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**NEWSLETTER**

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## QUEENSLAND NEWS

### Moreton Freezing Works (Thomas Borthwick and Sons)

In December 1998 Ann Wallin and Associates conducted a heritage study on the former Borthwicks' meatworks at Murarrie on the Brisbane River. The facility operated between 1911 and 1981. Over the years fire and vandalism have extensively damaged the remaining buildings. The brief sought site recording prior to re-development. Investigation centred on the surviving original fabric: the Boiler House, Engine Room (established on high masonry foundations as protection from floodwaters), Engineering workshop, Tallow House and tallow storage sheds, remnants of the original Beef Kill Floor, and a timber wharf.

A former Borthwicks' employee, retired engineer Jim Cunningham, explained the processing systems of the plant to the consultants, enabling the surviving fabric to be understood in an historical and technological context. This stimulating, if at times macabre, project identified and recorded the original process and subsequent evolutionary adaptations to the changing technological environment. A draft report has been submitted to the client and the Department of Environment and Heritage.

*Geoff Ginn, Ann Wallin and Associates*

### South Brisbane Test Excavations (South East Transit Project)

In 1997 Queensland Transport undertook to improve urban transport links by creating a South East Busway from the Brisbane CBD to the Gateway Motorway through to Logan City. The initial Cultural Heritage assessment of the proposed route identified significant areas which could be impacted upon by the project.

Salvage excavation work commenced in November 1998 in South Brisbane along

sections of the SouthEast Transit Busway project corridor. Further excavation work is to occur in 1999.

Settlement of South Brisbane commenced during the Moreton Bay penal era (1824-1842). Much of the natural vegetation was cleared in the late 1820's to grow grain and other cultivated crops, leading to a number of confrontations with local Aborigines. This cultivation ceased around 1830.

Timber was hauled along tracks to the South Brisbane riverbank for transport via ship to Sydney. In 1842 thirty-six allotments of land in South Brisbane were sold in the first land sales held in Sydney. Shrewd investors noted its potential as being the first point of contact for visitors from Ipswich and the Downs. The wharves along Stanley Quay were the commercial hub of Brisbane settlement in the 1840s and by 1850 five wharves on Stanley Quay handled 80% of local trade.

The region's importance grew with increasing residential development during the 1860s. In the 1870s and 80s, Stanley Street remained the main thoroughfare in South Brisbane. A number of imposing buildings were erected along it: Graham's Hotel, the Royal Mall, the Plough Inn. The imposing Town Hall was erected in 1892, joining the Stephens' mansion 'Cumbooquepa' (now Somerville House School) on the Vulture Street ridge line overlooking the river.

Major impacts on the study area have occurred since the turn of the century as a result of railway construction. Towards Woolloongabba, the construction of the Southeast Freeway from 1974 cut through the historic Stanley Street precinct. Recently Expo 88, the convention centre and continuing work at South Bank have all impacted upon the region.

Historical research sought to pin-point sites of potential archaeological interest. Research focused on places of historical industrial activity, early non-indigenous habitation sites and areas of high refuse deposition which are to

be affected by the Busway. Examples include blacksmith's premises, bottle manufacturers, early (1840s) hut sites, and known rubbish dumps.

Research has highlighted the paucity of archaeological research within South Brisbane despite the construction and earthmoving works that is occurring there at present. The district provides opportunity for improving understanding of the mobility of industrial and commercial centres, the establishment of worker's housing within South Brisbane, and transport infrastructure development to and from the western regions. The current project hopes to document evidence of development that has occurred within South Brisbane.

Several sample points have been selected for excavation and sections of the South East Transit (Busway) project corridor will be monitored to ensure proper recording and identification of archaeological remains.

The excavation should help determine the stratigraphic history of fill deposited in the area, and by inter-site comparison with excavations carried out by the Queensland Museum in December 1995, contribute towards better understanding site formation and depositional processes in the South Brisbane region.

*Geoff Ginn and Suzanna Pembroke, Ann Wallin and Associates*

### **Green Hill Fort, Thursday Island**

Green Hill Fort, Thursday Island is to have a \$1/2 million face-lift. The Torres Strait Historical Society was successful in its bid for funding from the Federation Grants Programme. A major proportion of the money will go towards conservation works. An integral part of that work will be archaeological investigation of the interior and mapping of the former barbed wire barricades, fort and external gun emplacements. The fort was built in 1891 - 1893. It was established as part of a network of fortifications built around the continent at that time.

### **Mount Isa Mines Heritage Study**

Mount Isa Mines is undertaking a survey of historical heritage places within its Mount Isa lease. The copper smelter, the Urqhart headframe, Davidson and Lawlor shafts, senior staff housing, barracks and track hopper are among some of the areas of interest. In addition to above ground heritage it is proposed to undertake some sub-surface documentation.

During a preliminary survey Gordon Grimwade spent a day underground examining some of the 1930s drives and early shafts. The project is being undertaken by Wallin & Grimwade Heritage Services in conjunction with Peter Bell of Historical Research Pty Ltd and Austral Archaeology.

*Gordon Grimwade*

## **WESTERNAUSTRALIAN NEWS**

French explorers: Saint Aloüarn. In November 1998 the bottle discovered earlier in the year at Dirk Hartog Island was finally opened. CT scans had confirmed that there was a quantity of sand in the bottle and also revealed the presence of a 'scroll-type' object with a density indicating an organic material just protruding from the surface of the sand.

Preparations were made to remove the lead capsule from the bottle. A piece of lead from Cook's *Endeavour* served as a test sample to judge the effect of heat on the lead. The iron wire holding the cap in place was cracked at one point and was easily removed. The cap was gently heated with a domestic hair dryer to make it more malleable and it was gently prised off the neck of the bottle. A silver coin - a French écu with the date 1767 - was firmly held in the top of the capsule. An in-situ cork was gently removed and showed signs of insect attack on the inner surface. The inside of the bottle was then examined.

The procedure adopted was a 'first' for the Western Australian Museum Conservation Laboratory and aroused much interest. With the assistance of Chris Papadopoulos and medical technicians from the Stryker Division, Stubber Medical Pty Ltd, and local surgeon, Dr Simon Turner, the operative procedure involved the examination of the inside of the bottle using a fine cystoscope. This was connected via a digitally enhanced camera to a VCR unit, a Toshiba PC computer and colour video printer. The invited audience was able to watch the procedure on the video screen and images could be captured using Medimage-Image Capture software as required.

Unfortunately, the scroll-type object was not the annexation parchment we had hoped for, but rather a small section of tree root. Examination of the sand deposit under a high-powered microscope failed to identify any organic material of a parchment or paper nature. However, there were chitin remains, a few 'spore' type objects and a small number of pollen grains. Pollen analysis was carried out

on one sample by Professor John Dodson of the Department of Geography, University of Western Australia, and nine species of plants were identified which may be compared with Dampier and Phillip Parker King's accounts of the vegetation on Dirk Hartog Island prior to and soon after Saint Aloüarn's visit. Surface deposits of orange matter from the cork, coin and lip of the bottle have been examined using scanning electron microscope (SEM) analysis.

All three samples contain cinnabar (HgS) which was most likely the pigment used in a wax seal, the same element being identified in a block of sealing wax recovered from the wreck of HMS *Pandora*. The fact that these small deposits are the only remnants of a possible seal may be explained by the fact that wax-eating moths could have penetrated the gaps in the lead capsule and had a good feed on the wax seal covering the cork (Terry Houston, WA Dept. Etymology, 1998, pers. comm.). Certainly, there is evidence to suggest that organisms have penetrated the bottle and likely devoured whatever organic material was inside. The issue of how many bottles may have been left, and whether there is yet another (possibly containing the elusive annexation document) still to be found is still questionable. However, my recent researches in France and London indicate that the placement of bottles or stone markers was a common method of identifying newly claimed lands and was a common practice among English and French explorers. Indeed, James Cook must have sent almost as many bottles ashore with Maundy, silver, two-penny pieces dated 1772 and annexation documents inside them as his French counterparts! For those interested in searching for Cook's bottles the various locations are given in J.C. Beaglehole's *The Journals of Captain James Cook on his voyages of discovery*. Perhaps some of Cook's bottles have already been located? Or even those left by Bougainville? If so, I would be interested in knowing of their present whereabouts for comparison with the Dirk Hartog find.

Prof. Leslie R. Marchant of the University of Notre Dame, Fremantle, has just reprinted his book *'France Australe. The French search for the Southland and subsequent explorations and plans to found a penal colony and strategic base in south western Australia 1503-1826 with colour illustrations and explanatory maps'*. In this 1998 publication, many of the black and white illustrations of the earlier 1982 edition are reproduced in colour, but there appear otherwise to be only minimal revisions to the original text. ISBN 0-9588487-1-8. Published by Scott Four Colour

Print, 40 Short Street, Perth, Western Australia 6000. HB c. AS\$80.00.

*Myra Stanbury*  
Western Australian Maritime Museum

#### New WA Publications

Available from: Western Australian Maritime Museum Bookshop  
Cliff Street, Fremantle WA 6160  
61 8 94318 8454 FAX: 61 8 9430 5120  
Email: mclayp@museum.wa.gov.au

Green, J., Stanbury, M. and Gaastra, F. (eds.), 1998, *The ANCODS Colloquium. Papers presented at the Australia-Netherlands Colloquium on Maritime Archaeology and Maritime History*. Special Publication No. 3, Australian National Centre of Excellence for Maritime Archaeology, Fremantle, WA. ISBN 1 876465 00 X. RRP \$23.95 (Australian) per copy.

Postage within Western Australia \$5.00 other States \$6.50 Overseas Air AU\$ 13.50 Economy \$10.50 Sea \$9.50

Green, J., Devendra, S. and Parthesius, R., (eds), 1998, *Report for the Sri Lanka Department of Archaeology. Galle Harbour Project 1996-1997. Archaeology, History, Conservation, Training*. Australian National Centre of Excellence for Maritime Archaeology Special Publication No. 4. ISBN 1 876465 06 9. 68 pp. maps, B&W ill.

Gilroy, D. and Godfrey, I., 1998, *Conservation and care of collections*. Western Australian Museum, Perth, WA. RRP AS\$34.95 (+ postage-645 g-and handling).

Henderson, J., 1999, *Sent forth a dove. Discovery of the Duyfken*. University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, WA. ISBN 1 876268 24 7; ISBN 1 876268 25 5 (pbk.). xiv + 218 pp. maps, col. and B&W ill. Appx. HB AS\$45.00. PB AS\$34.95 (+ postage and handling).

*AIMA Bulletin*, 1998, Volume 22 is now available and contains the papers from the 1997 AIMA 17th International Maritime Archaeology Conference The Maritime Archaeology of Long Distance Voyaging, held as part of Indian Ocean Week, Fremantle at the WA Maritime Museum, Fremantle 6-12 September. ISSN 0813-2801 RRP AS 28.00 (+ postage-600 g). Orders to AIMA Publications c/- WA Maritime Museum, Cliff Street, Fremantle WA 6160.

**Forthcoming Conference,. WA  
The Indian Ocean Fisheries Conference-  
Past, Present, and Future.**

Please note that this conference has been relocated to 8, 9 and 10 November 1999 because the Fremantle City Council has moved Indian Ocean Week from September to November, this after the conference was planned around Indian Ocean Week - one of life's little hiccups! The conference will be held at the WA Maritime Museum in a hired marquee on the new front lawn-the replacement for the *Duyfken*, the 'little dove' that has flown its nest of the past two years. The conference will precede the Fisheries WA conference from 11-17 November 1999 at the Esplanade Hotel, Fremantle. A conference focussing upon international seafood processing (1-2 days) is yet to be confirmed.

*Sally May, Conference convenor  
WA Maritime Museum, Cliff Street  
Fremantle WA 6160  
Email: sally.may@museum.wa.gov.au*

**ACT NEWS**

There has been little historical archaeological activity in the ACT since last reported here, however, there are some heritage matters that may be of interest to ASHA members primarily related to the activities of the Australian Heritage Commission. So at the risk of making this column seem like an AHC column -

**Australian Heritage Commission  
HERCON**

The outcomes of the National Heritage Convention (HERCON) convened by the AHC at Old Parliament House, in August 1998, and at which ASHA was represented, are now available at the AHC's Internet site: <<http://www.ahc.gov.au>>. These include the national heritage principles and standards developed at HERCON.

**Heritage Advisory Services**

The AHC has just published on the Internet at <[www.environment.gov.au/heritage/environment/has.html](http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/environment/has.html)> a report *Heritage Advisory Services: Towards Best Practice*. This is the result of a study funded under the National Estates Grants Program. The study reviewed and evaluated existing heritage advisory services Australia-wide.

**Contact details up-date**

The AHC has moved to the Administrative Building, King Edward Terrace, Parkes, along with the rest of the newly named Department of

Environment and Heritage. The postal address and phone/fax numbers have changed too - AHC GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601, ph 02 6274 1111, fax 02 6274 2095.

*Richard Morrison  
Australian Heritage Commission*

**TASMANIAN NEWS**

Just a short note on some historical heritage activities which are happening in Tasmania:

Jane Bovill is in the process of cataloguing the artefact collection located in Twilight Tarn Hut in Mount Field National Park for the Parks and Wildlife Service. Dr. Susan Lawrence of LaTrobe University is running an excavation on a historic whaling site located on the Forester Peninsula. Austral Archaeology with Ian Terry are working on a Conservation Plan of Queens Domain, Hobart; they are also about to commence a survey of Adamsfield Township for the Parks and Wildlife Service will be carrying out a; a heritage survey of the abt railway on Tasmania's West Coast will probably also be occurring in the next few months; and the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service have recently opened a web site: <http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/histher.html> These notes were put together at short notice; if there is anyone I did not mention, please let me know what you are doing and I will get you into the next edition.

