurangi Harbour. The station was established in 1832 by

timber trader Gordon Davies Browne on behalf of Sydney merchant Ranulph Dacre, to supply spars for the British Admiralty. Although the station closed in 1836 and the operation was a failure from a commercial perspective, it was successful as a cooperative endeavour with Hauraki Maori (primarily Ngati Paoa), employing up to 100 Maori labourers trimming and dragging the massive blanks for spars nearly 30 m long from the forests. The station is of historical and archaeological significance as the first European settlement in the Auckland Region, and as a particularly well preserved contact period site.

The archaeological investigation is part of a collaborative project involving the Auckland Regional Council Heritage Programmes Group, NZ Historic Places Trust, the University of Auckland School of Environment, and Ngati Paoa, and is being managed by ASL archaeological consultants. The project was conceived in response to the threat to parts of the site from coastal processes. The investigation undertaken in March focused on the beach front occupation at the European village site. Tree ring samples were also taken from relict foreshore structures (see figure) for analysis and dating to establish the sequence of development of the station.

The excavation produced numerous artefacts including clay pipes, ceramics, glass, nails, buttons, gunflints, musket balls and imported oven stones. The artefacts and food remains from the site are currently undergoing analysis by Hans Bader and Janice Adamson. The artefact assemblage is of particular interest because it dates from a tightly constrained time period. It includes many items of Australian origin, including quantities of Hawkesbury sandstone, brought in as ballast and recycled as a construction material. The clay pipe assemblage is dominated by ornate effigy pipes produced by Samuel Elliot, an 1830s Sydney pipe maker, and includes some very unusual bright red pipe stems. The site also produced evidence of activities and artefacts that reflect the interaction that was occurring with Maori. These include several ceramic discs fashioned from the decorated edges of plates, presumably for use as gaming pieces.



Robert Brassey and Gretel Boswijk taking core samples from kauri flitches that once formed the sides of a foreshore catwalk.

Robert Brassey, Auckland Regional Council

BALMORAL PASTORAL LEASE

An archaeological survey of the Balmoral pastoral lease was carried out recently by Katharine Watson, Frank van der Heijden (New Zealand Historic Places Trust) and Mary-Anne Baxter (Department of Conservation). This lease, of over 9000 hectares, lies between Lakes Tekapo and Pukaki in the Mackenzie country. A number of archaeological sites were found during the survey, including the remains of original 19th century fences, tailing yards, a sod hut (complete with horse paddock) and a roadman's hut (Plate 1).

Roadman's huts were built throughout New Zealand in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the foundations of a number of huts have been found on other pastoral leases in the Mackenzie country. This is the first time, however, that a standing hut has been found. These huts were built to provide accommodation for men maintaining the road and shelter for stranded motorists, whose car may have broken down or who may have been caught out in snow. Not only is the Braemar road hut standing, it is in excellent condition, probably because Braemar Road is only used by the New Zealand Army and the workers of Balmoral, Braemar and Mt Cook pastoral leases, and the occasional lost tourist.

The hut has changed little from when it was built – the furniture (including a free-standing bench, a table and bunks) remains in situ and undamaged and the only item that appears to be missing is the telephone that allowed stranded motorists to ring for help. The sign that provided instructions for these motorists, however, remains in the hut (Plate 2). The hut is clad in corrugated iron with a concrete floor and it has no windows. It is lined with timber, which is covered in graffiti. The earliest graffiti was dated 1936.

This hut is a reminder of the often perilous nature of early car transport, particularly in a remote location, and it appears to be one of the last intact survivors of a network of huts that existed throughout New Zealand.



Plate 1: Braemar Road roadman's hut.



Plate 2: The instructions for stranded motorists.

Katharine Watson

NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS

Compiled by Ilka Schacht

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK SEMINAR AT THE MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY (MAGNT)

To celebrate National Archaeology Week, a seminar was held at the MAGNT to explore the Northern Territory's unique archaeological heritage. Speakers came from the Northern Territory Government's Heritage Branch, Charles Darwin University, and the MAGNT. Members of the audience joined us not just from Darwin and regional areas, but included state and international visitors who were visiting the museum.

After a welcome and short overview of the more than 90-year long history of archaeological work in the Top End, the presentations kicked off with an intriguing talk by Patricia Bourke from the Heritage Branch on the mound builders of Darwin Harbour. For over 1500 years, between 2000 and 500 years B.P. Aboriginal people of the Late Holocene period built large shell-mounds on the coastal plains of the Darwin area. Patricia explored some of the evidence from and around these mounds which indicates a specialised marine subsistence economy, and a local and regional trade in and stone and other tools. Also of interest were Patricia's suggestions about the possible significance of the mounds in ceremonial gatherings and as symbolic markers in the landscape.

Moving into the more recent past, Joanna Barrkman (MAGNT Curator of Southeast Asian Art and Material Culture) pieced together for us some of the evidence for encounters in the Top End with Macassan and Buginese trepang fishers and seafarers. Joanna brought to the seminar room Chinese and European sherds collected during fieldwork by Prof.

Campbell Macknight and also matching complete tradeware vessels from the MAGNT Southeast Asian Art and Material Culture collection. Drawing comparisons between the forms, decoration, and function of these sherds and the complete examples, she discussed not only for the nature of Macassan contact with Northern Australia, but also the context and development of the regional trade in ceramics in Southeast Asia.

