

NEWSLETTER

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Box 220 Holme Building

University of Sydney 2006

Phone/Fax: (043) 651 164

Obituary Keith Adam

It is with great sadness that we announce the death of Keith Adam, husband of Judy Birmingham: our past President, Vice President and a founding member of ASHA. Keith was a loyal member of ASHA and gave unstinted support to Judy in her work for the Society.

All members of ASHA extend to Judy and her son, Hamish, the very deepest sympathy in their loss.

THE STATE OF THE ART

Queensland

Department of Environment, Far North Queensland (Cairns)

The wet season is upon us making fieldwork difficult. Nevertheless Far Northern Regional (FNR) staff are still required to undertake on-site inspections of several mining leases and large tourist developments with the developer/miner and other government departments to discuss possible impacts and the need for impact assessment studies. It's great fun sloshing through mud, watching Melbourne/Sydney developers trying to take notes and keep their business suits uncreased and neat in the pouring rain!

The Department is involved in a range of projects. The National Trust is undertaking a study of WW2 prefabricated structures and DoE FNR staff are providing some assistance. The AHC has commissioned the DoE FNR to undertake a desk-top study of the Cape York Peninsula (non-Indigenous)

Cultural Heritage. This study is nearing completion and the aim is for it to form part of the Cape York Land Use Planning Strategy (CYPLUS). Future planning decisions for Cape York will be based on the CYPLUS study. The Cape York Land Council is undertaking the study of Indigenous Cultural Heritage Values.

The successful recipients of Queensland Heritage Grants were recently announced. Several interesting and useful studies will be undertaken in FNR including - a Conservation Plan of the School of Arts Hall at Irvinebank, a cultural heritage survey and assessment of the False Cape Gun Emplacement and a study of the Japanese links with the Torres Straits and North Queensland.

I am busy organising the next Women in Archaeology Conference which will be held in Cairns. The Department of Environment is supporting the conference providing sponsorship for indigenous women to attend the conference and organisational assistance. The National Trust is acting as sponsor on a grant application to the Gaming Fund (to obtain funding for guest speakers) whilst Cairns City Council will be providing a civic reception. The conference will be held in July, which is the best time to visit Cairns. It is not too hot and there is not too much rain. It will be held at the Kuranda Rainforest Resort which is surrounded by beautiful rainforest (as the name suggests!).

I look forward to seeing everyone at the Conference.

Jillian Comber
Cultural Heritage Branch
Department of Environment

Permit challenges - an update

The saga of heritage permits continues. Permits to survey now take about 2-3 weeks for approval to be given by the Minister. Two noteworthy cases have taken around 12 weeks. Be warned if you land a 'quick consultancy' in sunny Queensland.

The bigger challenge is in accessing site records and reports. That has to be done under Freedom of Information. The process takes 45 days normally. 'Normally' is the operative word. First you have to determine just what reports are needed. Each application costs \$30 and even then, as one consultancy firm has found, it may be declined on the basis that it will 'substantially and unreasonably divert the resources of (the department).' Just how one establishes what archaeological sites are known to exist remains something of a mystery if site records cannot be accessed easily.

By way of a fitting conclusion to the confusion we have just been advised that an FOI request may well be declined on the basis it might place a site at risk. But can anyone explain why one FOI request was approved the day we heard that FOI was not an appropriate approach to gain information . . . (*Confused? I am - Ed.*)

Glengallen Homestead

Eleanor Crosby has been undertaking a lengthy study of Glengallen Homestead on the Darling Downs. It was a major pastoral property established about 1843 on the head water of the Condamine.

John Deuchar established the first stage of a fine homestead circa 1868. The architect is unknown. The dwelling incorporated Queensland's first flushing toilet (a Bramah). The toilet bowl was Mason's Italian pattern stoneware. It had a matching hand basin also in blue and white pattern!

Brisbane unearthed

Wallin & Grimwade Heritage Services are currently working on two urban Brisbane sites. A small section of the convict lumber yard and a subsequent structure was identified following demolition of the late nineteenth century Scanlan Building on Queen Street. Despite the shallowness of the soil - bed rock is encountered at around 60 centimetres - a wide range of building material and other artefacts have been identified.

The earliest structure on the site was the lumber yard. It dates from about 1830 and is associated with Patrick Logan and Andrew Petrie. The former is probably best known for his apparently harsh treatment of convicts at Moreton Bay. The latter is probably less well known outside Queensland. Andrew Petrie was one of the colony's earliest free settlers, and builder.

In 1845 the lumber yard was described by Petrie as being in a state of disrepair. That is borne out by the archaeological record. Later that year a shoemaker - Henry Lynch - bought the block. He appears to have used some of the local porphyry to build a workshop where he worked for the next few years (when he wasn't

in court warding off creditors and dissatisfied employees).

Further along the Brisbane River on William Street, is the site of Queensland's first sawmill - Pettigrew's Mill (1853) and the Brisbane Electric Supply Co Ltd (1910). Test excavations have revealed what are believed to be the foundations of the power station. Extensive modification of the area is apparent. Fill and building rubble to a depth of over 3 metres suggest we may find remains of the sawmill once the fill is removed.

Both sites are identified for major redevelopment as offices. In the case of the Queen Street site the owners, Suncorp, are considering a proposal to incorporate a small display into their new building. Work at the William Street site is only in its infancy. More news in the next edition . . .

Gordon Grimwade

Wallin & Grimwade Heritage Services

Northern Territory

Heritage Conservation Branch

1996 was a busy year for the Northern Territory Heritage Conservation Branch and the prospect for 1997 is shaping up along similar lines. Staff will be conducting assessments for places nominated to the NT Heritage Register as well as implementing and managing a range of conservation measures at various declared sites. Additionally we hope to have the 'NT Heritage Homepage' up and running on the World Wide Web. Users will be able to access the NT Heritage Register and obtain information relating to declared heritage places and objects. Recently a number of historic sites have been declared as Heritage Places under the *NT Heritage Conservation Act 1991* including the Brocks Creek Township and associated sites, Fenton Airfield, the Quarantine Anti-Aircraft Battery site, and the Driffield Mine.

Robin Gregory
Archaeologist

Notes on Recent Additions to the Heritage Register

Brock's Creek: Gold was discovered at Brock's Creek in 1870 during the construction of the Overland Telegraph Line but the township was not gazetted until May 1898. Township areas nominated for protection include the sites of the original police station and hospital; and the school which became part of a military detention barracks established during World War II. Also nominated is Brock's Creek Chinatown, which reputedly accommodated the Territory's largest settlement of Chinese nationals, and which includes the

remains of a traditional Chinese temple and another important archaeological site which contains some of the most intact Chinese artefacts known to exist in the Northern Territory.

Fenton Airfield: Named after the Territory's original Flying Doctor, Dr Clyde Fenton, this heavy bomber facility was constructed by both US and Australian personnel. During WWII, Fenton Airstrip was used mainly by Liberators to mount long range attacks on Japanese targets in the Netherlands East Indies. Located about 150 km south of Darwin, it is still serviceable and is periodically used by light aircraft.

Quarantine AA Battery: The battery facility was built of light stone in 1941 to house four 3.7 inch AA guns - part of the defence of the southern portion of the harbour and was originally manned by 2nd Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery troops from Victoria, WA and NSW. The emplacement bunkers and floor slabs are clearly visible today.

Driffield Mine Site: This has one of the most complete collections of historic steam powered battery machinery in the Pine Creek area and is of major significance as an industrial archaeological site. Developed in 1878 by a prominent Chinese entrepreneur, one Ping Quee, it was the scene of one of the NT's earliest industrial disputes when the Chinese labourers walked off the field. Driffield is seen as especially important for comparing the living standards of the Chinese and European miners in the late 1800's.

Preservation of Chinaman's Walk

Sometimes called Traveller's Walk, this historic walkway up the face of the escarpment linked the township of Palmerston to the Port Darwin wharf. Development plans for the area generated a certain amount of controversy which has now been resolved following the Minister's direction to the developers to undertake an archaeological survey and to preserve pedestrian access to the wharf in their development plans.

Lloyd Browne

Tasmania

Parks & Wildlife Service

January has been a slow month for Historical Archaeology at the Parks & Wildlife Service. As a consequence we have little news to mention. We are still however waiting for *the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* to be proclaimed. Though no one is

at this time certain, rumours suggest that this will occur in late February.

Ross Female Factory

Eleanor Castella and her crew have been digging away at the Ross female factory since early January. Eleanor plans to bring the excavation to an end during the first week of March.

(See Research Note later in this edition - Ed.)

Consultancies

Austral Archaeology are in the process of completing a number of the projects mentioned in the previous newsletter.

Greg Jackman of Back-Tracks Heritage Consultants recently carried out a number of small excavations in the brick fields area of Maria Island.

Michael Jones
Parks and Wildlife

Port Arthur News

The re-vitalised and long awaited archaeological heritage assessment of Point Puer is set to re-commence this month. Freeman Firth and Austral Archaeology have been commissioned to undertake the project which is expected to be concluded in June. The results and recommendations of the study, which was initially commenced in late 1992, will be incorporated into the overall Conservation Management Plan for the wider Port Arthur Historic Site.

Large scale trenching works associated with the redirection of electrical and water services to the New Visitor Centre have been occurring throughout the past few weeks, providing an opportunity to observe convict period and later reclamation and agricultural activities along the north shore of Masons Cove. Meanwhile at Trentham Cottage the internal fitout and re-establishment of the cottage gardens are well advanced. The public opening of Trentham is planned for late March.

Greg Jackman
Back Tracks Heritage Consultants

ASHA NEWS

Karen Townrow is best known for her Antarctic voyages. Tiring of the deep south she set off on an around Australia voyage a couple of years ago. After 'wintering' in far north Queensland Karen and partner Hayden set sail for the Northern Territory. They are now in Nhulunbuy and await the arrival of their baby.

RESEARCH NOTES

A View from the Mud:

Ross Factory Archaeology Project, Tasmania, Australia Eleanor Casella

Since November 1995, Eleanor Casella (Department of Anthropology, UC Berkeley) has been directing excavations at a mid-nineteenth century female convict site in Tasmania, Australia. This research project is strongly supported by the University of Tasmania, the Parks and Wildlife Service, and the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery (Launceston, Tasmania). Community volunteers, regional and avocational archaeologists, local school teachers, Aboriginal Heritage Officers, and university students from both Tasmania and the Australian mainland are currently participating in excavations as part of the Ross Factory Archaeology Project. Resulting data includes a topographic survey of the 'Female Factory' convict site at the Ross township, photogrammetrical recording of the remaining sandstone cottage, and excavation of three areas within the prison. This preliminary season was the first international research project to be conducted on an historic-era site in Australia.

The transportation of convicts to Australia was one of the largest involuntary migrations of western people in modern history. Over 100,000 people were processed through a vast network of probation stations, hiring depots, hard labour camps, and model prisons across the continent. Although the majority of these convicts were from the British Isles, historical studies have shown that a number of Canadians, Polynesians, and Americans who committed crimes in British territories were also incarcerated within the Australian Convict System.

After the 'North American Colonial Insurrection' prevented further transportation of convicts to Georgia, British Parliament authorised removal of criminal underclasses to the remote colony of New South Wales. A second penal colony was soon required to accommodate the increasing convict population, and in 1803 Van Demesne's Land (Tasmania) was established for that purpose. This distant island soon became the primary Australian penal colony. It quickly developed an extensive bureaucratic and institutional prison system designed to punish and reform the convicts. Over twelve thousand women were transported to Tasmania from 1803 until 1853, when economic and social forces of the expanding Industrial Revolution caused Britain to cease transportation. The vast majority of these women convicts were incarcerated in the Female

Factory System, a network of prisons scattered across the island. These penal institutions were designed as probation stations where 'immoral' female convicts would be reformed through prayer and forced training in acceptable feminine industries, such as sewing, laundry and cooking. Once they successfully served their probation period, the 'reconstituted' women were to be released into the free community where they would gain moral livelihoods as domestic servants.

The actual histories of these Factories probably diverged from this ideal model. Despite the program of reform designed by the Convict Department, popular Australian history has mythologised these women as an unrepentant, violent, incorrigible 'bunch of damned whores,' and celebrates their adventures of resistance. Documentary records also suggest a delicate balance of power within the penal institutions, with riots and underground exchange of 'luxuries' vaguely described in Superintendents' and Visiting Magistrates' reports.

Preliminary results of the current excavations have produced exciting results. Over two field seasons, 60 square meters have been opened to investigate three areas of the Female Factory. Foundations of the original Crime Class dormitory suggest multiple building sequences, possibly the architectural signature of continued power struggles between prison officials and recalcitrant convicts. Excavations are also uncovering the presence of a carefully engineered course of carved sandstone drain, a feature never documented in Factory construction or sanitation records. Recovered underfloor deposits demonstrate the presence of illicit materials such as non-uniform buttons, alcohol bottle fragments, kaolin tobacco pipes, and reworked iron scrap, possibly functioning as makeshift weaponry.

These materials have also been recovered in the Solitary Cells, further suggesting manipulation of the prescribed disciplinary system. The Ross Factory Solitary Cells are highly significant as the only remaining separate treatment cells built explicitly for punishment of *female* convicts. Although currently under excavation, the cells already appear to be smaller than cells constructed for male convicts at Port Arthur or Sarah Island in Macquarie Harbour. The high frequency of clear flat glass recovered from demolition layers suggest that ventilation windows might have been paned, unlike contemporary cells designed for male convicts.