*Michael Jones  
Email: <mickj@dpiwe.tas.gov.au>*

**NEW SOUTH WALES NEWS**

Well, the beginning of the year seems to be bringing news from new sources. Claire Everett has been appointed to the new position of Archaeologist and Heritage Officer with the New South Wales Roads and Traffic Authority. She is responsible for providing archaeological consulting services and advice to client groups within the RTA. Since starting in early January, Claire has been involved in the assessment of several timber beam bridges on the Putty Road near Windsor, as well as some indigenous site assessment work at Rouse Hill. Early on she had a trip to Tamworth, thankfully getting away again before the town was invaded by hordes of country music fans. She is becoming a dab hand at explaining the implications of the amendments to the NSW Heritage Act to RTA Project Managers.

During 1998 Barry McGowan and others undertook some mining heritage work in New South Wales. A conservation and heritage overview of the Araluen, Bell's Creek and Major's Creek goldfields in the Braidwood area was submitted to the Lower South Coast Catchment Management Committee in August 1998. The project took 12 months to complete and involved the identification and recording of all historic mining sites on these goldfields, together with an assessment of their potential environmental degradation. Steps to undertake major rehabilitation works on some sites are currently in train.

A post contact heritage conservation and management plan of the Yalwal goldfield, near Nowra was submitted by Barry McGowan and Brendan O'Keefe to the Shoalhaven City Council in December 1998. The project included the provision of a history of the Yalwal goldfields, an inventory of items of non-Aboriginal culture, and recommendations on the public presentation of these items. Steps are currently in train to introduce measures to protect the Yalwal goldfield from further environmental degradation and to develop the area for a more controlled, and interpretative visitor access.

An assessment manual to assist in the recording, analysis and heritage assessment of mining heritage places was submitted by Barry McGowan and Dr. Michael Pearson to the Australian Council of National Trusts. The project was funded under the 1996-97 National Estates Grants Program. The manual includes a guide to the recording, analysis and assessment of mining heritage places, a guide to filling in heritage register forms, a selective bibliography on published sources, a guide to common mining terminology, and model type profiles for mining places. This manual should be of considerable use to the growing body of professional and non-professional persons working in this area.

In December 1998 the papers from the Fourth Women in Archaeology Conference, *Redefining Archaeology: Feminist Perspectives* were finally published. Mary Casey, Denise Donlon, Jeanette Hope and Sharon Wellfare were the editors, and there are 35 papers in the volume, with five directly related to Historical Archaeology. Authors include Suzanne Spencer-Wood, Linda Young, Susan Lawrence, Jane Lydon, Janet Spectre, Ian Hodder, Laurajane Smith, Lynn Meskell and Anne Clark. If you wish to purchase a copy of the volume please contact ANH Publications, RSPAS, The Australian National University, PO Box, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia. The

cost is \$62.60 including postage for Australia and New Zealand.

And finally could contributors please submit information in rich text format (rtf\*). Thanks.

*Jennie Lindbergh*

### Lake Innes 1999

The Lake Innes Archaeological Research Project, which commenced in 1993 and has been run every subsequent year except 1996, will continue this year. As before, it will be directed by myself. Formerly confined to surface work involving search and survey, planning, elevation-drawing, photography, recording and analysis, it will this year move on to a three-season programme of research excavation, that will be undertaken in 1999, 2000, and 2001. Substantial funding has now been obtained from the Australian Research Council, of the Commonwealth Government, to finance this project.

Lake Innes is just to the south of Port Macquarie, in northern New South Wales, and is an extensive historic site and nature reserve owned by the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. It is best known for the substantial brick ruins of a house and stables built by Major Archibald Clunes Innes (after whom Glen Innes was named) in the 1830s and 1840s, but associated with the main site are various others including those of workers' cottages, a servants' village, several claypits and brickmaking locations, a home farm, a boathouse, a corduroy road, and possibly some still unidentified. In short, the whole complex of sites provides an exceptional opportunity to investigate dominance and servitude in an early colonial rural setting at the limits of settlement. Referenceto Connah, G. 1997. *The archaeology of Lake Innes House: investigating the visible evidence 1993-1995*, for NSW NPWS, and to Connah, G. 1998. 'The archaeology of frustrated ambition: an Australian case-study'. *Historical Archaeology* 32(2): 7-27, will provide some background to this research project.

Although planning is still at an early stage, the intention is to excavate from 7 August to 4 September and to conduct initial analysis work of excavated materials from 5 September to 19 September. I am currently putting together a volunteer workforce which will be limited to 30 people. First preference will be given to those who have worked on the Lake Innes Project in previous years, and I will undertake to pay their accommodation costs during the time that they are present, although they will have to meet their own food and transport

costs. I would urge all these 'Associates of Lake Innes Archaeology', as they have now named themselves, to contact Paul Rheinberger, 21 Macquarie Grove, Caves Beach, NSW 2281, Tele 02 4972 1138, Fax 02 4972 1474, E-Mail: <umwelt@hunterlink.net.au> if they wish to participate. The minimum time of participation will be one full week of continuous involvement and I would frankly prefer a minimum of two weeks.

It is also likely that I will be taking a group of up to 10 undergraduate students from the University of New England for a two-week period, which will serve as a field training exercise on which they will be assessed, and for which they will have to meet all their own expenses. Therefore, I do urge those who have worked on this Project before, and wish to do so again, to contact Paul Rheinberger as soon as possible. Scattered as you are across eastern Australia, we need to hear from you NOW, so as to make sure that we have the necessary accommodation available. It is also likely that we will have to limit the numbers of people participating, in order to ensure an efficient operation.

As to those readers of the Newsletter who have not been associated with this Project previously and will not be among the group of New England students this year but are nevertheless interested in participating, I would be grateful if you could contact me direct with details of your experience and/or interests: Graham Connah, 2 Warner Place, Holder, Canberra, ACT 2611, tel 02 6288 9105, E-Mail: <graham.connah@effect.net.au> I am most anxious that as wide a selection as possible of those interested in historical archaeology should have the opportunity to work on this Project if they wish. It does not matter which university you are from or even if you are not from any university at all, please contact me if you are interested.

*Graham Connah,  
Emeritus Professor, University of New  
England,  
Visiting Fellow, Australian National  
University*

## ASHANEWS

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The next ASHA Conference will be held between 30 September and 5 October 1999 at the old goldmining town of Bendigo, Victoria. Contacts: Leah McKenzie or Fiona Weaver. <Leah.McKenzie@doi.vic.gov.au>

## 1. Research Notes

### Clay Pipes: Request for Information

David Higgins of 3 Clarendon Road, Wallasey, Merseyside, L44 8EH, UK (Ph:0151 637 2289) writes:

I would be delighted if you could put out the word that I am interested in hearing from anyone who has information on pipes. There were some export styles made specifically for Australia, such as the 'Squatters Budgeree' pipe which was made at Rainford, a pipe producing area just a few miles from here [Wallasey, Merseyside]. There is also a Society for Clay Pipe Research in this country [England] which may be of interest. The Society publishes a substantial biannual newsletter of about 40 x A4 pages full of articles and notes on pipes. The editor can be contacted on email if anyone is interested in joining-Susanne Atkin, 30 Ongri's Close, Pershore, Worcestershire, WR10 1QE, UK; Tel/Fax: 01386 552514; Email 100744.2367@compuserve.com

David has been working on a National Catalogue of clay pipe maker's stamps (but not moulded marks) found on pipes in England. he is one of the trustees of the National Clay Tobacco Pipe Archive which is housed at the University in Liverpool.

### Anyone for Chess?

Kit W. Wesler of the Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, PO B0x 155, Wickliffe KY 42087, USA, would like to hear about chess pieces recovered in archaeological projects. His email is <kit.wesler@murraystate.edu>

### Call for Papers

You are invited to send contributions to the new international publication, *Public Archaeology*, which is edited by the well-known journalist Neal Ascherson, who is now attached to the Institute of Archaeology in London. The Australian representative on the editorial board is Luke Taylor, National Museum of Australia. The journal is intended for a 'wide specialist readership' of practically anybody concerned with heritage issues. Contact: Neal Ascherson, Editor, *Public Archaeology*, c/James & James, 35-37 William Road, London NW1 3ER, UK. Fax: +44.272.387 8998. Email <james@jxj.com>

## 2. Other Conference Notes

Visions of Future Landscapes. Canberra 2-5 May 1999.

Australian Academy of Sciences Fenner Conference on the Environment. The Conference is to assess existing policies and

programs on the environment and 'create visions of desired future landscapes that satisfy ecological, economic, aesthetic and cultural aspirations'.

Contact: Janet Matthews, Bureau of Rural Sciences, PO Box E11, Kingston ACT 2604.  
Fax: +61.2.6272 5050. Email  
<janet.matthews@brs.gov.au>

Waterways and landscapes, Québec City, Canada, 5-9 January 2000.

Society for Historical Archaeology Conference.  
Web site: <http://www.sha.org/meet20.htm>.

If you wish to give a paper, please contact Reginald Auger, CELAT, Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval, Québec, QC, Canada G1K 7P4. Fax +418.656 2952.

Email<Reginald.Auger@celat.ulaval.ca>

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT AND CALLFORIMAGES

ASHA has scored a major coup by obtaining a grant of \$27,600 from Australia's National Council for the Centenary of Federation. Only 42 projects were supported from a total of 330 applications. The grants were announced on 12 February 1999: \$3.6 million has been distributed for projects aimed at better informing Australians about their history.

Federation was the process by which the six separate British colonies of the continent of Australia joined into one 'Commonwealth' on 1 January 1901. New Zealand was invited but declined to join (nicely). The federal system was relatively new, having been used up till then only by the United States, Canada, Switzerland and, to an extent, by the German states. Federation profoundly affected the lives of all Australians and that is the aspect which ASHA has undertaken to investigate, from the point of view of material culture.

Our book is provisionally entitled *Common Wealth*. It aims to show how Australians lived at the time of Federation, using abundant images and plain English to reach a wide audience. It will serve as a source book on Australia's material culture, examining its diversity and distinctiveness in both public and private contexts. We are now seeking contributions from all ASHA members. I hope that our many non-Australian members will not feel excluded from this venture. Non-Australian contributions would in fact be very welcome.

The grant awarded is principally to pay for the production of a beautiful coffee-table book aimed at the general public. It is not an academic textbook though we expect it will

have an educational value because of its sound scholarship. It is useful to think of the readers as being high-school students, their parents and teachers. It is also useful to bear in mind that many of the readers will have settled in Australia only since the 1950s and feel very little connection to Federation. For this reason we must make the book as people-friendly as possible.

We should like all ASHA members to contribute some good-quality images of 'life in Australia' with an explanatory caption-like text. The text should be short and certainly not more than 1000 words. This material will then be integrated into whichever chapter of the book seems most appropriate (see below for more information). The possible topics cover a very wide range: we have already received, for instance, suggestions about jewellery, Federation wheat, pastoral stations, coastal defences, shipwrecks, master/servant relationships, house interiors and public health installations. I am sure you know of many other things, which are fun, relevant, educational, poignant or maybe just beautiful. We are trying to confine ourselves to the year 1901 but the decade 1895-1905 should be OK, depending on the topic.

Please let me know if you are able to contribute and what you think you can send. Best to write directly to me,  
Aedeon Cremin, Archaeology A14  
University of Sydney, NSW 2006;  
fax (02) 9351 3639;  
email <aedeon.cremin@history.usyd.edu.au>.  
I'll then send you a standard sheet for you to attach with your picture.

### Guidelines for contributions:

**1. Publication** The grant is for publication by NSW University Press, a very reliable firm, which is currently managed by the archaeologist Dr Robin Derricourt (formerly of Cambridge UP). An Editorial Committee of experienced writers/editors from ASHA is being established. Each of its members will take broad responsibility for a segment of the book.

**2. Content:** The book will be a series of chapters on a theme. As the stated aim is 'how Australians lived', we are thinking of themes centred on the word 'Living' (in the city, on the farm, at home, at sea, outback etc.). The contents of each chapter/theme will be overseen by an Editorial Committee member, while Aedeon Cremin will coordinate and probably edit much of the text, so that the book will have 'one voice'.

**3. Editorial Committee.** At the moment the Committee and the division of topics is as follows:

Prof. David Carment, Northern Territory University, northern and central Australia;  
 Prof. Graham Connah, formerly of the University of New England, rural Australia;  
 Dr Aedeon Cremin, University of Sydney, industrial archaeology;  
 Dr Brian Egloff, University of Canberra, Aboriginal and 'contact' material;  
 Dr Ruth Kerr, Qld Department of Mines and Energy, mining and other economic issues;  
 Dr Susan Lawrence of La Trobe University, social and settlement archaeology;  
 Mark Staniforth of Flinders University, maritime and coastal material;  
 Dr Linda Young, University of Canberra, material culture and household archaeology.

**4. Format:** Each chapter will have the same format, i.e., an introductory text outlining the theme and its significance; a 'fact box' (e.g. statistics, relevance of Federation); a location map (the work has to cover all parts of Australia); and finally the main deal, a lavishly-illustrated sets of 'features', done as double-page spreads.

**5. Presentation:** To give face to the material culture, it would be good within each chapter to highlight some person, household, family, or group. Both images and text must be easy to understand and we must endeavour to translate our artefacts/places into people terms. Please try to avoid showing scales or artefact numbers: they detract from the image and are usually not precise enough to be useful. Details of dimensions, fabric, museum/archive number etc. will not be given in the captions but in a reference section at the back, along with a chronology, glossary, bibliography and index.

**6. Copyright:** All contributors will be appropriately acknowledged. All images will remain in the copyright of the artist/photographer, while the book itself will be copyrighted to ASHA.