Following Joanna's talk, the audience heard from Julie Mastin (currently completing her PhD at Charles Darwin University) about the life and exploits of a notable and colourful personality of early Darwin, Sir John George Knight. Sir Knight, an architect and administrator was a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, won prizes for the design of Melbourne's Government house, ship canal and docks, helped organise the Victorian Exhibition of 1861 and later had charge of the Melbourne Intercolonial Exhibition of 1866. During the 1870s, Sir Knight was attracted to the Northern Territory, accepting a variety of positions including architect, accountant, supervisor of works, goldfields warden, clerk of the local court, deputy sheriff, government resident and judge. Whilst in the Territory, Sir Knight built a large house in Darwin (then Palmerston), unique in the early architecture of early colonial Northern Australia for its design, which aimed to address the local tropical climate and environment. Julie discussed the history and results of excavations at the site of this house, 'Knight's Folly', and its successor, 'Bell's House'.

Following a light lunch, tea and coffee, the seminar continued with two presentations on the World War II aviation and maritime history of the Top End. Silvano Jung spoke first, about the history, significance and management options for a unique assemblage of early Catalina flying boats wrecked in Darwin Harbour. Altogether six Catalinas were lost in Darwin Harbour's East Arm during WWII. On 19 February 1942, three United States Navy Patrol Wing Ten Catalinas were sunk at moorings during the first Japanese air raid. Built in 1937, they are the oldest Catalina aircraft discovered in the world. In 1945, the Royal Australian Air Force lost three Catalinas due to ground accidents and a take-off crash. Silvano discussed how these aircraft were lost and how previously unknown wreck sites were identified. He explained that not just these sites, but also the recently discovered (2008) and remarkably intact last missing Catalina, are under threat by the proposed Inpex development in Darwin Harbour's East Arm. Silvano proposed, and generated discussion, about alternative management options for these important submerged aircraft, in an effort to conserve the unique archaeological material of these sites.

Finally, David Steinberg from the Heritage Branch explored the story behind the sinking and recent discovery of the Florence D shipwreck, a merchant ship sunk in a Japanese air attack on the 19 February 1942. When sunk the ship was carrying desperately needed supplies for MacArthur's men at Corregidor, Philippines. David discussed the ship's history and its final mission. He also gave a very interesting and illustrated account of the March 2009 archaeological expedition to the site, which included the discovery and recording of the ship's structure and cargo.

The presentations at the seminar were well attended, and the audience participated with questions for each speaker. The chronological and thematic range of topics was well received, as was the opportunity to view artefacts and collection items in the seminar room. Feedback from the audience and speakers, and interest from the MAGNT and the Heritage Branch, indicated a desire to repeat the event with new topics for National Archaeology Week 2011.

Ilka Schacht, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory

2010 SURVEY TRIP TO FORT WELLINGTON, RAFFLES BAY

Raffles Bay on the Coburg Peninsular in the Northern Territory was the site of a small British settlement between 1827 and 1829. This settlement, known as Fort Wellington, consisted of a small stockade, a commandant's house, a number of huts for soldiers and civilians, a well and some gardens. Despite a number of site surveys in 1966, 2003, 2008 and 2009, the location of the fort and other principal buildings has not been established. In 2009, a member of the Historical Society Northern Territory (HSNT) located an 1829 site plan of the settlement in the NSW archives.

The site plan shows the layout of the major buildings, the gardens and the well. Using GIS and survey techniques to overlay the 1829 map with features surveyed in previous visits, researchers have been able to predict where the fort and buildings were located. The HSNT, Garig Gunak Barlu National Park rangers and the Traditional Owners of this area are revisiting the site in June 2010 to attempt to determine the location of the fort and buildings. The team will include archaeologists Richard Woolfe, Colin De La Rue, Julie Mastin and Karen Martin-Stone, who will conduct limited excavations around some stone features that may be part of the fort wall. The results of the excavations will be presented in this newsletter later in the year.

The site has been nominated to the Northern Territory Heritage Register as a site of significance to the Aboriginal Traditional Owners and the wider NT community. Raffles Bay is also the site of major Macassan sites, a number of Aboriginal archaeological sites and the remains of the British settlement. The Coburg Peninsular in general remains an important research area due to the ongoing culture contacts over several centuries before the establishment of Darwin.

Richard Woolfe, Earthsea Heritage Surveys

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWS

Compiled by Adam Paterson

UNDER THE FLOOR BOARDS – ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MARITIME MUSEUM

April and May has seen a lot of activity in the Flinders University Department of Archaeology. Several excavations have been undertaken as part of Post Graduate research projects and National Archaeology Week events. The first excavation took place between 27 April and 9 May in the South Australian Maritime Museum (SAMM) and was part of the Port Adelaide Community Archaeology project. The museum buildings were constructed in 1854 and 1857 for Elders & Co and are listed on the South Australian Register of Heritage Places. The buildings require conservation work which will include excavation to remove salt laden soils.



The South Australian Maritime Museum, Lipson Street, Port Adelaide

Museum staff and archaeologists agreed to undertake excavation prior to the conservation work to recover any objects relating to the past use of the former bond and free stores and to examine and record details of the construction of the buildings. A Conservation Planning Study for the museum buildings suggested that there may have also been earlier structures on the land. Another aim of the excavation was therefore to identify and record any remains of previous buildings at the site.

The archaeological work was able to provide some additional information about the buildings, including evidence of the original roofing materials, and although there was no evidence of earlier structures in the excavated trenches an unexpected and potentially interesting outcome of the excavation was the recovery of samples of silty clay soils 'capped' by 1850's levelling fill deposits. These soil samples may provide the first opportunity to undertake pollen analysis to investigate vegetation changes in the first 10-15 years after the establishment of the Port.



Dark grey coloured clay soils below 1850's levelling fill deposits.

