

I. Editorial

There are several very encouraging items to report in this, our first official Newsletter.

First, at our Inaugural Meeting in Sydney on November 26th last John Toon of the Department of Town Planning gave a memorable lecture on the continuity of certain aspects of Sydney's town plan from 1788 until the present day - namely, the persistence of specific activities such as administration, markets, industrial concerns etc. in their original localities in spite of superficial changes. The Draft Constitution was passed at this meeting with some amendments which have been circulated to members.

Secondly, the Society now has over 100 paid-up members as of April 1st, 1971, with several hundred more forms returned of those interested to hear more about it. A large number of these come from other states, and already one of our aims - that of exchanging information on work being done in the field of historical archaeology and its artefacts - is beginning to show results. Membership categories are as follows: Benefactor \$250, Life Member \$50, Corporate Member \$4 p.a., Ordinary Member \$2.50 p.a., Junior Member \$1.0 p.a. (12-18 years). Please send subscriptions to the Treasurer, G. Fishburn, School of Economics, University of New South Wales, Kensington N.S.W. 2033.

We may also modestly congratulate ourselves on the undoubted success of our first interstate excavation school, organised by the Launceston Adult Education Board this January. It was held at Wybalenna on Flinders Island in the Bass Strait, and lasted nine days. The thirty four adult students were enrolled weeks before the camp began, many more had to be refused, and the whole enterprise demonstrated clearly the latent enthusiasm for this type of semi-educational, semi-physical holiday at present existing in Australia. People who had never dug more than a rosebed found layers, used surveying instruments and drew measured sections with vigour, and the camp was a great experience for all of us who participated, amateurs and professionals alike.

Our index of the main collections of historical artefacts in the major museums of Australia is now under way, and we would welcome at this stage any information from museum workers about the location of any important displays or stored material that could be of use to researchers looking for comparative material. For example, Hobart Museum has an excellent stoneware and glass bottle display (arr. Mrs. A. Cupitt), and another of whaling boats and artefacts (arr. Mr. Alexander). At Launceston various items from the Wybalenna Settlement site are now being arranged for display by the Director, Frank Ellis. From Perth comes news that the museum continues to develop its historical material with its new Curator of History, David Hutchison; it already has a fine collection of arms and armour, and another of veteran and vintage cars.

In due course we shall be adding to this Index notes and comments on collections at the innumerable small folk and history museums in every state, as they can be visited gradually by members or other interested people passing by. Please do write in, if you should call in on a country museum, giving full name and address of the museum and, if possible, its owner or curator. Then add some general information on the size and range of the collection (number and size of rooms in which it is housed, very approximate estimate of the number of objects in main categories like old prints and photographs, bottles, large agricultural machinery, small knick-knacks and by-gones etc., together with a comment on any items that seemed particularly interesting). We know this

is only a beginning, and that such letters will perhaps not be very skilled to start with. At the same time, even such beginnings will be 100 % more than we have at present, and will form a nucleus for later additions.

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II. Forthcoming Events

Sydney:
N.S.W.

There will be a General Meeting of the Society on Thursday May 6th, 1971, in the Carslaw Lecture Theatre V at 8 p.m. (University of Sydney). The speaker will be Miss Suzanne Mourot of the Mitchell Library, ^{who} will give an illustrated lecture on Old buildings and the techniques of identification from library records

Irrawang:
N.S.W.

Following the success of the Flinders Island Excavation Summer School this January, there is to be another this May (17th - 23rd) at Irrawang in the Hunter Valley. Tuition fee for the seven days is \$20, and accommodation can be arranged locally through the Adult Education Department in Newcastle. There are good local motels, caravan parks etc., while for the hardy camping near the site is possible. For information write to The Secretary, P.O.Box 170, Newcastle West 2302. Enrolments close on May 7th, so time is comparatively short.

Kurnell:
N.S.W.

For those who prefer to visit rather than to dig, Vincent Megaw's interesting excavation at the site of Captain Cook's landing will be continuing May 9th-16th. The site is easily reached from Sydney; when you reach Kurnell make for the foreshore and the Banks monument.

III. News Items

Adelaide
S. Australia

Several copies of the limited edition publications on aspects of 19th century architecture prepared by the South Australian Institute of Technology have been sent to the Society, and arrangements are being made to have them and other literature lodged in Fisher Library. Publications put out by the S.A.I.T. include The Anatomy of Mount Torrens, The Adelaide Pub, 1837-1900, The Adelaide Gaol, Brighton House, Paechtown, Creed and Architecture. Most of these can be consulted in the Architecture library of the SAIT, Adelaide.

Campbelltown
N.S.W.
Milton
N.S.W.

Useful historical material has also been received from the Town Clerk, Campbelltown City Council, Milton and Ulladulla District Historical Society on local dairying material, and others. We are now beginning working parties to organise and index this information; in due course working parties can get organised in other states.

Sydney
N.S.W.

City spotters: We are anxious to call on the services of the many members & their friends who work in the City and who observe demolition attended by the recovery of glass, bits of earthenware, early walls etc. Obviously demolition can only rarely be halted, but a quick record may well be our only one. Please ring Bob Holmes 6600566 if you know of any such sites, or notice something new, giving exact location.

IV. Recent Publications

Not yet out, but due in July or August, is a long-awaited first - a History of Australian Bottles written by Mr. I. Steer, head of a firm already well-known for its bottle auctions, and Mr. Terry Ingram writer on antiques. We hear it is to retail at under \$2.00.

Meanwhile the major works for the bottle collector still come from the U.S.A. A number of these, priced between \$1.50 and \$4.50, are put out by the Old Time Bottle Publishing Co., 611 Lancaster Drive, N.E., Salem, Oregon 97301, who will doubtless send a catalogue on request.

NB. Can we nevertheless repeat our plea to bottle collectors? Keep the bottles by all means (until there is adequate legislation to protect historic sites, including bottle dumps, in all states) but give any information you can about bottle sites and their contents to you local museum - or to us - before all record is lost.

The Directing of Archaeological Excavations by John Alexander. London: John Baker Ltd., 5 Royal Opera Arcade, Pall Mall. London S.W.1. £4.50 1970.