**7. Payment:** Our grant includes a sum of \$9000 to cover the cost of images @ \$50 per image, to be paid by end 1999. This will cover only those images that are selected for publication, so please do not incur unnecessary expenses, i.e. send photocopies rather than originals or duplicates. We very much regret that there is no possibility of remuneration for contributors or editors, though we should be able to cover expenses such as postage.

**8. Schedule:** We shall need preliminary images and captions by 1 July 1999. The final

selection of images will be made by end October 1999, and the final (edited) text is to be delivered to the publishers in February 2000, for publication by December 2000. We'll keep you up to date with progress throughout the year.

**9. Launch.** There will probably be two launches, one when the book is finished (December 2000), probably in Sydney as the Commonwealth was declared there, and one during the ASHA Conference in Canberra in October 2001.

Excellent news about 2001 is that the University of Canberra's Cultural Heritage Management School will be working closely with ASHA on the Conference. Brian Egloff and Linda Young are also on the Editorial Committee. Many thanks in advance to both of them and to the University of Canberra.

We look forward to hearing from you very soon. No contribution is too small -- on the contrary, small is beautiful, and the more personal the better. So please, think Federation, think ASHA, think great pictures - and send them to us!

*Aedeon Cremin  
 University of Sydney*

## FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

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The ASHA Newsletter is produced quarterly with the assistance of guest editors. The 1999 guest editors are:

June	Rick McGovern-Wilson (NZ)
September	Ross Gam (NSW)
December	Susan Lawrence (VIC)

In order to facilitate a more efficient newsletter production, all contributions should be forwarded to the e-mail address of your state rep by the second week of the month prior to circulation. See the last page of the *Newsletter* for contact details.

The guest editors are asked to finalise the newsletter in the third week of the month prior to circulation. Final copy must reach the General Editorial Team, (Aedeon Cremin, Iain Stuart, Andrew Wilson), by the final week of the month prior to circulation.

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

*General Editor*

**Farewell to our general editor -- and many thanks**

Noeleen Curran has stepped down from her position of general editor of the Newsletter. The ASHA committee and the Newsletter contributors take this opportunity to thank her very warmly for all the hard work she put into the editorship and to wish her all the very best in her new position.

A new general editor will be sought at the AGM. Aedeon Cremin, Iain Stuart, Andrew Wilson will fill in until then.

**1998/99 ASHA Committee**

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**KINCHEGA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT**

The Kinchega Archaeological Research Project is investigating the archaeology and history of the homestead of the Kinchega pastoral station, in the west Darling Region (c. 100km from Broken Hill, NSW). This homestead complex was built c. 1875 on the banks of the Darling River and abandoned in 1955. Its remains, therefore, document the history of pastoral life for some 80 years. Since 1967, these remains have been part of the Kinchega National Park.

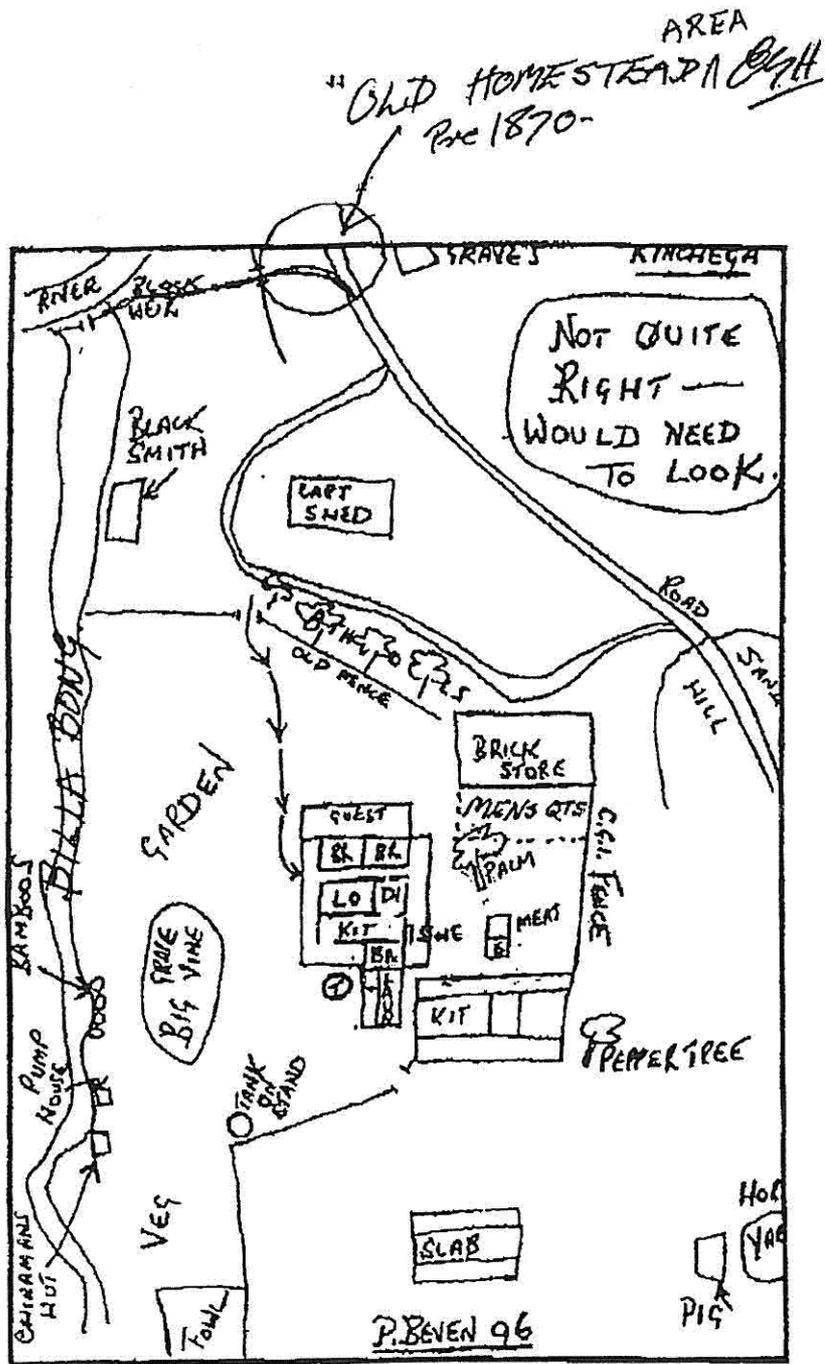
From 2 to 23 May 1999 this project plans to fieldwork at this site including surveying the homestead area, excavation or residential buildings and artefact study, particularly of the homestead's refuse areas.

Volunteers are required - preferably with experience in the areas of surveying, excavation, archaeological planning, analysis of historical artefacts and data entry. Subsistence and travel costs of suitably experienced participants provided. Please send details of experience (including driving and cooking) to:

Dr Penelope Allison, Archaeology A14,  
University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006  
fax: 02-9351-6392; tel: 02-9351-2880 Email:  
<Pim.Allison@archaeology.usyd.edu.au>

**SURVEY OF THE  
OLD KINCHEGA HOMESTEAD  
1998**





Peter Beven's sketch plan of Kinchega Homestead layout during 1940s, with location of pre-1870 homestead as indicated by E. Gwynne Hughes.

*Step into the world of*

# Historical Archaeology

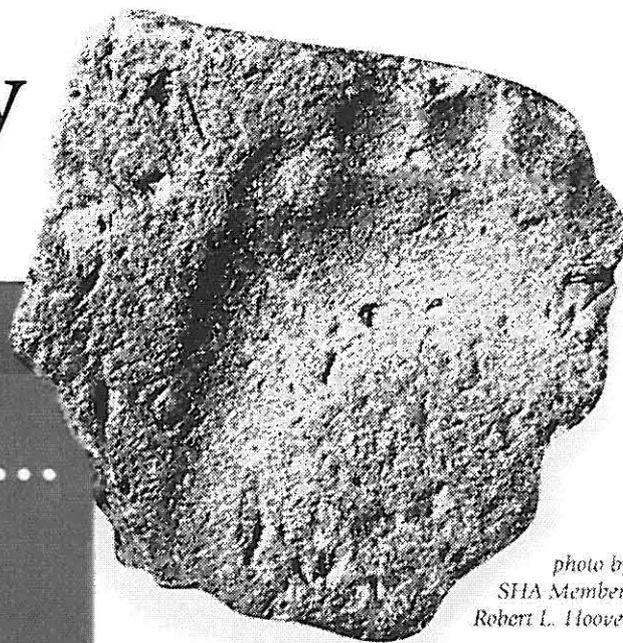


photo by  
SHA Member,  
Robert L. Hoover

## SHA Members ...

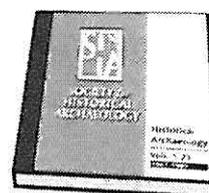
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## ASHA PUBLICATIONS

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### *Australasian Historical Archaeology*

	Members	Non-members
Volume 1	<i>out of print</i>	
Volumes 2- 13	\$10.00 each	\$12.00 each
Volume 14 (1996)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 15 (1997)	\$18.00	\$22.00

### Major Publications

Birmingham, J., D. Bairstow, & A. Wilson (eds) \$26.00  
*Archaeology and Colonisation: Australia in the World Context, Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference.*

Birmingham, J. \$36.00  
*Wybalenna: The Archaeology of Cultural Accommodation in Nineteenth-Century Tasmania.*

Lawrence, S. & M. Staniforth (eds) \$40.00  
*The Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand.*

Rogers, B. \$12.50  
*Nineteenth Century Salt Manufacturing Sites in Tasmania.*

### Occasional Papers

Maureen Byrne, *Ross Bridge, Tasmania.* \$6.00 each

Eleanor Crosby: *Survey and excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT.*

Marjorie Graham: *Printed Ceramics in Australia.*

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

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## THE STATE OF THE ART

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### NEW ZEALAND NEWS

#### Culture Contact in Cook Strait

Ian Smith and a team from Otago University and Te Papa Tongarewa (Museum of NZ) undertook a preliminary survey of historic sites in the Marlborough Sounds during February. Investigations were focussed on finding and recording archaeological sites associated with James Cook's three visits to Queen Charlotte Sound between 1770 and 1777, Bellingshausen's 1820 visit, and whaling sites, beginning in 1829. The main purpose was to assess the potential of these sites to provide information on Maori - European interactions during the first century of culture contact.

The project is part of a broader programme 'Bridge and Barrier: 800 years of Maori Culture in Cook Strait' which is documenting the transformations of Maori culture in Central New Zealand from first human arrival until the beginnings of organised European colonisation. The initial emphasis in this programme concerns economic transformations. The historical archaeology component will contribute to this, using archival and oral history sources to document the timing and location of introductions of economically significant plants and animals and their incorporation into Maori subsistence practices, and the participation of Maori in new activities such as sealing, whaling, maritime trading, the provisioning of visiting ships and the export of food and other commodities to newly established European settlements. At the same time European utilisation of and dependency upon indigenous produced resources will be assessed. Archaeological investigation will be directed towards reconstructing subsistence patterns and diet through excavation and analysis of midden deposits from selected Maori, European and 'pluralistic' sites representative of discrete phases of the contact period.

Further survey and assessment is planned before sites are selected for excavation.

*Ian Smith*

#### Central Otago

During March 1999 a series of large scrub and grass fires broke out around the Central Otago town of Alexandra. Fanned by gale-force north west winds a large area of farm land was consumed and two farm houses destroyed. The largest of the fires was centred around the upper section of the Roxburgh Gorge on the Clutha River. Historically this area was mined for alluvial gold from 1862 through to the depression years of the 1930s. In latter years it was a favourite haunt of Chinese miners.

Mining along the gorge was primarily restricted to the river beaches which were exposed by falling river levels in the winter (when much of the precipitation in the river catchment was locked up in ice and snow). As a result a seasonal pattern of mining arose whereby miners would arrive along the gorge in the late autumn and mine until the water levels began to rise again with the spring thaw. Many miners would then move to their summer workings which were often situated in the surrounding mountain ranges. They would work these claims until the approaching winter caused their water supplies to freeze, thus making alluvial mining impossible.

Typical habitations along the gorge were rock shelters. The gorge is through schist bedrock and there was an ample supply of rock overhangs to wall up to provide simple, spartan accommodation. These have been particularly associated with the Chinese miners but they were also utilised by European miners in the first years of the gold rush. There are also a number of stone dwellings along the gorge. These are in locations where there were more extensive river terraces which could be mined for extended periods. The gorge was dammed in the 1950s to provide hydro-electric power and many sites were drowned but many still survive above the current water level. A survey in 1980 recorded 79 rock shelters and 32 huts or cottages.

A brief survey was carried out of part of the gorge after the fire. The blaze had removed what had been a thick cover of introduced scrub (primarily briar and broom) giving excellent site visibility. Perhaps the major find of the survey was the remains of the power supply

system for the 14 Mile Electric Dredge. This was the second gold dredge to be powered by electricity in New Zealand (circa 1901). The fire exposed the water race, stone foundations for the pipeline and the concrete foundations of the power house. The dredge was not a success and the company went into liquidation in 1904.

The impact of the fire on the mining sites was mixed. Most rock shelter and hut sites were unaffected. However in a few situations where exotic trees had become established (often planted by the miners themselves) the fire had burnt through the base of standing dead trees and these had collapsed with disastrous consequences for any hut site in their path. Damage had also occurred where wood had been used as lintels over doorways and window openings in hut sites. These had survived well in the arid Central Otago climate but were rapidly consumed by the fire, again resulting in serious damage to hut walls.

It was surprising to see what had and had not burnt. Mrs. Herron's, a small complex of largely intact stone structures which started life as a store to supply miners working in the gorge, is surrounded by highly combustible eucalyptus trees yet the fire burnt right around the site without causing any damage. At another hut site, again largely intact, a slat bed inside was destroyed but, with the exception of some charring to the rafters, all the other wooden fabric in the hut was untouched including the wooden framing in the doorway.