Within the hiring class section of the site, recovered materials predominantly relate to twentieth century occupation of the site by The Knowles -- a local family who continue to graze sheep on the Female Factory site. Artefacts recovered include a cast-iron toy gun, frequent wallaby and sheep bones, a copper-alloy faucet, both wire and wrought iron nails, frequent fragments of fencing wire, bases and finishes from both clear and blue glass medicine bottles, silver-plated table cutlery, late 19th century kaolin clay pipes, the left leg of a

bisque clay baby doll, and a rather striking pink-on-white moulded glass vase.

Ultimately, this unique archaeological collection will be curated and displayed through the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery of Launceston, Tasmania. A display on 'Archaeology at the Ross Female Factory' will also be developed for the Tasmanian Wool Centre of Ross, and integrated into their local history museum. This display include archaeological information on the various occupation periods of the site, primarily focusing on the Female Factory Period, but also including interpretations of Local History developed from both oral history and archaeological sources.

Contact Addresses:

University:

Department of Anthropology
232 Kroeber Hall
UC Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720-3710, U.S.A.

tel: (510) 642-3391 fax: (510) 643-8557

Internet: casella@qal.berkeley.edu

Local:

c/o Angie McGowan
Cultural Heritage Branch
Parks & Wildlife Service
Dept. of Environment & Land Management
GPO Box 44A
Hobart, TAS 7001, Australia

tel: (03) 6233 2424 fax: (03) 6224 0884

CONFERENCE NOTES

Women in Archaeology Conference Cairns, Far North Queensland 3-6 July 1997

The fourth *Women in Archaeology* conference is to be held in Cairns - the frontier to Far North Queensland and Cape York Peninsula - an area often seen as a frontier for debate on cultural influences and commercial expansion.

This conference aims to push back the frontier of women in archaeology by setting new directions for the future. From the basis on what has been achieved to date, directions for the next four years will be developed by identifying achievable objectives, specific tasks and

measurable results - in other words, the development of a four year plan of action. To do this, there is a need to review what we have achieved to determine how we will progress. The conference will provide a focussed forum by presenting the past, present and future in two sections:

SECTION 1: The past and present: what has been achieved since the first conference in 1991:

- How is feminist thought pervading archaeological discourse, theory, methodology, etc?
- Have we developed a feminist methodology?
- How has archaeology become engendered?
- How have workplace issues been addressed?
- Is gender being discerned in the archaeological record?
- How are indigenous women's concerns being addressed by the community, archaeologists and government cultural heritage managers?

SECTION 2: The future: the four year plan

- Where do we want to be in four year's time?
- What needs to happen? Types of activities that will achieve the objectives.
- How can it be made to happen? Identification of specific goals, aims and projects.
- Who can make it happen?

"Feminism on the Frontier" aims to present ideas in varied formats. You may wish to present and read a paper or you may think of a different way to share your knowledge to encourage participation and to provoke discussion - group discussions, theatre, forums, posters, poetry, song. Lets change the way conferences are run and put the conference forum on the "frontier".

If you would like to organise a session, present a paper, poster or visual experience please contact Jillian Comber or send abstracts/ideas to:

Jillian Comber
Department of Environment
PO Box 2066
Cairns Qld 4870 Australia

Ph: (070) 523069 Fax: (070) 523080

E-mail: Jillian.Comber@env.qid.gov.au

Women in Archaeology Association 1997 Conference

Background

The first Women in Archaeology Conference (WAC) was held at Charles Sturt University in 1991. Since then the WAC has been held every two years.

The second WAC was held in 1993 at the University of New England, Armidale and the third WAC was held at Sydney University in 1995.

It is proposed to hold the fourth WAC in Cairns in 1997. Jillian Comber, Regional Manager, Cultural Heritage, Department of Environment, will be coordinating the Cairns conference.

These conferences are organised by the Women in Archaeology Association which was formed in 1994. The Association is presently in the process of being incorporated. The Women in Archaeology Association is an independent organisation of female archaeologists concerned at the need to engender archaeological research, practice and thought.

The Association organises the WAC in association with the university located in the City in which the conference will be held. This year's WAC will be held in association with James Cook University of North Queensland and the Department of Environment.

Aim

The aim of Women in Archaeology Conferences is to provide a forum to discuss a wide range of issues related to engendering the archaeological profession. Such issues relate to archaeological technique, research, employment opportunities etc.

Whilst many more women are entering the profession it is still a male dominated profession. There are only a few indigenous archaeologists and at this stage they are nearly all male.

At present the archaeological record tends to ignore the contribution of indigenous and non-indigenous women in history.

Archaeological research is interpreted from a male viewpoint often blatantly ignoring archaeological evidence which indicates the activities of women in the past. Such androcentric assumptions have led to the alienation of women from their past as represented in the archaeological record. In particular, indigenous women's history and stories have been ignored.

Previously when women have attempted to include a gendered perspective, such viewpoints have been seen as a side issue and women have been marginalised.

In addition career structures for men and women archaeologists are still unequal, whilst women face specific problems when undertaking field work.

To address these issues a non-confrontational forum was needed to discuss ways in which women's history, views and aspirations could be incorporated into the profession. Hence the first WAC was convened. The conference was such a success that it has continued every two years and the Women in Archaeology Association has been formed. Attendance at the conferences is open to both men and women. Attendance at each conference is growing, with over

200 participants attending the last conference in Sydney. Participants came from all over Australia, from the United States, United Kingdom, Asia and Europe.

Aboriginal women from Far North Queensland, New South Wales and Canberra have attended the conferences. It is anticipated that many more Aboriginal women will attend this conference. Consultation has begun with the Mura Kosker Sorority to ensure the participation of Torres Strait Islander women. The response from the Torres Strait has been overwhelming.

The aim of the Association is to provide a forum (such as the Women in Archaeology Conferences) to enable the issues to be discussed and to devise suitable strategies to redress the imbalances.

1997 Conference

The 1997 Women in Archaeology Conference will be held in Cairns between Thursday 3 July and Sunday 6 July. It will be held at the Kuranda Rainforest Resort.

It will be held in association with the Department of Environment, James Cook University, Cairns City Council and the National Trust.

The conference dinner will be at the Djabugay Dance Theatre in Smithfield. Senator Margaret Reynolds will be the guest speaker.

Pre-conference activities will include bus trips viewing significant buildings in the City of Cairns, the Bare Hill Rock Art Site, Laura Rock Art Sites, the Chinese Temple at Atherton and the historic town of Cooktown.

Participants will have the opportunity to visit the Kuranda Markets on Sunday 6 July and to travel on the Kuranda train and/or SkyRail.

Indian Ocean at a Glance

International Congress of Maritime Museums and Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology

Fremantle is hosting a series of conferences early in September, 1997.

1-2 September

Indian Ocean at a Glance

International tourism workshop on coastal areas. Culture, tourism and commerce in the Indian Ocean Region - exploring opportunities for trade and exchange in cultural products and services.

3-5 September

International Congress of Maritime Museums

Themes will include

- Fresh insights from newly emerging maritime museums in the Indian Ocean Rim.
- Needs of Indian Ocean Maritime Museums
- Theory and Practice of Replica Building
- Modern warship preservation
- Maritime Archaeology and Museums in the 90s. Collision or Confluence?
- After the Titanic - Where to Now?

6 September

ICOMOS and International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage - Annual General Meeting International Committee.

6-7 September

- Public Lectures on Maritime Archaeology
- International Maritime Archaeology Conference: 'The Maritime Archaeology of Long Distance Voyaging.'

8-11 September

Workshops on -

- Indian Ocean Boat Ethnography and Maritime Archaeology
- Shipwrecks and survivors' camps
- Iron and Steam Shipwrecks
- Managing shipwreck sites: Similarities and Differences

12 September

Delegates meetings, post conference excursions.

For further information contact the WA Maritime Museum on (phone) 09-4318488

(fax) 09-3357224 09-4305120 09-3355351

(e-mail) wrecks@mm.wa.gov.au

Archaeology of the British 1600-1800: Views from Two Worlds

30th anniversary joint conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology and the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

Williamsburg, Virginia, USA

16-20 April, 1997

This conference will provide a range of papers delivered by predominantly trans-Atlantic speakers. In addition to tours of colonial Williamsburg's Department of Archaeological Research; Mattapang - a 17th century fortified dwelling; and St Mary's City, Maryland there are several stimulating conference sessions on offer.

Paul Courtney will speak on 'Post-Medieval/Historical Archaeology - Different Strokes: The Development of British & American Historical Archaeology'. Other topics include the role of British ports in the 17th century ceramics trade (John Allen); Urban Housing in the 17th-18th century English City (Roger Leech); Excavation of the Pottery of John Bartlam, The First Creamware Potter in America (Stanley South) and many more.

Registration fee is now USD 95-00.

Contact SHA/SPMA,

Department of Anthropology,
College of William and Mary,
Williamsburg VA 23187 USA

(Footnote: If this is a bit too short notice stay tuned. There is a second conference planned for London in November, 1997 - Ed).

ASHA 1997 Lecture Program

- April 17
Wayne Mullen (Graduate Student, University of Sydney) *Distant Cousins: Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta and St Margaret's Bungalow, Poona.*
- June 19
Roger Leubbers (Consultant Archaeologist) *An example of remote site archaeology.*
- August 14
Leah McKenzie (Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Victoria) *Archaeology and Heritage Trails*
- November 20
Anne Bickford (Heritage Consultant)
Denise Donlon (University of Sydney) &
Siobhan Lavelle (Consultant Archaeologist)
Historic Burials: Examining the Issues.

ALL lectures (unless otherwise advised) will be held on Thursday evenings in the Oriental Studies Room, off the Main Quadrangle (behind the jacaranda tree) at 6:00 - 8:00pm.

ASHA Publications

Australasian Historical Archaeology

Special offer Vols. 2 - 11 (inclusive) \$10.00 each

	<i>Members out of print</i>	<i>Non-members</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
Volume 7 (1989)	\$16.00	\$20.00
Volume 8 (1990)	\$17.00	\$21.00
Volume 9 (1991)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 10 (1992)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 11 (1993)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 12 (1994)	\$18.00	\$22.00

Major Publications

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

Occasional Papers

Maureen Bryne:	<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>	

Postage and packing in Australia:

Journals & Occasional Papers add \$4.00 per item
Major publications add \$6.50 per item

Postage and packing overseas (surface mail):

Journals & Occasional Papers add \$5.00 per item
Major publications add \$15.00 per item

ASHA Contacts

ACT	Richard Morrison c/AHC, GPO Box 1567, Canberra 2601,	ph. (06) 271 2111
NSW	Warwick Pearson, 14 Greenlee Street, Greenpoint, NSW, 2251	ph (043) 651 164
New Zealand	Neville Ritchie, Dept of Conservation, Private Bag 3072, Hamilton, N.Z.	ph. (0011 64) 838 3363
Northern Territory	Lloyd Browne, P.O. Box 3013, Darwin, NT, 0801	ph. (08) 8985 2981
Queensland	Eleanor Crosby, 21 Castle Hill Drive, Nerang 4211	ph. (075) 78 2255
South Australia	Mark Staniforth, Archaeology, Flinders University, PO Box 2100, Adelaide 5001	ph. (08) 201 2595
Tasmania	Angela McGowan, Parks and Wildlife Service, GPO Box 44A, Hobart 7000	ph. (03) 33 6596
Victoria	Fiona Weaver, 4 The Avenue, Belmont 3216	ph. (052) 43 1462
Western Australia	Myra Stanbury, WA Museum, Cliff St, Fremantle 6160	

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Box 220 Holme Building

University of Sydney 2006

Phone/Fax: (043) 651 164

THE STATE OF THE ART

New Zealand

Coastal Defence Heritage

In April the N.Z. Historic Places Trust and the Dept of Conservation jointly hosted a national workshop to bring together those interested in coastal defence heritage. N.Z. has a rich history of defences against sea attack dating from the 1870s through to the 1960s. Over time most of these places have been stripped of ordnance, become derelict or demolished. Part of the exercise was to take stock of what is left, register significant places, and look at means of conserving and interpreting them. The workshop started with an historical overview of coastal defences, followed by sessions on their historic significance, followed by presentations on surviving coastal heritage structures associated with the Russian Scare, WW2, and general anti-invasion defences. Several significant coastal fortifications are on lands administered by the Dept of Conservation. These include North Head (Waitemata harbour, Auckland), WW2 defences at Stoney Batter (Great Barrier Island), Ripapa Island (Lyttleton harbour) and Tairaroa Head (Otago harbour). Wrights Hill behind Wellington is another spectacular coastal fortification with some two kilometres of illuminated tunnels, magazines, control rooms and associated facilities. Access is available to groups by prior arrangement.

Similar workshops are planned for sealing and whaling sites.

Dusky Sound Historical Archaeology Project

A team of archaeologists led by Dr Ian Smith, Anthropology Dept, University of Otago spent two weeks in Dusky Sound during February investigating sites associated with the first European settlement in New Zealand. The Dusky Sound Historical

Archaeological Project is being conducted jointly by the University of Otago, Southland Museum, and the Southland Conservancy of the Dept of Conservation. Its main objectives are to locate and investigate sites associated with the "*Brittania*" settlement in Luncheon Cove (1792-93) and the "*Endeavour*" settlement in Facile Harbour (1795-97). The first season's work was focused on Luncheon Cove and involved survey, testing and excavation of several areas that have been suggested as sites of the first house built in N.Z. by Europeans. None of these produced convincing evidence of the house or domestic rubbish, but one yielded abundant remains of iron working and other industrial activity associated with the construction of the first ship built in N.Z., as well as fragments of what are almost certainly the earliest Euro-ceramics. Further excavations in Facile Harbour are planned for next summer.