The excavation was well publicised in print, radio and television media and archaeologists ran tours of the site for the general public. An education program was developed with the SAMM which included tours of the dig site for school groups, work sheets and hands on activities for younger children. Members of the public were also invited to take part in the project and 12 community volunteers assisted with archaeological excavation and recording. Several of these people enjoyed their experience at the Bond Store so much that they also volunteered for the excavation of the former North Arm Torpedo Station which immediately followed the Bond Store excavation.

Adam Paterson, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University

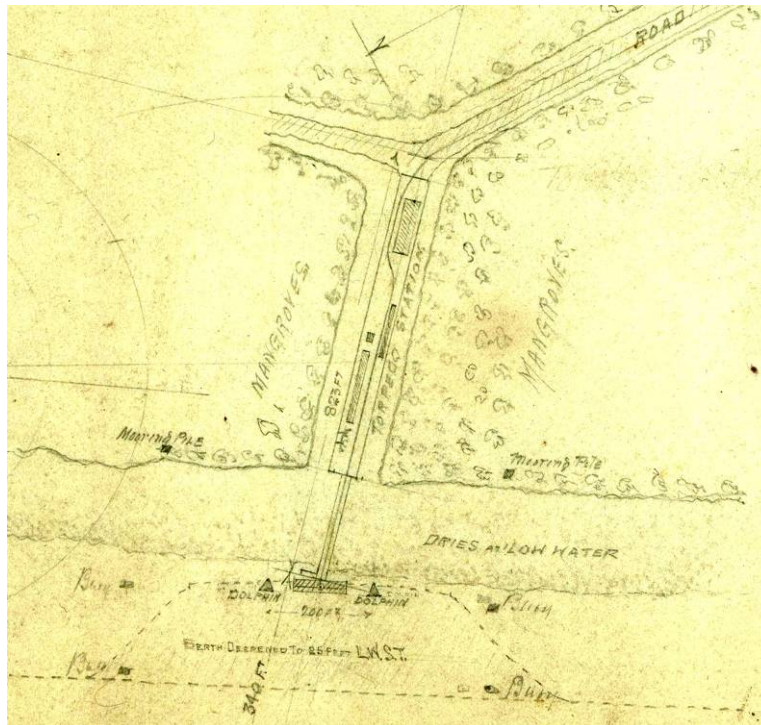
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE NORTH ARM TORPEDO STATION, PORT ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Between 10 and 23 May, archaeological investigations were conducted at the site of the former North Arm Torpedo Station near Port Adelaide in South Australia. James Hunter, a PhD candidate in the Maritime Archaeology Program at Flinders University, directed the project. The general aims of the excavation were to investigate the integrity and extent of archaeological deposits and structures associated with the torpedo station site, and compare the design, composition and construction attributes of its structural features with those of other torpedo stations established throughout Australasia and the United Kingdom during the last three decades of the 19th century. A general call for volunteers was made via the National Archaeology Week website in the weeks prior to the project's commencement, and garnered participants from undergraduate and postgraduate archaeology programmes at Flinders University, La Trobe University, and the University of New England, as well as community assistance from residents within the Adelaide metro area.

The North Arm Torpedo Station was established in 1884 as a response to heightened tensions between Great Britain and Imperial Russia, and subsequent rumours of imminent Russian invasion of the Australian colonies. The facility was constructed on 13 acres of swampland at the confluence of the Port River and North Arm, and comprised several structures, including a main hall and lecture room, gunner's storeroom, carpenter's and blacksmith's workshops, torpedo room, magazine, detonator shed, and caretaker's quarters. A tramway linked the station's primary buildings with a small jetty that extended into the Port River. In later years, a 6-in. EOC/Armstrong breech-loading naval gun was installed near the jetty, and a slipway and shed for a small torpedo boat were constructed on shoreline fronting the North Arm. The nucleus of the station was built atop a narrow strip of reclaimed land within the surrounding mangroves. Consequently, the site could only reliably be accessed via watercraft.

The torpedo station remained in active service until about 1916, when plans emerged for the land on which it was located to be transferred from Commonwealth control to the South Australian government. Although the station was operational during the First World War, it was eventually decommissioned, dismantled, and the land upon which it was located transferred to State ownership by 1924. Since that time, the site has been covered by landfill and used primarily as waste ground; however, visible traces of the station existed until the 1960s in the form of barely-discernible embankments marking the locations of some of the buildings. In 1961, the Armstrong gun was discovered in the riverbank near the former jetty during land reclamation activities. In 2005, the site was the subject of an

Honours archaeology thesis project conducted by Flinders University student Martin Wimmer. A synopsis of this work, entitled *Archaeology of the Russian Scare: The Port Adelaide Torpedo Station* was published in the Flinders University Maritime Archaeology Monographs Series in 2008.



Part of map of North Arm Torpedo Station, ca. 1903, showing the arrangement of structures associated with the facility. Image courtesy Jan Perry Private Collection.

The 2010 archaeological investigations commenced with a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of portions of the site thought to contain the footprint of the torpedo station's caretaker cottage and second magazine. The cottage was a 15 x 30-foot, twin-roomed structure attached to the eastern end of the original magazine (later called the 'Main Hall') and comprised a wooden frame clad in corrugated sheet metal. The second magazine was constructed of sand brick sometime between the facility's establishment in 1884 and subsequent appearance on a 1903 survey map. Although the caretaker cottage was completely dismantled following the station's closure in the 1920s, subsurface remnants of certain structural features associated with it—such as the kitchen's fireplace/hearth—were thought to potentially still exist in the archaeological record. The same theory applied to the second magazine, which, in addition to being constructed of relatively more durable material (sand brick), included a guncotton room partition reportedly constructed of stone. A particularly promising GPR return in the predicted location of the second magazine helped influence subsequent placement of two excavation trenches.