This excellent but expensive book is only incidentally concerned with the specific problems of historical and industrial archaeological sites. Instead it follows a more systematic classification of sites into residential, military, industrial etc. regardless of period. Indispensable reading for all who have been or plan to go on an excavation.

V. Research Techniques 2. Old Australian Pottery

Pottery was made in the colony virtually from its beginning, but as yet there are few marked pieces located that date before the later 19th century. A random selection of some early potters known from records would include:

Sydney:	Samuel Skinner, Jonathon Leake, Anson Moreton, Baldock and Co., Bradford and Co., William J. Carter, T. Field, Gilbert Macarthur, Liebentritt, Enoch Fowler, Bakewell Bros., H & W. Mashmann.
Newcastle:	Irrawang, Anthony Hillcoat, Nathan Wellam, Robert Turton.
Lithgow:	Lithgow Pottery
Melbourne:	Luke Nolan
Bendigo:	Bendigo Pottery
Hobart:	William Sherwin
Launceston:	Cornwell's

Much of our information about these 19th century potteries comes from their catalogues and bills, where these still exist. The oldest surviving in Sydney to our knowledge is a Lithgow catalogue of 1889, and a Fowler illustrated booklet of 1903. These give the main ranges in both earthenwares and stonewares (the latter of course tougher than the earthenwares and gradually in the course of the 19th century displacing it for domestic vessels of heavy use), together with an indication of the various sizes for each shape. The commonest stoneware containers, which can still be found in old tips, cellars, under floors and on demolition sites, are usually those bought on a large scale from the potteries by manufacturers of acid, ginger beer, ink, vinegar and spirits, who usually add their own names on the front of the container. Into this category also belong water filters, once a common household and railway carriage item, often elaborately marked with the manufacturer's name. Domestic wares in both earthenware and stoneware had a more restricted distribution; they included table wares and teapots, kitchen storage, cooking and

dairying utensils, bathroom bowls, ewers, footwarmers and chamber pots, flower vases, garden urns and flower pots. Already it seems clear in N.S.W. at least that lead-glazed and red earthen-wares for ordinary table use were not produced much after about 1850.

One category of pottery continues to pose problems - that is the blue-and-white china so common in the earlier part of the 19th century and decorated with transfer printing (including willow pattern designs) or feather edging, later produced in green, red and brown as well as blue. It is as yet not clear how much of this was produced in N.S.W., or how soon it became a commercial proposition. The Irrawang pottery attempted it, apparently without great success. Our knowledge from other states is even less.

The Lithgow catalogue of 1889 lists the five glazes made (Bristol, Cane, Majolica, Rockingham, Salt) and the 67 items of household use for sale. In the kitchen wares there are four styles of store jar - the squat, straight and globe covered forms, and the bung jar (with cork or bung) - and three types of stoppered bottle, the bottle, demijohn and screw-top. More specialised vessels include bread crocks, butter pots, cream pans, milk pans and churns, and for cooking piedishes, pudding basins, baking dishes, patty pans, pipkins and Dutch jars, as well as miscellaneous items like butter coolers, safe stands and jelly moulds. In table ware there is a good range of Rockingham and Majolica teapots and pitchers, including Toby jugs, carafes (monkeys), mugs, jam pots and cheese covers. As well as these we find spittoons, spirit and tobacco barrels, bread plates, bedpans, footwarmers, footbaths, and a variety of flower pots, fern pots, seed pans and vases for cut flowers together with four varieties of bird water fountain.

The Fowler catalogue of 1903 shows a slightly different range with less domestic varieties since all were salt-glazed. Ginger beers, bung jars, spirit bottles, acid and vinegar bottles and screwtops, & bread crocks are all illustrated. By 1932 when the next catalogue is available, several of the traditional forms are no longer being made.

The repertoire so far available from the Irrawang site of James King's pottery is of course earlier yet than Lithgow. King's own records of his range are not extensive, although he mentions ewers, wine coolers, water monkeys, wash basins, filters, mugs, pickle and preserve jars, milk pans etc. (1844 Maitland Mercury) in advertisements. Some whole pots still exist - wine jars, monkeys and ginger beers, and the shapes of many more can be reconstructed from fragments found around one of his kilns: piedishes, pudding basins, dinner plates, cups, saucers bread and milk pans, chamber pots, Toby jugs, and a variety of salt-glazed store jars

Another point of interest is the very close correspondence between Australian and Eastern U.S.A. earthen and stoneware ranges in the 19th century. (cf. Watkins, Early New England Potters and their Wares Harvard Univ. Press, 1950) (J.M.B. and K.F)