Cast in Concrete: Concrete Construction in New Zealand

Retired architect Geoffrey Thornton (1966, Reed, Auckland, N.Z.) has recently published an informative book on the history of concrete making and its widely different applications in N.Z. This is a useful book for historical archaeologists, among others. Its publication coincides with the news that the site of the historic Wilson's Cement Work ruins at Warkworth (c1884 on, and the associated 1850s limeworking site) have been purchased and gifted to the Rodney County Council as an historic park. The ruins are spectacular and have a Category 1 registration. During the 1990 ASHA conference it was intended to visit the cement work site on our return from Kawau Island, but due to an extended stay on the latter, we ran out of time.

N.Z. Archaeological Site Recording Scheme passes 50,000 milestone

The N.Z. Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme, the national archaeological recording system has reached a milestone with the processing of the 50,000th record. Established in 1958, the recording system has been run in recent years as a joint venture

between the N.Z. Archaeological Association, the N.Z. Historic Places Trust, and the Dept of Conservation. The system at the end of March 1997 held 50,527 records.

Maori (pre-European) sites constitute the majority of the site records in the scheme. Sites coded "historic" number 7689 or 15.3% of the total records. Of these 2882 are in the North Island, 4725 are in the South Island, 17 are in the Chatham Islands, and 65 are located in the N.Z. administered sub-Antarctic Auckland and Campbell Islands. The largest category is "house site" (i.e. huts, cottages, houses, homesteads, dwellings etc) with some 940 records.

South Australia

North Arm Ships Graveyard Project

Over the last six months staff and students from Flinders University, with the assistance of staff at the State Heritage Branch and the co-operation of the Multi-Function Polis (MFP), have been surveying, recording and photographing the hulks which lie in the North Arm of the Port Adelaide River. At least 24 vessels appear to have been deliberately run ashore in the mangroves of Garden Island between 1910 and 1945 including iron and steel sailing and steam ships, barges, wooden centre-board ketches and even a former paddle steamer ferry. More than half of the vessels have now been positively identified and the extent of their remains documented.

The project has produced clear evidence of extensive post-deposition salvage in the form of cutting down the hulls - in some cases to reuse the hull plates for some purpose yet to be determined. In addition there is evidence of the use of explosives to blow holes in the hulls to prevent the hulks from floating off and becoming a danger to navigation. The archival research has revealed one interesting suggestion - that at least one of the wooden vessels was to be made available as firewood for the unemployed during the Depression.

Whaling stations in South Australia Project

As part of the larger Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia (AWSA) project a total of 17 staff, honours students and volunteers from Flinders University and the University of Adelaide spent nine days (12 to 20 April) photographing, surveying and recording two whaling station sites on Eyre Peninsula and searching for a third site. This work was conducted under permits issued by, and with the co-operation of, the State Heritage Branch and the National Parks Service.

Most of the work was concentrated on the whaling station site at Fishery Bay (Sleaford Bay) about 40 km south of Port Lincoln where operations were carried out

by the South Australian Company and others during the 1830s and early 1840s. The second site to be investigated was the whaling station near Point Collinson (Streaky Bay) about 40 km from Ceduna which may have been one of three stations (Fowlers Bay, St Peter's Island and Streaky Bay) which were operated by Hobart based whalers during the late 1830s and early 1840s. Despite several days searching no conclusive evidence of the location of the third whaling station at Spalding Cove was found.

Other South Australia News

In 1994 Back Tracks Heritage Consultants on behalf of the Kinsman Group conducted excavation work on the site of the Rookery - a row of nineteenth century workers' cottages in the East End of Adelaide. The final report on the Rookery excavation work has now been completed as :-

Jones, Michael D., Lawrence, Susan & Denny, Michelle. 1997. The Rookery Archaeological Excavation Project.

For further information contact :

Mike Jones
Back Tracks Heritage Consultants
PO Box 576
Moonah, Tasmania 7009

In January Mark Staniforth attended the annual SHA conference in Corpus Christi, Texas and presented a paper titled "The Archaeology of the Event - the Annales school and maritime archaeology". A visit to the now completed coffer-dam excavation of La Salle's vessel La Belle was one of the highlights of the trip, another was the Spanish missions of San Antonio and the best of all were the cheap bookshops (new and second-hand) in Houston. Mark gave a public lecture on Australian maritime archaeology at the Corpus Christi Museum of Science and Technology and a talk for the staff and students in the Nautical Archaeology Program at Texas A & M University.

Mark.Staniforth@flinders.edu.au

Archaeology
School of Cultural Studies
Flinders University of SA
GPO Box 2100
Adelaide SA 5001
AUSTRALIA
Phone + 61 8 8201 5195
FAX + 61 8 8201 3845

See Archaeology at Flinders on our website at <http://cmetwww.cc.flinders.edu.au/Archaeology/HomePage.html>

Editor's Note For further information on La Salle & the Belle shipwreck mentioned above refer the

excavation report by J. Barto Arnold in *Historical Archaeology* 30 (4): 66-87 (1996).

Notes on Historical Archaeology in Canada

Europeans have been living in what is now Canada since the middle of the sixteenth century, leaving a rich archaeological record. Archaeologists across Canada are actively engaged in research on post-contact sites ranging from Basque whaling sites of the 1550s to twentieth century brick kilns.

Recently I was able to make a five week tour of eight Canadian cities in order to gain an overview of current work in historical archaeology. During the trip I met with archaeologists working for universities, museums, municipal, provincial and federal governments, and private consulting companies. In addition, I also looked at artefact collections, conservation and storage facilities, interpretative displays, and unpublished reports and dissertations. Funding was provided by the Canadian Studies Faculty Enrichment Award Program to enable me to develop a course comparing the archaeology of colonisation in Australia and Canada.

Both countries were colonised by the British from the second half of the eighteenth century and participated in the same imperial trade networks. In Canada, the Basque presence from the 1490s and the French Regime in Canada from 1608-1760 add a further dimension to studies there, and the comparison of material culture should therefore contribute to understanding of particular circumstances in each country while also illuminating the processes of colonisation and the development of settler societies.

The trip began in British Columbia on the west coast. The provincial government employs a number of archaeologists in the Archaeology Branch which issues permits, maintains a register of sites, and advises on policy. Most of the work of the Archaeology Branch deals with Aboriginal sites under the terms of legislation which protects anything predating 1845, the year British colonial government was established. Only in exceptional circumstances will the Branch deal with later European material, and the post-1845 period generally is dealt with by the Heritage Branch. Neither Branch has a position for a historical archaeologist although Olga Klimko, who works in the Archaeology Branch, has a PhD in historical archaeology. Due to the structure of the legislation there are no consulting firms specialising in historical archaeology but most have dealt with non-aboriginal sites as part of larger projects.

I was able to meet with two archaeologists teaching historical archaeology at universities in British

Columbia. At Malaspina University-College in Nanaimo, Imogene Lim has taught a field school in Vancouver's Chinatown, and is conducting research on the Overseas Chinese in Canada. At Simon Fraser University in Vancouver many of the teaching staff have done research on post-contact Aboriginal sites, mainly associated with the fur trade. David Burley in particular has published extensively on fur trade and Metis (descendants of Europeans and Aborigines) archaeology and teaches an undergraduate course on historical archaeology. Phillip Hobler has been involved with research on the gold rush town of Barkerville (ca 1860s) and there have been many MA and PhD dissertations completed on post-contact topics.

East of the Rockies in Calgary, Alberta, there is some historical archaeology done at the University of Calgary and some done by the Parks Canada regional office. At the university historical archaeology is taught as an occasional course at the post-graduate level and the undergraduate field school has also been held on historic sites for several years. Gerry Otelaar has taught the field school and conducted research at Fort Calgary, a North West Mounted Police post occupied 1875-1914, and at the Bar U Ranch. There are also a number of post-graduate students working on historical material for their dissertations. Nancy Saxberg, a PhD student, is chairing the committee organising the 1997 Chacmool Conference which will be structured around the theme of history in archaeology. Chacmool is the University of Calgary's student archaeology association and has run an international conference annually for more than 25 years. The Parks Canada office in Calgary is the regional headquarters for national parks in Alberta and British Columbia and has been responsible for work on a number of historic sites, including fur trade posts, Second World War POW camps, and cannery sites on the west coast. The office maintains a lab, a repository and a comparative collection of material from western sites, all of which were shown to me by Rod Heitzman.

Southern Ontario and Quebec have the highest populations of any of the provinces and the number of archaeologists working there is also higher. Within the provincial government in Ontario archaeologists work in the Cultural Programs Branch of the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation and in the Ministry of Transportation. Both ministries are based in Toronto, although the Branch also has archaeologists working out of some regional offices. Ministry of Transportation archaeologists have until the last few months carried out fieldwork on development projects associated with the Ministry, but due to downsizing their role is becoming a more administrative one. At the Branch I met with Michael Johnston, Bernice Field, Peter Carruthers, Winston Wong and Penny Young. The Branch archaeologists are responsible for monitoring planning applications,

issuing licenses, and maintaining a site register throughout the province. Non-aboriginal archaeology is administered as part of the larger policy and there are no designated historical archaeologists within the Branch. However, the legislation is inclusive of all archaeological sites older than a rolling date of between 50 and 100 years old and as a result non-aboriginal sites have a higher profile than elsewhere.

Consultants in Ontario similarly deal with historical sites as they occur within larger projects rather than specialising in historical archaeology. I met with Ron Williamson and Eva MacDonald of Archaeological Services Incorporated, a consulting firm which has people on staff with particular expertise in archival research and non-aboriginal material culture. ASI has done several special projects on historic-era sites, including cemeteries, farmsteads, fur trade posts and industrial sites.

Two agencies that have been particularly active in historical archaeology are the Toronto Board of Education and the Ontario Heritage Foundation. Until 1995 the Board of Education ran an Archaeological Resource Centre through the Department of Continuing Education, and the Resource Centre carried out a number of public archaeology programs on Board properties. Projects were essentially field schools run with the involvement of students of all ages and included tours, interpretative displays, and extensive media coverage. This program resulted in reports on several house sites including one associated with Black Canadians.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation is a government that holds in trust approximately 60 sites of provincial heritage significance. To assist in the interpretation and ongoing conservation of these properties the OHF employs an historical archaeologist who carries out fieldwork on the sites as necessary and Dena Dorozenko is the only designated historical archaeologist employed by the provincial government. Most of the properties are private homes dating to the nineteenth century and there are several good artefact assemblages from outbuildings and privies associated with properties such as Inge-Va, Spadina and Benares, all dating to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Information and artefacts from these excavations has been incorporated into interpretative displays at the properties. Historical archaeology on OHF properties has been the subject of MA dissertations, while Dorozenko, along with other historical archaeologists working in Ontario, has published through the Ontario Archaeological Society and the Council for North Eastern Historical Archaeology.

Ottawa, as the capital of Canada, is home to two organisations with national mandates in archaeology. The Archaeology Division within the Canadian Museum of Civilisation is primarily research oriented and has a particularly strong tradition of research in the

North. The CMC is also the repository for many archaeological and ethnographic collections. Archaeologists within the Archaeology Division all work on Aboriginal materials, some of which date to the post-contact period, but the CMC also employs an historical archaeologist within the Division of History. As the CMC has very few collections from non-Aboriginal archaeological sites and is not sponsoring active field research in historical archaeology, Jean-Pierre Chrestien's role is essentially that of curator and he has been responsible for developing a number of exhibitions based on archaeological information. Permanent archaeological exhibitions are those on the Vikings at L'Anse-aux-Meadows, Newfoundland, the Basque whalers at Red Bay, Newfoundland, the Acadians in the Maritimes, and Quebec during the French Regime. Lynda Gullason also discussed with me her work as part of the team investigating the archaeology of Martin Frobisher's 1570s expeditions to the Arctic.

The other federal organisation based in Ottawa is Parks Canada, an institution with an international reputation in historical archaeology, and at Parks I was able to meet with Catherine Sullivan, Olive Jones, John Light, Phil Dunning, Gerard Gusset, Daniel LaRoche, and Marc-Andre Bernier. Parks Canada owns many nationally significant historic sites across the country and for many years has fostered a program of historical and archaeological research on the sites and research on the material culture relating to the sites. With the exception of maritime archaeology, which is based at the Ottawa office, most of the archaeological fieldwork is carried out by the regional offices. The material culture research is based in Ottawa where there are labs and storage facilities for all forms of material culture. Specialists have built up considerable expertise over many years, which they have made available to the public both in response to specific queries and through publications. There have been several series of publications, including Research Publications, Research Bulletins, Microfiche Reports, and Manuscript Reports. Catalogues listing these publications are available by writing to Parks Canada. Unfortunately, due to funding cuts this invaluable research has been largely curtailed.