Ultimately, no definitive structural remains of either the caretaker cottage or second magazine were uncovered, offering tangible evidence of the thoroughness with which the torpedo station was dismantled. However, the earthen embankment upon which the station was constructed was positively identified in two trenches. It was later determined that this feature was the source of the GPR anomalies. Although building remnants were not encountered, the discovery of specific artefact types in certain areas (i.e., ceramic tableware fragments confined to the predicted location of the caretaker cottage) appear to

confirm the respective locales of 'domestic' and 'military' activity areas at the site. Analysis of data recovered from the site is ongoing.



Trench 3 (in the proposed location of the second magazine) at extent of excavation, showing part of the earthen embankment upon which the North Arm Torpedo Station was constructed (in foreground).

James W Hunter III, Maritime Archaeology Programme, Flinders University

MITCHAM WATER WORKS

An excavation was also held at the Mitcham Water Works (1879-1930s) site during National Archaeology Week. The site was re-discovered in 2002 during field surveys for the Hills Face Zone Cultural Heritage Program. Subsequent research failed to identify a similar example of 19th century water storage and reticulation technology in Australia and in recent years recommendations for its protection and conservation have been made on several occasions. The Mitcham Tank, at the western end of the water works, is on the South Australian Register of Heritage Places, but was listed without reference to the rest of the complex. The rest of the complex has now been recommended for heritage listing by the City of Mitcham. Two of the major structures of the water works have been buried by sediments eroding from a large upstream quarry. The excavation exposed the brick well and the dam wall so that their condition could be assessed. The excavation was funded by Mitcham Council and directed by Dr Pamela Smith who was pleased with the results of the excavation and the input of volunteers from Flinders University as well as the general public.

Pamela Smith and Adam Paterson

TRANSPORTED

One of the more unique National Archaeology Week events in SA was *Transported*, an evening event that included maritime recipes from the 1850s, 1910s, and 1950s interpreted for the modern palate by Cafe Foreyou. Flinders University Lecturer Emily Jateff gave several short lectures describing life on board ships and the pre-arrival foodways and lifeways of South Australia's early migrants. These lectures were complemented with a small exhibit of artefacts associated with cooking and eating. The evening also included two performances by the accapella group *Nobody's Fault but Mine* and there was plenty of opportunity to mingle and enjoy the Flinders University Department of Archaeology Wine. The event was made possible through the support of the South Australian Maritime Museum, the Flinders University Archaeology Society and the Society for Underwater Historic Research who provided an \$80 door prize. A good time was had by all!



Staff and students from the Flinders University Maritime Archaeology Program

Adam Paterson and Emily Jateff

DIGGING UP THE DIRT

Digging up the Dirt was an exhibition of artefacts and information from the Quebec Street and Jane Street excavations undertaken by Dr Susan Lampard and the Flinders University, Department of Archaeology in 2002 and 2003. The exhibition was developed by Meredith Blundell the Local History Librarian from the Port Adelaide Public Library with assistance from researchers working on the Port Adelaide Community Archaeology project. The exhibition was installed in the Port Adelaide Public Library and the Flinders University Central Library, and was promoted as part of National Archaeology Week and History Week SA. Port Adelaide Library staff have reported that the exhibition, together with public talks presenting the results of recent archaeological research at the library have been very successful, generating a great deal of interest in the archaeology of the Port.

Adam Paterson

CONTENTS OF JOHN MALONEY'S CESSPIT ON DISPLAY AT MELBOURNE MUSEUM

Melbourne Museum and La Trobe University have recently installed a display of thousands of artefact fragments excavated from a cesspit in Irish labourer John Maloney's backyard. Maloney lived with his brother and two sisters in a three-room, weatherboard house on Casselden Place, Melbourne. The cesspit, filled shortly after cesspits were phased out in the 1870s, was excavated in 1988 and contained dining and tea ware, bottles, drinking glasses, chamber pots, ornaments, personal items and faunal remains.

Inspired by the technique employed by Adrian and Mary Praetzellis to photograph the entire contents of a deposit, the display is a 'warts and all' look at archaeological materials which is unusual in the museum context. For the general public, the display will not only provide an insight into life in inner-city Melbourne in the nineteenth century, but also into the archaeological process.



The display, in the foyer of Melbourne Museum, will be open until November 2010. See <http://museumvictoria.com.au/melbournemuseum/whatson/> for more information.

Charlotte Smith and Sarah Hayes, La Trobe University

WESTERN AUSTRALIA NEWS

Compiled by Shane Burke

Thanks to Gaye Nayton for organising this year's National Archaeology Week in Western Australia

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Western Australia's program got off to a flying start this year thanks to a new major sponsor, Heritage Perth, and financial and organisational support from Gaye Nayton consultancy and the national executive. It was hard work bringing all the elements for the opening event at Perth Town Hall together but it was well worth it. Over 150 people discovered the fascination of digging up the past on the first Sunday of National Archaeology Week by taking part in an afternoon of fun archaeological activities, informative displays and public talks.



Some of the displays at the Perth Town Hall for National Archaeology Week

'We were blown away by the number of people who took part', said Heritage Perth's Executive Director, Richard Offen. 'We had youngsters and adults alike digging up relics in sand trays, trying to glue 'ancient' pots back together and then classifying the artefacts to record them. It was all great fun'.

During the afternoon a person portraying WA's first governor, James Stirling, paid a visit to the event, telling people what it was like to live in the First Government House and giving his thoughts on what archaeologists will make of his former residence in the future. There were also stall and poster displays featuring the archaeology of Perth's Government Houses past and present, the Perth city area, maritime archaeology, the archaeology of the Peel region, archaeology and tourism, public archaeology and the archaeology of the Pilbara and Cossack.