*Peter Bristow*

### **Historic Plantings on Raoul Island**

Robert Brassey recently visited Raoul Island in the Kermadec group, 1000 km to the north of New Zealand. A major focus of the visit was reconciling the conservation of historic sites with Department of Conservation objectives for natural heritage conservation. Raoul Island has seen a long succession of attempts at settlement since the early 19th century. There are numerous well preserved archaeological sites, many of which are marked by relict plantings, including a notable collection of early citrus and grape varieties and some prehistoric cultivars. Some of these plantings are now of considerable horticultural interest and conservation value, as well as being the only surface evidence of former settlement sites. Other invasive species have unfortunately become a threat to natural biodiversity, and a programme of on- and off-site conservation, horticultural trials and scientific research including DNA analysis is currently underway.

*Rob Brassey*

### **Plimmer's Ark**

Mary O'Keeffe reports that the first displays of the hulk *Inconstant* (buried in a reclamation last century and uncovered during the refurbishment of the Old Bank of New Zealand complex in central Wellington) are now available for viewing there. The in situ bow section of the ship will be open for display shortly.

### **Waikato Redoubts**

A group of twenty joined a tour of Waikato military sites on Waitangi weekend, 6-7 February. The tour was organised by the Defence of New Zealand Study Group and included visits to Pukekohe East church (R12/741), Alexandra redoubt (Tuakau) (R12/141), Eglinton redoubt (S12/204), Pickard's redoubt (S12/22), Suffolk redoubt (S12/238), Meremere pa and redoubt (S13/7), Rangiriri pa (S13/50), Te Whereo's redoubt (S13/3), No.2 British redoubt at Paterangi (S15/75), Orakau (S14/103), Alexandra redoubt (Pirongia) (S15/28), and Pirongia East Redoubt (S15/375) (recently excavated by Warren Gumbley - see report from Nigel Prickett below), amongst others. On Saturday evening, a re-enactment group in full uniform gave a display of drill as it would have been done by soldiers of the 65th Regiment in the 1860s. This regiment arrived in 1846 and served for over 20 years in New Zealand.

### **Botanic Gardens Gun Emplacement And Observatory Building**

The Wellington Observatory (built 1907) is in the Botanic Gardens and new uses for the building are being sought. The land on which the building stands is currently an unclassified reserve. Adjacent to the building, the concrete outline of an 1890s gun emplacement is still visible at the ground surface. The associated magazine is underground and lies below extensions to the Observatory built in the 1920s. All the structures have been subject to a series of modifications over the years.

In 1889 it was proposed to mount a 7 inch gun to provide plunging fire into the inner harbour area and in 1894 an emplacement consisting of a gun pit, observation post, loading gallery and underground magazine (about 342x242) was built. The gun was apparently stored on site but never mounted. In 1896 the magazine was modified by building a shell store (102x72) and cartridge store (about 72x6263), separated by a lamp passage, within one part of the magazine. A new wall was built through one part of the rest of the magazine in about 1907, presumably to provide foundations for the Observatory being built above. Subsequent changes have included demolition of the 1896 wall between the shell store and the lamp passage and construction of a semi-subterranean structure between the entrance to the magazine and the gun pit to provide extra space. The magazine at one time held seismographs which

were mounted on large concrete blocks set on the floor. Developments are awaited.

*Tony Walton*

### **Queen's Redoubt**

Two British Army fortifications dating from the Waikato War of 1863-64 have recently come under threat. Efforts are being made to ensure their survival. Queen's Redoubt, at Pokeno 50 km south of Auckland, was General Cameron's Waikato invasion headquarters. It dates from winter 1862, when Governor George Grey began putting military pressure on the independent Maori 'King Movement'. At 100 m square, it was the largest European field work of the New Zealand Wars, with accommodation inside for 400 men. Outside the earthworks was a camp for thousands more men who marched south to the war front. Queen's Redoubt is in a district now coming under development pressure as Auckland expands. The landowner wants to sell. A Queen's Redoubt Trust has been set up to seek grant money and purchase the land. But this is a protracted business and keeping faith with the landowner while decision-making processes take their course is not easy.

### **Alexandra East Redoubt**

At Pirongia, 150 km to the south, the Alexandra East Redoubt was one of the last to be established during the campaign, at the head of navigation on the Waipa River. Here the redoubt site was owned by the Waipa District Council, which has subdivided the land for selling as housing lots. Archaeologist Warren Gumbley has been in the forefront of efforts to save the site, roping in others who might be helpful. A community group is also working alongside archaeologists. The situation was not helped by a decision of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust which cleared the way for the District Council. The latest news is hopeful: it seems likely that two sections will be set aside from the subdivision to retain the redoubt site in public ownership.

*Nigel Prickett*

### **WESTERN AUSTRALIA NEWS**

The following report from Gaye Nayton came via Myra Stanbury.

Western Australia only passed legislation which covered historic land sites in 1990 so the 'heritage industry' is still quite young compared to some other states. To date, work has focussed on conservation plans and conservation works. Unlike NSW, archaeologists were not a major part of the movement which led to the 1990 heritage law being passed here. Therefore archaeologists were not, at first, seen to be particularly important to heritage in this state. For instance

the act was passed without any provision for the formal curation of artefacts from historical sites, with the result that my spare room is now threatening to overflow. The act has been reviewed and this pointed out, but the review recommendations have not been acted on yet.

Another result was that at first it was extremely hard for an archaeologist to get paid for working on historic sites in WA. This situation has changed (or I would have starved to death by now) but in monetary terms archaeology still tends to be one of the smaller disciplines involved in most contracts. Archaeology also gets missed off the list of relevant disciplines believed necessary for many contracts but this situation is gradually improving.

After nine years of operation the industry is also in the process of taking stock and archaeology is being invited to be a part of that process. I attended a CAMS workshop for consultants which had the aim of reviewing the CAMS standard brief for conservation plans and was able to put in my twopenny's worth on behalf of historical archaeology. I also hope to do the same thing at the first State Heritage Convention which is happening in April.

To give a snap picture of the nature of the work I am involved in, and by extension some idea of where historical archaeology is seen to be fitting in over here, I added up the types of projects I have been part of. Since starting consultancy work in 1994 I have been part of 24 conservation plans, 5 conservation works, 3 municipal inventories and a number of purely archaeological projects involving archaeological assessment, monitoring or survey. Most of this work was in the metropolitan area but from 1998 a small number of jobs have been scattered across the rest of the state.

The list shows some worrying omissions - for instance, all shires have had to compile a municipal inventory of sites within their area to form the 'grass roots' protection of heritage. Archaeology has been virtually excluded from this process with the result that most heritage managers are not aware that their standing buildings have an archaeological component to their heritage and virtually no ruins, or archaeological sites with no standing structures, have been included. Once the process has been completed it is difficult to point out the omissions that you have knowledge of and impossible to get funding to assess in a systematic way what sites have been missed.

The number of conservation plans to conservation works also tells a tale. Archaeology is generally not considered to be an essential part of the conservation process and most projects proceed without one. When I have been involved in this type of work, to date it has been chronically underfunded,

mainly because the clients have no real idea of the amount of work which goes on off-site once artefacts are involved. However, this is also a fairly new area for WA (the first I was involved in was in 1997) and everyone is going through a learning curve.

The situation in 1999 is much better than when I started in 1994. Both the Heritage Council and CAMS have had enough reports with an archaeological component coming across their desks that they now have a good understanding of where archaeology fits in and what we are likely to be able to tell them. The result is that more CAMS briefs include archaeology and the Heritage Council have a greater expectation that archaeology should be involved in changes to registered sites. Archaeology is also being included in more local shire briefs and the word is spreading outside the metropolitan area. In the last two years I have been part of projects in Kununurra, Broome, Geraldton, Albany, Esperance, Northam, Dryandra (in the southern woodlands) and am now part of a survey of an area of Southwest Jarrah forests. I am also heading back to Kununurra, but not until cyclone Vance and any of his late-arriving brothers and sisters are well and truly off the scene.

### **State Heritage Convention**

The first heritage convention in Western Australia was held in Midland on the 28-30th April 1999. The convention was convened by the National Trust and sponsored by the Heritage Council and the Shire of Swan.

Following the outcomes of the National Heritage Convention held in 1998 the state convention was given a task of discussing the three main areas of natural, indigenous and historic heritage in an integrated way. Although representatives from all three areas attended the convention and workshops, numbers heavily favoured the historic environment. The main task set for the convention was to debate the principles and standards which came out of the national convention and to discuss how they have been applied in WA and how best to implement them here.

There was a lot of debate on the wording of the principles and standards. Some were felt to be a bit ambiguous, others not inclusive enough. However, the spirit of the principles and standards was generally endorsed. How that spirit had been interpreted in WA to present was agreed to be less than perfect, as indeed is likely to be the case for the rest of Australia too.

There was general agreement that changes in state legislation and in common practice were needed. In particular, it was felt that integration strategies at state and local government levels should be formulated so that an overall picture

of what was happening in heritage could be gained. At present reports disappear into the bowels of various client offices and artefacts into spare rooms so that no one knows what's already been done. The level of fragmentation was seen as a serious obstacle to integration within the various environments and integration across environments is, at present, virtually non-existent.

In the historic environment Municipal Inventories came in for criticism. They were formulated to give a rounded picture of what was important at a local level within each shire and to give protection under local planning schemes to the more important places. Unfortunately the formulation of inventories has been extremely patchy with standards varying widely from shire to shire. Much has been left out, particularly in the area of archaeological sites, and protection under planning schemes varies immensely. Other government departments such as Main Roads can also override local government protections. This is one area where standardisation at the local government level and communication/integration between government departments is urgently needed. The idea of the inventories however did get quiet support, some of it unexpectedly from out-of-state delegates.

The plight of moveable heritage in WA was highlighted by several delegates. Historic artefacts are actually formally protected if they are embedded in a protected place but once they are excavated or removed that protection ends. Movable historic heritage was not included in the 1990 Heritage Act which leads to situations such as railway stations and tracks being able to gain protection but not the trains which run on the tracks.

It is planned that the outcomes of the convention will be published so that copies should be available from the National Trust in due course.

*Gaye Nayton*

### **Streeter's Jetty, Broome**

The century old Streeter's Jetty is a historically important jetty connected to significant heritage sites in Broome, Western Australia. The jetty, together with the adjacent foreshore and buildings built by Streeter and Male, the original shipping chandlers and agents, are among the very few remaining tangible links between Broome in the 1890s and its pearling heritage. During 1997 Pam Smith (a consultant with Miln Walker and Assoc. Pty Ltd and PhD student, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University) was commissioned by the present owners of the jetty, Paspaley Pearls Pty Ltd, to report on its condition and prepare a submission to the Heritage Council of W.A. for funding. The condition of the jetty was found to be

extremely fragile and urgent conservation work was needed. The successful submission resulted in funding for the conservation work, a detailed conservation study and the transfer of ownership of the jetty to the community, all of which are taking place now.

*Pam Smith*

## ACT NEWS

### Consultants

Navin Officer have undertaken an Aboriginal and historical archaeology field survey of Majura Valley prior to development. This is a 'first stage' survey to identify what is there. Amongst other sites they have located Majura 'township' dating from the late nineteenth century.

They have also completed a study in relation to the proposed Hall residential development, identifying the site of the short-lived 1895 Hall creamery.

Patricia Saunders of Archaeological Heritage Surveys has been conducting a survey of the Murrumbidgee River Corridor that will include the identification of historical archaeological sites, on behalf of the Canberra Archaeological Society who received a grant to do this work from the ACT Government. This is a baseline inventory for the Canberra Nature Park.

### Australian Heritage Commission

Apart from the above, and mainly because of budgetary constraints, again there has been little historical archaeological activity in the ACT since last reported. Other heritage matters that may be of interest to ASHA members primarily related to the activities of the Australian Heritage Commission follow.

*National Heritage Places Strategy (NHPS)* - A Commonwealth Consultation Paper on the NHPS was released in May for public comment. The NHPS aims to rationalise existing Commonwealth/State arrangements for the identification, protection, and management of places of heritage significance.

Sydney Harbour Federation Trust (SHFT): an interim SHFT is being established to begin planning and public consultation for the five former Defence sites to be managed by the Statutory Trust: North Head, Georges Heights, Middle Head, Woolwich and Cockatoo Island. The objectives of the Trust will be to preserve the amenity of Sydney Harbour and its foreshores, conserve the environmental and heritage values of the sites and maximise public access to and appreciation of the sites.

Chairs and Officials Meeting, 25-26 March 1999: The Chairs and managers of Australia's heritage councils responsible for the historic

environment was held in Hobart and the agenda included: progress towards the NHPS, agreement on several high priority national projects, and a short workshop on criteria and thresholds for assessing places of national significance.

*Richard Morrison*  
*Australian Heritage Commission*

## TASMANIAN NEWS

The folks in Tasmania were all impressed by the editor of the current ASHA *Newsletter* giving several weeks notice to those submitting information. It is a most welcome innovation. As a consequence, many of the Tasmanian Historical Archaeologists have had time to present information about their recent works.

### Parks and Wildlife Service

During the last few months a number of things have been happening at the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Parks and Wildlife Service. These include:

- The west coast launch of the Community Huts Partnership Program, a program designed to engage the community in partnership with the Parks and Wildlife Service in the management of historical huts in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. The launch was organised by Simon Cubit.

- An archaeological investigation of the outer wall of the convict separate apartments on Maria Island prior to repairs on the wall. This work was carried out by Charles Parkinson of Kithbrook Heritage Consultants.

- An archaeological investigation of aspects of Howells Cottage, Maria Island, prior to repair works on the building. This work was also carried out by Charles Parkinson of Kithbrook Heritage Consultants.