By far the greatest concentration of activity in historical archaeology in Canada at present is in the province of Quebec, and Quebec City will be hosting the 2000 SHA conference. In Quebec City I was able to meet with many historical archaeologists, including Pierre Desrosiers of the provincial government, William Moss, director of the city's archaeological programme, Pierre Beudet and Robert Gauvin in the regional office of Parks Canada, and Reginald Auger at Laval University. Laval has strong undergraduate and graduate programmes in historical archaeology and many graduate students doing research. Much of this activity can be attributed to the pervasive interest in

Francophone culture and the emphasis in historical archaeology is on the French Regime, although Auger is also directing part of the Frobisher project. Other research has been carried out on urban sites, rural farmsteads, industrial sites, and fishing communities along the St. Lawrence River.

Two projects that stand out concern urban archaeology. In 1992 the Montreal Museum of Archaeology and History opened at Pointe-a-Calliere. This site, in the oldest part of Montreal, has been continuously occupied by Europeans since 1642 and has held a fort, a cemetery, an inn, office buildings, and private homes. In order to draw more visitors into the area the City initiated a programme of public excavations on the site starting in 1980 and by 1989 was ready to begin building a museum and interpretative centre. The museum, like the Museum of Sydney, is dedicated to presenting the archaeological history of the site and while archaeological artefacts and information is presented everywhere, the process of interpretation is left to the individual visitor. There are audio-visual displays, artefact displays, and the in situ footings and floors of previous buildings are exposed throughout the site. Visitors walk across metal catwalks that are suspended over the archaeological deposits and are confronted with the full complexity of multi-component urban sites. The presentation is very sophisticated and preserves the sense of the excavation as well as the history of the area.

The second project is an initiative in Quebec City. The oldest part of the city has World Heritage Status because of the unique character and integrity of the streets and buildings, some of which date the seventeenth century. Excavations in this precinct have been carried out for 25 years by the City, the province, Parks Canada, and Laval University, and this has resulted in a rich and varied body of data on life in the city. A co-operative agreement between the City and Laval University sustains an annual field school and ongoing research, while the City, through archaeologists employed in its Service de L'Urbanisme, carries out its own excavation programme and provides interpretative staff at the field school site. Archaeology continues to have a high public profile after the excavations are complete through a system of display cases in locations throughout the old section of the city, which are also run by the Service de L'Urbanisme. These installations are both outside and in public and private buildings and contain text, photographs, and sometimes artefacts related to the history of that particular site.

During the trip it became apparent that there is a dedicated group of historical archaeologists in Canada and a range of important and innovative research. Many of those I spoke with identified problems with funding cuts and isolation from those with similar interests, the latter which is made more pronounced by the lack of a

professional association dedicated to historical archaeology in Canada. Possibly as a result of this there has been little synthesis of the work that has been done and there is also little in the way of general theoretical direction. However, the work is of a high standard and there are projects underway that will result in greater synthesis. There are also many areas in which collaboration could prove fruitful, including cultural heritage management, interpretation, and aspects of material culture and settlement such as the gold rushes, land companies, urban archaeology, post-contact Aboriginal archaeology, and industrial processes.

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Dr Susan Lawrence
Department of Archaeology
La Trobe University
Bundoora, Victoria, 3083, Australia
Phone 03 9479 1790 FAX 03 9479 1881

CONFERENCE NEWS

ASHA Conference **Queenstown, New Zealand** **October 3-6, 1997**

The 1997 ASHA annual conference will be held at Queenstown, South Island, New Zealand over 3-6 October 1997 including an all day fieldtrip. It is only the second one to be held in N.Z.; the first was at Auckland in 1990. It is going to be a memorable event in a brilliant location so get organised and perhaps combine it with a short N.Z. holiday.

The venue will be the **Quality Resort Terraces Hotel** (not quite on the waterfront, but overlooking the lake, ph (64) 03 442-7950). Accommodation is available at the venue (discounted rate: \$120/night plus GST, share twin), or at a wide range of other Queenstown accommodations ranging from camping grounds, to backpackers, bed and breakfasts to 5 star standard hotels.

Call for Papers

Offers of papers on any aspect of historical archaeology research, management, and interpretation should be directed by August 31 to the conference organiser:

Dr Neville Ritchie, Regional Archaeologist
Dept of Conservation
Private Bag 3072, Hamilton. N.Z.

Phone (64) 07 8383363 FAX (64) 07 838 1004
e-mail nevalexy@wave.co.nz

For further information contact the above. A detailed list of Queenstown accommodation venues, costs etc can be faxed or mailed on request. A list will also be distributed with this *Newsletter*.

There are no specific themes at this stage but papers and discussion sessions will be grouped around like subjects. One that springs to mind is the Archaeology of Inter-Colonial Trade, particularly that between Australia & N.Z. If anyone would like to see a session/theme devoted to a particular subject, please advise the conference organiser a.s.a.p.

Mark Staniforth has suggested a session dedicated to underwater archaeology, partly to promote this aspect of archaeology in N.Z. A session on this subject could be incorporated into the programme but will rely heavily on the involvement of Australian-based underwater archaeologists. At present New Zealand has no exclusive maritime archaeology positions in

government departments, museums or universities. However, despite the lack of activity in the underwater sphere there is considerable interest and work in relation to maritime activities- whaling, sealing, coastal fortifications, sub-Antarctic island settlement and exploitation, castaways etc.

Whaling Seminar

A two-day seminar on recent whaling archaeology is being held at La Trobe University, Melbourne, on July 14-15. The seminar will bring together terrestrial and maritime archaeologists and will address research and management issues of general interest. Invited papers will be presented in sessions on overviews of recent work in each state, case studies of individual whaling stations and wreck sites, and thematic studies.

Further information and registration details are available from:

Susan Lawrence
Department of Archaeology
La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria 3083
Phone 03 9479 1790 FAX: 03 9479 1881
email s.lawrence@latrobe.edu.au

CONFERENCE NOTES

For fuller details of these upcoming conferences refer to the *ASHA Newsletter* Vol. 27 (1) March 1997.

Women in Archaeology Conference **Cairns, Far North Queensland** **3-6 July 1997**

This is the fourth *Women in Archaeology* conference since the first in 1991. It aims to push back the frontier of women in archaeology by setting new directions for the future. From what has been achieved to date, directions for the next four years will be developed by identifying achievable objectives, specific tasks and measurable results. To do this there is a need to review what has been achieved in order to determine what needs to happen in the future.

The conference will be held in association with the Dept of the Environment, James Cook University,

Cairns City Council, and the National Trust. The venue is the Kuranda Rainforest Resort.

Pre-conference activities will include bus trips to view significant buildings in Cairns, The Bare Hill and Laura rock art sites, the Chinese temple at Atherton and historic Cooktown.

Freemantle Conferences

Freemantle is hosting a series of conferences and workshops in September.

For more details refer the March Newsletter.

International Congress of Maritime Museums and Australian Institute of Maritime Archaeology

1-2 September

Indian Ocean at a Glance

International tourism workshop on coastal areas.

3-5 September

International Congress of Maritime Museums

6 September

ICOMOS and International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage AGM

6-7 September

Public lectures on Maritime Archaeology

8-11 September

Workshops on

- Indian Ocean Boat Ethnography and Maritime Archaeology
- Shipwrecks and survivors camps
- Iron and Steam Shipwrecks
- Managing Shipwreck Sites: Similarities and Differences

12 September

- Post conference excursions
- Delegates meetings

For further information contact:

WA Maritime Museum

Phone 09-431 8488

Fax 09-335 7224, 09 430 5120

email wrecks@mm.wa.gov.au

ASHA 1997 Lecture Program

- June 19 - Oriental Studies Room [off the Main Quadrangle]

Roger Leubbers (Consultant Archaeologist) *An example of remote site archaeology.*

- August 14 - Latin I [along corridor from Oriental Studies Room]

Leah McKenzie (Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Victoria) *Archaeology and Heritage Trails*

- November 20 - History Room [along corridor from Oriental Studies Room]

Anne Bickford (Heritage Consultant)
Denise Donlon (University of Sydney) and
Siobhan Lavelle (Consultant Archaeologist)

Historic Burials: Examining the Issues

Refreshments will be served before the lectures 6.00-6.30p.m. and after the lectures finish in the foyer of the Oriental Studies Room (behind the Jacaranda tree).

ASHA Publications

Australasian Historical Archaeology

Special offer Vols. 2 - 11 (inclusive) \$10.00 each

	<i>Members</i>	<i>Non-members</i>
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
Volume 10 (1992)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 11 (1993)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 12 (1994)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 13 (1995)	\$18.00	\$22.00

Major Publications

Birmingham, Bairstow & Wilson (eds) <i>Archaeology and Colonisation: Australia in the World Context. Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference</i>	\$26.00
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 Bryne: <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>	

Postage and packing in Australia:
Journals & Occasional Papers add \$4.00 per item
Major publications add \$6.50 per item

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

ASHA Contacts

ACT	Richard Morrison c/AHC, GPO Box 1567, Canberra 2601,	ph. (06) 271 2111
NSW	Warwick Pearson, 14 Greenlee Street, Greenpoint, NSW, 2251	ph (043) 651 164
New Zealand	Neville Ritchie, Dept of Conservation, Private Bag 3072, Hamilton, N.Z.	ph. (0011 64) 838 3363
Northern Territory	Lloyd Browne, P.O. Box 3013, Darwin, NT, 0801	ph. (08) 8985 2981
Queensland	Eleanor Crosby, 21 Castle Hill Drive, Nerang 4211	ph. (075) 78 2255
South Australia	Mark Staniforth, Archaeology, Flinders University, PO Box 2100, Adelaide 5001	ph. (08) 201 2595
Tasmania	Angela McGowan, Parks and Wildlife Service, GPO Box 44A, Hobart 7000	ph. (03) 33 6596
Victoria	Fiona Weaver, 4 The Avenue, Belmont 3216	ph. (052) 43 1462
Western Australia	Myra Stanbury, WA Museum, Cliff St, Fremantle 6160	

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Box 220 Holme Building

University of Sydney 2006

Phone: 9351-2763 Fax: 9351-6392

THE STATE OF THE ART

Victoria

Heritage Victoria

Heritage Victoria has had a busy time. A small excavation at Viewbank Homestead was undertaken in March. The excavation concentrated on resolving some architectural questions of the main house and excavating the tip which had been located by Graham Heinson of Adelaide University using Ground Penetrating Radar. The objective was to gain a sample of material for comparison with the main house and to trace the edge of the possible brickpit. It was also hoped to see if the GPR profile could be mirrored in the excavation. Unfortunately, while the edge of the tip was found, time ran out to find the entire profile. That will need to wait a further season.

Jane Harrington took time off work to go to Turkey and work on an archaeological excavation under Tony Sagona. While she was away Jeremy Smith backfilled her position.

Heritage Victoria has been undertaking a registration program by Local Government Area. The current sector managed by David Wixted has been the Greater Bendigo and Mount Alexander Shires. David Bannear was working for Heritage Victoria undertaking documentation of archaeological sites for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register. The number of goldmining sites in the Victorian Register now numbers over 80. The sites range from early alluvial sites in the Mount Alexander Diggings to the machinery sites hidden in the Alpine regions of Victoria. David is now working on the Regional Forest Assessment

Taskforce for an AHC project managed by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

The Heritage Inventory is currently being reviewed for enabling the inclusion of more archaeological sites on the Victorian Register. Sarah Myers is undertaking the preliminary assessment and packaging material for assessment of the sites for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register.

La Trobe

Susan Lawrence at La Trobe University has recently hosted a conference on the Archaeology of Whaling of Southern Australia (AWSA). Delegates came from Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand. The conference was to assess what work on whaling sites had been undertaken since the 1989 conference and discuss future directions for whaling studies in Australasia. A focus on the conference was the final session in which heritage managers were able to establish guidelines for recording whaling sites which were uniform but met each states recording needs. It was highly successful. Susan Lawrence and Mike Nash plan fieldwork on a whaling site in southern Tasmania in December. Heritage Victoria took advantage of the conference to launch the publication of Karen Townrow's *An Archaeological survey of Sealing and Whaling Sites in Victoria*. The report is the first of a new technical series. Susan is to be congratulated for a interesting and successful conference.

Consultants

Fiona Weaver has been very busy working on a number of projects. Most recently she was monitoring the excavation of the car park at

the Old Customs House on Flinders Street. The building is to become the new Hellenic Archaeological and Immigration Museum. Great excitement hit the airways when the remnants of 1870's blue stone toilets were found. However, the archaeological excitement was when the foundations of the original 1841 Customs House were found. They have been very much disturbed by subsequent activities but are one of the few examples of pre-goldrush Melbourne still intact. It is hoped that with the new Museum, interpretation of the remains will be possible.

Justin McCarthy of Austral Archaeology has been busy in the goldfields of Victoria. He is in the middle of an archaeological investigation of Fosterville township and the associated gold field remnants associated with the 1890-1930s gold rushes.

Gary Vines has been finalizing a number of reports notably that of excavations at Burnely Street Abbattoir, Debeney Park Tannery and the Dudley Street Flats, all associated with construction work by the Melbourne City Link Authority. He has also been working on a number of surveys in the country and has documented a number of early pastoral homesteads.

Vincent Clark has completed his watching brief at the Eureka Stockade Precinct. The monitoring exercise preceded the construction of the new Eureka Interpretation Centre. The great finds of the exercise came from the old mining shaft. At the base of the shaft, preserved in the mud under a thick layer of sluicing clays, were many artefacts including many organic ones. Among them were leather remnants, including pieces of shoes and boots, possibly from a shoemaker's workshop, cloth fabric with possible whaleboning to wooden buckets and barrels with iron staves and a few ceramics with a number of bottles, some with their foil tops still preserved. The key find of the site as far as the press was concerned, was the pepperbox pistol dating to the 1830's. The conservation of the artefacts will take some time.

