

NEWSLETTER

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The State of the Art

New South Wales

Godden Mackay move.

Godden-Mackay have announced their move to 56 Waterloo Street, Surry Hills, N.S.W. 2010. Phone (02) 319 4811, Fax (02) 319 4383.

Victoria

At the launch of the National Trust book on Cemeteries, (24 April) the Minister for Planning and Development, Mr Rod Maclellan announced that Cabinet had decided to move Maritime and Historic Archaeology from Aboriginal Affairs Victoria to the Heritage Branch of his ministry.

How this will effect archaeology in Victoria is unclear, although it effectively prevents any reunification of archaeology into a single unit. It is good news for the Post-Contact archaeologies as they looked out of place in Aboriginal Affairs and the Ministry of Health and Community Services.

Questions still remain about the administration of the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act and how contact site will be dealt with. There will be a prorated battle over resources and a long period of settling in in the Heritage Branch (who are not particularly field orientated). However this may be a positive move at last.

Goldfields Mining Sites

David Bannear has been working in the Bendigo Region of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for over 18 month on a project to record and assess mining sites within the Bendigo Region. As this region includes the major fields of Bendigo, Maldon, Castlemanie-Chewton, Dunolly and Heathcote it is not surprising that this is a long term project.

David reports on each mining district, (which is how mining was administered) giving an outline on mining history, description of the sites

concerned and an assessment of their significance. Recommendations for management actions are made to the Region and to the Mining Sites Committee.

David has also been supervising a National Employment Initiative program to undertaking some site clearing and interpretation on 7 mining sites around Bendigo and Maldon.

At the end of the project Victoria will have a comprehensive record of its mining heritage as well as seven sites interpreted to the public.

Western Australia

All has been relatively quiet in Western Australia over the last several months.

Fiona Bush has just returned from eight months in the United states accompanying her husband Mark during his visiting fellowship to the Engineering Department of the University of Delaware. In a stroke of good luck George Miller, the ceramics expert, had just moved to the Department of Anthropology, allowing Fiona to spend most of her time working as his research assistant. Having experienced some of the best of American artefact analysis, Fiona is now bursting with a thousand ideas for ceramics projects in Australia.

Gaye Naton and Martin Gibbs are still labouring away at their Ph. D. theses when they are not otherwise engaged. Sally McGann has also commenced an M.A. on the mid-19th century pearling camps around Shark Bay, in the midwest region of W.A.

Peter Bindon of the W.A. Museum has been undertaking further excavations at Fremantle Prison, formerly the main convict prison for Western Australia, and closed only two years ago. Of particular interest is the series of underground rooms and chambers, as well as a network of drains which have recently been uncovered, although there is no news of what has been found in these, or exactly what they were originally used for.

Lynton Convict Depot

Martin Gibbs and Ian Lilley of the University of Western Australia are completing a conservation study of the Lynton Convict Hiring Depot, situated at Port Gregory, approximately 500km north of Perth. The regional hiring depots, situated in what were then the six major (or at least proposed) towns of the colony were basically "convict shops", allowing settlers from distant areas to come into town and hire ticket-of-leave men as labourers. They were outposts of the convict establishment, with commissariats, barracks, hospitals, pensioner guards and other administrative infrastructure for dealing with a small local convict population. The depots also included a small lockup for temporary incarceration of convict offenders, although punishment was carried out at Fremantle Prison, rather than locally.

Although originally intended as a long-term measure, the cost of establishing the regional system was so high that the Imperial Government closed it down after only three years, in 1856, just after the construction of the depot buildings (and thus the major expense) had been completed.

Whereas all of the other depot sites continued in some form of use, the town in which the Lynton station was situated never developed, leaving the site abandoned in a remote area of the State. Recent plans to upgrade the access road to the area, and moves by the owners to vest depot land in the National Trust prompted the need for a conservation study of both standing and ruined structures.

The site is of great archaeological interest, not only because it is undisturbed, but because so little work has been done on the convict system in Western Australia. Ian and Martin, together with a team of about twenty student volunteers, surveyed the site over a period of two weeks. Test pits were excavated in a number of buildings to determine the depth and extent of deposit, although in general the short occupation seems to have left a scanty artefact record. The report and conservation analysis should be finished in March.

Editorial

This issue is a little different as we are publishing the Chinese bibliography and have little space for other things. My apologies to those whose contributions missed out, you will be in the Winter issue.

Iain Stuart

News from the President.

The committee of the Society met on 25 February at the Australia Museum, Sydney, 10 members were present with apologies being received from Judy Birmingham.

There was some discussion of problems in the Committee structure arising from the adoption of the new Constitution at the 1992 Annual General Meeting. These were dealt with by co-opting Clare Watson and Andrew Wilson to the Committee, to resolve anomalies between the old and new Constitutions. It is clear that when nominations are called for and elections held for the 1993-94 Committee, we all will have to familiarise ourselves with the new rules.

Much discussion then followed about the continued delay in the production of the *Journal*. Since this Committee meeting Volume 8 (1990) has been proof edited and delivered into the hands of the printers. Brian Egloff is hopeful that Volume 9 (1991) might also be out by early October, although there has been some discussion about combining 1991 and 1992 into one volume.

The Committee is very much aware of the seriousness of the delay in the *Journal* and has received a steady stream of criticism of the present situation. The President is personally of the opinion that it would be better if the editor for each volume was nominated for election at the previous AGM, so that *Journal* production does not become a constant burden to the same members of the Society.

During the discussion of Society publications, the Committee decided to cease publication of the *Research Bulletin* and to concentrate our resources on the *Newsletter* and the *Journal*. Material of the sort formerly published in the *Research Bulletin* could if succinctly significant be published in the *Journal* or if less significant, be included in the *Newsletter*, as some years ago used to be the case.

Also discussed was a proposal by Brian Rogers that the Society, jointly with Wollongong University, publish a monograph on his slat-working research. This was agreed to.

After the Committee meeting there followed the first of the new Society meetings. David Nutley spoke on maritime archaeology and a lively debate followed. The next meeting is on 22 April when

Andrew Wilson will talk about his work on Regentville.

Graham Connah

The Good Word

Austral Archaeology 1992, *Loveday Internment Camp: Archaeological Report*, State Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Planning, 128 pages with numerous illustrations and plans.

Prisoner of War and Internment camps are a curious part of Australia's history. There were numerous camps in each state and they all seem to have a uniquely interesting history. Loveday was established in 1940 and received a mixture of Germans, Italians and Japanese. The camp closed on the ending of the war.

This report covers the archaeological remains of the four separate camps at Loveday and discusses each site in detail. Most of the remains were concrete slabs and low footings relating to the temporary buildings on the site. Most of the buildings were sold for scrap after the was leaving the immobile concrete slabs and the few concrete buildings on the site.

The report will serve as a very useful base for further studies on Prisoner of War and Internment camps elsewhere in Australia.

Conferences

The ASHA Annual conference

The Recent Past

30 September to 3 October 1993
University of Adelaide

A "Call for papers" is enclosed in this mailout, if you cannot find it or have any queries please contact

Dr Peter Bell
State Heritage Branch
GPO Box 667
Adelaide 5001
ph. (08) 207 2390
fx (08) 207 2490

The History of the Chinese in Australasia and the South Pacific.

International Public Conference

Friday 8th to Sunday 10th October 1993,
Museum of Chinese History, Melbourne

The Chinese Museum will be holding a three-day conference in October 1993, on the history and historical archaeology of the Chinese in Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the South Pacific.

Chinese people have been a large and important presence in this region since the 1850's. In particular the goldrushes in Australia and New Zealand attracted large numbers of Chinese miners. Market gardening, banana growing, trading, furniture making, laundry work and herbal medicine have also been fields in which the Chinese sojourners and settlers have been prominent.

This conference aimed to bring together these people to present their work in a public forum and increase public and scholarly attention to the study of the Chinese in Australasia.

Papers to be presented will include;

Reports on the archaeological work at the Palmer river goldfields in North Queensland; and the goldfields of New Zealand.

Material culture remains of the Chinese.

Immigration history, the White Australia Policy and other anti-Chinese laws

People interested in presenting a paper, or attending the conference, should contact;

Paul Macgregor,
Curator,
Chinese Museum,
22 Cohen Place
Melbourne 3000
Australia
phone (03) 662 2888
Fax (03) 663 2693

ASHA PUBLICATIONS

The Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology

	Members	Non-members <i>out of print</i>
Volume 1 (1983)		
Volume 2 (1984)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 3 (1985)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 4 (1986)	\$13.00	\$17.00
Volume 5 (1987)	\$14.00	\$18.00
Volume 6 (1988)	\$15.00	\$19.00

Major Publications

Birmingham, Bairstow & Wilson (eds)
Archaeology of Colonisation: Australia in the World Context
 Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference 1987
\$26.00

Birmingham & Bairstow (eds)
Papers in Australian Historical Archaeology
 Selected ASHA Newsletter Articles 1969-1982
\$20.00

Occasional Papers

\$6.00 each

Maureen Byrne *Ross Bridge, Tasmania*
 Eleanor Crosby *Survey and Excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT*
 Marjorie Graham *Printed Ceramics in Australia*
 R.V.J. Varman *The Marseilles or French Pattern Tile in Australia*
 Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) *Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Part II*
 Holmes, Kate *Windsor Barracks*

Postage & packing in Australia	add \$2.50 per item
Postage & packing overseas	add \$5.00 per item

ASHA CONTACTS

State Representatives:

A.C.T.	Dr Mike Pearson c/o AHC GPO Box 1567, Canberra 2601
New South Wales	Barbara Fitzroy 56 Central Ave, Como 2226
Northern Territory	Position vacant
Queensland	Eleanor Crosby 21 Castle Hill Drive, Nerang 4211
South Australia	Peter Bell c/o DEP GPO Box 667, Adelaide 5001
Tasmania	Angela McGowan 7 Cosgrove Ave, South Hobart 7000
Victoria	Iain Stuart ??? 29-31 Victoria Ave, Albert Park 3206
Western Australia	Myra Stanbury WA Maritime Museum Cliff St, Fremantle 6160

NEWSLETTER

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THE STATE OF THE ART

New South Wales:

University Hall

Godden Mackay recently completed excavation of the University Hall site on the corner of Glebe Pt Rd and Parramatta Rd in Sydney. Three archaeologists were employed Graham Wilson, Martin Carney and Kate Holmes, aided by a number of volunteers. The structures investigated included the current University Hall, two standing terraces on Parramatta Rd and the sub-surface remains of three terraces on Glebe Point Rd. Activities associated with the site included clay levigation pits, active prior to construction of the buildings on site, and domestic and commercial premises. Study of the standing fabric of University Hall strongly suggests that the 1858 University Hotel is incorporated within the current structure.