The heritage and archaeological potential of the Manning Park Estate, Maddington homestead and Mandurah were also presented by local heritage and museum groups and the Archaeological Society of WA presented their society to a wider audience at the opening and at their annual movie night. WA archaeologists working abroad were not forgotten, with poster displays on work in Jordan and forensic archaeological work in Bosnia, Iraq, Spain and the Fromelles site in France. Indeed the work recovering and identifying the Australian soldiers at Fromelles was the subject of one of the public talks given at the opening. The archaeology of Perth was the other subject matter and the opening event contained two special artifact displays of materials recovered from underneath Government House and St Mary's Cathedral. Thanks go to all the archaeologists and heritage people who helped pull the event together.

The WA Museum, particularly the maritime section, have been strong supporters of National Archaeology Week and always put on a good program. This year events were spread between the Maritime Museum in Fremantle and the Albany Museum with a series of interesting talks kicked off in Fremantle by Jon Carpenter talking about the long running Galle Harbour project which is a jointly run project between Sri Lanka, Australia and the Netherlands with particular focus on the VOC ship Avondster. Jon also presented a talk at Albany museum on the artefacts discovered from the Albany waterfront during archaeological monitoring of development works there. The waterfront is a major redevelopment of an historic area and it is great to see archaeology being included in the planning. Also in Albany, two thought provoking talks were given by David Guilfoyle and Robert Reynolds on projects in the State's south west and south coast involving local communities.

Outside of the museum's local communities, historical societies and local museums got involved by organising events featuring archaeology or archaeologists. Dr Shane Burke gave a tour of excavations at Thomas Peel's 1830 campsite at Clarence followed by a talk to 120 people at Azelia Ley Museum on the excavations, where a small collection of his artefacts are displayed. An archaeological fun day was also run at the museum under Gaye Nayton's supervision involving Year 6 children.

In Western Australia's region areas, the Irwin Historical Society created a display of artefacts that drew much local interest from material recovered from a previous NAW public dig at their Yardarinao School site. The display was at the local bank and Anne Jefferys from the society said 'Even non – customers came in to have a peek. We had several photos and some of the more interesting items on display'. The school conservation project has been completed and the Shire is now looked for an interested group to use the building.

Subiaco library and museum also got involved with NAW this year as the result of a dig carried out on their buildings. Elizabeth Hoft, the museum curator, found her desk overlooking an archaeological site when artefacts were discovered during the monitoring of site works for a new class room at the heritage listed Subiaco Primary School. Elizabeth said her staff 'watched in absolute excitement'. The resulting talk by Gaye Nayton was accompanied by a display of artefacts from the dig which stayed on display at the Library until an archaeological fun day on the 12 June finally brings the WA program to a close.

Gaye Norton

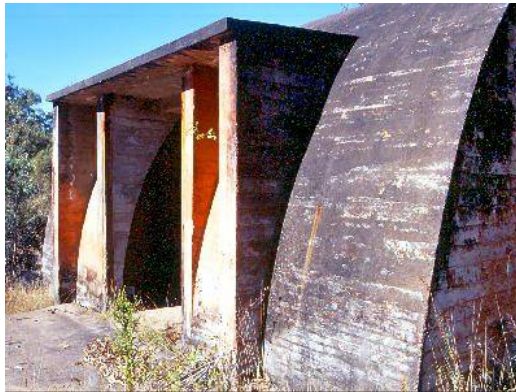
QUEENSLAND NEWS

Compiled by Karen Murphy

NEW PLACES ON THE QUEENSLAND HERITAGE REGISTER

Two places have been recently entered in the register with important archaeological values:

Breddan Airfield (QHR602745), located about 13 kilometres north of Charters Towers, was initially constructed as a dispersal field for Charters Towers Airfield during April 1942. In August 1942 Breddan was occupied by two squadrons of the US 38th Bombardment Group. On the departure of the US squadrons Breddan was chosen for development as a major aircraft repair and salvage depot under RAAF control. The construction program which took place during 1943 involved the erection of maintenance hangars, engineering workshops, torpedo stores, personnel camps, a power station and medical facilities. The base was abandoned after 1947. Archaeological investigations at Breddan Airfield has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history with particular regard to the layout of camp and workshop surface elements that remain comparatively undisturbed.



Igloo 3, Breddan Airfield

The **Habana Tramline Causeway and Wharf Site** (QHR602749) is a stone and gravel causeway located near the end of Habana Wharf Road, north-west of Mackay. It was built during 1882 to provide tramline access to a wharf on the bank of Constant Creek near to where it empties into the ocean. The wharf and causeway, built by South Sea Islander labourers, serviced the Habana Sugar Plantation owned by Edward Maitland Long and William Robertson. South Sea Islanders made a major contribution to Queensland's early sugar industry. Between 1863 and 1904, some fifty thousand Islanders were brought to Queensland as indentured labourers usually bound by a three year contract. Most came from eighty islands in Melanesia, mainly those included in present day Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands. The Habana Tramline Causeway and Wharf Site, with its numerous metal tramway artefacts and raised stone work platform, has archaeological potential to contribute to a greater understanding of the operation of a nineteenth century sugar plantation wharf.