Leah McKenzie

Tasmania

Mike Nash and the QVM have recently mounted an excellent exhibition on the 'Sydney Cove' titled 'Cargo for the Colony'. The exhibition looks at the social and economic context of the fatal last (and first) voyage of the 'Sydney Cove' in the late 18th Century. The 'Sydney Cove' was wrecked in Bass Strait carrying a cargo of goods from India to Sydney. The exhibition will be touring.

The QVM project (NEGP funded) on the 'History and Heritage of Tasmania's Apple Industry' is nearing completion. Nathalie Servant and Anne McConnell have just completed the draft report. A small amount of additional heritage documentation is still to be undertaken and the final report should be completed before the end of the year. The project has taken a regional and state overview approach, with a number of oral history interviews having been carried out to complement the economic information that is most prevalent for the industry. The results to date indicate that c.15% of the historic orcharding places survive, although much of this is in poor condition. Orchardists residences and apple packing sheds are the most common heritage features, while very few transport related features and processing features have survived. Only a few of the orchards have survived to the present day, but those that do are in good condition and are still productive orchards. These orchards date from the 1880s through to the 1950s.

The QVM is also carrying out a study into the history of flour milling in Tasmania. The project is being undertaken by Jill Cassidy and has a strong oral history orientation. The Railway Workshops in Launceston are being restored and adapted for a range of uses, including for the QVM to continue to be a major QVM activity at present with Elspeth Wishart in charge of the project.

Parry Kostoglou is currently working on a Forestry Tasmania project (NEGP funded) looking at the history of occupation of the forested areas of the Central Plateau, and its heritage. The types of sites expected to be found included a range of rural sites (homesteads, farms, shepherds huts, fences, stock routes, drained valleys) and trapping and snarers sites (mostly hut remains).

The Tasmanian Heritage Council has started with tremendous energy. Lead by the Chairperson, Peter James, the Council has, in its initial months, focussed on registering suitable

sites from the existing National Trust Register, Register of the National Trust and Hobart City Council and Launceston City Council Heritage Schedules. Approximately 3,000 places have been considered for registration—a massive effort by the Council. The Council is also in the process of selecting a new manager for the Secretariat, as the first manager, Rosemary Sandford resigned recently to take up a position as lecturer in the Antarctic CRC at the University of Tasmania.

As most people will be aware, there have been major changes at the Port Arthur Historic Site recently. A review of the site and its management recommended a change in the way the site has been administered and managed. More emphasis on the management of the heritage values of the site has also been recommended. The Heritage Advisory Group, chaired by David Young, and set up earlier this year following the problems with the siting of the new Visitors Centre appears to have a continuing role for at least another 18 months while the new changes in administration and management are effected. It is hoped that this Advisory Group continues well beyond the next 18 months.

Eleanor Casella, who has been working on the Ross Female Factory, for her PhD thesis (Berkeley University, California) spent several months here carrying out excavations and other site studies and has only recently returned to the USA. Cathie Searle, a Hobart based consultant, has recently carried out some limited excavation work at the Cascades Female Factory in Hobart to investigate some recently located underground features. Also on the consultant front - Austral Archaeology has recently completed a Heritage Study of the Sorell Municipality (another NEGP funded project).

Unfortunately, it is unlikely that many large scale research projects will be carried out in the near future since state NEGP funding has ceased. The new Tasmanian Heritage Council may have a role to play in funding projects of this type in the future, however at present its funding is extremely limited.

Anne McConnell

Queensland

Digging up Brisbane

The excavation of the Brisbane Convict Yards was completed on schedule by Wallin and Grimwade Heritage Services.

Work on the second site, the former Pettigrew Sawmill site, adjacent government offices and a 1910 power station - commenced soon after. In fact it would have been nice to have had a chance to sharpen the trowels!

Hopes of finding Queensland's first sawmill were dashed fairly quickly. The bedrock and shallow soils on which the mill was built had been removed, to at least 4.2 metres, to make way for the power station. Elsewhere on the site concrete was intersected by a geo-tech drill team at 12.5 metres! A trowel and brush excavation was deemed a costly proposition. Instead a watching brief is planned during the bulk excavation for the new building.

Cos Coroneus gave up his snorkel and flippers for the five week dig. He was ably assisted by Kay Brown, Viv Moran, Roger Callen and several University of Queensland archaeology students.

Cos's team was subsequently re-deployed to the adjacent site of the Protector of Aborigines office. While the stratigraphy was heavily disturbed an impressive collection of ceramics including a base of n 1832-34 'Parthenon' design manufactured by British potters Ridgeway & Morely was found.

Susanna Pembroke is now sorting and cataloguing the collections from both sites.

Indiana Jones?

Ever been asked what it felt like to be an Indiana Jones?' That was one of the questions put to archaeologists working on the Brisbane convict lumber yard site. Not surprising the response was not broadcast on television.

Nonetheless media interest in both dogs has been encouraging.

All Brisbane commercial stations and local newspapers were chasing stories. Public interest was high, but unfortunately the developers were more reticent. They seemed fearful that the mere presence of archaeological material would put paid to site development.

While we often found ourselves talking to interested onlookers at the lumber yard site in particular it was rewarding to know that historical archaeology has a wide public following. Perhaps there is a budding Bush Tucker man in the ASHA ranks who could take up the challenge. . . .

Those of you who saw Cos, with his well worn trowel, on 'Totally Wild' will appreciate the potential. . . .

Gas Pipeline: Papua Nuigini to Queensland

Peter Bell has recently completed an historical background study for the proposed Papua Nuigini to Gladstone, Queensland gas pipeline. The 2000 km long route crosses several areas of historically significant landscapes, the Cape York telegraph line, the Chillagoe copper, gold and tine fields; and several early homesteads.

It is anticipated field surveys will form a crucial part of the next stage of the heritage assessment process, hopefully before the next wet season.

Cape York Heritage Study

The Cairns office of the Department of Environment has recently completed a desk top study of historical sites on Cape York. It may be one of Australia's sparsest populated regions but the study indicates plenty of activity; telegraphy stations, pearling stations, wartime airfields, and early pastoral stations among them.

The study was conducted by former Department of Environment employee Anne Meiklejohn. It was funded by the Australian Heritage Commission.

Gordon Grimwade

CONFERENCE NEWS

Royal Australian Historical Society 1997 Annual Conference

11-12 October 1997

Putting History Back into the Community

University of Sydney
Faculty of Nursing
Mallett Street Camperdown

The theme of the conference will deal with the adaptive re-use of heritage buildings, community arts projects, conflict resolution, community involvement with local government planning, oral history and the Internet.

ASHA ISSUES

Draft Minutes 1996 Annual General Meeting of the Australasian Society of Historical Archaeology Inc.

Meeting held in the PHA Lab., Transient Building,
University of Sydney, Monday 4 November 1996

1. President's welcome

Judy Birmingham opened the meeting at 5.30pm

2. Members Present/apologies

Present:

Warwick Pearson, Noeleen Curran, Rachelle Graves, Tony Lowe, Lindsay Smith, Denis Gojak, Leah McKenzie, Claire Everett, Jennie Lindberg, Siobhan Lavelle, Rowan Ward, Kylie Seretis, Jean Smith, Ted Higginbotham, Andrew Wilson, Judy Birmingham, Mary Casey, Geoff Svenson, Neville Ritchie, Ilma Powell

Apologies:

Andrew Piper, Jeanette Hope, Graham Connah

3. Minutes of the 1995 Annual General Meeting

- * Motion to accept the minutes moved by Dennis Gojak, seconded by Siobhan Lavelle and passed unanimously.

4. Matters Arising from the Minutes of the 1995 Annual General Meeting

- * Andrew Wilson asked whether the motion to investigate alternatives to the current committee structure of ASHA, moved at the 1995 AGM, had been acted upon.
- * Mary Casey replied that the Committee had not acted on this motion due to heavy time commitments and absences of members.
- * Leah McKenzie stated that the present ASHA Committee structure did not adequately allow for representation of the Australia-wide community of members.
- * Judy Birmingham stated that the rotating conferences allowed for some input into the society by members in all States, and that State Cells

would also allow for more representation for these members.

- * Siobhan Lavelle stated that Australian Institute of Maritime Archaeology, Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists and Australian Archaeological Association models of administration all allow for greater representation of geographically dispersed members on Committees and Executives.
- * Andrew Wilson pointed out that, under the ASHA Constitution, the Executive Committee can be located anywhere in Australasia.
- * Judy Birmingham pointed out the need to maintain a stable address for the society for administrative reasons, and proposed a working party be set up to examine the motion made at the 1995 AGM.
- * Leah McKenzie moved **the motion:**
that the incoming Committee establish a working party to investigate the motion made at the 1995 AGM and prepare a working paper, to include submissions from all interested parties, for discussion at the 1997 conference.
The motion was seconded by Jennie Lindberg and passed **unanimously**.

5. President's Report

- * Ilma Powell read a letter from Graham Connah indicating his continued absence from Australia until December, 1996.
- * Judy Birmingham reported that the continuity of Committee meetings in 1996 had been disrupted by absences.

6. Treasurer's Report

- * Read by Ted Higginbotham (see attached). The Society remains in good financial position, with funds available to meet future expenditure. Subscriptions do not need to be raised for 1997. Motion to accept Treasurer's Report moved by Andrew Wilson and seconded by Jean Smith and passed unanimously.

7. Secretary's Report

- * Read by Ilma Powell (see attached). Motion to accept Secretary's Report moved by Dennis Gojak, seconded by Mary Casey and passed unanimously. A vote of thanks to the retiring secretary, Michael Clark, was expressed by the Committee.

8. Journal Editor's Report

- * Mary Casey reported that the 1995 volume being edited by Susan Lawrence was due to be submitted

to the printer by late 1996, and should appear in mid-1997.

- * Tonly Lowe reported that the 1996 volume being edited by him was also due to be submitted to the printer by late 1996, and should also appear in mid-1997.
- * Judy Birmingham reported that she was coordinating the selection of an editor for the 1997 volume, which would comprise papers from the 1996 conference.
- * Leah McKenzie proposed that more thematic issues of the journal, such as that edited by Susan Lawrence on mining, should be undertaken, as these provided an opportunity to market the journal more widely.
- * Judy Birmingham stated that the journal already has a very wide circulation.
- * Dennis Gojak stated that it was important that the journal include as wide a variety of papers as possible.
- * Kylie Seretis pointed out that the journal should be kept under 500 grams in weight to keep postage to a minimum.

9. Newsletter Editor's Report

- * Ilma Powell reported that four volumes of the *Newsletter* will be produced in 1996, edited by Neville Ritchie, Leah McKenzie and Warwick Pearson to date, with the final volume to be edited by Angie McGowan and Anne McConnell. The 1997 volumes will be edited by:

Gordon Grimwade	March
Neville Ritchie	June
Leah McKenzie & Susan Lawrence	September
Sydney University	December
- * Andrew Wilson was appointed to provide a set of editorial and style guidelines for the *Newsletter* editors.
- * Judy Birmingham stated that the individual editors had to take responsibility for the content of the *Newsletter*, and that there was a need to insert a disclaimer that ASHA accepts no responsibility for the views expressed in the *Newsletter* by contributors.

10. Declaration of the 1997 ASHA Committee

Nominations were received.

Position	Nominated by	Seconded by
President		
Graham Connah	Ilma Powell	Jean Smith
Vice President		
Judy Birmingham	Ilma Powell	Jean Smith
Vice President		
Ilma Powell	Mary Casey	Jean Smith
Secretary		
Warwick Pearson	Ilma Powell	Jean Smith
Treasurer		
Ted Higginbotham	Tony Lowe	Dennis Gojak

Committee

	Nominated by	Seconded by
Mary Casey	Jean Smith	Warwick Pearson
Tony Lowe	Jean Smith	Warwick Pearson
Kylie Seretis	Andrew Wilson	Ilma Powell
Rowan Ward	Jennie Lindberg	Ted Higginbotham
Andrew Wilson	Kylie Seretis	Judy Birmingham
Jean Smith	Ted Higginbotham	Ilma Powell
Michael Clark	Ilma Powell	Jean Smith

* These nominations were all unopposed and declared elected.

* Nominations for the eighth Committee Member were:

	Votes	Nominated by	Seconded by
Geoff Svenson	4	Ilma Powell	Jean Smith
Noeleen Curran	7	Warwick Pearson	Ilma Powell
Clare Everett	5	Siobhan Lavelle	Jean Smith
Jennie Lindberg	5	Rachelle Graves	Rowan Ward

* Noeleen Curran was declared the winner and elected to the eighth Committee position.

* The remaining three candidates were given the option of becoming co-opted members of the Committee if they wished.

11. Appointment of Journal and Newsletter Editors for 1997

* See Items 8 and 9.

12. Venue for the 1997 Conference

* Judy Birmingham reported that Otago University, Queenstown, New Zealand, had been agreed as the venue for the 1997 Conference. Neville Ritchie will be the chief organiser of the Conference. The date is

yet to be finalised, but will probably be mid-October.

* Dennis Gojak indicated that he was negotiating with the National Parks and Wildlife Service of NSW for sponsorship of the 1998 Annual Conference. The meeting agreed that this proposal should be pursued.