As this issue was going to press the remains of University Hall were threatening to fall into the foundations excavated for the new building!

Portable Heritage?

Wayne Johnston of the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning has gone off to Britain and Portugal, to dig with Ian Jack and Adeen Cremin, Mathew Kelly is now with Godden Mackay and is rumoured to be going to Portugal. Damaris Bairstow was in the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning for two weeks before going to the Kimberleys and Iain Stuart has joined the Heritage Branch having moved from Melbourne.

ASHA Talks

The ASHA bi-monthly talks have been a successful event during 1993. They have been held in the Peppermint Room at the Australian Museum. The talk given by Andrew Wilson provided a depth of information about the progress of excavations at Regentville. Many of the people attending had excavated at Regentville in their student days. Andrew and Judy: when can we expect an "I've been to Regentville too" t-shirt?

Ted Higginbotham's talk last month was on the excavations he carried out at Parramatta. Perhaps the most fascinating element of his work has been the diversity of timber buildings belonging to the convict occupation of the area. Often the only archaeological evidence for the convict huts were the numerous post holes which were frequently re-cut to indicate rebuilding of the early huts.

Occupational Health and Safety Act

Recent changes to requirements for entry to building sites in N.S.W. under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1983 saw 16 archaeologists attend an occupational health and safety course in Sydney. The course covered such things as responsibility on building sites obligations of both workers and management and workers compensation. Accreditation from this course is now required for entry onto building sites in N.S.W. Building inspectors from Workcover Authority and members of the B.W.I.U. will police the new requirements which came into force on July 3rd, 1993.

University of New England Archaeological Society

The UNEAS began in June 1992 with three main objectives; to promote archaeology within the University Community; to promote archaeology within the Armidale community and to advise students on aspects of archaeological studies.

UNEAS was formed by students in the Department but it is not primarily a student group, membership is open to the wider community. In 1993 Society members will meet regularly to discuss archaeology, visit places of interest within New South Wales (with a view to visiting other states in the future) and listen to informal lectures given by individuals active in the field. Other events to be organised will include film and video evenings, informal get-togethers and day trips to places of archaeological interest.

Anyone interested in joining the UNEAS can get more information by contacting Graham Knuckey in the Department of Archaeology and Paleoanthropology, University of New England, Armidale on (067) 733071.

South Australia

State Heritage Branch Survives

After six months of uncertainty, it was announced in late March that the State Heritage Branch would remain intact and would be located within the Community Education and Policy Development group of the Department of Environment and Land Management. DELM is composed of the former Department of Lands plus the E out of the old DEP. The Branch performs European heritage conservation and maritime archaeology functions within South Australia. Aboriginal heritage was combined with State Aboriginal Affairs last year.

Thistle Island Project

In conjunction with a One Nation project to stabilise and protect building remains at the Thistle Island whaling station, an archaeological survey including some excavation was undertaken in April by Austral Archaeology and a team of volunteers and Flinders University students. Thistle Island is offshore from Port Lincoln, and had a bay whaling station active for two seasons in 1838-39. The excavation shed some new light on the domestic life of the whalers. In addition the survey investigated the site of an earlier sealing settlement on the island previously known only from documentary references, and discovered surprisingly intact building remains which apparently date from a sealing camp established in 1830-32, before official settlement. It is hoped to publish a report on both sites.

Publications

Recent publications of archaeological interest in South Australia include two more volumes in the maritime archaeology survey series; Sarah Kenderdine's report *Historic Shipping on the River Murray*, which identifies 61 wreck sites, 16 historic vessels, 36 wharves and jetties and numerous other sites associated with shipping on the South Australian part of the River Murray from 1830 to 1939; Robert McKinnon's survey, *Shipwreck Sites of Kangaroo island* describes the sites of 31 vessels wrecked on the coast of the island between 1847 and 1982. Greg Drew and Jack Connell's *Cornish Beam Engines in South Australian Mines* reports on 33 sites where Cornish pumping engines were installed between 1848 and 1888.

New Legislation

South Australia's new legislation, *The Heritage Act 1983* received assent in May and will be proclaimed

later this year. New provisions in the Act make it necessary to have a permit to excavate any place on the State Heritage Register for the purpose of recovering cultural artefacts. In addition, the State Heritage Authority may declare a place to be of special archaeological significance, and no-one may excavate or disturb such a place for any reason, remove cultural artefacts from it, or damage or dispose of cultural artefacts from that place without a permit from the Authority. When granting a permit, the Authority may make conditions requiring supervision by a professionally qualified person, or providing that any cultural artefacts recovered are to belong to the Crown.

Queensland

Recent News

Jon Prangnell, following his work on the Tower Mill, Brisbane is planning a Ph. D. examining the Bremer Mills in terms of a colonial capitalistic paradigm. The Bremer Mills near Ipswich included a boiling down works, saw mill, flour mill and worker accommodation and was in use between 1855 and 1862.

Eleanor Crosby recently completed a study of the new communications installation at Victoria Barracks, Brisbane, for the Department of Defence (Army) and is involved in a number of smaller heritage surveys covering both prehistoric and historic data.

Christine Robertson is beginning a Masters degree studying the Ipswich Water supply, particularly the developments in technology following the establishment of a gravity fed supply at Coal Creek on the Brisbane River.

John Kerr is putting his massive knowledge of railways to work on the Queensland Railways Heritage Study, first stage. Cullia Alfredson is undertaking a major study, the Morton Shire Heritage Strategy Survey.

Tasmania

Archaeological and Historical Excavations

Over the summer period Mike Nash, maritime archaeologist with the Department of Parks Wildlife and Heritage lead to short expeditions to the *Sydney Cove* site. Excavation of the wreck is now concentrating on the stern area where the remaining structure is more deeply buried. This has also meant that a far greater concentration of artefactual material

has been recovered. Besides items concerned with the running and maintenance of the vessel, a large proportion of the bottled spirits and Chinese porcelain that formed part of the cargo was located during the excavation.

Of the 20,000 plus fragments of porcelain recovered, the majority are blue/white underglaze pieces with the remainder being black/gilt overglaze. Intact or reconstructable examples of a number of body types have been located including various bowls, plates, plate warmers and chamber pots. A final season of work on the site will be carried out next summer.

David Parham was engaged by the State Government to record the remains of a structure in the basement of a Hobart Hotel built in the 1920's. The structure, the floor of which lies some 2 meters below the present street level, dates to the 1820's. The Government is planning to re-develop the site but will include further archaeological investigations of this site and its rear yard which backed onto the original Hobart Rivulet.

Personnel

Cos Coroneos has commenced work for the DPWH on an inventory survey for historic sites in Southwest National Park. Katherine Evans has been appointed by DPWH to investigate the history of the hop industry and the whaling industry in Tasmania, prior to archaeological surveys being undertaken next year. Anne McConnell, senior archaeologist with the Forestry Commission is on extended leave for a few months - Denise Gaughwin is acting in her position. Bret Noble has been appointed by DPWH to prepare a series of conservation plans and historic assessments for historic huts and other structures in the World Heritage area.

Victoria

Maritime and Historical Archaeology Unit

It was announced in March that the Maritime and Historical Archaeology Unit of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria would be transferred into the Department for Planning and Development to merge with the Heritage Branch (which administers the *Historic Buildings Act*). While this represented a positive move, maritime and historical archaeology have little to do with Aboriginal Affairs in real political terms, the move brought on incredible pressures on staff within the organisation.

While it is difficult to know from a distance what exactly happened, it seems that the assets of the

Maritime and Historical Archaeology Unit not directly related to maritime archaeology were deemed to be for Aboriginal Archaeology. This has raised concern in outside organisations such as ASHA as well as the Department of Planning and it is likely that Cabinet will resolve the whole matter. Whatever the result is archaeology is the real loser.

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Jane Lennon head of the Historic Places Branch within the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources has taken the Voluntary Redundancy Package and retired. For the last twenty or so years Jane has been the main focus for cultural heritage issues within land administered by the Government such as National Parks, the Alps, Goldfields and so on.

Jane Lennon is well known as a historian and geographer and has had a long involvement in historical archaeology dating back to Jim Allen's excavations in Beechworth (in 1978??). As President of ICOMOS she was involved in the opening of ICOMOS to maritime archaeology.