Causeway, Habana Tramline



Corroded rail fragment, Habana causeway

For full details of all of the places in the Queensland Heritage Register, visit <http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/heritage/index.html>

Cameron Harvey, Principal Heritage Office, DERM

GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS, OAKLANDS SUGAR PLANTATION

The **Oaklands Sugar Mill Remnants** (QHR700007), located at Morayfield near Caboolture north of Brisbane, were entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as an Archaeological Place in late 2008. The Oaklands Sugar Mill operated between 1865 and 1872 and was built and operated by Claudius Buchanan Whish, the first sugar producer to market sugar produce in Queensland in commercial quantities. The mill was used to process the cane harvested from fields on his Oaklands property – with much of the harvesting performed by indentured South Sea Islander labourers. The mill ceased production in 1872 as sugar yields were poor in the mild winter climate of southern Queensland and due to the competition of larger and better yielding plantations becoming established in the Maryborough and Mackay regions.

Use of non-destructive geophysical investigation methods at Oaklands was seen as having potential to reveal information regarding the layout of the Oaklands mill, leading to future research into the early development of sugar production processes and the use of South Sea Islander labour in Queensland.

In April 2010, DERM engaged Dr Martin Gibbs from the University of Sydney to undertake a remote sensing (ground penetrating radar) project around the known mill remnants in an effort to identify potential sub-surface archaeological features.

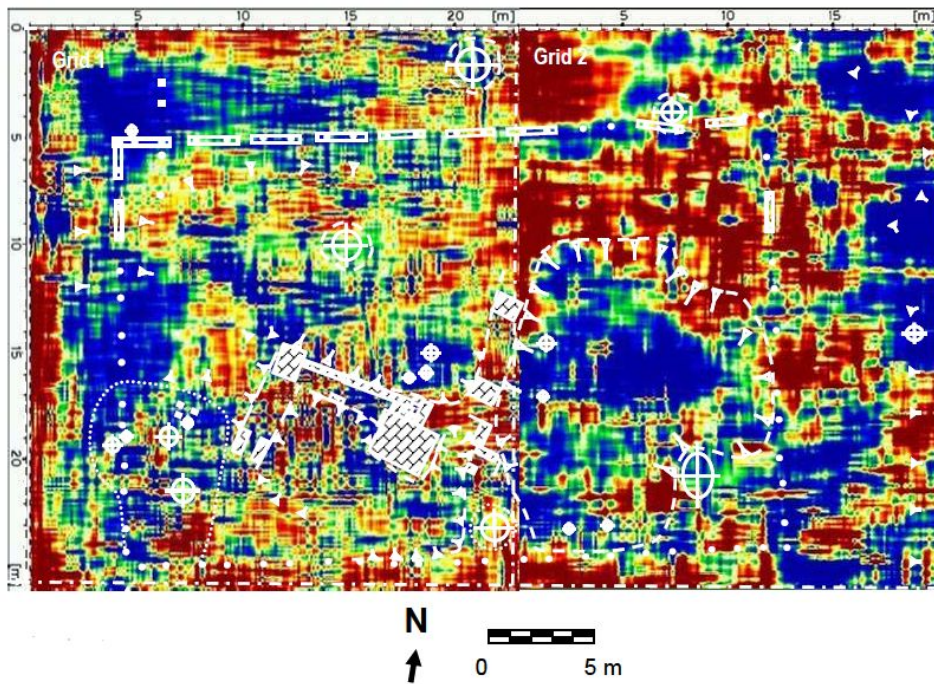


Low-fired colonial bricks, possibly made from local clay sources, at the Oaklands Mill site



Undertaking the GPR survey

Three grids were surveyed covering an area of 1541 m². GPR signal return was unfortunately, extremely poor, even for visible structural remains. It is thought this may be the result of a combination of factors, including the uneven topography encountered across the site, signal displacement and dispersal due to clay substrate or insufficient differentiation between substrate and structural remains, low density of the brick itself, and widespread root penetration which has resulted in multiple signal returns.



Time slice result, 25cm depth, Grids 1 & 2 with overlay of surface features

Cameron Harvey, Principal Heritage Office, DERM

NAW IN QUEENSLAND

Another successful National Archaeology Week was held in Queensland this year with many events focusing on historical archaeology. Several public talks were held on a range of topics. In the week leading up to NAW, Queensland Museum maritime archaeologist Ed Slaughter regaled audiences in both Brisbane and Townsville with his onboard adventures in the hunt for the wreck of the AHS Centaur – an Australian hospital ship torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine off Brisbane in 1943. Kate Quirk, curator of archaeology at Queensland Museum, presented visions and revisions of life on the Queensland goldfields

from her archaeological research at Paradise in the Upper Burnett region of Queensland. Steve Chaddock, heritage consultant on the Sunshine Coast, took NAW to the community, presenting a public talk at Maleny addressing the issues of management, community engagement and understanding the archaeological features at the state heritage-listed Pattermore House, Maleny.

The fifth annual NAW heritage walk was held at Mill Point, north of Noosa, site of the 19th century Cootharaba mill settlement and a long-term archaeological project. Fighting off rampant mosquitoes Karen Murphy and Steve Nichols led a hardy bunch of 15 walkers through the slightly soggy and overgrown site, who enjoyed tales of the early residents and the interesting artefacts they left behind.

Work continued in Brisbane at the Toowong Cemetery where since 2005 University of Queensland archaeologists and the Friends of the Toowong Cemetery have excavated and recorded some of the historic headstones which were demolished, removed and dumped into the cemetery's creek in the 1970s. The three-day event saw 20 students from Kenmore State School visit for a day of archaeological activities. After being rained out last year there had been many tears amongst the grade 3 and 4 students, making them all the more enthusiastic this year. Activities included excavating, an historical walk and learning about what studying graves and headstones can tell us about the past. The wet weather on day 2 of the event was too much for the Kenmore High School students, but left the archaeologists and archaeology students from UQ all the more time to excavate. Day 3 was open to the public with many kids and adults in attendance to try their hand at archaeological excavation. The Friends of Toowong Cemetery were happy with the results of 6 more identifiable headstones being recovered, and valuable family histories being updated.