- An archaeological investigation of the cow bails wall at Entally House prior to repairs on the wall and, you guessed it, this work was also carried out by Charles Parkinson of Kithbrook Heritage Consultants.

### Forest Practices Board

The Forest Practices Board has been involved in developing and supervising two short projects of interest to ASHA members. Parry Kostoglou has completed an overview of the water races in the north east of Tasmania. These races were associated with the tin mining most active between 1880 and 1945. Parry was able to assess those races of some significance and to make general recommendations for the management of a variety of races in wood production forests. These linear historic sites have been captured by the GIS and are now available electronically for Forestry Tasmania.

Another study, by Ali Forghani, has been completed on the location of the original Van Diemens Company Western Road. This study involved a remote sensing exercise with some field inspections. Although some progress was made towards locating the road, the amount of re-use and realignment over time made many sections difficult to identify and map. The amount of regrowth forest on the least disturbed sections made the application of remote sensing techniques difficult. A follow-up project is planned to complete the mapping and develop future management recommendations for this early road.

The full two-volume report on the Blue Tier tin-field completed by Greg Jackman (Jackman, G. 1997. *An archaeological survey of the Blue Tier tin-field: A report to Forestry Tasmania*) is now available from Forestry Tasmania, Hobart

*Denise Gaughwin*

#### **Port Arthur Historic Site**

Conservation work is progressing at the site of the convict food store on Point Puer, which was the subject of archaeological excavation last year. Archaeologically informed reconstruction of gardens at the Commandant's and Subaltern's residences is shortly to commence. Honours research on buttons from the sites of the first Prisoner Barracks and Watchmans' Quarters is being carried out by La Trobe University student Sam George. Progress is also being made towards establishing an electronic archaeological records management and resource zoning system, based on the site GIS.

*Greg Jackman*

#### **Austral Archaeology**

The Tasmanian Office of Austral Archaeology has completed a variety of projects during the early part of the 1999. These range from a report on the historic heritage significance of Superintendent's Residence on Deal Island in Bass Strait to a monitoring job at Parliament House, Hobart, in response to rising damp remediation works, to the provision of advice during the conservation and restoration of the former Head Gardener's Cottage in the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens. Current projects include the preparation of a THPI record for the Adamsfield (mining) area in the southwest and production of a management plan for the Queen's Domain in Hobart.

*David Parham*  
*Tasmanian Manager*  
*Austral Archaeology*

#### **Other Folk**

The final report of the Ross Factory Archaeology Project is reaching completion,

funded through a fellowship with the American Association of University Women. This report will be published as a Research Monograph by the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, and available in late 1999.

*Eleanor Casella*

As always Parry Kostoglou has been exceptionally busy. As you will have seen, one of his recent works has already been discussed by Denise Gaughwin. Listed below are a number of other projects and reports Parry has been working on.

#### Recent work:

- Co-directed a test excavation and survey of the Trial Bay whaling station in South Australia with Terry Arnott of Heritage SA, Peter Bell and students from Flinders University.

- Undertaken a survey of the calcining furnace complex at Mount Bischoff, Waratah, for the Tasmanian Department of Mineral Resources.

- Assisted with the La Trobe University dig at Kelly and Hewitt's Lagoon Bay whaling station.

- Undertaken a large scale survey of mining sites in the Queen Hill area of Zeehan for the Tasmanian Department of Mineral Resources.

#### New publications:

- *Archaeological assessment of the historic alluvial tinfields of north eastern Tasmania* (Forestry Tasmania).

- *Archaeological survey of historic sites in the Southern Central Highlands of Tasmania* (Forestry Tasmania).

#### New reports:

- An archaeological survey of the historic Mount Bischoff calcining plant (MRT)

- An archaeological survey of the historic Zeehan Queen Hill mine workings (MRT)

*Parry Kostoglou*

The Tasmanian ASHA report is compiled by Mike Jones.

*Michael Jones*

## **VICTORIAN NEWS**

### **Heritage Victoria**

Heritage Victoria has just started six temporary positions in Archaeology (2), and Cataloguing and data entry in the Conservation Lab (4). The positions will operate until the end of the financial year.

Susan Lawrence of La Trobe University has successfully obtained a grant for work with Heritage Victoria, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, and Tasmanian Parks, to research whaling sites in three states. The Tasmanian fieldwork has been completed, and in January 2000 fieldwork will be undertaken by La Trobe University and Heritage Victoria at Wilsons Promontory.

In the near future, it is anticipated that La Trobe University will be excavating the Police Garages on Russell Street, for the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT).

### Maritime Heritage Unit

The Maritime Heritage Unit recently undertook fieldwork at Port Albert, and attended the launch of Peter Harvey's book *Clonmel, Disaster to Discovery*, at the Port Albert Maritime Museum. The book is published by the Heritage Council of Victoria. The *Clonmel* was wrecked in 1841 at the entrance to Port Albert. The wreck led to the discovery of Port Albert and the subsequent opening up of the East Gippsland region for trade and agriculture. The Maritime Archaeology Unit of the then Victoria Archaeological Survey first examined the wreck in early 1985 and this became the subject of an *Occasional Report* by Peter Harvey. The wreck was soon declared an historic shipwreck under the provisions of the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976. The *Clonmel* is one of the earliest steamship wrecks available for study in Australian waters.

The Maritime Heritage Unit has forthcoming fieldwork at Cape Conran in early June, and has been participating in the NAS training courses undertaken in Victoria.

### Consultants

In the Melbourne CBD, an excavation is currently being undertaken by Sarah Myers and a small team, at Cohen Place, China Town. The project is for the DEAL Corporation who plan to build an apartment development, including cafes etc. The project has been funded by the DEAL Corporation, the Heritage Council and the Chinese Museum, and has involved approximately six weeks of excavation. The earliest occupation of the site (1845-1857) consisted of single-room and two-room huts constructed variously of wattle and daub, brick nog, stone and wood. By 1857, four houses are known to have been on the site. By the 1890s, the site consisted of three houses with yards and a general store. Excavation has so far revealed several phases of occupation, and have evidence of the earliest occupation. The artefacts being recovered from the site are both European and Chinese, and promise to yield some fascinating information about the people who inhabited the northern end of China Town.

Vincent Clark and Jeremy Smith have completed the first draft of the Calder Highway (Kyneton to Ravenswood) Environmental Effects Statement for Vic Roads. Over 100 historic archaeological sites were recorded during the project.

Gary Vines, of the Living Museum of the West, is still recovering from being hit by a

car whilst on his bike, in February this year. Gary has resumed work slowly, and is currently continuing work on, amongst other projects, the Brimbank and Hume Heritage Studies. While Gary was out of action, his work was carried on by Andrea Murphy.

Fiona Weaver and Graham Perham, Practical Archaeology Services, have completed the second stage report on the Former Customs House, Melbourne, and with Sarah Myers, have completed the final report on the Old Melbourne Observatory - Garden Gate Project, for the Royal Botanical Gardens, Melbourne. Fiona and Graham are also assisting with the Cohen Place excavation, and a watching brief is about to commence at the Geelong Foreshore, at the site of the old Moorabool Street Jetty, where wool barges and Bay Steamers once tied up.

*Fiona Weaver*  
Practical Archaeology Services

### Biosis Research Pty. Ltd Cultural Heritage Group

David Rhodes and Lucy Amorosi are currently undertaking a watching brief at Saltwater River Crossing Site in Footscray. The study area is the site of the original Township of Footscray and is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register. The monitoring exercise precedes the construction of medium density housing. This work is supplementary to the extensive City Link excavations from 1989, which located the footings of the Bridge Hotel, Pickett Cottages, Stanley Arms Hotel and the Victoria Hotel. The site of the Ship Inn, which is the only major unexcavated structure remaining in the precinct, will not be affected by the development. The fragmentary remains of an 1880s house and two associated toilets are being uncovered along with associated artefacts. Many of the artefacts are bottles in good condition, some with the original paper labels attached. Low level contaminants are present in many parts of the site and are due to the multiple previous industries and rubbish dumping.

Oona Nicolson and Helen Cekalovic have recently undertaken a program of detailed mapping and photographic recording of Rockbank Middle Road at Caroline Springs. A large-scale housing development is being undertaken in the area by Delfin Property Group Limited. Rockbank Middle Road has been assessed as being an example of a section of surviving road that is part of a district road network of narrow mid-19th-century cobbled roads used by rural traffic. 50 metres of the cobbled road and associated drystone walls on each side will be retained and will be incorporated into a linear park that will be accessible to all. A salvage excavation of a portion of the cobbled road is planned to record information about its construction and an interpretative display of the cultural values of

the road will be presented in the dedicated open space using signage.

Taryn Debney (Biosis Research) and Jane Harrington (VIDA Research) recently surveyed 'Bullengarook Park', in the western region of Melbourne. Two historical sites were recorded, Tilley's Hut and the Goodman's Hut and Matson Homestead site. Both of the site locations conform to the location of buildings marked on the 1840s and 1854 plans of the area. Tilley's Hut was once the home of an itinerant named Tilley, who was found dead in the hut in the 1940s. Constructed of timber weatherboards, the small gable-roofed hut has a large brick chimney stack at the northern end. The hut has been re-clad at some time with corrugated iron and the internal walls lined with fibro-cement sheeting. The basic form and remains of original building material indicate a date of the late 19th century. Some metal mugs and a timber meat safe were found inside the hut. However, the hut had been used in the 1970s as a location for the film 'The Man from Snowy River'. Thus the articles found inside may have been associated with occupation of the hut or may have been brought in more recently as props for filming. The Matson's Homestead site is a relatively rare, early pastoral site of state significance, containing a number of features that date to the 1840s. It was abandoned no later than 1918. The available evidence suggests that it has a high potential to provide valuable information about early pastoral activities through archaeological investigation. Both sites will be retained within the context of the proposed development.

*Oona Nicolson  
Biosis Research Pty. Ltd.  
Cultural Heritage Group*

## NEW SOUTH WALES NEWS

### Prince of Wales Hospital

The first ASHA lecture of 1999 was given by Richard Mackay who spoke about the work carried out in 1995-1996 at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick, by Austral Archaeology and Godden Mackay. This was a very sensitive excavation, involving as it did the children's cemetery from the former Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum. The site also revealed an Aboriginal hearth and associated artefacts, dated to at least 8000 BP, which makes it one of Sydney earliest known sites. Richard has kindly allowed us to reprint parts of his synopsis:

The Cemetery was known to contain burials of around 175 children from the Asylum, a benevolent institution that operated on the site between 1858 and 1916. The project was overseen by a Management Committee that included representation from the South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service, the NSW

Department of Health, the NSW Heritage Council, the La Perouse Aboriginal Land Council and the project team. On-site excavation occurred over a six-month period between August 1995 and March 1996. The remains of 65 of the buried children were recovered along with a range of artefacts relating to the history of the place. Post-excavation analyses of the site stratigraphy, human remains and artefacts have been completed and the results presented in the final report.

It is intended that the extant remains of the children be re-interred on site and that the cultural significance of the place be presented to visitors.

*Richard Mackay*

### Australia's first septic tank

The invention of the 'septic tank' in the late 1890s was a major development in public health, as it built upon then-new theories of 'bacteriology' to purify effluent. The system was first used at Exeter, in England and copied almost immediately by the NSW Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, who built one in 1898 for the 1200 residents of the Rookwood Asylum for the Aged and Infirm. The site now forms part of the Cumberland College of Health Sciences of the University of Sydney.

The tank was partly demolished and buried during the 1950s and it was forgotten until its accidental exposure during drainage works. The College altered its plans to enable the preservation of part of the underground remains. Aedeon Cremin wrote the archaeological assessment and statement of significance for the site and Martin Carney of Archaeological Management & Consulting Pty Ltd monitored the work and recorded the visible features, prior to the tank's reburial.

*Aedeon Cremin*

### Kinchega Archaeological Research Project

In the first three weeks of May volunteers and students from the University of Sydney and the Australian National University took part in fieldwork at the Old Kinchega Homestead, within the Kinchega National park, 130 km south west of Broken Hill. This homestead was reputedly built in the mid-1870s and abandoned in 1950.

The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of the residential buildings within the homestead complex and of the homestead dump. Essentially these excavations consisted of sample trenches across two areas of the main homestead building and through the remains of a hut which been identified through oral history as 'the Chinaman's hut'. Two further sample trenches were excavated within the area

of the dump but it became clear that, due to heavy looting, further investigation of this area could be restricted to the collection of surface material. The latter appears to cover the full chronological range of the European occupation of the site.

The trenches through the main residential building were intended to investigate its construction history and the chronological relationships of its various parts, as well to collect the underfloor deposits for an investigation of the spatial distribution of household activities. While the 1940s concrete floors in the kitchen and bathroom prohibited the collection of underfloor deposits in these rooms, potentially useful; and seemingly functionally distinct assemblages were evidenced under and off the verandahs and in the living room. These excavations also have the potential to provide considerable information on the changing refurbishings of this homestead over its 80-year history.

For further information, contact:  
Dr Penelope M. Allison  
Archaeology A14, University of Sydney,  
NSW 2006, Australia  
email: Pim.Allison@archaeology.usyd.edu.au  
Dept homepage:  
<http://felix.antiquity.arts.su.edu.au>

*Penelope Allison*

#### ASHA RESEARCH NOTES

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*Diet in Transition: The Social and Cultural Contexts of Dietary Change in the Kimberley Region of Western Australia.* A PhD research project by Pam Smith, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University of South Australia.