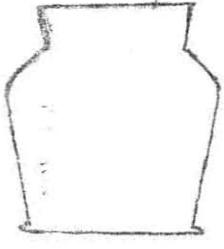
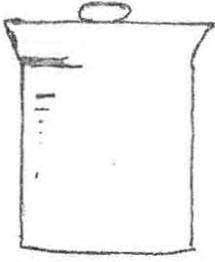
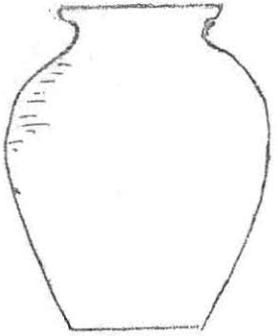
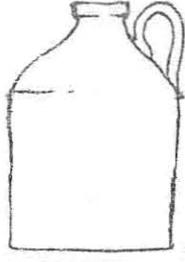
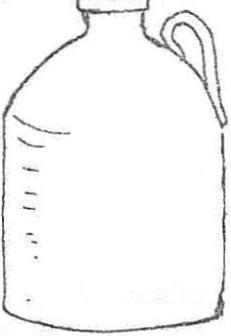
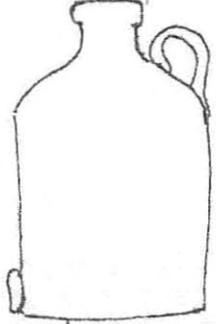
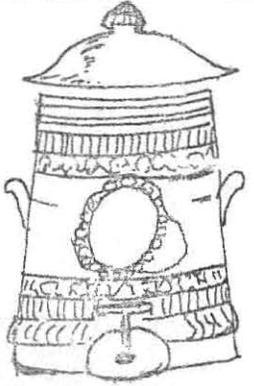
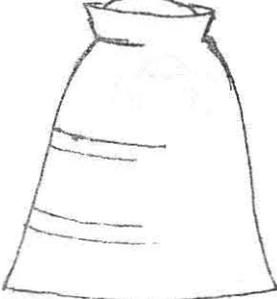
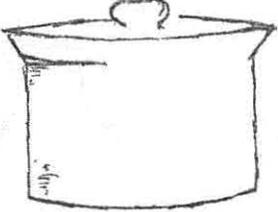
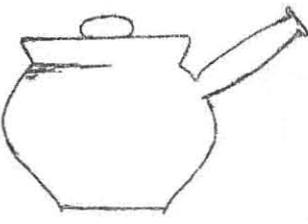
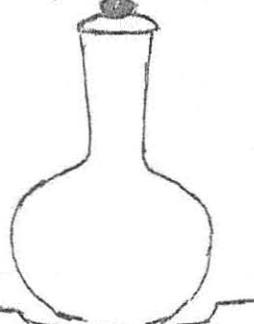
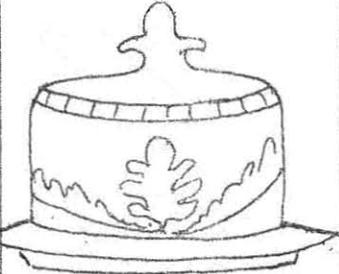
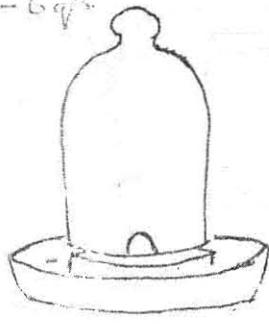
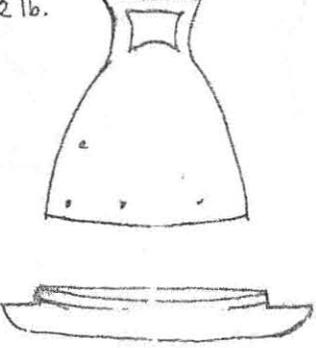
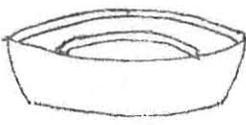
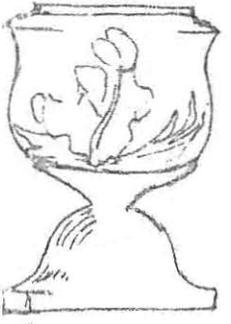
Further information about Australian pottery can be found in several issues of Pottery in Australia, e.g. 4.1 on Lithgow, the Australasian Antique Collector 3, 1967, and two articles in the J.R.A.H.S. 1971.

The Society's major research project this year is the compilation of an Index of Australian Potteries, with marks and dates, and Catalogues where possible. We are therefore most anxious to hear from readers, including those working in museums) about

1. Any marked pieces of 19th century Australian pottery (with details of shape, size colouring and mark
2. Any records - bills, catalogues, newspaper refs. etc.

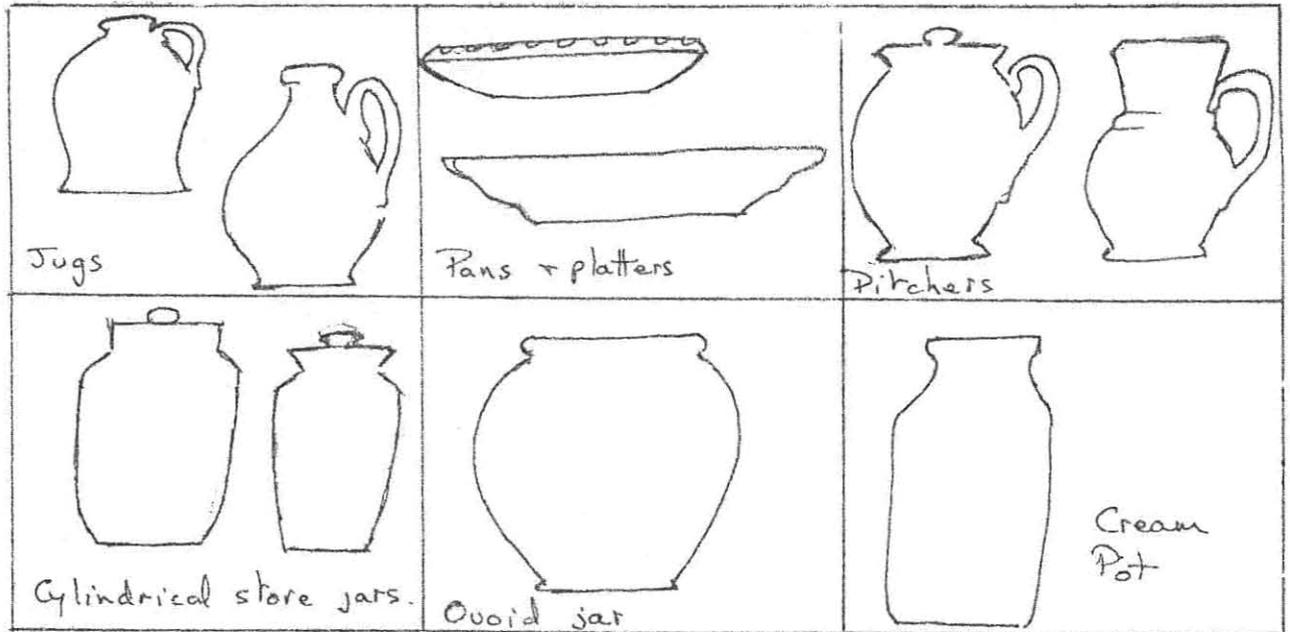
Please send c/o Miss J. Birmingham, ASHA Hon. Sec., Uni. of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006,

LITHGOW POTTERY..... Catalogue 1889.