Karen Murphy, University of Queensland

TASMANIA NEWS

Compiled by Greg Jackman

PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Exploring the secrets of Sarah Island

Recent archaeological investigations have revealed new insights into the lives of convicts, guards and later occupants of the notorious Macquarie Harbour penal station.

Situated on Tasmania's inhospitable east coast, the Macquarie Harbour establishment operated as Van Diemen's Land's first ultra penal facility between 1822 and 1833. Reputed to be a 'living hell', the colony was a place of secondary punishment for the most intractable and incorrigible of prisoners; a gaol within a natural prison comprising open water, dense forest and rugged terrain lashed by wild weather.

Convicts were worked relentlessly, the harbour a hive of industry alive with all the trades required to sustain the settlement and produce commodities for the government, chief among which was valuable huon pine timber. Sarah Island was the main population centre

– at its 1828 peak containing 380 convicts, 95 military personnel, 14 women and 27 children.

Following closure of the penal station, Sarah Island was reopened briefly in 1846 as a Probation Station, and used from 1850 as a camp by piners, hardy bushmen who cut and hauled huon pine from the Gordon River. Sightseers began visiting soon afterwards and in 1926 Sarah Island was gazetted as a Tourist Reserve.

Over three weeks in May-April this year, a nine member international archaeological team co-directed by Jody Steele from the Tasmanian PWS and Eleanor Casella from the University of Manchester, excavated on the site of the former Sarah Island gaol. The brick building, described by Commissariat Officer Thomas Lempriere as “miserable small place..” consisted of a five metre by four metre guard room at the front and six two metre by one metre solitary cells at the rear.

At the gaol the team excavated two trenches, one within the guard room and one across two of the solitary cells. Originally a single unheated room that doubled as a holding cell, it was found that a hole had been punched through the wall of the guard room to allow construction of a fireplace, most likely a probation era modification.

The team found a similar situation in the solitary cell trench, where an original dividing wall had been removed to create a larger living space, and timber floors replaced with brick paving. A number of bricks recovered from the excavation contained convict graffiti scratched into the limewashed surface. Other bricks within the tumble contained names and dates reflecting visits by piners and early tourists.



Probation era modifications within the Sarah Island gaol

Among thousands of other artefacts recovered from the gaol were clay pipes, buttons, clasps from uniforms, nails and pottery fragments.

Two trenches were also excavated over the site of the cookhouse on neighbouring Grummet Island, where 60 of the most troublesome prisoners were sequestered. Sandstone pavers and burnt bone confirmed the function of the site, however apart from

some clay pipes no other material culture was identified. The team could only surmise that that either all of the building materials were removed or perhaps washed away in bad weather; historical accounts existing of waves crashing over the island.



Conservator Michelle Berry in the temporary field lab

The artefacts from the excavations on Sarah and Grummet islands will be shipped to the University of Manchester for analysis prior to being returned to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery to form part of its archaeological collection.

Jody Steele

PORT ARTHUR HISTORIC SITE

National Archaeology Week at Port Arthur Historic Site

To mark National Archaeology Week, Annita Waghorn gave a Port Arthur Talk on the subject of the history of Carnarvon, the town which developed after the Port Arthur penal settlement closed in 1877. The presentation provided an overview of the town's pre-1920s development in relation to its residents and their response to the convict legacy and tourist influx. Annita also discussed ongoing research into a Carnarvon-era refuse deposit excavated on the Port Arthur Historic Site as part of the site's Public Archaeology program.

Ring out the old ring in the new

Greg Jackman recently resigned from Port Arthur Historic Site after 12 years of dedicated service and effort to take up full-time consultancy work with Hydro Tasmania Consulting. Former Queensland-based archaeologist David Roe was appointed as Port Arthur's new Archaeology Manager, and has commenced work at the Historic Site.

Jody Steele has resigned from the Parks and Wildlife Service after working far too hard and drinking way too much coffee, and is hoping to de-tox having been appointed Port Arthur's Heritage Programs Manager, commencing in late June 2010.

Annita Waghorn

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTICES

ASHA 2010 CONFERENCE – CALL FOR PAPERS AND POSTERS

The 2010 Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology Conference will be held over three days from 30 September to 2 October in Brisbane, Queensland at the Mercure Hotel located on North Quay in the CBD. The Conference Organising Committee is now inviting proposals for papers based on the sessions that have been proposed. We also invite posters to be displayed at the conference on relevant research topics.

Papers

The provisional list of sessions includes:

- Archaeology of the working classes
- Advocating archaeology – Methods and needs for better communication with the public and students
- Rise and fall of early industries in Australasia
- Historical archaeology and the role of government in Australasia
- Landscapes of encounter
- Current projects and research

Abstracts and details of session organisers is available on the conference website at <http://socialscience.uq.edu.au/asha-2010-provisional-sessions>

Papers will be 15 to 20 minutes long depending upon the number of paper proposals received. Please provide abstracts for papers of no more than 250 words to the relevant session organiser specified on the website. The deadline for abstracts to be sent to the session organiser is **8 July 2010**.

Posters

Posters are invited on current issues and research in Australian archaeology, as well as research of interest and relevance to Australian archaeologists more generally. This may include overseas work being undertaken by Australia-based archaeologists.

A poster session will be held during the conference where poster presenters will be present to discuss and answer questions regarding the research presented on their poster.

Posters may be presented in either portrait or landscape orientation. Posters must not be larger than A0 size (1189 x 841mm).