The diet of Aboriginal people living on cattle stations in the Kimberley region of Western Australia altered twice in response to social change between the late nineteenth century and 1968. Their traditional diet, obtained by hunting and gathering, ended with the 'station times' following the invasion of the Kimberley by Europeans in the late 19th century and the 'station diet' remained little altered until the 1970s. The 'station times' ended with the second major social change, the eviction of Aboriginal people from the stations following the referendum of December 1967 when Aboriginal people won the right to full citizenship. For many people this also meant leaving their traditional country for the first time.

The aim of this study is to achieve a deeper understanding of how and why diet changed in response to social change and to question the extent of cultural change. It is a study of the transition from the traditional hunter-gatherer diet to the station diet and of the changing cultural and social contexts in which station

rations were provided. Archaeological and ethnographic records from both periods are used to compare these contexts. These comparisons reveal the extent to which the diet altered and the reasons for the changes. The field work for the 'station times' is being undertaken at Aboriginal camping sites near an abandoned station homestead in the south Kimberley, W.A. Previously recorded archaeological sites and dietary data relevant to the traditional lifestyle are used for the comparisons.

*Pam Smith*

#### CONFERENCES

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##### **Engendering Material Culture Fifth Women in Archaeology Conference**

*It is not too late to register!*

2-4 July

University of New South Wales, Sydney

Key speakers include Barbara Bender (London) Erika Engelstad (Tromsø) and Joan Kerr (ANU).

Cost \$150 (\$100 conc.) or daily \$50 (\$30)

Contacts

Tel (02) 9385 1267; fax: (02) 9385 1062

or email Laurajane Smith:

[lj.smith@unsw.edu.au](mailto:lj.smith@unsw.edu.au)

or Ann McGrath:

[Ann.McGrath@anu.edu.au](mailto:Ann.McGrath@anu.edu.au)

##### **History in Heritage Works Seminar**

15 September 1999

Potts Point, Sydney

A one-day seminar organised by the Professional Historians Association (NSW) Inc., with support from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, where historians will discuss how history can illuminate the meanings of place.

Wednesday 15 September, 1999 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., at the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, 3 Manning St. Potts Point. Cost: \$30 PHA & RAIAs members; \$40 non-members; \$15 students.

Contact: Sue Rosen, tel: (02) 9876 1655.

*Rosemary Kerr*

##### **ASHA Conference**

**Bendigo, Victoria**

**1-4 October 1999**

**Call for Papers**

The 1999 ASHA annual conference will be held in Bendigo, Victoria, between 1-4 October 1999, including an all-day fieldtrip. The venue will be the historic Shamrock Hotel in Bendigo, the heart of Victoria's richest goldfield.

Papers are sought on all topics relevant to historical archaeology in Australia and New Zealand. There are no specific themes at this stage but papers and discussion sessions will be grouped around like subjects. Possible sessions could be on the practice of public archaeology, urban archaeology, industrial archaeology (particularly mining) and artefact analysis.

A Registration Kit is included with this *Newsletter*.

Offers for papers should be directed by 31 August to the conference organisers:

Dr Leah McKenzie  
Heritage Victoria  
22/80 Collins Street  
Melbourne VIC 3000  
Tel: (03) 9655 9745  
Fax: (03) 9655 9720  
Email: leah.mckenzie@doi.vic.gov.au

Or

Fiona Weaver  
Practical Archaeology Service  
24 The Avenue  
Belmont VIC 3216  
Tel/Fax: (03) 5243 1462  
Email: peterh@ne.com.au

## ASHA NOTES

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### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

#### Kerr Australia?

First I must extend ASHA's warmest congratulations to ASHA Members Dr James Semple Kerr and Dr Ruth Kerr (no relation), each of whom has been honoured in the 1999 Queen's Birthday Honours. Jim becomes a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) for his services to conservation through ICOMOS and the National Trust (NSW), while Ruth receives the Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM) for the preservation of Australian history, through the Royal Historical Society of Queensland. Both Jim and Ruth are longtime members of ASHA and have played key roles in historical archaeology, Jim with his work on prisons and on the design of conservation plans, Ruth with important contributions to the history and heritage of mining. Their honours are fully deserved.

#### National Strategy for Australia's Heritage Places

The Australian Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Heritage, Senator Robert Hill, has released a document which 'builds upon the Australian Heritage Commission's "Future Directions" and on national standards discussion papers of 1996 and 1997. It also incorporates many of the recommendations of the historic National Heritage Convention' of

August 1998, reported on in earlier issues of this *Newsletter*. ASHA is invited to comment. Please contact me if you wish to do so.

### Regional Heritage

It is always pleasing to see some action taken and I was very happy to receive a proposal drafted by the National Cultural Heritage Forum on 'Australia's Threatened Regional Heritage'. This paper considerably enlarges upon the proposals first put forward by Graham Connah and elaborated by Isobel McBryde. It discusses the parlous state of the heritage in regional (read 'rural') Australia.

I shan't elaborate on the parlousness, as you need only read Gaye Nayton's personal account in this *Newsletter* to see what some of the difficulties are, but it is worth quoting the NCHF figures. Of the 9117 listings on the Australian National Estate just over half (4840) are in regional Australia. In South Australia and Tasmania regional listings make up 70% of the state totals. The 'vast majority' of Australia's 1900 museums, (which contain 41 million items) are outside the cities. 90% of museums are administered by volunteers. The Commonwealth spends 200 times more on the natural environment than on cultural heritage.

Clearly there is a problem. The NCHF proposes the establishment of a Cultural Heritage Trust Fund, modelled on the existing Natural Heritage Trust. It also draws attention to the necessity of ensuring that 'oral traditions, history and folklore be recorded for posterity'. This is an important new development where heritage is concerned and should, I think, be welcomed by those many ASHA members who work outside the cities.

The NCHF is to meet soon, in July or August and I shall report on that meeting in the next *Newsletter*.

#### 'Common Wealth'

The Federation book project is coming along nicely with many fascinating contributions already in hand or announced as imminent. There is a wonderful range from coalmine brass bands to Japanese brothels – and of course, my very own 'Australia's first septic tank' (see above, NSW News). But please don't feel this lets you off the hook. We still need more material. In the meantime, many thanks to our hardworking contributors.

*Aedeon Cremin*  
*University of Sydney*

### SECRETARY'S NOTES

The Society is pleased to announce receipt of the 21st royalty cheque for US\$17.81 from sales of *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive Theoretical Contributions*, edited

by Robert L. Schuyler (\$31.95 + \$4.00 postage, Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Amityville, New York 11701, USA).

### STOCKTAKING SALE

ASHA is offering back sets of the Journal, issues 2 to 13 at \$60 a set, plus \$10 p&p. Send orders to Rowan Ward with credit card details or cheque made out ASHA, and allow a couple of weeks for mailing

### PUBLICATION RECEIVED

From the Australian Heritage Commission: *Protecting Local Heritage Places: A guide for local communities* (1998). This seems a very useful compendium on what is heritage, what to do about it and how to get help.

Copies of this text are available on request, free of charge, from the AHC.

Contact:

Clare Henderson (02) 6217 2116 or email [clare.henderson@ea.gov.au](mailto:clare.henderson@ea.gov.au)

### RECEIVED FOR REVIEW

Reviewers are sought for the following books. If you are interested and have a demonstrated knowledge of the topic, please contact Aedeon asap as we should like the reviews by November 1999. We shall send you the book along with guidelines on style and length.

Mark Staniforth and Mike Nash, *Chinese export porcelain from the wreck of the Sydney Cove (1797)*, AIMA Special Publication No.12, 1998.

B. W. Higman, *Montpelier, Jamaica; A plantation community in slavery and freedom 1739-1912*, The Press University of the West Indies, 1998.

Sharma Saitowitz & Ethleen Lastovica, *Rediscovering the Cape Glass Company at Glencairn: History and archaeology of an industrial enterprise 1902-1906*, Germiston, South Africa: Consol, 1998.

### TICCIH MEMBERSHIP

The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage has undergone major changes: the secretariat has moved from the UK to France and it is now possible for individuals to join (in the past only countries could do so, which was a major headache financially). You are urged to support this very active organisation in which the southern hemisphere is sadly under-represented. You will receive a quarterly newsletter and notice of major conferences, mostly in Europe and North America. Proceedings are all in English.

To join, send your details with US\$20 to:  
Dr Maria Teresa Maiullari  
TICCIH Membership Secretary  
Ecomusée de la Communauté Urbaine  
Le Creusot-Monceau les Mines  
Château de la Verrerie BP53  
71202 Le Creusot Cedex  
France

TICCIH's next conference is in Budapest and Miskolc, Hungary 22-28 September 1999.  
email: [bolverus@gold.uni-miskolc.hu](mailto:bolverus@gold.uni-miskolc.hu)

### FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

The ASHA Newsletter is produced quarterly with the assistance of guest editors. The 1999 guest editors are:

September	Ross Gam (NSW)
December	Susan Lawrence (VIC)

In order to facilitate a more efficient newsletter production, all contributions should be forwarded to the e-mail address of your state rep by the second week of the month prior to circulation. See the last page of the *Newsletter* for contact details.

The guest editors are asked to finalise the newsletter in the third week of the month prior to circulation. Final copy must reach the General Editorial Team, (Aedeon Cremin, Iain Stuart, Andrew Wilson), by the final week of the month prior to circulation.

This is *your* newsletter and *your* contributions are vital. Please check deadlines diligently. Your efficiency will be greatly appreciated.

### 1998/99 ASHA Committee

President:	Aedeon Cremin
Vice Presidents:	Susan Lawrence Neville Ritchie
Treasurer:	Geoff Svenson
Secretary:	Rowan Ward
Committee:	Graham Connah Noeleen Curran Jennie Lindbergh Leah McKenzie Terrence Moore Paul Rheinberger Andrew Wilson Anna Wong

## ASHA PUBLICATIONS

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### *Australasian Historical Archaeology*

	Members	Non-members
Volume 1	<i>out of print</i>	
Volumes 2- 13	Special discount price, \$60 a set +\$10 p.&p.	
Volume 14 (1996)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 15 (1997)	\$18.00	\$22.00

### Major Publications

Birmingham, J., D. Bairstow, & A. Wilson (eds) \$26.00  
*Archaeology and Colonisation: Australia in the World Context, Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference.*

Birmingham, J. \$36.00  
*Wybalenna: The Archaeology of Cultural Accommodation in Nineteenth-Century Tasmania.*

Lawrence, S. & M. Staniforth (eds) \$40.00  
*The Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand.*

Rogers, B. \$12.50  
*Nineteenth Century Salt Manufacturing Sites in Tasmania.*

### Occasional Papers

Maureen Byrne, *Ross Bridge, Tasmania.* \$6.00 each

Eleanor Crosby: *Survey and excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT.*

Marjorie Graham: *Printed Ceramics in Australia.*

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

**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

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**Editor this issue:** Rick McGovern-Wilson

**General Editorial Team:** Aedeon Cremin, Iain Stuart,  
Andrew Wilson

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## STATE OF THE ART

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### Northern Territory News

#### *Archaeological Investigation at Livingstone Airfield*

Livingstone airfield was one of the main fighter airstrips for the defense of Darwin during World War 2. The airfield, located 50 km south of Darwin, was operational during 1942 and 1943 and its fighter planes contributed to the downing of many Japanese planes over Darwin during this period. The airfield is threatened by the proposed Alice Springs – Darwin railway which, if building proceeds, will damage or destroy the field and many structures associated with its use. Among the more visible of the surviving structures are anti-aircraft gun emplacements, which were constructed of earth-filled tar drums arranged in a circle or semi-circle and often reinforced with earthen embankments. Colin De La Rue has carried out excavation of one emplacement as a project in historical archaeology at NT University. Spent anti-aircraft gun cartridges were found in association with a compacted floor, which was discovered beneath a layer of fill. The fill had been dumped into the emplacement upon its abandonment during the war, perhaps after inundation during the particularly severe wet season of 1942.

#### *Archaeology on Channel Island*

Julie Mastin, an archaeology diploma student at NTU, has embarked upon an historical and archaeological investigation of an early 1930s house site at Channel Island. Channel Island was a leprosarium from the early twentieth century to the 1950s and possesses a wealth of archaeological remains relating to this period. The house site was chosen for investigation both for its unique construction method (dressed stone foundation pad with a nearby stone and brick chimney of what may have been a cookhouse) and unverified local knowledge of the house being inhabited by a solitary 'Afghan'. The excavation has uncovered details of the everyday life of the

inhabitant(s) of the house, including a small tack hammer head and abundant tacks in a concentrated area near the chimney. (Was the Afghan a cobbler?).

#### *1999 Fannie Bay Gaol Field School*

For the past two years Clayton Fredericksen has run a field school for NTU archaeology students at Fannie Bay Gaol. The gaol was opened in 1883 as the first substantial prison in Darwin and remained in use until 1979. Today it is open to the public as part of the Museum and Art Gallery of the NT. Last year's excavation focussed on one of two brick and concrete-lined underground water storage tanks that were constructed in 1884 and infilled some time in the mid-twentieth century. Unfortunately, the excavation had to cease before the bottom of the tank had been reached owing to flooding, probably from groundwater buildup from the present-day irrigation system. This year the focus of the field school was the site of the former Guards' barracks. The barracks were constructed within the gaol perimeter in 1883 and demolished in the 1950s. Over five days of excavation students uncovered stone foundations relating to the barracks, nineteenth-century artefacts (including an 1874 sixpence), and a large refuse pit filled with material relating to wartime occupation of the gaol by the RAAF. Next year's field school will extend the investigation of the barracks site.