Her departure leaves open the question of who is going to manage the historical sites on Crown Land administered by the Department. Currently it seems that the long footed Potoroo has more resources devoted to it's preservation than cultural heritage protection!

ICOMOS Tours

The Victorian Branch of ICOMOS ran two tours during the early part of the year. The first was to visit the renovations at St Patrick's Cathedral and the Exhibition Buildings. The St Pats. visit involved a climb up the scaffolding to view the spires at close up. The view of Melbourne was magnificent! The view from the dome at the Exhibition Buildings was not as impressive but the interior just as fascinating.

The second tour was of the Archaeology of Melbourne's CAD. Starting at the Flagstaff Gardens the tour moves through some of Iain Stuart's (who lead the tour) favourite back lanes and dark alleys. Nobody was mugged although some of the tour got lost!

Western Australia

Heritage Council

The most recent issue of "Place Matters" the Newsletter of the W.A. Heritage Council has

responded to criticism from AHSA. concerning the community dig at the church at Northampton (*ASHA Newsletter Vol 22.3*).

The Editorial notes;

"we admit to error in not pointing out that projects such as this should be planned and undertaken with the supervision of a professional archaeologist. We wish to make it clear now, however, that the Heritage Council will arrange for expert advice to be made freely available to any local group planning to undertake a conservation project.

We would also like to assure the archaeological profession that the Heritage Council values and supports archaeological research."

This result is gratifying both for archaeologists and Western Australia's cultural heritage.

CONFERENCE NOTES

Thirteenth Annual ASHA Conference

The Recent Past

30 September to 3 October 1993

The University of Adelaide.

Plans are well in hand for the staging of the 13th Annual ASHA Conference, details will be mailed out to the members in the next few weeks. Papers offered and accepted include;

The Archaeological Legacy of WW II in NSW; Denis Gojak,

Waterpower in a Dry Continent; Warrick Pearson

"Old Sites never die": the Life of Archaeological Sites; Graham Connah

The Dynamics of Industrial Archaeology; Ray Whitmore

A 19th Century Garbage Dump and the Growth of the Consumer Society; Susan Lawrence Cheney

The Women in Archaeology Conference 1993

The second Women in Archaeology Conference in Armidale, NSW was expertly organised by Wendy Beck and Jane Balme. After the tearaway success of the first conference in Albury in 1991 it was difficult to believe that the next conference would be as successful, but it was, in the depth and variety of papers presented over the three days. It exhibited the depth and variety of research into gender in Archaeology both in the archaeological workplace and archaeological methodology, theory and practice.

The theme for the first day was *Women as Archaeologists* and built upon the very successful papers given at the first conference on archaeological work practices. This session was ably chaired by Anne Bickford. The conference opened with a paper by Laurajane Smith and Hilary du Cros, the organisers of the 1991 conference. This paper stated that it was women's experiences in the workplace and not theory that was the catalyst for the development of gender studies in archaeology.

The second paper by Meg Goulding and Kristal Buckley was a development of their survey of Victorian archaeologists on equity issues in archaeology carried out in 1990. This paper was given by Stephanie Moser after Meg Goulding was unable to attend because of a directive from her Department's Minister. The basis of the paper set out to question a number of assumptions about the archaeological workplace. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the paper was the way male students saw themselves as not being dependent upon their lecturers and were confident about themselves and their future and if they got a low mark in an exam or essay they blamed the person marking and not themselves. Female students viewed themselves differently: they lacked confidence, were dependant on their teachers' opinions and help, even if they got a good mark they were critical of themselves.

Three other papers on the workplace examined cultural research management: in Tasmania by Angela McGowan, gender politics in teaching by Catherine Upcher and Laurajane Smith and fieldwork in Cyprus by Jennifer Webb. All in all it was a depressing picture of women in the archaeological workplace.

The last paper for the day was given at short notice by Jane Lydon and was based on a paper she has written for publication on Gender in Australian Historical Archaeology. It was a deconstruction of the theoretical development and the practice of gender in the historical workplace. It was a well presented

and developed paper which showed the paucity of feminist analysis of the historical archaeological resource. A paper with a similar focus was given by Sue Hartley. In this she examined the gender bias in historical archaeological analysis.

The papers presented at the morning session of the second day were examining critical debate in feminist archaeology. The first paper was again by Laurajane Smith and examined the relationship between the development of Gender Studies and the advent of Post-Processual theory in archaeology. This paper persuasively argued that feminist analysis of archaeology had begun many years prior to the advent of Hodder, Shanks, Tilley and other post-processualists. It highlighted the reliance the post-processualists had on processual methodology which hindered the development of gender studies and argued that it was unable to deal with power structures. Laurajane's concern in this paper was that the gender debate would be subsumed by post-processual archaeology and it was a challenge to develop methods to integrate gender as a structuring device in the archaeological record.

Stephanie Moser approached the deconstruction of the 'Tracks through Time' exhibition at the Australian Museum with great gusto. This was a development of her interest in archaeological representation and reconstruction on which she gave a paper in 1991. Louise Zarmati analysed the mythologising of the archaeologist as hero within the context of nineteenth-century Greek archaeology. Louise identified three stages in the development of the hero myth: the quest, the test, and the discovery, and in addition the archaeologist had to be virtuous. A number of male archaeologists were shown to possess these attributes as was Harriet Boyd who carried out important settlement excavation in Crete when the rest of her male colleagues were still looking for the burial and other sites rich in collectible items.

Perhaps the most overwhelming impact left by the conference was how the papers exhibited a rigorous approach to the archaeological resource. Two papers by Kerry Walshe and Alice Gorman underlined that an engendered archaeology was one that attempted to expose the bias in archaeological methodology and practice. That there is a complete archaeological resource and because it is all we have we must use all of it and not allow the biases of androcentric archaeology to perpetuate the ungendered interpretations of the past.

It is hoped that the third Women in Archaeology Conference will be held in Sydney in 1995.

We've come a long way, baby, but we have to go a long way to go.

Mary Casey

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Nineteenth Century Technology Transfer

Recently, a research fellowship to England was undertaken by Warwick Pearson of the Department of Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology, at the University of New England, in Armidale. The research formed part of a Ph. D. thesis, and was funded by the award of a Britain-Australia Bicentennial Fellowship from the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust. A period of three months was spent working in the Industrial archaeology Research Institute at the Museum in Ironbridge, Shropshire.

The subject of the Ph. D. research is an archaeological investigation of 19th century technological transfer between Britain and Australia. The aim is to archaeologically test the usefulness of models for international technology transfer developed by researchers in other fields such as; economic history, economics, anthropology and the history of technology. Such models have usually been developed and applied in the context of what may be called "restricted access" technology such as those which were either at the forefront of the "industrial revolution", or which were under development at the time, for example textile manufacturing technologies. These were consequently heavily protected by industrial secrecy and patents, or required high levels of skill and education of potential users. Technology transfer models have rarely been developed or applied to the transfer of what may be called "open access" technologies, or those about which knowledge was readily available and disseminated throughout potential users, and which did not require high levels of skill or education for their use.

The aim is thus to assess whether models for international technology transfer which have mostly been developed in a fairly restricted context do have wider applicability. If they do, a door is opened to using them to describe the wider diffusion of a whole new range of technologies. If not, we will learn something new about the nature of technology and its transfer between countries and can revise the present models accordingly.

The technology chosen for this study is water wheel and watermill technology. This is an open access technology that was widely used in flour milling, sawmilling and mining industries in both 19th century

Britain and Australia. The technology is also environmentally sensitive and readily preserves the "cultural traditions" of its users. Archaeological and documentary evidence for the use and adaptation of water wheels and watermills in the Australian environment is being collected from study areas in North-East New South Wales and South-east Tasmania, to be compared with similar data gathered during research and fieldwork conducted during the period of the Fellowship in Britain.

EDITORIAL

This issue of the Newsletter is delayed by my departure from the ruins of the Victoria Archaeological Survey with a voluntary departure package and my commencement of temporary work in the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning and a Ph. D. at the Department of Prehistory and Historical Archaeology in Sydney.

The *Newsletter* is quite a lot of work but also fun. I would welcome someone else who might want to take over or even share the burden with me for the next year.

Thanks to Peter Bell, Mary Casey, Eleanor Corsby, Denis Gojak, Angie McGowan, Ilma Powell, Andrew Wilson,

PRESIDENTS REPORT

Since the publication of the last issue of the *Newsletter*, there have been two more members' meetings in Sydney, each preceded by a meeting of the Committee. These were on Thursday 2 April and Thursday 24 June and both took place in the Peppermint Room of the Australian Museum.

At the Committee meeting of 22 April there was much discussion of the Society's publications, particularly of the problems of catching up with the *Journal*. It was understood that publication of Volume 8 (1990) would occur in early May and there was some debate as to how the other overdue volumes could be produced. It was felt that an impossible burden was being imposed on the present editors if they were both to deal with the backlog and to produce volumes for future years. Therefore, a motion was carried that the Editor of the 1994 *Journal* and the *Newsletter* Editor for 1994 be chosen by the membership of the Society at the 1993 Annual General Meeting following the call for and receipt of nominations. Information on this matter will be found elsewhere in this issue of the *Newsletter*.

Following the Committee meeting there was a members' meeting with refreshments, at which Andrew Wilson of the Department of Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology at the University of Sydney, spoke about the Regentville excavations of 1985-1991. This was an interesting presentation which demonstrated extremely well the advantages of a long-term, sustained excavation program on the same site. There was an audience of 28 people.