* Judy Birmingham stated that the 1999 Conference venue was open.

13. Membership Fees for 1997

* See Item 6.

14. 1997 Lecture Series

* Tony Lowe announced his retirement as organiser.

* Claire Everett and Kylie Seretis volunteered their services in this capacity.

* Ted Higginbotham pointed out that a maximum of two to three speakers was acceptable to keep the transport and accommodation costs borne by ASHA to a minimum.

* Tony Lowe offered to liaise with Claire and Kylie regarding dates and speakers for 1997.

* Ilma Powell reported that she had submitted a booking application to the University of Sydney for the Oriental Studies Lecture Theatre on the third Thursday of the month, bi-monthly from February, 1997.

* Rachelle Graves also volunteered the use of the Museum of Sydney Lecture Theatre as a venue for the lecture series.

15. Other Business

* Ted Higginbotham noted that the Publicity Officer for 1997 should be appointed at the next Committee meeting.

* Dennis Gojak moved a vote of thanks to the 1996 Committee.

* Mary Casey moved a formal motion for a vote of thanks to the 1996 Conference organisers. This was seconded by Dennis Gojak and passed unanimously.

* Judy Birmingham undertook to send a letter of recognition to the Organising Committee of the proposed 1996 Canberra Conference.

* The next Committee meeting is to be held at 4.30p.m. on 21 November 1996, in the PHA Lab., Transient Building, University of Sydney.

* The meeting closed at 6.50p.m.

Executive Organisational Issues

One of the problems with running a small society in Australia is the small membership most societies have and great distances which a society has the bridge. While newsletters and journals keep the wide flung members informed. It is often difficult for interstate members to participate in a society based in Sydney.

In the past twenty years ASHA has grown in membership and its members are found throughout Australia. It is appropriate that issues of the executive organisation should be now considered.

At the 1995 AGM there was considerable discussion about the issue of members in states other than NSW being able to participate as active members of the executive. One of the problems with members outside Sydney participating as an active member of the committee is that the society is unable to subsidise the cost of travel and accommodation for the out of Sydney member.

The following motion was moved:

That the incoming committee was to investigate the feasibility of the AIMA, AAA and other models of executive organisation, and to facilitate this discussion by asking for suggestions from ASHA members. The results and recommendations are to be brought to the next ASHA AGM

At the 1996 AGM the research was delegated to myself and Kylie Seretis to report to the 1997 AGM. I have prepared a brief outline of different structures which can be used as the basis for a discussion by the members at the 2997 AGM

There are essentially four ways with minor variants that societies and associations are organised in Australia.

1. Centred

The first structure is the one which ASHA currently utilizes. That is based in one city with the newsletter, journal seminars and executive members all being based in the city.

2. Virtual Center

This is how AIMA (Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology) is organised. The membership mailout and journal are based in one city but the executive are based throughout Australia. AIMA's executive rarely meet but organise their meetings through teleconferencing. AIMA pays for the teleconferencing

3. Moveable Feast

This model is how AAA (Australian Archaeological Association) is organised. While the journal is based in one city the executive moves every three years to another city and all the executive are based in the one city. It requires individual organisations or groups to

bid for it. It ensures that all members play a role in the association. The association pays for the cost of moving the membership and records to the new center.

4. Moveable meetings

This is a model used by ASC (Australian Society for Classical Studies). The journal is again based in one place where the organisation and the archive of the society is kept. However the executive meetings move throughout Australia depending on where the executive live. An attempt is made to move them around Australia so that there is a mixing of the executive as a group with other members. The society subsidises those members who are not full waged while the others have to contribute.

Leah McKenzie

Paying the Price of Success

It is now some years since ASHA raised its subscription but, with considerable regret, I intend to propose to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting that this will have to happen. During the years that we were behind with the publication of the Journal, the Committee was of the opinion that a rise in subscription could not be justified until that situation was remedied. Now we have almost done that, the next Journal to appear will be the one for 1997 and we are *still* in 1997! The trouble is that we will not have enough money to pay for it and so may have to delay its publication until early in 1998. Having managed to publish three issues of the Journal in less than twelve months, our funds are very much run down. The situation is not helped, of course, the rather substantial number of members who have still not paid their subscription for this year (or even for last year in a few instances). With a society of less than 300 members we do need everyone to pay promptly if we are to meet the hefty printing bills that constitute most of our costs.

So, if you have not yet paid your 1997 sub, please do as soon as possible. Also, you could help the Society by buying copies of any of the backnumbers of the Journal that you do not already have (special offer at \$10.00 each to member, except Volume 1 which is out of print). Finally, as indicated above, the subscription will have to rise if we are to survive. A special meeting of the ASHA Committee held in Sydney on 8 August recommended a rise to \$40.00 for individuals and \$50.00 for institutions and this proposal will be put to the Annual General Meeting in October, during the Annual Conference. Could I also add that if we would all make an effort to persuade others to join the Society (there are many interested people out there who are still not members) it too would strengthen our financial situation

Graham Connah, President ASHA

ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE WEB

The Heritage Council of Victoria has recently launched its Web site. Hot off the press are stories about Viewbank Homestead excavation, the *Clonmel* wreck and Illuka Bathing Boxes.

Address:

www/heritage/vic/gov/au

Information about the Heritage Act and Heritage Victoria can be viewed at the Department of Infrastructure website:

www/doi/vic/gov/au

PUBLICATIONS

Heritage Victoria and the Heritage Council of Victoria are pleased to announce the release of four new publications.

The Bay, Barwon and Beyond: Heritage Places of Geelong, Heritage Victoria 1997, \$19.95

Wrecks on the Reef: A guide to the historic shipwrecks at Port Phillip Heads, Heritage Victoria 1997, \$19.95

An Archaeological Survey of Sealing and Whaling Sites by Karen Townrow, Heritage Victoria 1997 \$12.95

Warrock, Michele Summerton, Heritage Victoria 1997, \$9.95.

Martin Davies Historic Heritage Research Scholarship

In recognition of the profound contribution made by Martin Davies to the conservation of the historic cultural environment of Tasmania a research scholarship has been established to continue his work.

Martin Davies, who died on 24 November 1995 while working in Antarctica, led the fight to establish the conservation of the Tasmanian cultural environment as a priority for the government and the community.

Through his work, initially at Port Arthur and later with the Parks and Wildlife Service where he worked as senior historic heritage officer, he brought both passion and rigour to saving, analysing, conserving and interpreting the heritage of Tasmania.

He fought for the retention of significant buildings and their adaptation for new uses and was committed to understanding the past and communicating that for the present and future.

Martin had the ability to enthuse people about the heritage that surrounded them, communicating his knowledge freely. He had a deep impact on all he met.

The scholarship will be available for post graduate research to advance conservation in areas of expertise in which Martin worked or had interest. These include:

- * analysis of building fabric or site remains
- * interpretation of buildings and sites for public access
- * study of particular aspects of Tasmanian cultural history related to the built environment
- * study of convict sites

The Scholarship is available for work either in Tasmania or elsewhere where it can be established that such research will further the development of conservation in Tasmania. Applications will be sought for the first scholarship late in 1997 for work during 1998.

Trustees, representing the National Trust, ICOMOS, the Tasmanian Government and Martin's family have been appointed to administer the fund and The National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) will operate the fund's accounts to which donations may be made.

Already, thanks to the generosity of the Tasmanian Government and many private donors, the scholarship fund is half way towards its target of \$100,000.

The trustees encourage you to consider making a gift to the Martin Davies Historic Heritage Research Fund. Donations are tax deductible. If you would like to make a donation to the scholarship please send it to:

The Martin Davies Historic Heritage
Research Scholarship
PO Box 1771, Rozelle, NSW, 2039

Please include the following details:

Name

Address

Postcode:

Phone No:

business and/or home

Amount of donation: \$

Please make cheques payable to:

The National Trust of Australia
(Tasmania)
Martin Davies Historic Heritage
Research Scholarship

A receipt will be issued by the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania).

For further information or Scholarship brochures please contact the Trustees at the above address.

OBITUARY

Peter Fenwick

When I first came to work in the Heritage Office, Lisa Newell told me I should meet Peter Fenwick, an industrial archaeologist then with the Water Board. After a few phone calls about various Water Board heritage matters, we met for a drink and had a long conversation about many archaeological matters.

We kept in touch after both moving on to different jobs. Peter generously introduced me to some of his colleagues in the Hunter Valley. We worked on a few projects together as well as organising the 1994 ASHA Conference at Newcastle.

Peter came to archaeology after a successful career as an engineer through an external degree at the University of New England. He followed this up by moving to England to undertake a Diploma in Industrial Archaeology at Ironbridge Gorge. On his return to New South Wales he began working as an industrial archaeologist on various consulting projects mostly with Barny Collins EJE. He was also active in the Hunter Valley Industrial Archaeology Committee of the National Trust.

A visit to the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning Library often revealed that Peter had worked on similar sites, or even on the same site as I had. I do not have a complete listing of all his projects but I recall his work on Balls Head Coal Loader, BHP Newcastle, Carrington Shipyards, Newcastle Customs House, Kalingo Colliery, the Hunter REP, Muswellbrook Heritage Study and the Honeysuckle Development area. I had occasion to phone Peter last year regarding the latter project and learned of his illness—then within a few short months he was gone.

Peter always seemed to be amazed that he was able to get away with doing archaeology which appeared to be far more enjoyable than work really should be. He was warm hearted and generous in spirit. My visits to Toronto were enhanced by Peter and Joan's generous hospitality. He left a legacy of solid professional work (in a fairly short career as an archaeologist) as well as fond memories of a good friend and colleague.

Iain Stuart

ASHA 1997 LECTURE PROGRAM

November 20

Anne Bickford (Heritage Consultant)
Denise Donlon (University of Sydney)
Siobhan Lavelle (Consultant archaeologist)

Historic Burials: Examining the Issues

Venue

History Room (S223) Main Quadrangle, University of Sydney - along the corridor behind the Jacaranda Tree

Refreshments

Refreshments will be served before the lecture 6.00-6.30 pm.

NEXT NEWSLETTER

Please send items of interest for the next *Newsletter* to:

ASHA Newsletter

Attention: Judy Birmingham/Andrew Wilson
Box 220 Holme Building
University of Sydney
Sydney NSW 2006

ASHA Publications

Australasian Historical Archaeology

Special offer Vols. 2 - 11 (inclusive) \$10.00 each

	<i>Members</i>	<i>Non-members</i>
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
Volume 10 (1992)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 11 (1993)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 12 (1994)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 13 (1995)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 14 (1996)	\$18.00	\$22.00

Major Publications

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

Occasional Papers

Maureen Bryne:	<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>	

Postage and packing in Australia:
Journals & Occasional Papers add \$4.00 per item
Major publications add \$6.50 per item

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

ASHA Contacts

ACT	Richard Morrison c/AHC, GPO Box 1567, Canberra 2601,	ph. (06) 271 2111
NSW	Warwick Pearson, 14 Greenlee Street, Greenpoint, NSW, 2251	ph (043) 651 164
New Zealand	Neville Ritchie, Dept of Conservation, Private Bag 3072, Hamilton, N.Z.	ph. (0011 64) 838 3363
Northern Territory	Lloyd Browne, P.O. Box 3013, Darwin, NT, 0801	ph. (08) 8985 2981
Queensland	Eleanor Crosby, 21 Castle Hill Drive, Nerang 4211	ph. (075) 78 2255
South Australia	Mark Staniforth, Archaeology, Flinders University, PO Box 2100, Adelaide 5001	ph. (08) 201 2595
Tasmania	Angela McGowan, Parks and Wildlife Service, GPO Box 44A, Hobart 7000	ph. (03) 33 6596
Victoria	Fiona Weaver, 4 The Avenue, Belmont 3216	ph. (052) 43 1462
Western Australia	Myra Stanbury, WA Museum, Cliff St, Fremantle 6160	

NEWSLETTER

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Box 220 Holme Building
University of Sydney 2006
Phone: 9351 2763 Fax: 9351 6392

THE STATE OF THE ART

New South Wales

NSW Heritage Inventory On Line

In October the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) database was brought on-line at the NSW Heritage Office home-page:

<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/>

The SHI lists over 17,500 heritage items protected by heritage schedules to local environmental plans (LEPs), regional environmental plans (REPs) or covered by Permanent Conservation Orders (PCOs). Initially, only basic information is available on most of these items through SHI on-line, often little more than name, address and basic listing information.

As with all such lists, the gaps and errors become clear when they are available on open access, so the Heritage Office is committed to developing the inventory with particular emphasis on items of significance to the State of New South Wales. In the future, the Inventory may be extended to include Aboriginal heritage items.

The Inventory will eventually include references to the National Trust Register, the Royal Australian Institute of Architects register of twentieth century buildings and the Art Deco Society register of important buildings from the interwar (1918-1939) period, as well as the Australian Heritage Commission's Register of the National Estate, also on line at:

www.erin.gov.au/portfolio/ahc/ahc.html.

As yet the database is not fully implemented and the page is currently run from a commercial site, so the data is static and the access quite slow. However, the full inventory will be progressively brought on line, with real time updates from the Heritage Office. A complete version of the data to date can be accessed at the Parramatta office.