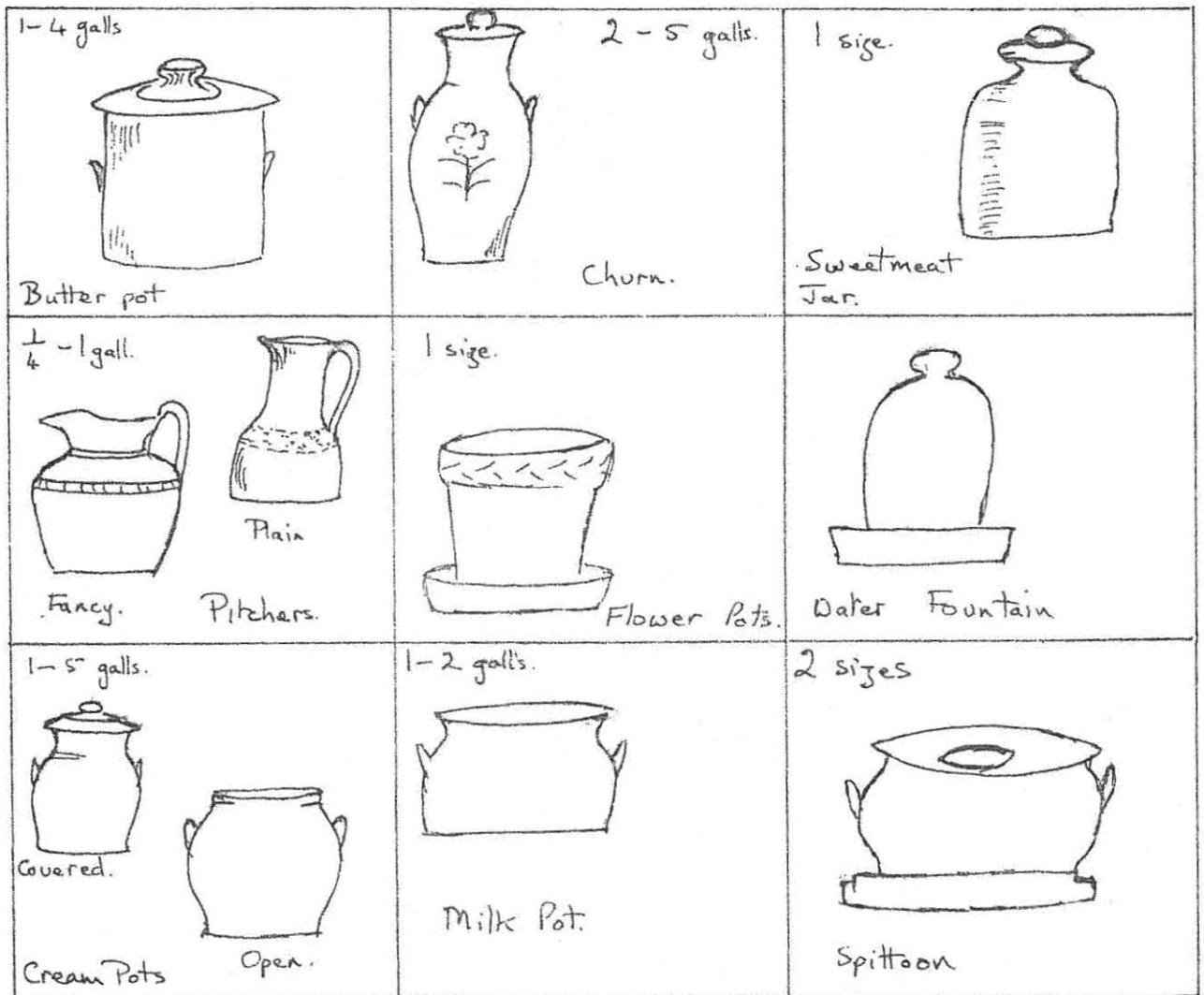
<p>1 pt - 12 qts.</p>  <p>Squat covered jar.</p>	<p>1 - 12 qts.</p>  <p>Globe covered jar.</p>	<p>1 - 6 qts.</p>  <p>Cylindrical covered jar.</p>	<p>1 - 12 qts.</p>  <p>Bung jar.</p>
<p>1 qt. - 2 galls.</p>  <p>Bottle</p>	<p>2 gall.</p>  <p>Screwtopped.</p>	<p>1 - 2 galls.</p>  <p>Demijohn.</p>	 <p>Filter.</p>
<p>2 - 6 gall.</p>  <p>Churn.</p>	<p>16" - 22"</p>  <p>Milk pan</p>	<p>1 - 8 lbs.</p>  <p>Butter Pot</p>	<p>2 - 6 galls.</p>  <p>Cream jar.</p>
<p>1 pt - 3 qts.</p>  <p>Dutch pot</p>	<p>1 - 2 pts</p>  <p>Pipkin</p>	<p>1 - 2 qts.</p>  <p>Monkey (carafe)</p>	<p>1 size only</p>  <p>Cheese cover</p>
<p>1 - 6 qts.</p>  <p>Water fountain</p>	<p>2 lb.</p>  <p>Butter cooler</p>	 <p>Safe stand</p>	 <p>11" x 12" Terracotta vase</p>

American East Coast shapes and wares

The main redware (earthenware) shapes by the mid and late 19th century in the eastern states were as follows:



Bills from Ashfield, Mass. (1848), Fairfax, Vt. 1840, and Bennington Vt. 1856, confirm that the stoneware range was very comparable to that of Lithgow, with a variety of specialised kitchen pots together with beers and ginger beers, inkstands, water fountains, spittoons and water kegs.



I. Editorial

It is encouraging to note the increasing public interest in Australian history now recognised to the point of a current bottle competition in the national press, but bottle mania has its dark side too....

Miss Sharon Sullivan, archaeologist/historian to the National Parks and Wildlife Service, N.S.W., reports grim news from the far west of N. S. W. "Front-end loaders have been put through not only entire bottle dumps, but into any promising-looking mound that looks as if it might contain European relics and therefore bottles", she said after a recent survey. Whole archaeological sites of the early and middle colonial periods are being wrecked in this systematic programme of bottle looting, and the wastage and loss of information is appalling. At present State legislation does not protect European relics, however early. No-one may excavate or dig for non-European relics - meaning mainly aboriginal, and including of course all Asian material. It is high time to set about a remedy for this unhappy state of affairs.