At the Committee meeting of 24 June, there was again discussion of progress with the Society publications, although by now the situation had been improved a little by the publication of volume 8 in early May as promised (various Committee Members had helped with the final proofing of this and with the dispatch of the copies to Society members by mail.) It was also understood that the editors were hopeful of having Volume 9 (1991) published in the next few months the main aim being to have it out by the time of the annual conference in Adelaide at the beginning of October. It was also pleasing to see that the study of Tasmanian salt-making sites by Brian Rogers, jointly published by the Society and by The Science and Technology Research Program, University of Wollongong, had recently appeared.

Other discussion covered a number of subjects, including a heritage problem that had developed at Turners Paddock Bottle Dump in Adelaide. Iain Stuart was able to attend the Committee Meeting as *Newsletter* Editor (he was also present at the meeting of 22 April) because of his recent move from Melbourne to Sydney. There was some concern expressed that the number of members who act as regional representatives for the Newsletter should be increased, particularly so that the Northern Territory and New Zealand are represented. Discussion also centred on the subject of subscriptions and on the finances of the Society. It was felt that this matter would need consideration at the Annual General Meeting but that the Society remained reasonably healthy financially, although it will be meeting heavy costs in trying to catch up with the *Journal* backlog.

Following this Committee meeting, Ted Higginbotham, for some years a consultant archaeologist in the Sydney region, spoke at the members' meeting about his recent research in Parramatta. For the audience of 25 people, this was a convincing demonstration of the value of open-area excavation when investigating extensive structural layouts.

There will be another committee meeting and members' meeting in the Peppermint Room of the Australia Museum on Thursday 26 August, at which

Anne Bickford will talk about her ten years of work at First Government House. I hope that as many as possible of you will be there and, please, remember to bring your friends. In a modest way this year's meeting have been very successful, a good chance to meet and talk as well as to hear a guest speaker, and it is hoped that we can now build us a worthwhile meeting tradition for future years. Also, I hope that as many as possible of you will be at Adelaide for the Annual Conference. So far as any society is concerned, its Annual Conference is a wonderful chance for members to yet together and make contacts and friends. In an area as big as Australasia, overcoming the *tyranny of distance* at least once a year is important.

Graham Connah

THE GOOD WORD

Birmingham, J. **Wybalenna: The Archaeology of Cultural Accommodation in Nineteenth Century, Tasmania**, Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology, 1992, \$35.00 plus postage. ISBN 0 909797 15 3, paperback pp 202 figs 110, tables 34.

ASHA is proud to announce the arrival of another major publication, the report on the Wybalenna excavations.

Wybalenna was the site of the Aboriginal settlement in Bass Strait from 1835 to 1847. After the success of George Augustus Robinson's conciliation, Tasmanian Aborigines were moved from the main island of Tasmania to the Furneaux islands in Bass Strait. Wybalenna was the fourth sites used as the Aboriginal settlement and has the most substantial remains.

In 1969 Judy Birmingham was asked examine work done by the National Trust who in the course of scavenging for bricks to restore the Chapel had uncovered the remains of the Aboriginal terraces (ie houses). Excavations commenced in 1970 for one week and concluded the following year with another short field season.

This report discusses the excavation and associated field work and follows with an extensive discussion of the finds recovered. Plans illustrations and photographs help in documenting the nature of the excavation and finds.

This section is followed by an extensive discussion of the historical record which primarily consists of the detailed journal that George Augustus Robinson kept while he was commandant (1835 to 1839). This

material is extensively analysed both for what it says and for what seems to be omitted.

Finally the issue of acculturation is discussed using both the archaeological evidence and the documentary evidence, which together make a powerful combination for understanding the issue. Wybalenna makes a fascinating site to study this issue because the Settlement was so unsuccessful in keeping the Aborigines alive.

Judy Birmingham has written a book that will be used extensively in the class room and as a research tool.

Rogers, B. 1993 **Nineteenth Century Salt Manufacturing Sites in Tasmania**, Working Paper No 11, Science and Technology Analysis Research Program and the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology. ISBN 0 86418 253 8. Paperback pp 109 fig 53, tables 4, 4 appendices.

Brian Rogers is well known for his interest in the history and technology of salt manufacturing. This publication brings together the results of his work on the salt industry in Tasmania. It is not a complete history for as Brian Rogers admits, there is a great lack of information on salt making in Tasmania and while he has ferreted out much of interest there is also more to be discovered.

Rogers begins with a background account of the economic conditions surrounding salt-making and the available salt making technology. The technology was simple and salt works showed a tendency to open in economically buoyant times and close in the downturns.

Rogers then turns to more detailed studies on salt working sites at Bruny Island, Pitt Water, North West Bay, Salt Pan Plains and Whirlpool Reach. For each of these site a short history is given and a description and analysis of site features is undertaken.

The most well known salt work remains is Lisdillon near Little Swanport. The salt works were erected in 1836-7 by James Radcliff. They operated intermittently until the late 1840's. Using the extant fabric Rogers discusses the method of salt making on this site and the quality of the final product.

Salt making is an ephemeral yet vital industry and this book is an important reference on the nature of small scale salt works and forms a useful companion to Rogers' articles on salt working in the ASHA Journal.

ASHA PUBLICATIONS

The Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology

	Members	Non-members
Volume 1 (1983)	<i>out of print</i>	
Volume 2 (1984)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 3 (1985)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 4 (1986)	\$13.00	\$17.00
Volume 5 (1987)	\$14.00	\$18.00
Volume 6 (1988)	\$15.00	\$19.00
Volume 7 (1989)	\$16.00	\$20.00
Volume 8 (1990)	\$17.00	\$21.00

Major Publications

Birmingham, Bairstow & Wilson (eds) <i>Archaeology of Colonisation: Australia in the World Context</i> Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference 1987		\$26.00
Birmingham & Bairstow (eds) <i>Papers in Australian Historical Archaeology</i> Selected ASHA Newsletter Articles 1969-1982		\$20.00
Birmingham, J. <i>Wybalenna: The Archaeology of Cultural Accommodation in Nineteenth Century Tasmania.</i>		\$36.00
Rogers, B. <i>Nineteenth Century Salt Manufacturing Sites in Tasmania.</i>		\$12.50

Occasional Papers

Maureen Byrne <i>Ross Bridge, Tasmania</i>		\$6.00 each
Eleanor Crosby <i>Survey and Excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT</i>		
Marjorie Graham <i>Printed Ceramics in Australia</i>		
R. V. J. Varman <i>The Marseilles or French Pattern Tile in Australia</i>		
Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) <i>Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Part I</i>		
Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) <i>Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Part II</i>		
Kate Holmes: <i>Windsor Barracks</i>		

Postage & packing in Australia: Journals & Occasional Papers add \$3.00 per item
Major publications add \$6.50
Postage & packing overseas: Journals & Occasional Papers add \$5.00 per item
(surface mail) Major publications add \$15.00 per item

Special Offer The 1992 ASHA Conference Photograph

This commemorative photograph is now available for \$9.50 plus postage for an 10x8 coloured print.
Order through ASHA.

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THE STATE OF THE ART

New South Wales

Casey & Lowe Associates

Casey & Lowe Associates are continuing their work for Brayshaw McDonald Pty Ltd and the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project. Having completed a survey of Old Windsor Road, parts of which have changed little since the early 1800s, they have assessed several sites in the area which may be impacted by the infrastructure works. The project has been an interesting look at an area which will change completely from its current rural aspect to a built urban environment. Many of the sites, now vacant, hold remains of buildings that although constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century and long demolished, will only now lose their connection to the landscape.

This urban expansion is paralleled by the policy of moving people back into the inner city, creating more areas of medium density population. This has seen Casey & Lowe Associates carry out several assessments of redevelopment sites in Sydney and the CBD. This includes the redevelopment of a 1920s Mark Foys factory building into residential apartments. The assessment has shown that the site was previously considered to be a slum area and was occupied by a mini neighbourhood of shops and working-class residential terraces as well as a hotel and school. An excavation of this site (not necessarily carried out by the assessors!) will be a extremely interesting test of what the authorities considered to be a 'slum'.

Involvement

ASHA members if they are interested in being involved in archaeological work should contact their local archaeologists about volunteering. Most historical archaeologists use volunteers to assist them with their excavation work and during the post-excavation analysis phase. This means that everybody can have access to their archaeology and history, as well as keeping the client's expenses down.

Presumably all members are also members of their state's National Trust. In NSW the Trust has recently been involved with an attempt to save a row of five timber terraces in Lithgow which the Council wanted to demolish as having no intrinsic value. The Trust's statement of significance reads, in part: "The buildings are a survivor of timber row-house type which is now extremely rare. They

form part of a very interesting streetscape and have an unusual and extremely interesting plan-form which is a response to the slope of the terrain, as well as to the usual economic imperatives of rental accommodation. The buildings have important associations with the industrial history of Lithgow". Despite the new owner's intention of restoring the terraces and two appeals to the Land and Environment Court the buildings will be (have been?) demolished.

The purpose of this tale is to suggest to members that the basic ingredient of any kind of activism is knowledge and awareness and that as far as impacts upon our heritage is concerned your state branches of the Trust can help provide these ingredients. Perhaps getting elected to your local Council might also help!

Volunteers Welcome !

Archaeological Excavations

City of Sydney

January-February 1994

Excavations at 142-8 Elizabeth St. Sydney (opposite the Mark Foys building) is scheduled to start in the first week in January.