Even so, on line access to the database with sophisticated search capabilities is an immense break-through. Searches can be made on any combination of fields which record; State level significance, name, type, group or collection, location, local government area, historical theme, designer, date and source listing. Two levels of access are provided, Public User and Registered User. At the moment there is no practical difference,

but when the system is fully implemented registered users (professionals and researchers) will have access to more complete and sensitive information.

Australian University Museums On Line

In November Australian University Museums On Line (AUMOL) was launched at Sydney University. AUMOL is a common format search tool which allows users to search the collections of many Australian universities. The AUMOL project is based at the Macleay Museum and was initiated by its Director, Vanessa Mack. The URL is:

<http://aumol.usyd.edu.au>

So what? I hear you say! Well AUMOL gives on line access to an extensive sample of the Macleay's collection of more than 50,000 historic photographs. The collection is strongest on Sydney but includes a wide range of material, running well into the twentieth century.

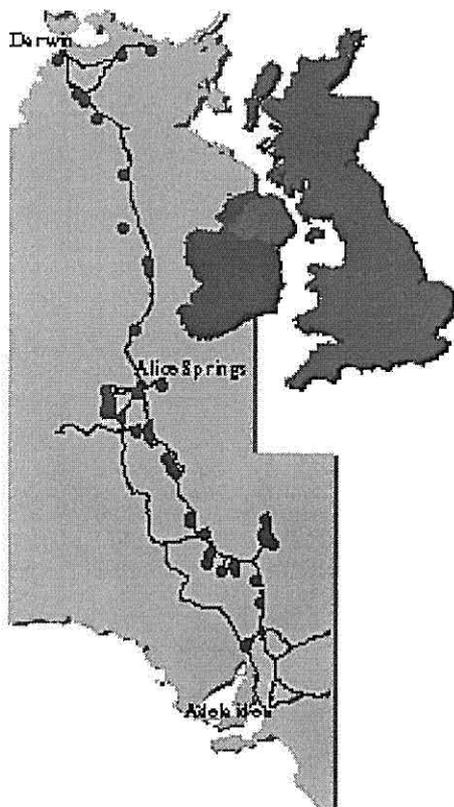
Central Australia Archaeology Project

The CAAP research program developed by Judy Birmingham and Andrew Wilson from Sydney University's School of Archaeology, completed its fifth field season at the end of July. Since 1992 it has located and investigated archaeological sites from Adelaide to Darwin, identifying and recording evidence of Aboriginal-European interaction during the century after the whites began moving into the area in the 1850s.

The broad intersite and inter-regional research aims of the project require survey and site recording on an extensive scale.

The research has been made possible by Sydney University research funding, and Australian Research Council Large Grant funding. It has also been supported by other institutions and individuals.

The project investigates what happened during the last stage of the European invasion of Australia, as two contrasting cultures - European and Aboriginal - came into contact. How were communities affected by the experiences of encountering the Other? To what extent did each change its traditional ways? What changed, how quickly, by what means, and what survived? Such questions are part of the larger questions of Australian history, with implications for today's national identity and the process of reconciliation: archaeology has a particular capacity to examine such questions.



CAAP survey route and sites 1922-1997
with the British Isles to show scale

The study has been particularly concerned with the telegraph stations, police camps, missions, mining settlements and pastoral stations in arid Australia and the impact their establishment had on the lifestyles of the Aboriginal occupants of the area. It uses GPS and GIS techniques to explore and map cultural features over wide expanses of terrain, and adaptations of more traditional archaeological methods to record structures and artefact concentrations in detail.

An integral part of the research is consultation with local Aboriginal communities, pastoralists and conservation organisations.

The 1997 field season ranged across the whole core Central Australian study area, travelling more than 10,000 km, visiting 23 sites and recording more than 2300 site features. Several sites were recorded in detail, notably Finnis Mission, The Peake telegraph, pastoral station and copper mine in South Australia, and Engoordina pastoral station and Little Flower Mission in the Northern Territory. Many other sites, including those investigated in 1992 were revisited to monitor site conditions and finalise recording.

The team included Judy and Andrew, Sydney students Sam Boulton, Lara Bosi, Helen Jackson, Sean McManus, Lila San Roque and Mary Jean Sutton, as well as visiting Irish graduate Brian Denehah. The season was not without its problems, with several members of the team suffering injury and illness. Most notably Judy, who has been

developing her wheel-chair skills since surgery on her ankle immediately after our return.

Andrew Wilson

HLA-Envirosciences

HLA-Envirosciences' archaeology and heritage management team are counting down the days until the Christmas break after a very busy year. Iain, in between working on his PhD, has just completed a series of reports on archaeological monitoring conducted during the construction of the New Southern Railway. Adhering to that great archaeological adage of 'You never find what you think you will', the monitoring failed to reveal any physical evidence of the original carriage loop for Tempe House and instead came up with a structure constructed from massive sandstone blocks located under the present Princes Highway bridge over the Cooks River. Further investigation revealed it to be the remains of the 1897 bridge and not, as was erroneously reported by the local newspaper, the remains of Alexander Brodie Spark's 1830s convict built dam.

Claire is currently finalising the assessment of the remains of the Audrey Wilkinson Winery in Pepper Tree Wine's Oakdale Vineyard at Pokolbin. This required Claire to undertake a terribly arduous trip to the Hunter Valley in order to soak in some breathtaking 360 degree views of the region during the site inspection, as well as the necessary study of the region's wines in order to fully understand the site's regional context ..!

The current project is the most recent in a series of assessments of 'unusual' items by Claire this year. In January she was called upon to assess the heritage significance of a 1902 deBurgh Truss Bridge over the McDonald River at St Albans, and in May assessed the significance of a 1911 concrete drain at Chatswood. The question this raises is what is the most unusual or downright bizarre site archaeologists have been asked to assess, and HLA's team throw down the gauntlet with our assessment a couple of years back of the wooden woolstore at St Peters of which no physical evidence whatsoever remained, having been completely razed to the ground some three years previously! In her spare time Claire has been amusing herself by asking the long-suffering Caitlin Allen and other Heritage Office staff what they know about the topic of European scarred trees, having recently located a rather attractive specimen of one during a sites survey.

Claire Everett

Tasmania

Parks and Wildlife Service

The Parks and Wildlife Service has recently replaced the flagpole on Mount Nelson. The site overlooking Hobart forms an important element of the city's skyline. The site is also an important historic place which reflects the development of

communication technology in Tasmania. It was for many years the site of a semaphore station used for both naval communication and as part of the communication network linking Port Arthur to Hobart.

The service is also about to undertake a major program of conservation works at the Coal Mines site on the Tasman Peninsula. A new audio-visual display, which has been described as 'quite spectacular', has just been opened at the near-by Eaglehawk Neck Officers Quarters. The West Tamar Council, with the assistance of the Parks and Wildlife Service are in the process of organising an archaeological survey of the Supply River Mill.

After ninety eight years the spirit of the whalers has returned to the shores of Tasmania. A team of archaeologists from LaTrobe and Flinders Universities are in the process of excavating the site of the Kelly and Lucas whaling station at Adventure Bay on Bruny Island. The team which is working in cooperation with the Parks and Wildlife Service as part of the Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand Project (AWSANZ) is being led by Susan Lawrence and Mark Staniforth.

Eleanor Casella will be returning to Tasmania in January 1998 to undertake further work on her study of the Ross Female Factory. Finally, an ICOMOS Conservation Practices Seminar held at the Port Arthur Historic Site was recently sponsored by the Parks and Wildlife Service. The successful seminar was given by Alan Croaker and David Young. Anne McConnell must be thanked for the effort she put into organising the event.

Forestry Tasmania

Parry Kostoglou is currently working in the Bass District, recording and assessing the significance of alluvial tin mining sites.

The Tasmanian Heritage Council

The Tasmanian Heritage Council are still in the process of assessing and listing those sites previously recorded by the National Trust, Australian Heritage Commission, Hobart City Council and Launceston City Council for entry onto the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

Port Arthur Historic Site

Port Arthur are gearing up for their Summer works program. A two week excavation on the "bake house" feature at Point Puer and a number of small excavations related to conservation works on the commandant's garden wall are being planned.

News From The Private Sector

David Parham and Justin McCarthy of Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd in association with Paul Davies Pty Ltd and Ian Terry have recently completed a three stage historic heritage study of the Sorell municipality for the Sorell Council. The first stage of the study, a thematic history compiled by Ian Terry, provided an overview of the historic development of the municipality. Stage 2 of the

study, the field component, took nearly a year to complete during which the study team visited and recorded over 250 sites throughout the municipality. The resulting inventory contains both site specific records along with plans of significant rural landscapes and townscape precincts accompanied by a comprehensive photographic record and a series of annotated topographic maps showing site locations. The third stage of the study was aimed at providing some guidance to Council on how to use the information. This not only dealt with planning considerations but also identified projects that could be initiated locally such as topics for school assignments, establishment of an oral history project, and on-going recording of sites to expand the database. The results of the study have recently been presented to the local community at three different locations within the municipality. David Parham of Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd continues to provide input to the Bridgewater Planning Study for the Tasmanian Department of Transport. This has involved both an outline of the evolution of road, rail and bridge infrastructure in the study area and a detailed assessment of heritage values. The information will be used to develop a site management plan for the study area. The project has involved consultation with a wide range of stakeholders including the Australian Heritage Commission and Tasmanian Heritage Council. Other projects approaching completion include the Willow Court/Royal Derwent Hospital Precinct Study for DELM and the write up of the Davey Street Excavation for DELM/DoT.

*David Parham
Austral Archaeology*

During October 1997 Godden Mackay opened a Tasmanian office, which will be run by Jill Shepherd and Katherine Bennet. Though in its infancy, the crew are already undertaking a number of conservation plans on Buildings in the Launceston area.

Anne McConnell is continuing with her study of the apple industry and as indicated above recently organised a very successful ICOMOS Conservation Practices Seminar.

Compiled by Michael Jones.

Queensland

The Queensland Permit System

The saga continues. We believe efforts were made recently to delegate authority to issue permits to Regional Directors. Ministerial approval was not forthcoming. It now takes about two weeks to get a permit issued (as long as the Minister is in town!). We understand one applicant has been waiting eight months for a permit in one, shall we say, outstanding case. If anyone can beat that please let your Queensland representative know. The prize is a copy of the Queensland Cultural Records Act!

Gordon Grimwade

CONFERENCE NOTES

ASHA Conference

The seventeenth annual ASHA Conference was held in Queenstown, NZ, from 3-6 October 1997

The second New Zealand ASHA conference was particularly lively, though attended only by about 50 people. The geographical representation was good with papers about most parts of Australia and New Zealand, from Broome to Auckland. The range of papers was more restricted with an overall emphasis on industry, particularly whaling and mining, which reflected partly the fact that much of New Zealand's historical archaeology is carried out by consultants in National Parks and partly the fact that Queenstown is on the edge of a former goldmining district.

We were taken to visit the former mining areas, which were principally water sluicing along the Shotover River. The landscape was already water-formed, with a bleak post-glacial topography of moraines and lakes, with minimal flora and fauna. Add massive artificial erosion and what you get is a landscape which is truly inhospitable: for the first thirty years 1862-1890, all food and some drinking water had to be carried in by pack animals along vertiginous slopes. Today's Queenstowners are as rugged as the first miners and have profitably converted the area to a series of tourist tortures, from skiing to white-water rafting to bungy jumping. We gathered up \$100 to see Ric McGovern Wilson, hereafter to be known as *Dr Ricochet*, plunge headfirst off the bridge at Skippers. That sight alone made the trip worthwhile.

A selection of the papers is to be published in volume 16 of our Journal (1998), to be edited by Neville Ritchie who organised the conference.

Aedeen Cremin

ICOMOS Conference

ICOMOS Conference, Burra, South Australia 28-30 November 1997

For a third time, ICOMOS have met in Burra with weighty issues to discuss. The first time was in 1977 when the organisation adopted the set of conservation principles for cultural heritage practice known as the '*Burra Charter*' (actually developed mostly in Canberra). This meeting had one day of papers which set the scene for three grand debates. These debates revolved around the review of the *Charter* and the revision circulated in July, new national cultural heritage initiatives currently being developed by the Federal government and Amendments to the *Native Title Act*, 1993 (Wik debate) The review of the charter took up most of the energy on the last two days.

A discussion ensued about how far the current format and content should be changed. The issue of how indigenous heritage could be more visibly

included in the scope of the document was hotly debated. Three Aboriginal people from New South Wales attended the conference and gave their views on the subject. Evelyn Marr (NPWS) was particularly adamant that the current document still does not make it clear enough that indigenous cultural heritage and people are part of the picture. Other criticisms included the over-emphasis of importance of fabric in assessment at the expense of other issues such as meaning, and the overly architectural language of some parts of the definitions. Its strengths were held to include the familiarity many users have with the current document and its association with policies in many areas of cultural heritage management. Briefly, the conference resolved to recognise the existing strengths of the charter and use some caution in adopting any revised charter. It was decided that further consultation regarding future revisions was needed with indigenous people.

This consultation would be conducted through a reference group which would liaise with ICOMOS. It would be established with Ms Marr's assistance. Many practitioners would be aware that the Australian Heritage Commission, the Register of the National Estate and State/Commonwealth links have been under review for some time. Discussion papers and information on this process can be accessed through the AHC's web site and by contacting it directly. Suffice to say, any changes made by the Federal government next year could have a huge impact on the way cultural heritage management continues in this country. ICOMOS are keen to monitor this process closely and are currently part of the Cultural Heritage Forum being consulted by the Minister. On 30 November 1997, those present unanimously agreed to send out a press release condemning the Government's proposed changes to the Native Title legislation. Finally, I would just like to remind ASHA members that ICOMOS is the peak body for cultural heritage management in Australia and an important professional organisation to join if you want to keep up with what is happening.