The majority of sites, indeed, are best left undug until the time is ripe for their investigation. But looting in country areas, and planned demolition in towns and cities are already causing a constant stream of requests for emergency archaeological investigation to flow into us from many parts of Australia. Many of these are in cities, and require only a small crash excavation and recording programme in the two or three days before bull-dozers move in. The main problem is, of course, that we are still in Australia desperately short of archaeologically-trained students for the proper supervision of this type of dig. At present this kind of structural excavation and archaeology is formally available only at the University of Sydney, where an Arts student can combine Archaeology with History - a valuable combination particularly for intending teachers especially in country areas. The experience of the U.K. is that work by skilled amateurs is the only practical way of salvaging a lot of the heritage of the past before it is irrevocably lost (to bottle-collectors?), and that moreover it provides a stimulating and enriching experience for teachers, schoolchildren, office-workers, housewives and anyone else who joins in. Obviously trained supervisors are essential, and we need more of them. Many museums and Adult Education centres are beginning to run study groups and even excavations on the post-Settlement period. Western Australia is becoming particularly active, South Australia has had a series of excavations involving volunteer diggers. Can we hear please from other centres what opportunities are available at present a) for training and b) for participation in digs for interested members of the public?

After some consideration A.S.H.A. has decided for the time being at least to present the results of the work currently being done in the field of historical excavation and artefact research in the form of a series of monographs rather than a yearly journal. The first issues planned are excavation reports, and certain specific artefact studies. Members who feel they might have a suitable manuscript or project are asked to contact the Secretary, A.S.H.A., Dept. of Archaeology, University of Sydney 2006. We hope these monographs will retail for a very reasonable sum, and will bring to the interested public a steady flow of specialised but varied studies.

On May 6th Miss Suzanne Mourot of the Mitchell Library gave an extremely interesting talk in Sydney on some of the problems involved in using graphic material in historical research. To those of us who dig, and who consider library material almost sacred in contrast to the open-ended interpretations necessary for the evidence laid bare from the soil, this lecture was a nasty shock. Maps, we found, can be back-dated by the draughtsman, engravings can be incompetent copies, reversed, or simply imaginative recollections of earlier times, and not oracular statements. An interesting and disturbing evening!

Sydney
N.S.W.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday July 29th, 1971, in the Carslaw Lecture Theatre IV at 8 p.m. (University of Sydney) The speaker will be Jeffrey Burns, who will give an illustrated talk called 'Mud hut to Mausoleum', a study in changing styles of living in and around Sydney. We understand it will be touching upon the architectural, historical, archaeological and sociological alike, with reference to buildings within easy reach of Sydney, and promises to be lively and original.

Irrawang
N.S.W.

A short dig at Irrawang (near Raymond Terrace) will take place in the last week of August, 1971, for anyone interested (Aug. 21-29). Cost of \$1.00 per day includes food and camp accommodation. For further details contact Judy Birmingham, Dept. of Archaeology Uni. of Sydney.

Working parties on archaeological material from Irrawang and other sites are held alternative Sunday afternoons, 2-4 pm beginning 18.7.71. Please contact above if interested.

All states:

Would all members engaged in research on particular topics of relevant interest please let us know titles and scope? We can then publish a list of these and much of the information which is at present being sent to us here in Sydney can be sent directly to those to whom it is most relevant.

III. News Items

Perth
W. Australia

News of further activity in the historical archaeological field continues to come in from the Western Australian Museum, where colonial-period sites are being recorded, and whence we have received several reports of good local collections recently visited. These include Busselton, with interesting household domestic material; Margaret River, with particularly well-displayed technological material - sleeper cutting, blacksmithing and wheelwrights' tools, etc. and Augusta. A good whaling display is reported from the Fremantle Branch Museum, rich in implements

Swan Hill
Victoria 3585

Literature recently received from this really exciting project suggests that it is a major breakthrough for Australian Folk Museums - part museum, part-reconstructed settlement, part restored environment, and obviously documented with precision and attention to detail. Illustrated guides and information, price 30 cents, can be obtained from Swan Hill Folk Museum, Horseshoe Bend, P.O.Box 524.

Museums
N.S.W.

Many museums have sent us information about their collections so far, with particular reference to pottery following our recent appeal. Among these are the following: The Hunter Valley of Rural Life, (Scene); Windermere, Lochinvar; Hill End; Esk Bank House, Lithgow; Jindera; Merriwa; Gilgandra and Gugaldi.

Hobart
Tasmania

Interesting material on pottery, pipes etc. from Port Arthur and other sites has been received from Hobart Museum.

Alice Springs
N. T.

More comments on collections, sites and events from

our local correspondent, including an excavation on the site of the first Police Station (1886) soon to become a new Museum; also a folk museum, Pitchi Ritchi, and a report on the old gold town of Arltunga.

Solomon Islands. From Dr. Jim Allen in Port Moresby comes another report on the Santa Cruz site (cf. Introductory Newsletter)

Excavations during November-December 1970 at Graciosa Bay, Santa Cruz Island, established the exact location of the 1595 Spanish settlement set up by Alvaro de Mendana and three or four hundred settlers. This colonial attempt proved abortive in the extreme and was abandoned only two months after it began, but not before fever and factional disputes had claimed more than 40 lives, including that of Mendana's. Given the brevity of the occupation, it was feared that few material traces might remain. However, excavation revealed part of a defensive ditch mentioned in accounts, part of a house floor, and several disturbed burials. Finds were mainly sherds, esp. unglazed wheelmade earthenware jugs, and undecorated blue-green majolica plates. A rim sherd of a large green glazed basin can be ascribed to the latter half of the 16th. century. Tentatively the bulk of the pottery is likely to be of Peruvian origin, where colonial pottery in the Spanish style was manufactured, and where the expedition spent some weeks provisioning.

IV. Recent Publications

Colonial Australian Gunsmiths by Robert B. Shannon. The Wentworth Press, Surry Hills, Sydney. 1967. About \$1.50

Although not exactly recent, this useful little book is mentioned here because it is an excellent introduction to the techniques of historical research, and the sources most commonly used, for those who may wish to work on some other craft or trade.