The history of this site encapsulates the history of urban development in Sydney. First middle-class houses were built along Elizabeth Street. Gradually that end of town became unfashionable. The middle-class move out and the small trades moved in. With them came terraced housing, the local shop and a couple of tenements

At the end of January, the excavation will move to a site in Goulburn Street (cr Brisbane and Commonwealth St). Here was located an small street of inner-city slums with the pub on the corner at one end, three shops at the other end and a row of two-up, two down terraced houses in the middle.

Artefacts from both digs will be processed on site. The digs will run from Thursday to Monday.

Further details Dr Dammars Bairstow on (02) 953-2579 or at the site on (018) 116 320.

Godden Mackay

Godden Mackay have been engaged in a range of heritage conservation and archaeological projects. Dominating the firm's work program is a national Australian Electricity Supply Industry Research Board project on the industrial heritage of power generation. Work has also been proceeding on a Historic Site Survey in Kakadu National Park, the North Sydney Heritage Study, a survey of Sydney Tramways and Main Street Studies at Haberfield and Summer Hill

On the purely archaeological side, the firm has been writing up the complex and lengthy reports from Paddy's Markets excavation (having finally been commissioned to do so by Kajima corporation) and has been preparing a plethora of archaeological assessments along the Pymont/Ultimo peninsula following the introduction of stringent archaeological requirements under the City West Regional Environmental Plan. Future work prospects include a forthcoming excavation of a domestic site in Cremorne Point

Don Godden, has recently returned from fieldwork in Kakadu and is currently working on recording of the State Brickworks at Homebush, ready for the new Olympic extravaganza. After presenting a paper on archaeological heritage management at the ICOMOS Sri Lanka conference, Richard Mackay has been in India and Western Australia. Mathew Kelly, recently returned from a sojourn in Portugal, is now back in harness and hard at work.

The Bureaucrats

Tracy Ireland has returned to the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning resulting in the departure of Damaris Bairstow and Iain Stuart. Wayne Johnston has started on a twelve month contract with the Sydney Cove Authority.

South Australia

Most of South Australia's tiny historical archaeological community has spent much of its time in recent months preparing for the October ASHA Conference which is reported elsewhere in this issue, and this is an abbreviated column as a result.

Robert McKinnon enjoyed his shipwreck survey of Kangaroo Island so much that he took up a new job as Senior Ranger at Kelly Hill Conservation Park on KI in September.

A major new regional heritage survey with a strong archaeological component was commenced in October. The survey of the Flinders Ranges is jointly funded by the National Estate Grants Program and the State Heritage

Fund, and takes in the region from Port Augusta to Marree. The consultants are Donovan & Associates and Austral Archaeology.

South Australia's new legislation, the *Heritage Act 1993* with its provisions to protect archaeological sites was proclaimed on 27 October and will come into effect on 15 January 1994.

The Department of Environment and Land Management which is the home of the State Heritage Branch has become the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. New stationery, new business cards: the fourth in twelve months.

Australian Inland Mission Hospital, Innamincka.

During September an archaeological excavation was undertaken at the site of the Australian Inland Mission hospital at Innamincka. The excavation which was carried out by BackTracks Heritage Consultants & Susan Lawrence Cheney of Flinders University was the initial phase of a major reconstruction project. When complete, the mission building will be used as an interpretive centre & ranger accommodation. The project is being jointly funded by the South Australian National Parks & Wildlife service & Australian Geographic.

Victoria

New Manager of Historic Places Section in Department Conservation & Natural Resources

Robin Crocker has recently taken up the position of Manager, Historic Places Section in the reconstituted National Parks Service, Victoria. He replaces Jane Lennon who has moved to Queensland.

Robin has had wide-ranging experience in parks, tourism, museums and agricultural research. His formal training was in agricultural science.

Robin was head of Interpretation in the National Parks Service from 1977-85, and established the Tourism Unit in the Department of Conservation, Forests & Lands. He then moved to the Board of Works (now Melbourne Water) where he was responsible for the management of Werribee park and other metropolitan parks west of Melbourne, and later for park planning and policy.

Recent responsibilities include the development of a project management system for the Museum of Victoria and the facilitation of strategic planning workshops.

Recent work that the Section has undertaken includes a survey of historic places in East Gippsland, for National

Estate assessment purposes. Some 60 sites were recorded in the report, fifty of which were ground truthed (I think this means recorded, ED.).

At the same time the section was also undertaking another project funded by the AHC and researched by Peter Evans. This was a pilot study of historic sawmill sites in the Central Highland forests of Victoria. Thirty two sites being ground truthed by Peter Evans and Graham Perham.

Future directions of the Section

Substantial change is underway in CNR, but Robin believes that the Historical Places Section will remain the centre of expertise for historic places on public land, undertaking research, inventory, monitoring and specialist architectural projects in conjunction with field-based staff.

The future is likely to bring greater emphasis on maximising community and tourist appreciation, enjoyment and use of major historic sites.

Robin's phone no. is (03) 412 4522 and fax (03) 412 4166. The Historic Places Section is now located on the 1st floor, 240 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne 3002.

HMVS *Cerberus*: Victorias internationally significant historic building.

During the recent AIMA Conference at Geelong, time was taken to inspect the remains of HMVS *Cerberus*. *Cerberus* is highly significant as a relic of Victoria's colonial navy and as an rare example of nineteenth century warship design and construction practise. *Cerberus* was a significant warship design being a clear antecedent of the *Dreadnought*.

One inspection was undertaken by Iain Stuart, Steve Gombosa and Dr Richard Gould. Dr Gould has undertaken significant research on Nineteenth Century warships, docks and fortifications in Bermuda. The other inspection contained MAU staff as well as Dr Broadwater from NOAA who look after the wreck of USS Monitor.

Reportedly all were impressed by the preservation of the *Cerberus* however the question of how to conserve this significant ship remains to be answered. *Cerberus* is protected under the *Historic Buildings Act* and thus is a historic building!

Conference Notes

The Chinese in Australia

The History of the Chinese in Australasia and the South Pacific, held at the Museum of Chinese History, Melbourne 8-10 October 1993.

The first conference on this topic, warmly sponsored by the Museum of Chinese Australian History, of Cohen Place, Melbourne, was exciting for all participants, who came from around Australia and from abroad. The three days were divided into eleven sessions, covering different methodological approaches and substantive aspects of Chinese culture overseas: Medicine, Commerce and Capital, Language and Cultural Representations, Islands, Miners, The Archaeology of Mining Sites, Oral and Social Histories, Religion, Temples and Cemeteries, The Law and Officialdom, and Community, History and Heritage.

The archaeology of the Chinese in Australia was well represented, with participants Ian Jack (Chinese Cemeteries in Australasia and America) and Gordon Grimwade (Atherton Chinatown and the Hou Wang Temple site) examining the material evidence for Chinese religious practices overseas. Justin McCarthy (Chinese Miners in the Pine Creek Region, Northern Territory 1872- 1915), Jillian Comber (Chinese sites on the Palmer Goldfield, Far North Queensland), Peter Bell (Chinese Ovens on mining settlement sites) and Denise Gaughwin (Pi ovens in North East Tasmania - an archaeological view) comprised a full session, producing a useful overview of the broad pattern of Chinese mining and associated cultural remains across Australia.

Other contributions ranged from the work of academic historians such as Cathie May (Chinese economic activity and race relations in the Cairns district 1876-1920) and Jan Ryan (Chinese immigrants and the law- the Western Australian experience to the personal account of Norma King Koi (Discovering my heritage - an oral history of my maternal family - the Ah Moons of Townsville, 1888-1945)), James Hayes' discussion of a Chinese-English word-book from 19th century Sydney ("Good Morning Mrs Thompson") and the strong contribution made by a number of regional historians.

In summing up, Henry Min-hsi Chan pointed to the need for producing historical ethnographies of the overseas Chinese. He suggested fresh areas for investigation, in the further disaggregation of the overseas Chinese into ethnic and sub-ethnic communities, possibly explaining some of the variations in migration and settlement patterns, and in the experience of Chinese women and families. For archaeologists, Ian Jack's call for comparative work across the "Chinese Diaspora" from the mid 19th century, and the breadth of subject matter of these contributions, underlined the need for an adequate cultural framework, and a sufficiently rich field of comparative data, in addressing this complex study.

Jane Lydon

History '94

Seventh Biennial National Conference of the Australian Historical Association

26 to 30 September 1994

University of Western Australia

Call for expressions of Interest

A wide range of historical themes will be explored, but papers are especially sought in the following areas:

Monarchies and Republics in history

Indigenous peoples and their history

migration and ethnicity

bodies and identities

cultural heritage studies

spatial history

public history issues

teaching issues and challenges to history: theory and method.

Expressions of interest and enquires should be directed to:

Dr Jenny Gregory

History 94 Convenor

Department of History

University of Western Australia

Nedlands WA 6009

Ph (09) 380 2143/3404 Fax (09) 380 1069

E-mail: jag@uniwa.uwa.edu.au

Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology

Annual conference "The Recent Past"

Field trip

Conference field trips can be a chore or a bore. Fortunately the ASHA Conference field trip to Burra was not. Indeed it was a most enjoyable and interesting trip.

Led by Peter Bell, we left on time and rolled out of Adelaide, past the Dry Creek ANR loco depot (ethno-industrial archaeology). A small suggestion by the writer resulted in a quick side trip to the Anglevale laminated

timber bridge. This has been restored and appropriate interpretation and viewing spots had been established.