#### *GIS Study of Pine Creek Chinese Mining Heritage*

Last year an NTU Project Grant enabled Clayton Fredericksen to undertake a feasibility study to determine whether data from archaeological surveys of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Chinese gold mining sites at Pine Creek could be incorporated into a GIS database for heritage management purposes. With the assistance of Chris Devonport and Amanda Horner from NTU's Faculty of Science, previously recorded sites were incorporated into a GIS. Accurate resurveying of some was then carried out using a total station. The data were entered as a theme in the GIS, and comparison made with the earlier

survey data. It was found that while some previously recorded sites were located with a high degree of accuracy, much of the information was too spatially displaced to be of much use for formulating detailed heritage management plans. This has important implications for the management of early Chinese and other mining sites in the NT, a large proportion of which have been disturbed or destroyed by present-day activity, including ongoing mining.

*Clayton Fredericksen  
Northern Territory University*

## Queensland News

### *Green Hill Fort, Thursday Island*

Work commences shortly on the Centenary of Federation conservation project at Green Hill Fort, Thursday Island. The project involves conservation of three 6" Breech Loading Guns. One was manufactured in 1890 by the Armstrong Elswick Ordnance Company, the other two by the Woolwich Ordnance Factory in 1892. Additional work will include archaeological investigation of the former drainage system. The aim of this is to try to re-open the old drains to alleviate flooding during the wet season. Most of the 1700 mm of rain falls in the period January to April causing ponding near No 3 gun and flooding in the underground magazines. Archaeologists will also investigate the remnant stone-pitched ramparts. The work is being conducted by Gordon Grimwade & Associates as part of the Centenary of Federation funding recently awarded to the Torres Strait Historical Society. Gordon is Project Manager for the work. Katie Sachs and Mark Moore are assisting as Archaeologists, Geoff Ginn as Historian, and Peter Maxwell as Metals Conservator.

### *Croydon, Queensland*

The small town of Croydon in the Gulf Savanna region of northern Queensland is focussing its efforts on historic site presentation to boost its economy. Croydon was once a thriving gold mining area with a population of 6500 in 1897, now dwindled to around 500. Preliminary surveys of the Chinese Temple site have been completed, five of the district's ten or so cemeteries have been documented and a draft conservation plan completed. The main cemetery contains about 15 sandstone burial markers relating to Chinese residents of the area.

Within the town area interpretive signage has been erected. The signs display early photographs of the town, interpretive text and quotations from old newspapers. Gordon Grimwade and Bill Carter developed them, using a unique system of impregnated aluminium panels mounted on powder-coated metal posts.

*Gordon Grimwade*

### *Cairns Esplanade*

A cultural heritage study was recently completed for the Cairns Esplanade redevelopment project. The Esplanade has historically been the premier beachside pedestrian area in Cairns. Eleven heritage places were recorded and evaluated within the project area. The existing concrete sea wall was erected in 1920 and at present consists of an interesting tapestry of concrete repair techniques designed to prevent the foreshore from eroding into Trinity Bay. The concrete version is the last in a series of timber and rock sea walls which succumbed to various cyclones since Cairns' founding in 1876. Additional research on the Cenotaph war memorial, moved to the Esplanade in 1972, revealed that the memorial's clocks were originally set from a remote location by means of a floor clock recently identified in the Cairns Historical Society's museum. The nature of this clock mechanism is the subject of future research. Cairns' coastal defence gun, a 24-pound breech-loading weapon with a Mark I Vasseur barrel mount and recoil system, currently resides adjacent to the Cenotaph. Research for the Esplanade project has revealed the original 1887 site of the weapon's shed, located several hundred metres south of its present location in an area which is now 'landlocked' as a result of reclamation work in the 1950s. Ongoing work for the project will involve the preparation of conservation plans for the significant places and archaeological monitoring during construction activities. The project is managed by Mark Moore, with Katie Sachs assisting as Archaeologist.

*Mark Moore*

## New South Wales News

### *Tomalpin Employment Zone*

The area around Mt Tomalpin, near Kurri Kurri-Weston has a close connection with the foundation and operation of the South Maitland coalfield. Edgeworth-David proved the deposit

near Abermain and mining commenced at the turn of the century, continuing for more than sixty years. The heritage-listed Richmond Main Colliery is located at the eastern margin and other collieries were known to have existed in the general area, although their heritage value was not known. The area is proposed for development for a variety of industrial and commercial uses and a preliminary assessment of the area was undertaken by Paul Rheinberger and Ross Gam in February 1999.

The survey identified the substantial remains of Pelaw Main Colliery, including the original mine office, the maintenance workshop, the power switch house and winding building and running gear, mine portal and railway infrastructure. West of Pelaw Main, the survey located the mine office of Hebburn No 1 Colliery, earthworks of the rail connection to the South Maitland Railway, the locomotive service area, water management footings and the purpose built Hebburn Dam and the No 2 Tunnel and loading facility. Further west was the site of Abermain No1 Colliery, of which nothing remains above ground other than the mine siding earthworks on the SMR at Abermain platform, the Mine Superintendent's house (lovingly maintained by present occupants) and a miner's cottage. The site of the mine portal is marked by a damaged monument erected by pupils of the local primary school.

The southern part of the area is still dominated by the chimney at Hebburn No 2 Colliery, rising over 80 metres above ground. This site is marked by the maintenance workshop (substantially modified and still in use), the mine ambulance station and office and three houses formerly occupied by key personnel. Around the chimney, flueways and working floors of the mine power station remain. The railway that ran from the SMR at Weston past Hebburn No 1 Colliery, the No 2 Tunnel and to Hebburn No 2 Colliery was identified, as was the power line that supplied DC power from Richmond Main Colliery to Kearsley township and Abermain No 2 Colliery.

Further investigations have been recommended in the preliminary report.

#### ***Woodford Coal Company, Thornton***

During the late 1850s, the first colliery in the East Maitland area was opened by the Woodford Coal Company on land adjacent to the present township of Thornton. The Northern Railway line reached Maitland in 1857 and a spur line was constructed to the colliery. This line was used for about ten years by the Woodford Company and

thereafter, off and on, for perhaps 25 years by either or both of the Thornleigh Colliery and the Thornton Colliery. During an investigation of the Aboriginal values of the site of a proposed light industrial subdivision about 18 months ago, Paul Rheinberger identified the remaining earthworks of the Woodford Coal Company spur, as well as some patches of brick paving.

In July 1999, Paul Rheinberger, Terry Moore and Ross Gam excavated the area around the two brick-paved areas, recovering a large quantity of nails, lead, iron, ceramic and glass. None of the material was related to the present century and some ceramic was manufactured between 1840-70. Detailed analysis of the artefacts is not complete. One of the paved areas was identified as a fireplace and evidence of timber posts for a chimney was located. The other paved area proved to be footings, steps and the threshold of the verandah of a dwelling. Both buildings were probably related to the operation of the Thornleigh Colliery. The railway earthworks have been recorded and will be incorporated in future development.

*Paul Rheinberger  
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd, Toronto*

#### ***The Lake Innes Project 1999***

Every year since 1993, except for 1996, there have been periods of fieldwork at the extensive site complex at Lake Innes, near Port Macquarie, New South Wales. Until this year this work has been limited to an intensive analysis of the visible evidence. This has consisted of systematic searching through the, in places, heavily overgrown area and of surveying, planning, elevation drawing, photography and textual recording. The focus of these investigations has been the remains of the house built by Major Archibald Innes at the beginning of the 1830s, the associated stables, several servants' cottages, a village where some of the estate workers lived, a home farm to supply essentials to the big house, a number of clay pits and brick clamp sites, a boathouse, a corduroy road and other sites still to be located. Such an assemblage of sites, relatively intact compared with similar examples elsewhere, provides a remarkable opportunity to investigate the functioning of an early nineteenth-century estate based on assigned labour, looking particularly at the question of socio-economic status and the degree to which it is reflected in the archaeological record.

The Lake Innes area is owned by the National Parks and Wildlife Service of New South Wales, with which the writer has collaborated closely since 1993, and the investigative work in the area was supported by the University of New England until 1998. The research project has now moved to an excavation phase, however, and funding has been provided by the Australian Research Council for the years 1999–2001. The intention is to focus on the interplay of archaeological and historical evidence regarding status differences, both between the Innes family and their servants and within the servant body itself. In practical terms this will involve four weeks of excavation in August of each year, followed by two weeks of post-excavation on-site analysis and by extensive subsequent study away from Port Macquarie. This brief report was actually written in the middle of the first of these periods of excavation and is appropriately preliminary as a result.

As a purely research project (although with both conservation and training implications) that has no connection with the commercial archaeology that now dominates the Australian scene, the entire work is based on voluntary labour and support. This has involved not only the generous commitment of their time by well over two dozen volunteers on the excavation itself but also many months of planning for over a year beforehand. In the latter, the help of Paul Rheinberger, Lindsay Smith, David Pearson, Terry Moore and Ross Gam has been of particular importance, involving for instance such things as the design and construction of power-driven sieves, large plastic shelters for excavated areas, and a vertical photography device, as well as the planning of field-recording and post-excavation analysis systems. During the excavation itself many of the former students (now graduates) of the University of New England who worked at Lake Innes in earlier years have again returned to assist and there have also been undergraduate or postgraduate students from the Australian National University, the University of Canberra, the University of Sydney and the University of Otago, as well as interested members of the general public. The excavation has been very much assisted by Jean Smith and Beryl Connah in the recording and processing of artefactual material. Eric Claussen and John Hodgkinson of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in Port Macquarie have been particularly helpful on the organisational side.

For this first year, following discussions with Denis Gojak of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the excavation has had three objectives. First, the bathroom and latrines of

the house have been examined; they were unusual for their period and location in having both piped hot and cold water as well as a flushing system. These had been almost totally destroyed by informal demolition, probably since the turn of the century, but excavation has now uncovered sufficient foundation and footing brickwork to indicate their layout. The bathroom, it seems, had a suspended timber floor, skirting boards and green-painted plaster walls. Some lead piping has been found still *in situ*, as well as a small-diameter brick barrel drain that probably led to a cess-pit that is still unlocated. Investigations are also revealing some details of the associated boiler room, whose remains are difficult to interpret because of a large tree (now felled) that had grown up in the middle of them. From some of the artefactual evidence recovered from the demolition rubble on this site it is clear that the Innes' had nothing but the best: amongst the high quality ceramic material are large pieces of a highly decorated blue-and-white transfer-printed toilet bowl marked with the respected name of 'Wedgwood'.

Second, and in deliberate contrast with the washing and toilet facilities of the grand house, excavation has also focussed on a single 'living unit' section (of two rooms) in a servants' cottage block near the stables. Built of poorer quality bricks than the house and stables and with the brickwork clay-bonded not bonded with lime mortar, this was apparently one of three such units in the cottage block selected. It is apparent, however, that the occupants were relatively well housed: although they had only two rooms, it seems that each was provided with a fireplace, there was a suspended timber floor, there were glazed windows, render on the inside of the walls, and a lock on the door. A variety of other artefactual evidence also suggests that those who lived there were not doing too badly.

Not so at the third excavation location, which has focussed on one of half a dozen known structures in the village site, indicated on the ground surface only by a building platform and a few broken bricks. Excavation has revealed a fan-like scatter of poor brick seemingly originating from a fireplace and perhaps an associated chimney. The surface of the subsoil is still being scraped for evidence of postholes but it seems likely that the building was of timber and may merely have sat on bed-logs rather than having earthfast posts. Little glass or ceramic is present and it would seem that there were no glazed windows here. Nevertheless the number of nails present suggests that the structure had a suspended timber floor and the artefactual assemblage includes a surprising number of fragments of

clay smoking pipes, amongst which examples from both Glasgow and Edinburgh are present. Life seems to have been fairly basic in this small structure but not without its compensations.

So work proceeds and even this brief and tentative 'news from the field' has only been written because it happens to be raining. For more substantial information about the Lake Innes site complex and previous investigations there, the reader is referred to Connah, G. (ed) 1997. *The archaeology of Lake Innes House*, Connah, Canberra, for NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service; and to Connah, G. 1998. 'The archaeology of frustrated ambition: an Australian case study', *Historical Archaeology*, 32(2): 7-27.

Graham Connah  
Australian National University

The indefatigable Nadia Iacono has provided a detailed account of the activities of *Godden Mackay Logan* Heritage Consultants. Richard Mackay has been presenting talks to provide clients and colleagues with an understanding of how recent amendments to the Heritage Act affect archaeology, heritage and development generally within NSW.

GML are also busy with a number of projects. A limited print run of the final reports from the Cumberland/Gloucester Street Archaeological Excavation Site has been completed, and will be launched in tandem with the release of Grace Karskens new book *Inside the Rocks: The Archaeology of a Neighbourhood*. Nadia is working with the Historic Houses Trust, Sydney Harbour Foreshores Authority and others to produce an archaeological education kit for school students using the Cumberland /Gloucester Street site as a case study as part of a NSW Heritage Assistance Program

Investigation of yet another site at Parramatta, 16-18 Smith Street was finished in April this year and the final report is now being written. Excavation revealed the remains of terrace housing and substantial stone stables, as well as a convict-built drain. This drain and another intersecting it, possibly the result of a private commission, are pre-1840s in date. The surprise of the site was the discovery of a vaulted subterranean chamber/cellar constructed of large well-cut sandstone blocks associated with the terrace houses. Evidence of land form alteration comprising material dredged up from Parramatta River has been analysed by Mike Macphail.

The process of reburying the archaeologically

excavated remains of the asylum children from the Prince of Wales Hospital Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery Excavations is underway. A garden including a memorial wall with plaques identifying the children will be incorporated into the site. The Austral/Godden Mackay Logan team will be recording the reinterment process and providing input to the site's interpretation panels, plaques etc.

Busby's Bore Shaft 19 excavations on the Fox Studios site are complete, in preparation for a major interpretative display of the Bore. Tracy Ireland is contributing interpretive text and ideas. The interpretation includes historic images and text explaining the construction, fabric appearance, convict work gangs and the surrounding early nineteenth-century landscape. This is a major interpretive initiative designed to reach the many thousands of people visiting the entertainment precinct each year.