Australian Geographer, March 1971, 492-503. An interesting article comments on the survival of an ancient technique of ploughing as late as 1949 in the Mt. Lofty ranges. It includes a photograph of a one-share plough with coulter and mould-board, and a precise account of varying ways of forming furrows.

Pottery in Australia 1971 (forthcoming) will contain Kevin Fahy's newly prepared 'check list of potters in N.S.W., 1803 - 1900', giving over a hundred potters compiled from country Directories, with full names and dates.

The Beginnings of the Wine Industry in the Hunter Valley by W. P. Driscoll. Published by the Newcastle Public Library, N.S.W. 1969. No. 5 of the Newcastle History Monographs,

Again not new, but of real interest to those whose interests in Historic Archaeology are strictly limited to affairs of the grape. A well-researched and annotated little monograph which rather puts to shamesome of its glossier and more pretentious companions on the oenophile's shelf as regards references at least.

V. Research Techniques

3. Decorative Cast Iron

Cast iron was widely used as an architectural decoration on buildings in Australia throughout the second half of the nineteenth century. Foundries were established not only in the main cities such as Melbourne and Sydney, but in many country centres. In N.S.W. Bathurst, Goulburn, Newcastle and Maitland foundries produced

castings of columns, pilasters, posts and gates etc. on which the names of the various makers can often be found.

While early examples of cast iron decoration were imported from England, most were certainly produced locally. There is no evidence for the belief that the importation of the fragile iron castings as ballast in the wool clippers on the trip out to Australia was widespread. This has arisen largely from the fact that even after iron ore was discovered and smelted locally by the middle of the nineteenth century, the bulk of the pig iron used in Australia was imported from England up to the end of the century.

The first iron foundry in Australia was established by Mr. Dawson in Sydney in the course of 1833. The fluted Ionic columns in the Pitt Street Congregational Church - which was opened in 1846 - were from this foundry. (This church, still standing, is probably about to be demolished to make way for a high-rise office block). Recently a small door porter (or door stop) was seen with the impressed mark 'Blanche' on the reverse. James Blanch's Sydney Foundry was established about 1832, and on the death of its owner in 1841 the business was sold to P.N. Russell, who had arrived in Sydney from Van Diemen's Land three years earlier. This item is probably the earliest known example of a local casting.

Iron ore had been discovered near Mittagong in 1833. In 1848 a small blast furnace was erected to smelt the ore. The Sydney Morning Herald commented on the success of the venture, and noted that specimens of manufactured articles were being sent to Sydney. In 1850 several castings of a lion restant were produced to commemorate the visit to the mine of Governor FitzRoy.

Sydney Lace, Victorian Heritage, and Ornamental Cast Iron in Melbourne by Dr. E. Graeme Robertson of Melbourne are three important studies on cast iron in Australia, and contain numerous photographs and details of patterns found in N.S.W. and Victoria.

The Society is anxious to compile a list of those Australian foundries which produced cast iron as a building decoration, and readers or members are asked to provide details of foundries encountered, particularly in country areas. Other information such as design pattern books, whether local or English, and dates of country foundries are also needed.

The material gathered will be of importance in establishing the extent of this manufacture, and serve as a valuable aid in dating buildings of the Victorian period. It would also serve as a basis for further study on the techniques of manufacture and the use of regional types and designs.

K.F.

Please continue to send in notes, news, and especially announcements of forthcoming events - lectures, classes, digs, publications - from all States. Please note especially our request to hear about members' own research projects, so that useful information can be quickly sent on to them. We particularly want to extend communications throughout Australia, since it is already very clear that at present activities connected with historical archaeology are very unevenly spread across the states.

Do let us hear especially from any small groups doing field-work, or even excavation in relation to museum or University courses. We are about to extend our mailing list to the U.K. and U.S.A., and wish to be as representative as possible. Many thanks meanwhile to those many readers and members who have already written.

J.M.B. Hon. Sec., A.S.H.A.

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I. Editorial

In view of our gloomy editorial last time it is good to hear that representatives from a variety of bodies and institutions interested in our recent past will be meeting soon to discuss possible ways and means of protection.....

Jeff Burns' well-attended lecture in Sydney, 'From Mud-hut to Mausoleum' was a masterly and entertaining account of changing building materials, social conditions and economic factors, and the traces they have left on Sydney's old buildings. We saw a rare selection of roofs, doorways, windows, fireplaces, each changing in response to different requirements - fire-regulations, joinery developments, new fuels, building materials, fashion. Modern building regulations, we learned, still follow two steps behind at times - air vent bricks are rarely required these days as a precaution against carbon monoxide poisoning. Mr. Burns' talk has inspired us to attempt in future to circulate precis accounts of suitable talks to inter-state members.

Our first A.G.M. was held at the same meeting, and the existing officers and members of the A.S.H.A. committee were re-elected with the following changes: J.V.S. Megaw resigned the office of Vice-President to become a committee member, and Dr. Dennis Jeans resigned as committee member. Dr. Ian Jack of the Department of History, University of Sydney, and Mr. Willis (Director of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Sydney) were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. L.T. Bond was elected Hon. Auditor. The Secretary's Report listed the Society's activities to date, together with plans for excavations, publications and research for the future, and the Treasurer confirmed that there were now 132 financial members, and a total of \$267.84 in the Society's account.

Members are incidentally reminded that their first subscription runs until December 31st, 1971, and subsequently are due on January 1st of each year. The rates are \$2.50 for ordinary members, \$4.00 for corporate members, \$50. for Life Membership, and \$250.00 as a Benefactor. There is also a \$1.00 subscription rate for juniors.

The question of hard cash in the last paragraph often raises with renewed significance the question what is historical archaeology anyway, and can it really contribute anything to a period like the 19th century, in a country like Australia, when there is so much written documentation already. Such heart-searchings in Australia are only just beginning (after all, it is not long since with splendid ignorance of a minimum of 30,000 years of aboriginal prehistory many people were still observing that surely there was nothing worth digging in Australia anyway). With the great boom in bottles, Australiana, living museums and junk shops, moreover, there seems little chance of disinterest in the immediate future. We would only make the point that antiquities, by-gones and junk collections are not by any means archaeology, important as their study undoubtedly is for the interpretation of archaeological sites. Archaeology is concerned with the social significance of such finds in their original context, which is why the context needs careful excavation whether dump, pottery, mine or ruined house. The value of archaeological evidence of course lies in the very fact that, unlike the written word, it is rarely selected. Its req material is literally garbage, and it is a truism to point out that, in one's own street today, the contents of garbage cans and garden dumps would complement rather duplicate a careful study of contemporary newspapers.