After this it was on to the Claire Valley and a winery. This was followed by a visit to Seven Hills winery. Established by a Catholic religious order this site had much more to offer including St Alouisious, the wine cellars and a friendly cat. I explored afield and inspected a grotto dedicated to the Virgin (a statue of which was in the grotto, I was curious to see that she was standing on a fairly angry looking snake). At the rear of the grotto were some interesting looking ruined buildings and dry stone walls. Time precluded further investigation as we were off to Mintaro.

Mintaro is a small village that has retained its scale and layout more or less intact into the twentieth century. We were split between the Pub and the little cafe for lunch which was very agreeable. We then embussed for Burra.

Burra was reached in the rain and after a bit of negotiation in the bus around the various bridges over the Burra Creek (which had load limits on them) we arrived at our accommodation at Paxton Square.

Paxton Square was built by the South Australian Mining Association (SAMA, who owned the Burra mine and much of the present town) in 1849 as workers' accommodation. The cottages were refurbished in 1983 as tourist accommodation.

Following our brief stay at Paxton square we were reloaded into the bus for the rest of the afternoon's exploration. Burra was really several towns as well as the mines and smelting works. As the SAMA owned a large area of land other towns were established on the edge of the SAMA freehold. These supplemented the accommodation provided by the SAMA and provided a refuge for those who didn't want to live in a company town.

We first visited "Tivers Row", the miner's cottages in Turo Street in Redruth. These were built in 1856 and are in the process of refurbishment. We then drove out of town to the settlement of Hampton. Laid out in 1857 as a private township by Thomas Powell the settlement contained around thirty houses. The site is in a ruinous state but is very interesting nevertheless.

Returning towards town we visited the Redruth Gaol. Built in 1856 as the first gaol outside Adelaide it was later used as a Girls Reformatory. However the Gaol's crowning glory was its use in the film "Breaker Morant" in 1979.

After the Gaol we returned to the Burra Creek and visited the Unicorn Brewery cellars which while interesting failed to yield any beer. Further down the creek were the dugouts. Built in the banks of the Burra creek and

tributaries to solve an extreme housing shortage some 1,800 people were recorded as living in the dugouts.

The National Trust has reconstructed two dugouts but it seems they have little integrity. Peter Bell explained that none had been excavated despite the presence of several features that looked like collapsed dugouts. As we began to reflect on this Peter began to hide any digging tools. I thought, given the talent and experience on the tour, we could just about dig one in a day! We were hastily whisked off to the Cemetery.

Dinner was held at the Kooringa Hotel and the after dinner entertainment was provided by David Bannear. Finally a select few (those who could stand) visited the historic Burra rotunda where Peter Bell gave repeated impressions of a military band playing "Soldiers of the Queen" (a scene from Breaker Morant) while the rest of us drank port in the misty rain.

After breakfast we ventured to the "Monster Mine". Established in 1845 the Burra Burra mine produced 5% of the world's copper in the decade of the 1850s. The mine closed in 1877 and was partially reworked between 1971 and 1981). Although the recent working destroyed a considerable amount of the earlier workings a large amount of material remains. Notable are the remains of Morphets pumping house, which housed a Cornish beam engine, Morphets winding house, ore dressing facilities, chimney stacks and so on.

Much of the morning was spent exploring the site. David and Bill Bannear, Justin McCarthey and Peter Bell were on hand to provide their expert knowledge of the site and of the techniques employed.

After the mine we were conducted over the Burra Smelting works. These were established in 1849 by the simple means of importing the technology and the technological knowledge direct from the centre of copper smelting technology in Swansea.

After lunch we left for Adelaide via another copper mining town, Kapunda. There the tour photograph was taken while archaeologists disported themselves under the shadow of the "Big Cornish Miner" statue (done in a style best described as neo-brutal, Stalinist revival).

The tour was one of the best I have been on and much of its success was due to Peter Bell and his excellent unflappable organisation.

ASHA Conference

The annual ASHA conference was held in Adelaide and organised by Peter Bell, Susan Lawrence Cheney, Margaret O'Hea and Justin McCarthey. The diversity of the organisers' backgrounds, bureaucracy, tertiary education

and consulting provided interesting insights to the varied activities of archaeologists within SA. The opening paper by Susan Marsden, SA's State Historian, on why archaeologists have ignored the twentieth century was a good choice of opening paper designed to provoke the attending archaeologists into some debate of the topic. It was also designed to raise and discuss various twentieth-century historical themes, such as, mass production and mass consumption. Marsden warned the conference that in the present profit orientated climate government departments were being asked to justify or pay for the storage of archival material. This had already led to the destruction of important archives in South Australia and the situation will continue if policy was not changed.

This and other papers at the conference highlighted the importance of oral histories within the context of locating, recording and understanding sites. The paper by Norris Ioannou was a well articulated and executed reconstruction of a nineteenth-century immigrant German potter's life and work in the Barossa Valley. The combination of oral histories, survey work and identification of extant pots made by the potter provided a fascinating insight into how archaeologists can combine the oral and physical evidence to answer questions about sites and the individual. Some of the pitfalls in the reliance upon oral histories were identified in Bill Jeffery's paper "Sink or Swim". He emphasised that in the search for maritime sites the local sources, usually divers, perhaps only knew about sites they were interested in for recreational or other purposes and had not sighted or remembered other maritime sites that were of interest to the maritime archaeologist.

One aspect of Professor Graham Connah's paper examined the impact of twentieth-century post-depositional activities on earlier sites. Often these later events formed a major part of the archaeological resource and the excavation of these sites actually provided little information about the original construction and occupation of the site. Prof. Connah emphasised that we should not ignore the major part of the archaeological evidence, the site formation process, because there were basic archaeological questions we need to be asking about a site. That perhaps we should be asking archaeological rather than historical questions or that an archaeological site is the sum of its parts not just its early parts.

A number of papers examined the recording of sites from the 1940s. Denis Gojak, Justin McCarthy and Yve Reynolds described and discussed three types of sites. Gojak, who works for NSW NPWS, is involved in the study of costal fortifications throughout NPWS estate. He provided a thorough discussion on the background and type of fortifications he was dealing with in this project. When questioned about the significance of these structures beyond their being a resource management problem that the Service had to deal with Gojak was quick to defend

their social and technological significance although he did admit that their significance was potentially restricted.

Justin McCarthy examined the remains of the Loveday Internment Camp, a WWII camp for detaining foreigners. The camp at its maximum contained up to 16,500 and a mix of Japanese, Italian and German inhabitants. McCarthy presented an analysis of the diverse configuration of the various camps, the activities at each site and the influences on the construction of the camps. He provided an insight into the social significance of this site and avenues of interpretation.

Yve Reynolds' paper on the work undertaken by State Heritage SA on the 'Koonalda' homestead complex. This paper provided a social dimension to the structures. Perhaps the difference between this paper and many others presented at the conference was that it provided an examination of a site on a human scale. It provided a view of a homestead eking out a living on marginal lands.

A session on consumer artefacts was delivered by Susan Lawrence Cheney and Ian Stuart. Cheney detailed her recent work at Turner's Paddock, now a park but at the turn of the century a rubbish tip. Rubbish and its disposal is an interesting topic and sheds light on a range of topics to do with consumerism, urbanisation and conservation. The tip is also a source of the whole gambit of the period's refuse. Cheney described how the tip was threatened by encroaching development and how 'digging rights' on one section were recently sold to a bottle club, enabling only a very small salvage excavation to be undertaken. The loss of this material to commercial interests and the lack of opportunity to carry out research work and the absence of legislation to cover this eventuality is obviously a concern to the heritage community. Iain Stuart spoke on the problems of recognising recycling on archaeological sites, which has obvious ramifications for those involved in artefact analysis.

Coming to the industrial segment of the conference Peter Fenwick described the problems associated with preserving the heritage of BHP's Port Waratah Works in Newcastle. Interesting problems are inherent here, as negotiations proceed on whether it is possible to preserve items of heritage significance in an operating and continually modernising steelworks. The paper dealt with the processes used to establish the significant themes in the development of the Works, into which items can be placed, as well as the use of the Burra Charter on large industrial sites. Warwick Pearson's paper discussed theories relating to the transfer of nineteenth-century technology, specifically technology in use in Britain being transferred to colonial Australia. Pearson has taken as his paradigm the water wheel, collecting archaeological and documentary evidence during field trips to England, North East N.S.W., and Tasmania. His research so far indicates that the 19th century colonists selected the technology that

was most appropriate to their situation, producing a distinctly Australian adaptation of the technology.

In the Archaeological Site Studies session Steve Hemmings spoke on the construction of cultural history based on archival sources by non-Aboriginal historians and how this contrasts to the histories being created through oral sources. This has led to the de-construction of both the history and cultural stereotypes of the Aboriginal groups in the Lower Murray region. Jillian Comber looked at the existence of 1930s depression period settlements around Sydney and, although they are disparaged and not recognised as being 'sites', they can contribute to a fuller understanding of the Depression. Examination of one of these sites would provide evidence on a number of subjects including spatial organisation, social networks and material culture, which could be compared with the scant archival and photographic evidence available and to oral histories. The management and conservation of the remains of these sites and the problems this presents was discussed.

The conference ended after a site visit to the East End Markets, where the architectural shell of the 1903 markets, its interior space which contains archaeological remains of industrial and residential occupation going back to the 1840s, and the demands of modern development have all been accommodated to various degrees. This is in line with the National Trust's concept of the retention of archaeological evidence and hopefully will be regularly taken into account in future.