If you wish to propose a poster for the conference, please submit the following information:

- a poster abstract of 150-200 words
- name, affiliation, contact email and phone number

The above details should be emailed to Karen Murphy at k.murphy2@uq.edu.au or may be posted to Jon Prangnell, ASHA Conference Committee, School of Social Science, University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD 4072.

All poster proposals must be submitted before **1 August 2010**.

For more details on the **ASHA 2010 Conference** visit the conference website at <http://socialscience.uq.edu.au/asha-2010>

Online registration is now available on the conference website.

OUTBACK AND BEYOND IN BROKEN HILL, AUSTRALIA (22 – 25 APRIL 2010)

Two hundred or more delegates to the Outback and Beyond Conference visited Broken Hill in far western New South Wales, Australia – briefly making heritage the second largest industry (next to mining) in the town. The Conference was convened by ICOMOS (Australia), TICCIH in Oz and the City of Broken Hill.

Organising a conference so far away from the major Australian capital cities was a challenge that took on almost biblical overtones with fire and brimstone from Iceland cutting off European air transport and participants and plagues of locusts affecting land transport to Broken Hill. Rain was also an unexpected problem, forcing the hurried rescheduling of an outdoor barbeque at the historic town of Silverton. However, the breaking of the drought has left Broken Hill and its environment with a green mantle and full reservoirs giving conference delegates an unusual and rare view of the landscape.

The Conference was organised around the themes of “Management of Historic Towns”, “Industrial Heritage” and “Remote Pastoralism” – all of which present challenges and opportunities for the Broken Hill region as well as much of Australia. Details of individual papers cannot be gone into in this brief report; however, the conference website (<http://www.icomos.com/2010-outback-and-beyond/>) has details of papers and abstracts and some photographs.

The Conference opened with ICOMOS and TICCIH-in-Oz meetings; followed by the all important Registration and drinks at the Broken Hill Regional Art Gallery (formerly Sully’s Emporium, an adapted heritage building). Mr Simon Molesworth, Chair of the International National Trusts Organisation, launched Broken Hill: a Guide to the Silver City by Elizabeth Vines.

The next day started with official welcomes by the President of Australia ICOMOS, Dr Sue McIntyre-Tamwoy and TICCIH’s Australian Board Member, Dr Iain Stuart. Welcome to Country was given by Indigenous Leader, Ms Maureen O’Donnell.

The theme for the day, the Management of Historic Towns, was introduced by Sir Neil Cossons OBE (UK/TICCIH) talking on ‘Cultures, Communities and Conservation: a future for global heritage’. A panel discussion on Broken Hill followed which looked at the mining and town heritage followed.

A tour of the township of Broken Hill and its built and environmental heritage followed. Delegates commented on the nature of corrugated iron architecture which typified many of the miner’s houses.

Day Two focused on Industrial Heritage, starting with a keynote address by Deborah Boden (UK/Cornwall WHS) ‘A Living Legacy - the interaction of Cornish mining heritage and contemporary culture’, and Mr Gerald Takano (USA/US ICOMOS) ‘Beyond Sentiment: Financing the Rehabilitation and Restoration of Historic Company Towns and Industrial Sites’.

The afternoon tour was of mining sites. We were fortunate in gaining access to parts of the historic North Mine and Freemans Shaft on the mining leases owned by Perilya Broken Hill (a conference sponsor). We also visited a smaller mine site, Brownes Shaft, at the Junction Mine (owned by the City of Broken Hill). Those on the tour saw first-hand the richness of the surviving heritage but also the difficulties of contemplating its conservation. For those who are interested the tour, notes can be downloaded from <http://www.jcis.net.au/> - go to the download page.

By the end of the tour light rain was falling and we drove about 25kms to the west of Broken Hill to the escarpment overlooking the Mundi Mundi plain. Here the Barrier Ranges, in which Broken Hill sits, end abruptly with a view over a long flat plain stretching to the west with no end in site. Sunset still looked spectacular despite the drizzle. Due to the rain activities at the historic town of Silverton were restricted to a raucous beer in the pub and the BBQ was relocated to the Palace Hotel in Broken Hill.

The ANZAC Day Dawn Service (April 25) was graced by several conference members, including Sir Neil Cossons. The morning bus tours were to the Royal Flying Doctor Service's base and to Clevedale Homestead, a good example of the type of remote pastoral station typically found throughout Australia. It was not a grand mansion but rather the home and working farm of a struggling family.

After morning tea at Broken Hill's Synagogue, Simon Molesworth (whose family now owns Clevedale) presented 'The challenge of the ephemeral: endeavouring to put principle into practice when faced with the ephemeral nature of Outback Heritage'. Papers on Remote Pastoralism followed after lunch, leading to Professor Peter Spearritt's concluding address 'Broken Hill for workers and tourists'.

Mr Tom Harley, Chairman of the Australian Heritage Council launched Pastoral Australia: Fortunes, Failures and hard Yakka, An historical overview 1788-1967, by Mike Pearson and Jane Lennon.

Delegates all then embussed for the final event – Sunset Drinks – at Sculptures in the Living Desert. The Sculpture Symposium comprises 12 sandstone artworks located on a majestic hilltop within the centre of the Living Desert Reserve and was completed in 1993 by artists from around the world. The sunset was spectacular; the dusk was clear and delegates reluctant to end what was a truly wonderful conference with the right balance of papers and excursions and learning and social activities.

This was an important conference in the context of TICCIH developing its Australian section, TICCIH-in-OZ. The participation of TICCIH in the Conference was a great success with many people interested in both TICCIH and TICCIH-in-OZ



ICOMITES and TICCHS being shown over Clevedale Station by Lindy Molesworth
Iain Stuart, JCIS Consultants

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FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

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

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

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

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

Rick McGovern-Wilson
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