The divergent aims of historical archaeologists are best seen in the United States, where different schools stress anthropological, chronicle-historical or artefactual aspects of the subject. For those interested to read further on the theory of the subject, a short bibliography is attached.

Bibliography on Aims and Methods of Historical Archaeology

Schuyler R. Historical and Historic Sites Archaeology as Anthropology: Basic Definitions and Relationships, Historical Archaeology 1970 84-9. Fontana B. On the Meaning of Historic Sites Archaeology, American Antiquity 31, 61-5. Larrabee E. Historic Site Archaeology in relation to other Archaeology, Hist. Arch. 1969, 57-74. cf. also J. Allen's Doctoral Thesis (unpubl.) I.N.U. 1969 (Port Essington), also Mankind June 1968, 608-9, and J. Cotter's review of I. Noel Hume's Historical Archaeology, in Archaeology, 1970, 353-4.

II. Forthcoming Events

Sydney
N.S.W.

The next General Meeting of the Society will take place on Wednesday October 27th, in Carslaw Lecture Theatre IV, University of Sydney, when J.V.S. Negaw will address the Society on his recent excavation at Kurnell peninsula. The title of his talk will be 'Pre-History and History at Botany Bay: Excavations at Botany Bay 1968-71'. This account of the dig at Australia's most famous historical site, where history and prehistory meet in unique fashion, forms a fitting climax to the Society's lecture programme this year. Illustrated. Time: 8 p.m.

III. News Items

Perth
W.A.

The W.A. Museum is continuing its systematic exploration of historic sites locally. Recent areas include Garden Island, the Dampier Archipelago and sites in the Darling Ranges.

Museums
N.S.W.

N.S.W. also has its 'living museums', akin to Swan Hill and Ballarat mining town. Australiana Village at Wilberforce is just on one year old and growing well. Existing old buildings have been transplanted to an attractive site, to form a picturesque old main street. Much work remains to be done on documenting the house contents for visitors, but already well worth a visit (especially when not too crowded). Frank Fox's Gosford project, the re-creation of Sydney Cove in 1788, also continues to stimulate interest and controversy. This is to be reconstruction on the grand scale, and is planned to follow the style of America's early colonial site Plimouth Plantation, a model of intensively-researched rebuilding.

Finally from Orange comes good news of the establishment of the Museum of Agricultural Progress and Rural Technology largely as a result of Miss F. Wheelhouse's energy and enthusiasm. The Museum's aims include education as well as preservation of the sort of material written up in her book 'From Digging-Stick to Rotary Hoe', and enquiries can be addressed to her at the Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of N.S.W.

Lithgow
N.S.W.

Lithgow Historical Society is continuing its research into the Lithgow Valley works (pottery, blast furnace etc.) and would doubtless welcome information on further records or relevant material. Send c/o Miss M. Klam, 70 Martini Parade, Lithgow.

Many of the manufacturers operating throughout the 19th century can be traced in Britain through trade directories, supplemented by excavated dumps of dated material or pits sealed at a known date. Oswald (1) has set out a typology of pipe forms c. 1580-1850 based on a combination of these methods, of which the later forms are drawn overleaf. Pipes found in Australia are from the end of the range, and their interest lies as much in their details and place of origin as in their date.

Marked pipes found recently in the Sydney area include the following stamps:

W. White, McDougall, Murray, Davidson, W.P.P., Repeal, Cork of which the first four are from Glasgow, the last Ireland, and the other two as yet untraced. W. White was one of the largest Glasgow firms, although McDougall (founded either 1810 or 1846) was the larger exporter. McDougall stems are also sometimes marked with an 'I', White stems with a 78 or 78C just before the manufacturer's name. Both can have the letters 'TD' on the bowl, a mark which occurs widely on 19th century pipe bowls and has been much discussed in American publications. Davidson pipes often also bear the name Murray, and the Murray company was founded in 1826 in Glasgow, continuing until 1861-2 when it became the Davidson Co. Others without stamps but with decorated bowls show wheat sheaves (Flinders I.), Royal NSW Lancers (F.I.), human heads, flowers on stems (from Hobart, stamped Glasgow on stem), and a possible Britannia figure. These were probably stocked by hotels.

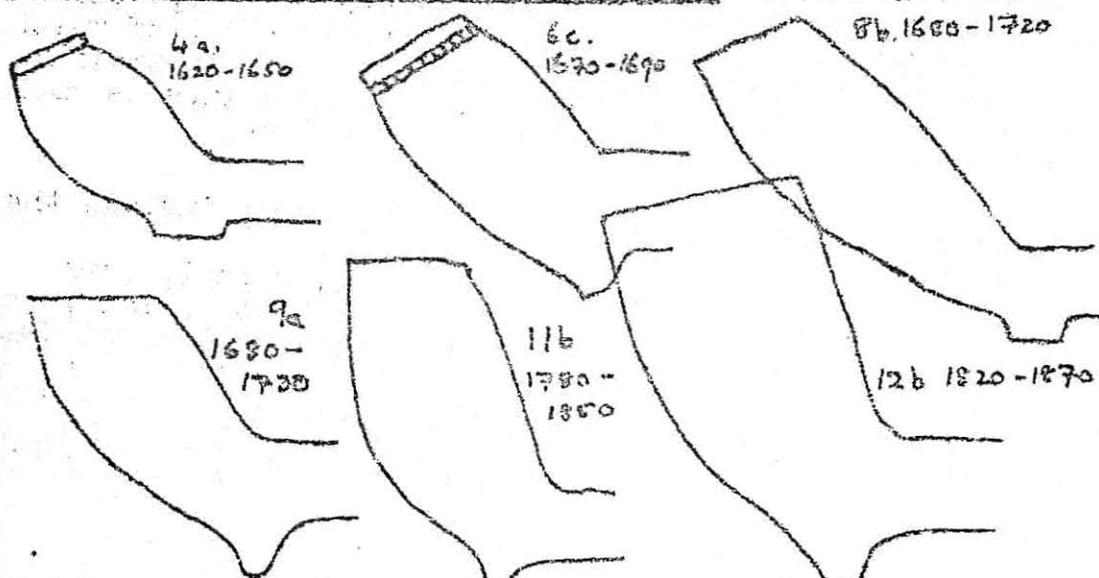
As our knowledge of Australian imports grows, our trade patterns can be compared to the USA and Canada where 19th century pipes and fragments are more fully studied. At Old Sacramento, for example, in California (2), 13-15,000 pipe fragments were found in 1966, 95 per cent of them in a single building destroyed in a fire of 1852. This magnificent collection includes marked examples from France and Holland as well as England and Scotland, and includes several of the companies also exporting to Australia. We may note Dornier, Dumeril (St. Omer), J. Fiolet and Gambier, all of France, A. Coghill, Murray-Davidson (both Glasgow), Jones (Liverpool) McDougall and White (Glasgow) all from Britain, and Dutch 'milkmaid' pipes from Gouda in Holland c. 1740 - 1850, with simple roulette band close to the rim, and the figure of a milkmaid impressed on the base of each heel. There were bowls from pipes with detachable stems, often with the faces of historical figures moulded on them; a large number of bowls with 13 stars plus leaf decoration and/or the letters TD and LF on them; and there were many bowls with fluted decoration. Less is known of these last three, very large classes, except that like all the rest they must date before, and probably shortly before, 1852.