Mary Casey, Tony Lowe

1994 ASHA Conference

Call for Papers

The 1994 conference will be held in Newcastle (NSW) over the 1-3 October 1994 (the October long weekend).

There is room for approximately twenty papers 25min long organised into four sessions. People wishing to offer papers or organise a session should at this stage contact the Organising Committee 1994 ASHA Conference c/o the ASHA Mailing address (on the front cover).

Editorial

I would like to thank the following for their help with this issue of the Newsletter, Peter Bell, Mary Casey, Susan Lawrence Cheney, Denis Gojak, Jane Lydon and Tony Lowe.

President's Report

Following the August committee meeting, Anne Bickford was the speaker at the members' meeting. Her subject was the last ten years of research at First Government House Sydney and she ranged widely over the archaeological, historical and political aspects of this important project. An audience of about 25 people was present and the paper was followed by a lively discussion.

Since the August meeting an Annual Report has been sent to all members as required by the new Constitution, adopted in 1992 and this contains statements by myself and the Secretary and Treasurer concerning the Society over the last year.

The Annual Conference, held this year at the University of Adelaide, will be found reported on elsewhere in this issue. It was well attended and generally thought to be successful by those present. Not only was it very pleasant to be able to meet in Adelaide but this was the first of our conferences to be held in South Australia, an indication that the Society is now developing into a genuinely national organisation. The conference presented an interesting series of papers, mostly orientated to the conference theme of "the recent past". The organisers are to be thanked and congratulated for all their hard work. They included Peter Bell, Susan Cheney, Justin McCarthy, and Margret O'Hea; also Allison, Gillian and Tracey of the State Heritage Branch (I never did get their full names). The support and resources of the Department of the Environment, the University of Adelaide, and Flinders University were also important contributors to the success of the conference.

The Annual General meeting that followed the conference was attended by 33 members of the Society and by five visitors and guests. Formal apologies were received from further 12 people. There was some discussion of the Turner's Paddock bottle dump and the City of Adelaide's policy with respect to it.

There was also a good deal of discussion of the Society's publications and of their future editing. Agreement was reached that the present editors would continue with the production of Volume 9 (1991) and Volume 10 (1992) but that Volume 11 (1993) should be guest edited by Dr Tim Murray. Volume 12 (1994) by Dr Aedeon Cremin and Volume 13 by Dr Peter Bell. It was thought that the changing of editorship of the Journal would relieve some of the heavy workload the present editors face if they are to catch up on the backlog and to produce the ongoing volumes.

The meeting also agreed that Iain Stuart should remain as Newsletter Editor, welcoming any assistance that he could

get, particularly from correspondents in states other than New South Wales.

Other topics of importance discussed included the destruction of State archives in South Australia about which the Society has written a letter to the State Premier and the problem of non-qualified people working as archaeologists.

Also at the meeting the National Committee for 1993-1994 was declared without an election as no more than the requisite number of nominations had been received. Essentially, the office bearers remain the same except that Denis Gojak takes over as Secretary. The other Committee members are of the correct number specified in the new Constitution and we would like to thank Aedeon Cremin and Clare Watson, who have stood down from the Committee, for their contributions over the past year.

Before the meeting closed it was proposed that next year's Annual Conference should be held in Newcastle, New South Wales. A detailed proposal on this will be put to a future Committee meeting.

The November Committee meeting was held among the roars of the dinosaurs at the Australian Museum. This was followed by a talk by Brian Egloff on "Archaeology, heritage and education in the 1990s" which proved to be very interesting and a lively discussion followed.

The Good Word

Greg Denning 1992 Mr Bligh's Bad Language: Passion, Power, and Theatre on the Bounty, Cambridge University Press, 445 pages, 24 Figures, Hardback and Paperback available. We all have our own "history" of William Bligh and the mutiny on the Bounty, given to us through films and common expressions so the topic of this book is of great interest. Denning has written his history of the Bounty mutiny by drawing together a wide range of material into a complex discussion of the Bounty, Bligh, the mutiny and its aftermath. This is a book that offers interpretation and context rather than new facts.

Denning's understanding comes from his anthropological and historical background and his deep interest in the theatrical dimensions of life. HMS Bounty, the mutineers court martial, London, Tahiti, and Pitcairn are all stages on which complex plays are acted.

Bligh is not the bloody tyrant of media fiction. With a slight dig at the Annales historians Denning launches into a recording of floggings in the British Navy in the Pacific. Bligh was not a flogger. He flogged men the least of all the Captains (including the Sainted Cook).

Bligh's problem was that he was not a gentleman. As Denning explained this was not to do with birth but with an understanding of the social institutions and contexts with which he was dealing.

Denning contrasts the punishment given Francis Pinkey (for stealing ship's nails) by Captain Samuel Wallis with that of Bligh's punishment of three deserters Churchill, Millward and Muspratt. Wallis used the punishment to make the crew of HMS *Dolphin* innocent while Bligh's punishment made all the *Bounty's* crew guilty.

Bligh made discipline personal and had little real sense of the occasions such as public punishment, where he might make signs of the presence of his real authority (from the King and the Admiralty). When Bligh tried his sense of timing was off and so frequently things became countersigns emphasising Bligh's own personality rather than the Authority of his commission.

Matters were not made easier by Bligh being both Captain and purser. The purser's job was very unpopular and pursers were widely accused of skimming profits off the provisions for voyages for their own use. Bligh had resigned his better paid position as a merchant Captain and so was out to make some personal profit from the voyage. Bligh's actions as purser were unexceptional but petty.

Bligh's bad language was that emphasising the personal and the petty which made the Mutiny against a person all too easy. There is much in Denning's analysis that throws light on to the Rum Rebellion.

For the archaeologist this book has much to offer. Firstly Denning touches in considerable detail on the anthropology of ships (which has direct interest to maritime archaeologists).

Secondly, Denning's interest in the theatricality of events is an interesting approach for analysing the documentary record both to look at the roles of the actors but also the roles and constraints of material culture.

The *Bounty's* history is also one of culture contact and Denning's discussion of contact history shows the diversity, richness and subtlety of such encounters. Such a reading is of great interest to those looking at similar encounter history in Australia.

Finally, Denning's writing style is a model to those such as Chris Tilley looking and experimenting with new methods of writing archaeology.

Consultant Reports At a recent Committee Meeting Mary Casey raised the question of publishing a list of consultant reports. It was thought that a list would provide a basic resource base for students, academics and other

consultants. The Committee endorsed this. It was decided that this information would be published in the newsletter. Thus all consultants are requested to send in a list of their reports, an indication of subject covered by each report and if possible where these reports are lodged.

Health Sanitation and Foodways in Historical Archaeology is the title of the latest thematic issue of *Historical Archaeology* (Vol. 27, No. 2). Joan H. Geismar and Meta F. Janowitz are the editors of this collection of eight papers dealing with food and household management. The contributions are data-rich and interdisciplinary in approach. Urban archaeological site data, historical documentation and interpretation, and biotic and chemical analyses are interwoven in this volume. The six essays and two commentaries "demonstrate the extent to which history, archaeology and other fields complement each other, and that a better understanding of the historical past can only be obtained by an interdisciplinary approach." Single issues are available for \$US 12.50 plus \$1.75 for handling from SHA, Dept NLR, PO Box 30446, Tucson, AZ 85715, USA.

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Life at Little Lon

Life at Little Lon is a documentary that focuses on Melbourne's largest urban excavation at Little Lon, now the site of a large Government Office. The excavations, directed by Justin McCarthy were undertaken for four months during 1988. Little Lon was notorious as an area of extreme poverty and vice.

The documentary is about archaeology and history and what research can tell about the past. Although it was aimed at secondary school children there is much to offer students at all levels (as well as showing how we all looked back in 1988).

Having viewed the documentary I think it is very interesting particularly in the context of the emergence of historical archaeology in Victoria and how it was viewed by the historians (represented by David Dunstan and Chris McConville) It also shows the excavation in the context of the development and some of the relevant people are interviewed.

It was screened on SBS in October and is now available for sale from. AFI Distribution, 49 Eastern Road, South Melbourne, Vic 3205 (phone 03 696 1844, fax 03 696 7972) The cost is around \$69.00 but varies due to various sales tax exemptions.

Lassetters Commercial Review, 1902

The Management Committee of the Cottage, Canberra and District Historical Society has made a master photocopy of the 1902 Lassetters catalogue in its possession.

The original is 1112 pages long, the photocopy (A4 size 2 original pages /A4 page, double sided) has been spiral bound into three volumes for easy use. Further copies can be produced for \$120 each plus postage. Postage costs; to NSW costs \$6; to vic \$7; to Tas, SA and Qld \$8; to WA and NT \$9.

As this is a non-commercial venture payment is needed up front.

If you are interested in a copy please contact Linda Young, Cultural Heritage, Uni of Canberra, P.O. Box 1, Belconnen, ACT 2616.

Research Report

Historical Archaeology in the Urals

Contemporary Russia is struggling with its past, rejecting seventy years of history and historiography. Archaeologists whose studies of material culture have perforce been framed in Marxist-Leninist theory are now reassessing their entire field of study, both at theoretical and methodological levels. It is of course not particularly convenient to do this within a collapsing economy, but there is a freedom in the air, and a certain optimism among today's intellectuals. The remains of industry, with all that they represent of the Soviet past, are currently a particular focus of debate.