There are already a number of archaeologists involved in the general membership and on the executive committee, so please feel free to join us by writing to:

AUSTRALIA ICOMOS
PO Box E 303
Kingston ACT 2604.

Hilary du Cros

RESEARCH NOTES

Sydney University Theses

Five fourth year theses of obvious interest to members have just been completed by students at Sydney University. Abstracts of all Sydney theses

can be found (as these were) on the School's home page at

www.archaeology.usyd.edu.au.

Congratulations to Edwina, Bob, Pam, Fiona and Carlos.

Faunal analysis on the Rocks: Methods and Theories

My thesis concerns faunal analysis from excavations of nineteenth century historic sites from The Rocks, Sydney. Many different factors go into making up the pattern which forms the composition of an archaeological assemblage. Other factors go into determining the scope, focus and level of interpretation derived from the faunal data. Through an evaluation of site reports and interviews with faunal analysts and archaeologists familiar with The Rocks, I will be attempting to indicate whether all of these factors should be considered in interpretation. My thesis will determine whether looking at these sites with a North American or European focus on certain factors is inappropriate. Should certain factors be considered in interpretation? Do certain factors relate to unique features of Australian history and archaeology? The degree to which certain factors influence the faunal pattern and the interpretations will be discussed as part of a contribution to developing a body of literature specific to Australian historical archaeology.

Edwina Andrews

Pagan and its Monasteries: Time, Space and Structure in Burma's Ancient Buddhist City

Pagan is a medieval city in upper Burma, where more than 2,000 brick temples, monasteries and stupas remain from its heyday as the core of a Buddhist kingdom. Pagan is conventionally dated from around AD 1044 to AD 1283, when it supposedly went into rapid decline following an invasion by Kublai Khan's Mongol army. According to current archaeological evidence, however, Pagan was unstable decades before the Mongols arrived. Using new survey material, a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) model of temporal and spatial change at Pagan will be developed, and used to refute the 'crash due to invasion' theory. This 'time and space' model will also be used to test Michael Aung Thwin's hypothesis that the decline of Pagan was due to competition between the city's ruling elite and the increasingly influential clergy, which over stretched the city's resources in a decades-long religious building boom. The conclusion is that while archaeological evidence does support the Aung Thwin hypothesis, there were actually several significant oscillations in Pagan's history, and we must look for more complex models of social and structural change.

Bob Hudson

Public Perceptions of Australian Archaeology

What space does Australasian Archaeology occupy in the archaeology of the world, as the public sees

it? Do public perceptions affect the directions of archaeology?

On the basis of preliminary investigation, both overseas and in Australia I suggest that the level of knowledge on topics relating to the archaeology and history of Australia is poor, and that outcomes of Australian research are not considered, by the public, to be significant to the Australian contribution of knowledge about the past. This situation has resulted in Australasian research being down played in favour of bigger or European finds. A factor that cannot be underestimated in this issue is the diverse ethnic mix of the Australian population which ensures the deeply entrenched understanding of history and philosophy of a largely (until recently) European population. This in turn guarantees a continued public interest in the traditional archaeologies of which Australian is not yet a part. The repercussions of this affect funding, education, politics and the general image of Australia to Australians and the rest of the world. Additionally, archaeological interpretations and ideas can influence relations between the indigenous and non-indigenous population and this also plays a part in politics and social policy.

Pamela Kottaras

Convicting Artefacts: Norfolk Island Medicine, Archaeology and Museum Representation

This project involves an analysis of the artefacts excavated from the Civil (or Convict) Hospital privy from the second convict settlement on Norfolk Island, dating between 1829 and 1855. The assemblage includes medical items such as syringes, medicine cups, cupping glasses, medicine bottles, and other every-day items such as clay tobacco pipes, alcohol bottles, kitchen implements, buttons, shoes, tableware, bones, earthenware jars, and nails. The artefacts are discussed in light of their potential to allude to the experience of being a convict on Norfolk Island, and how this might be presented to the public in a museum display. It is argued that the representation of the convict experience is lacking in Australian museums. Archaeological assemblages such as the privy deposit are important for Australia's museums, in their potential to broaden public perceptions about penal history, away from the 'ball and chain' theme, towards a greater public understanding of convict life, and the convict contribution to national heritage.

Fiona Starr

Butchering Bones at Pyrmont

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century the inner suburb of Pyrmont in Sydney underwent a massive population explosion. Industrialisation of the colony was perhaps one of the many reasons that explains this expansion. For instance at Pyrmont The Colonial Sugar Refinery was one of the main industries along with Iron works and sandstone quarrying. As a direct consequence of these developments the suburb became mainly the living

area of the working class associated with the local industries. Can the underfloor faunal deposits of four Pymont terraces reflect any of these social and economic circumstances? Or perhaps tell a different story, how many different stories? This thesis will look at butchery patterns in order to address this question.

Carlos Torres

DIARY NOTES

Now is the time to start organising your frequent flyer points for forthcoming ASHA conferences:

1998	Sydney
1999	Bendigo
2000	Adelaide
2001	Canberra
2002	Nelson

ASHA NEWS

Annual General Meeting 1997 President's Report

It gives me great pleasure to present this report to an annual general meeting at only the second conference to be held in New Zealand out of the total of seventeen which have now been organised by the Society since 1981. The last twelve months have in general been a successful period for the Society, although not without problems. It is gradually becoming apparent that we are also in a time of change but one from which the Society will hopefully emerge as a larger and stronger organisation.

The most noted success of the last twelve months has been the publication of two more issues of the Journal, so that a total of three were published between September last year and July this year. At long last this has brought us up to date, after falling behind since the beginning of the decade. At present the 1997 issue is in an advanced stage of preparation for printing and should appear early next year, by which time we hope to be able to meet the costs involved. At the same time we have continued to produce the *Newsletter* at a rate of four issues a year. None of this would have been possible without the help of a number of people, not all of whom can be mentioned by name here. However, I would particularly like to thank Peter Bell, Susan Lawrence and Tony Lowe for their editorial work and the members of the Editorial Committee for their very substantial contribution of time. As always I have to single out Ilma Powell who, as for many years past, has continued to see that the many detailed matters arising from our publications program are dealt with speedily and efficiently. We hope to continue to rotate the editorship of the Journal and Neville Ritchie has promised to undertake the task for the 1998 issue, so I hope we will see a substantial New Zealand content in that

one. We have also continued our policy of moving the editorship of the *Newsletter* from place to place, so that not only is the workload spread more evenly but we are also able to tap more easily into the news of the different regions concerned.

As I have explained in the most recent issue of the *Newsletter*, our successes, particularly in catching up on the journal backlog, have involved us in quite heavy expenditure. This has been sufficient to remind us that our subscription has been static for ten years or so, that some of our members are singularly slow payers, and that we could do with many more than the less than 300 members that we currently have. As will be proposed later on in this meeting, it is now essential that we increase the subscription if we are to continue to meet our commitments and, indeed, to further develop our activities. Amongst those activities over the last year, we have continued to hold a Sydney meeting with a speaker every three months from February to November. The Society's committee has also met on each of these occasions, before the general meeting. With regret, I have to record that these general meetings have not been well attended, although they are, of course, open to all members and their guests. Part of the problem has been finding a satisfactory venue that was not too expensive, for in this wonderful age of user-pays no institution is now willing to donate its facilities as was so often the case in the past. Part of the problem has also been our undoubtedly poor advertising, but that also costs money of course. Hopefully we will struggle on with these meetings, however in the belief that the Society must provide occasions other than the Annual Conference when its members can meet and exchange news and ideas, as well as listening to somebody else talking about their recent work.

Since its beginning over a quarter of a century ago, this Society has remained centred on Sydney, and indeed both its post box number and the crest on its letterhead still betray its Sydney University origins. For a long time now some of us have sought ways of lifting the Society to a national and international level. My foundation of the Journal in the early 1980s was done with this in mind, and in recent years several attempts have been made to give the Committee that runs the Society a broader base. These efforts will be continued in the coming year. Both Judy Birmingham and Ilma Powell are standing down as Vice-Presidents and will be replaced by Neville Ritchie and Susan Lawrence, who have been nominated unopposed for those positions. This will mean that the Society has one Vice-President in New Zealand and one in Melbourne.

After five years as President I am also standing down, as I always said that I would (if I survived this long) and Aedeon Cremin is nominated unopposed as the new President, so that our historical links with Sydney University will be maintained a little longer.

Both Ilma Powell (from Sydney) and myself (from Canberra) have nominated to remain on the

Committee, and its other members will still come from around Sydney and Newcastle. Some aspects of this arrangement may sound impractical but, given goodwill and a Secretary who can e-mail agendas to New Zealand and Melbourne and take back comments and questions to the meetings of the Committee, it can be made to work. It is, I hope, the beginnings of a move towards the broader geographical base that this Society must in time develop. With these things in mind, I would like to again suggest (as I did several years ago) that members of ASHA in centres other than Sydney form themselves into groups which can meet informally for mutual benefit, or even more formally if sufficient people are involved.

As I wrote this report, I found myself looking at the current program of the Prehistoric Society, that for many years has been centred on London. Not any longer, it seems, for it now holds meetings not only in London but also in Birmingham, Durham, Leicester, Newcastle, Norwich, Sheffield, Southampton, and Exeter. Admittedly the demography of Britain is very different from our own but nevertheless I think that there is a lesson there for us if we just think about it. Similarly, that same Society has a large membership, of which a good half are not professional archaeologists but merely interested members of the public. But then the Society organizes all sorts of events for its members, such as regular one-day conferences on selected subjects, and weekend field tours of sites and museums, as well as more ambitious and longer overseas tours of the same sort. Last year's Committee thought I was joking when I suggested that perhaps we should try a modest experiment or two along the same lines, but I do think that perhaps we should. Between us we have the know-how to do far more than we are doing and by some of these means we could not only improve the Society's finances but we could also attract more members from the public at large. So, are any of you going to volunteer?

Almost my last point, I have to remark on our success in recent years in moving our Conference about. Since 1990 it has been in Auckland, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Newcastle, Hobart, Sydney, and now Queenstown. That is a pretty good track record but it is only because in each case there have been interested members of the Society willing to do a lot of work to organise things. This year we have Neville Ritchie and his associates to thank for the Conference but what about next year? Personally, I think it is long overdue for the Conference to go to Queensland but we do need someone to take it on and to see that it really happens. Last year's conference was a sad example of what can go wrong when the wheel comes off. That Conference was to have been held in Canberra, but the sickness of both organisers, not long before it was due to take place, resulted in it being moved at the last minute to Sydney.

And my last point, is to place on record the fact that the President of this Society was one of those invited to join the new National Cultural Heritage

Forum, which is a small body set up by the Australian Commonwealth Government to advise its relevant ministers. This, I would stress is an appointment that will pass from me to our next President and is I think a singular recognition not of any particular individual but of this Society. Clearly we have arrived, when even governments have discovered our existence. I celebrated the fact by formally proposing that the Australian government should create a Cultural Heritage Publication Fund. So, watch this space!

I cannot finish, however, without thanking most sincerely all those who have helped to keep this Society together over the last year. Some I have already mentioned but others, including Mary Casey, Jean Smith, Warwick Pearson, Ted Higginbotham, Rowan Ward, Andrew Wilson, Noeleen Curran, Jennie Lindbergh, Claire Everett, and Geoff Svenson have all helped to keep the good ship afloat. In addition, I would like to be able to extend the best wishes of all of us to Judy Birmingham, without whom this Society would not have started in the first place. With the loss of her husband earlier this year and her recent injury whilst doing fieldwork in Central Australia, she has had a difficult year and is unable to be with us. I am sure that we all wish her well, and look forward to seeing her back in action very soon. And so as we look forward to another year of this Society, can I remind you all that not only does this Society need us, every one of us, but we also need this Society.

Thank you for listening.

*Graham Connah
Canberra
29 September 1997*

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ASHA CONTACTS

ACT	Richard Morrison, c/AHC, GPO Box 1567, Canberra 2601	ph. (06) 217 2133 fax (06) 217 2095
NSW	Jennie Lindbergh, 23 Thomas Street, Darlington, 2008	ph. (02) 9698 2417
NZ	Neville Ritchie, Dept of Conservation, Private Bag 3072, Hamilton, NZ	ph. (0011 64) 838 3363
NT	Lloyd Browne, P.O. Box 3013, Darwin, NT, 0801	ph. (08) 8985 2981
QLD	Gordon Grimwade, P O Box 9, Yungaburra, 4872	ph. (070) 953 3737
SA	Mark Staniforth, Archaeology, Flinders University, PO Box 2100, Adelaide 5001	ph. (08) 201 2595
TAS	Michael Jones, Parks and Wildlife Service, GPO Box 44A, Hobart 7000	ph. (002) 33 6596
VIC	Fiona Weaver, 4 The Avenue, Belmont 3216	ph. (052) 43 1462
WA	Myra Stanbury, WA Museum, Cliff St, Fremantle 6160	ph. (09) 335 8211 fax (09) 430 5120

Editor this issue: *Andrew Wilson*Newsletter General Editor: *Noeleen Curran*