The above method of identification, by stem and bowl marking, falls down of course when a large dump is found which includes quantities of plain bowls and stem fragments. On many American sites statistical methods based on the diameter of the bore hole have been employed for dating purposes, once it was discovered that the size of the bore hole decreased fairly regularly from 1620-1800. However, this regularity appears to break down thereafter and as yet cannot be used for 19th century pipes, in which the hole appears to get larger once again. So far in Australia the numbers found have scarcely justified such methods - 167 bowls and stems from Port Essington, about the same number from Flinders Island, but more are appearing all the time. As usual we would like to hear from anyone who knows of any large collections of clay pipes, either in museums or by collectors, and also of marked and decorated specimens.

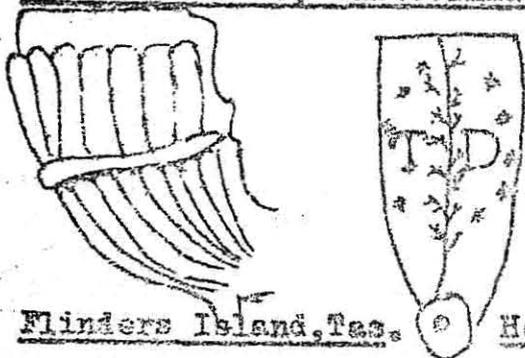
- (1) Oswald A. The Evolution and Chronology of English Clay Tobacco Pipes. Arch. News Letter, V 5, no. 12, 1955 243-250.
- (2) Humphrey R. Clay Pipes from Old Sacramento. Hist. Arch. 1969, 12-33.

For additional bibliography see over.

Forms and dates of English Clay Pipes (Cawald, 1955)



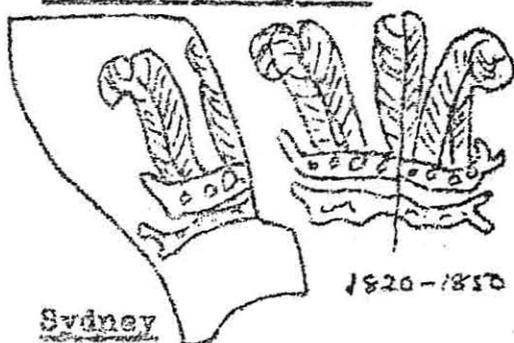
Old Sacramento, California



Flinders Island, Tas.

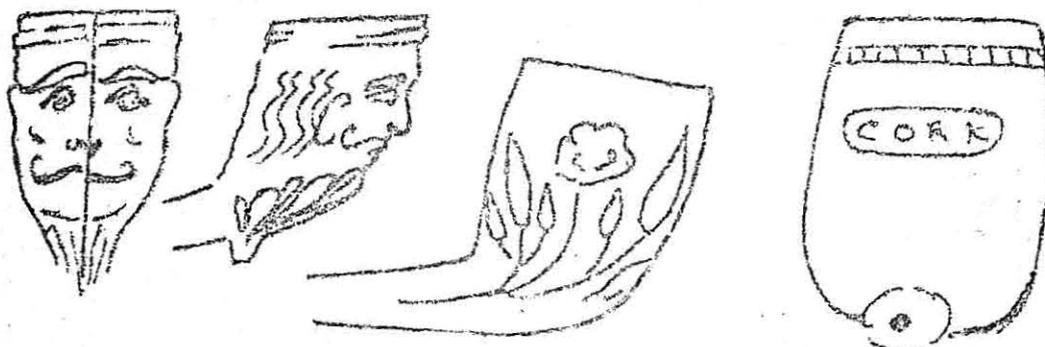
Hobart

Plymouth, England



Sydney

1820-1850



So far only one name of a colonial pipemaker is known, William Cluer of Sydney, about 1808, who exported widely, but whose products have not yet been found.

Additional Bibliography

- Dunhill, A: The Pipe Book, London 1969. Cawald, A: Marked Clay Pipes from Plymouth, Devon. Post-Medieval Archaeology 3, 122-42.
- Walker, I.C. Concerning TD Pipes - a preliminary study, Quart. Bull. Arch. Soc. of Virginia 20.4, June 1966. Fontana, B et al: Johnny Ward's Ranch: a study in Historic Archaeology. The Kiva, 28, 1-2.
- Binford, L: A New Method of Calculating Date from Kaolin Pipe Stem Samples, S.E. Arch. Conference Newsletter, 9.1, 19-21 (Georgia).
- J. Allen, Doct. Thesis A.N.U., 1969 (unpubl), Port Essington.
- For a description of the making of clay pipes (illust.) cf. Fairholt, F.W. Tobacco, its history and associations 1859, pp.176-8.

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