As part of this debate members of TICCIH (the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage) were invited to a conference on the iron and steel industry of the Urals, over a six-day period in September 1993. The conference was attended by about twenty westerners, including myself, and about fifty representatives of major Russian institutions and museums. It was hosted jointly by the Russian Academy of Sciences (Urals) and by the State Museum-Reserve of Mining and Metallurgy of the Middle Urals, with the very considerable support of the municipalities of Ekaterinburg (formerly Sverdlovsk), Nizhny Tagil and several other towns.

The Middle Urals is a frontier zone, the easternmost part of Europe. It has some of the world's richest mineral deposits and has been Russia's metallurgical centre since the 18th century. Its population includes the descendants of Siberian convicts, pioneers, and garrison troops, and in that respect, bears a superficial resemblance to Australia or

to the American west, a resemblance accentuated by its mining economy. There, however, the comparison ends, for this has been the key area for Soviet Russia's military industrial development and has been a particularly tightly controlled zone, entirely closed to foreigners under the Soviet regime. Now the region is open and our group was free to visit anything it wished: we passed 'KGB towns', areas so secret they are not even shown on Russian maps, though the population numbers millions.

Deindustrialisation nevertheless presents the same problems here as in the capitalist world. The towns of the Middle Urals were literally centred on their industries, themselves centred on the rivers which supplied essential waterpower. They are now suffering the effects of unchecked pollution of the air and of the waterways, while mining has ruined large tracts of landscape. But there are possibilities for regeneration: the region is large and the 'taiga' forest is still alive.

The industrial remains are on a scale which defies the imagination. The greatest is the Uralmach plant, built in the 1930s to hold 100,000 workers. The building is so large as to be literally outside one's comprehension. To stand in this superb structure, built by forced labour for forced labour, in front of a perfect machine, imported from Nazi Germany and still in use, is to feel the weight of our century's dreadful history.

How to preserve this feeling, how to keep faith with the past, its horrors, its achievements, is the major question now confronting the Urals industrial museums. The collections are huge and their archives exceptionally complete, partly because this region has always been under the control of a centralised state economy. Previous displays emphasised the might and achievement of the Soviet Union but current displays concentrate on the human aspects of industry, in a way which surprised and impressed the western visitors: each of the eight museums we saw had individual profiles of both men and women, and touched on a very wide range of social history. Some included reconstruction of domestic interiors as well as the more usual technical material. The question of forced labour was addressed directly with, for instance, displays of identity cards with details of crime and punishment.

There was perhaps some over-compensation, with a quasi hagiographic presentation of the rise of the Demidoff family, whose founder had been directed by Tsar Peter the Great to establish Russia's iron industry. The family became vastly rich, was ennobled and became a patron both of the arts and of science; the Demidoffs are now being reconstructed as western-style benevolent entrepreneurs, and various traditions about their rapacity and cruelty are scornfully dismissed. Their country houses, which had been allowed to decay, are now being conserved and a major archaeological program is under way in their

home town of Tula (south of Moscow), to examine their first blast furnace and foundry.

The industrial archaeology of the Middle Urals is currently a matter of preserving as much material as possible, from the timbers of the first industrial dam on the Tagil river (1730s) to the blast furnaces of the 1970s. The iron and steel industry has been astonishingly conservative: waterpower appears to have been used until the 1940s; the Seversky blast furnace of the 1860s has retained many of its original features; a great deal of machinery is over fifty years old. We ourselves saw a horizontal steam engine and open-hearth casting in use at Nizhny Tagil, manual labour at the small-castings shop at Kasly and a 1934 gold-dredge at work on the Pyshma River of the Beryozovsk goldfield. We also saw an extraordinary range of imported machinery, much of which has long since been scrapped in its country of origin: Belgium, Britain, Germany and the United States. The region is thus a vast compendium of 19th and 20th century industry, with a range and diversity of plants and machinery that cannot be found anywhere else in the world today.

The task of conserving standing equipment and structures is the most pressing one for the museum curators. One hundred major industrial sites have been listed; voluntary associations are being formed for the more recent works, staffed by former workers, both male and female. The documentary record is excellent and is receiving a great deal of attention from social and economic historians but archaeology lags behind. There is no formal training in historical archaeology and regional archaeologists have tended to focus either on prehistory or on Siberian ethnography, paying relatively little attention to the 500 year old European presence.

This situation is now being improved and work is starting on the historical archaeology of the pre-Demidoff iron industry. Eugene Kurlaev of the Urals State University at Ekaterinburg has recorded sixteen early blast-furnaces sites in peripheral areas including the first state-owned

works (1631) and a monastery ironworks of 1682 and has partly excavated one site of 1704-10.

At the Academy of Sciences, Eugene Rukosujev is working on the Beryosovsky goldfields, which have an Australian connection as a Russian engineer was sent to Ballarat to study goldmining methods there. These research projects and all of the other work now being done in the Urals will ultimately transform the way in which we view the history of western technology. Australian scholars can participate in this transformation by incorporating the new knowledge into their own perceptions of the past, by visiting Russia and more immediately by taking part in the research program.

Appeal and invitation Our Russian colleagues have been trained as prehistorians and would very much appreciate technical advice from more experienced historical archaeologists. Another colleague, Stanislas Grigoreyev, who directs an archaeo-metallurgical laboratory at Chelyabinsk, would also appreciate up-to-date information. Australian historical archaeologists who enjoy outdoor living are cordially invited to work with Dr Kurlaev on early iron making sites in the Taiga. His next season will be in July-August 1994. In 1995 we are invited to accompany Dr Rukosujev on a goldfield tour, which should be of considerable interest, given that the field has been mined continuously since the 1740s and has been one of the richest in world.

Dr Adeen Cremin

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ASHA Publications

The Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology

	Members	Non-members
Volume 1 (1983)	<i>out of print</i>	
Volume 2 (1984)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 3 (1985)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 4 (1986)	\$13.00	\$17.00
Volume 5 (1987)	\$14.00	\$18.00
Volume 6 (1988)	\$15.00	\$19.00
Volume 7 (1989)	\$16.00	\$20.00
Volume 8 (1990)	\$17.00	\$21.00
Volume 9 (1991)	\$18.00	\$22.00

Major Publications

Birmingham, Bairstow & Wilson (eds)

Archaeology of Colonisation: Australia in the World Context

Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference 1987 \$26.00

Birmingham & Bairstow (eds)

Papers in Australian Historical Archaeology

Selected ASHA Newsletter Articles 1969-1982 \$20.00

Birmingham, J.

Wybalenna: The Archaeology of Cultural Accommodation

in Nineteenth Century Tasmania. \$36.00

Rogers, B.

Nineteenth Century Salt Manufacturing Sites in Tasmania. \$12.50

Occasional Papers

\$6.00 each

Maureen Byrne *Ross Bridge, Tasmania*

Eleanor Crosby *Survey and Excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT*

Marjorie Graham *Printed Ceramics in Australia*

R.V.J. Varman *The Marseilles or French Pattern Tile in Australia*

Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) *Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Part I*

Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) *Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Part II*

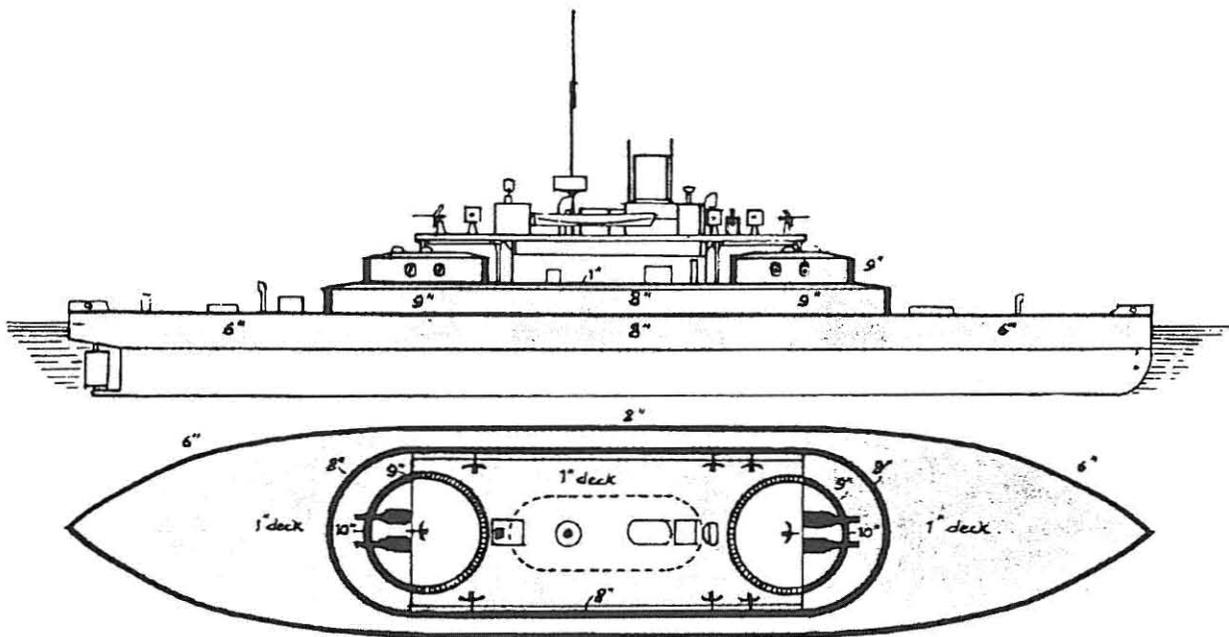
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