As most would be aware, the Sydney streets upgrade continues. To date a number of historic features have been exposed and recorded during GML City Street Works Projects including Worldcom, George Street North and the Eastern Distributor. Findings include an early brick oviform drain on the corner of George and Alfred Streets, part of the Queens Wharf sewer which was in operation by 1851. The drain comprised a double brick wall, constructed with sandstock bricks bonded with a yellow sandy mortar. On the Distributor project, east of the CBD, archaeological monitoring and recording of a semi-elliptical stone culvert in the Plunkett Street area is underway. The culvert was reconstructed between 1857-59 along the same lines as another built during the Governorship of Macquarie.

Matthew Kelly has just returned from his second season excavating a Celtic and medieval saltmine on the Durrnberg near Salzburg, Austria, and Nadia Iacono is writing up the third season results of excavations on the island of Merawah off the coast of Abu Dhabi, in the United Arab Emirates from March and April this year.

*Casey & Lowe Associates* have been busy completing the third stage of archaeological works at the Conservatorium of Music site, the former Government Stables. The first stage involved the excavation and partial retention of the 1820s landscape and road and drainage systems and a large rubbish dump on the southern and eastern side of the site. The second stage involved the excavation of the gardens and drainage on the western side. The third stage saw us working inside the courtyard

of the 1817-1821 Government Stables, now underneath the floor of Verbrugghen Hall, the 1913 concert hall. In all we have spent about 8 months on the archaeological excavation of this extensive site.

In the latest area we found remains of a c. 1802 bakehouse and a small well, interior to the building, and deposits associated with the construction of the Stables. One of the deposits contained numerous fragments of early lead-glazed earthenware thought to be associated with the bakehouse. Much of the bakehouse phase was sealed by the remains of the Stables' courtyard packing. A large oval-shaped well was cut through the centre of the courtyard packing and provided water for the Stables until a reticulated supply came from Busby's Bore in the 1840s. The structural remains of the bakehouse and the wells and part of the courtyard packing and the deposits will be retained *in situ* and protected in perpetuity.

As part of the archaeological investigation of the Stables we have been undertaking detailed fabric recording of the walls. This has allowed us to ascertain that the c. 1820 plan, attributed to Francis Greenway, is not an accurate floor plan. Casey & Lowe have been working on the analysis of the building fabric in association with the project's conservation architects Tanner & Associates. The client for the whole project is the NSW Department of Public Works & Services.

The attendance at the last *ASHA Talk* given by Geoff Svenson, was disappointing despite being a fascinating exploration of lesser-known aspects of China. Those of us who attended were riveted by beautiful images of the province of Yunnan, an area of China which retains a distinctive cultural identity and individuality. We look forward to Mary Casey's discussion of aspects of the Conservatorium of Music site at the next talk.

*Jennie Lindbergh*

## ACT News

### *Canberra Archaeological Society*

The Society has received a grant from the ACT Heritage Council for the survey of remains of Unity Cunningham's house and garden (dating to the first decades of the twentieth century) which is in the Murrumbidgee River corridor near Pine Island.

Apart from the above there has been little historical archaeological activity in the ACT since last reported. Notes on other heritage

matters that may be of interest to ASHA members primarily related to the activities of the Australian Heritage Commission follow.

### *Australian Heritage Commission*

Sharon Sullivan retired from being Executive Director of the AHC in April and Bruce Leaver has been recently appointed to this position. He has a primarily natural environment background. He comes to the AHC from being the Executive Commissioner of the Tasmanian Resources Planning and Development Commission, and has served on major conservation and land management bodies including the Murray-Darling Basin Commission and the Aust and NZ Environment Conservation Council Standing Committee. He also played a role in establishing the South Australian desert park system and development of the Australian Alps agreement.

The AHC has initiated the Paroo Integrated Heritage Assessment Project to develop better methods to reflect the relationship between the natural environment and its cultural use. The Project will assess the heritage values of an area of approximately 76,000 sq km of the Paroo River Catchment which lies across the NSW-Qld border and comprises mostly private leasehold land. It is the last remaining unregulated river system in the Murray-Darling Basin and it illustrates the dramatic expansion of the pastoral industry in the second half of the nineteenth century north of the Darling River. The project will be a consultative process involving all levels of government, communities and key stakeholders. Apart from identifying natural and cultural heritage values of the Paroo in a regional context the project will contribute information to land/water management processes and provide practical heritage information to enable local communities to strengthen grant applications and the development of heritage-based sustainable tourism. A web site will be established to enable the public to follow the progress of the Project. The AHC has recently engaged Dr Mike Pearson, Ms Margaret Pullar and Ms Wendy Thorpe to undertake the assessment of the historic heritage values of the Paroo Catchment for the Project.

The AHC funded the Australian Council of National Trusts, through the National Estates Grants Program, to produce a Mining Heritage Places Assessment Manual. This was completed in 1998 by Mike Pearson and Barry McGowan and is currently being prepared for publication. This authoritative volume is intended to assist in the recording, analysis,

and heritage assessment of mining heritage places. The manual is presented in the form of guidelines, each of which deals step by step with the recording and assessment process, or provides basic help in researching and understanding mining heritage. The guidelines include a guide to recording and analysis of mining places, their significance assessment, filling in heritage register forms, lists of key contacts, sources, and common mining technology terms. The appendix includes model type profiles for mining places outlining four types of mining (coal mining, copper mining, and alluvial and gold reef mining). The manual will be available shortly, free from the AHC (PO Box 787, Canberra, ACT 2601).

*Richard Morrison*

## GIS/GPS for Archaeologists

A two-week intensive workshop is to be held at the Archaeological Computing Laboratory, University of Sydney, 7-18 February 2000. The aim is to introduce a wide range of GIS and GPS techniques landscape, site and artefact mapping, as well as getting participants up to speed on effective use of Desktop Mapping and GPS. Costs range from Basic Computing Skills (2 days) \$200, up to \$2000 (student discount \$800) for the complete two-week intensive course. A single-week course is also available. This has been a very well received workshop, with improvements in equipment, teaching materials and equipment each year. Numbers are limited to ensure access to workstations. Information is available from: Andrew Wilson or Ian Johnson  
tel: (02) 9351 3142  
fax: (02) 9351 6392  
e-mail: <wilson@acl.archaeology.usyd.au>  
<johnson@acl.archaeology.usyd.au>  
Mail: Archaeological Computing Laboratory, Archaeology A14  
University of Sydney NSW 2006

## Research Request

Tania Hardy-Smith requests any information members may have on bone toothbrushes. Tania is undertaking a small project on these artefacts from sites dating from the first half of the nineteenth century. She is interested in hearing from anyone who has any in their artefact assemblages. Contact via email at: <taniahs@ozonline.com.au>

## President's Report

I am stepping down from the ASHA presidency, which I have very much enjoyed. As I am to make a formal address to the forthcoming AGM, at the Bendigo Conference, I shall on this occasion take the opportunity only to thank the members of the Committee for their support, patience and friendship over the past two years.

*Aedeen Cremin*

## 1998/99 ASHA Committee

President: Aedeen Cremin  
Vice Presidents: Susan Lawrence  
Neville Ritchie  
Treasurer: Geoff Svenson  
Secretary: Rowan Ward  
Committee: Graham Connah  
Noeleen Curran  
Jennie Lindbergh  
Leah McKenzie  
Terrence Moore  
Paul Rheinberger  
Andrew Wilson  
Anna Wong

## FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

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The ASHA Newsletter is produced quarterly with the assistance of guest editors. The December 1999 guest editor is:  
Dr Susan Lawrence (VIC)  
email: S.Lawrence@latrobe.edu.au

In order to facilitate a more efficient newsletter production, all contributions should be forwarded to the e-mail address of your state rep by the second week of the month prior to circulation. See the last page of the *Newsletter* for contact details.

The guest editors are asked to finalise the newsletter in the third week of the month prior to circulation. Final copy must reach the General Editorial Team (Aedeen Cremin, Iain Stuart, Andrew Wilson) by the final week of the month prior to circulation.

## STOCKTAKING SALE

ASHA is offering back sets of the *Journal*, issues 2 to 13 at \$60 a set, plus \$10 p&p. Send orders to Rowan Ward with credit card details or cheque made out ASHA, and allow a couple of weeks for mailing. Occasional Papers are now discounted to \$2 each.

## ASHA PUBLICATIONS

*Australasian Historical Archaeology*

	Members	Non-members
Volume 1	<i>out of print</i>	
Volumes 2- 13	Special discount price, \$60 a set +\$10 p.&p.	
Volume 14 (1996)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 15 (1997)	\$18.00	\$22.00

**Major Publications**

Birmingham, J., D. Bairstow, & A. Wilson (eds) \$26.00  
*Archaeology and Colonisation: Australia in the World Context, Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference.*

Birmingham, J. \$36.00  
*Wybalenna: The Archaeology of Cultural Accommodation in Nineteenth-Century Tasmania.*

Lawrence, S. & M. Staniforth (eds) \$40.00  
*The Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand.*

Rogers, B. \$12.50  
*Nineteenth Century Salt Manufacturing Sites in Tasmania.*

**Occasional Papers**

Maureen Byrne, *Ross Bridge, Tasmania.* \$2.00 each

Eleanor Crosby: *Survey and excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT.*

Marjorie Graham: *Printed Ceramics in Australia.*

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

**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

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Editor this issue: *Ross Gam*

**General Editorial Team:** *Aedeen Cremin, Iain Stuart, Andrew Wilson*

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## STATE OF THE ART

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### ACT News

#### *Australian Heritage Commission*

The AHC has, with Tourism Council Australia, developed Draft Heritage Tourism Guidelines. These aim to encourage best practice management by tourism operators and others in the industry. The draft guidelines offer practical advice and case studies that balance the needs of heritage site management with visitor expectations. Best practice tourism case studies have been highlighted throughout the discussion paper. Comment is being sought on the draft document from a wide range of community and industry stakeholders, including tourism operators and heritage site managers. Copies of the discussion paper can be obtained from the AHC via the website [www.ahc.gov.au](http://www.ahc.gov.au) or by mail from Heritage tourism Guidelines, c/- Australian Heritage Commission, GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601.

*Richard Morrison*

### New South Wales News

A number of people promised to contribute - so hopefully the New Year (NOT the new millenium despite the hype) will bring a mass of contributions.

Siobhan Lavelle continues to work on her PhD, which is on sites in the Blue Mountains Region (west of Sydney) particularly those associated with the later commemoration of the 1813 'First Crossing' by explorers Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth. Siobhan is also currently completing a number of small assessments for the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority and other agencies. These include

sites and items at 'Soldiers Pinch' near Mount Victoria, Springwood, Wentworth Falls, and a culvert near Ryde.

#### *The Kinchega Archaeological Research Project*

In May 1999 the Kinchega Archaeological Research Project carried out its third season of fieldwork and its first of excavation, at the Old Kinchega Homestead in NSW. The purpose of these excavations was to collect underfloor deposits and surface material for investigating the spatial distribution of activities around the homestead and the production and consumption patterns of its occupants.

These excavations consisted of two trenches across the main building, a trench across the remains of a building which have been referred to as the 'Chinaman's Hut' and two small trenches in the household dump. One of trenches in the main homestead building cut through the living-room and dining-room, and the other through what has been identified as a bathroom in the 1940s and the northern verandah, converted into a kitchen in the 1940s. The most surprising discovery during these excavations was what appears to have been a school or children's play area, on the east verandah off the bathroom.

Post-excavation analysis is currently being carried out on the finds from these excavations. Further fieldwork, involving survey, excavations and collection of surface material, is planned for May 2000. Volunteers interested in participating, please contact:

Dr. Penelope Allison  
Department of Archaeology  
University of Sydney, NSW 2006  
Tel: 02-9351-2880  
Email:  
[Pim.Allison@archaeology.usyd.edu.au](mailto:Pim.Allison@archaeology.usyd.edu.au)

### *Looking for Work*

Queensland Anthropology graduate Scotty Atkinson is looking for work in NSW. He has worked in Australia, the US and Cyprus. His address is 17/1 Blakeney St., Highgate Hill QLD 4101 Ph: 07-3844-5562.

*Jennie Lindbergh*

## Northern Territory News

### *Excavation of the Fort Dundas commissariat store*

Fort Dundas was established on Melville Island in 1824. The settlement was planned as the first permanent British colony in northern Australia, but instead proved to be the first in a line of failures. The small population of troops, convicts and civilians was finally evacuated in 1829. This was after more than four years enduring more or less constant harassment by Tiwi, an ongoing economic crisis, and endemic sickness and disease. The remains of the settlement have survived in reasonably good condition, despite the impact of bush fires and occasional fossicking. The first archaeological investigation was by Eleanor Crosby in 1975. Crosby undertook a detailed survey of the settlement, and carried out excavation to discover how the ditch and bank of the fort were constructed. (Crosby's work was published in 1978 as ASHA Occasional Paper No. 1).

Early this year Clayton Fredericksen obtained an NTU Project Grant and an NT History Award to enable the resumption of archaeological research on Fort Dundas. The objective of the 'Fort Dundas Project' is to provide information for the formulation of a site management plan, a program which is being undertaken in partnership with the Tiwi Land Council.

In the first week of October Clayton Fredericksen led an intrepid party of NTU students to Melville Island to investigate the site of the commissariat store. This was one of the largest and most significant buildings in the settlement. The store site is today a popular fishing spot and has been seriously

damaged by recent bulldozing (presumably to provide vehicle access to the shore).

The six-day excavation was carried out to determine the extent of disturbance to the site, and to retrieve information on techniques used in constructing the store and associated terrace. Excavation revealed that drystone block walls were built to retain the sides of the terrace. Unfortunately the bulldozer activity had dislodged the top row of stones from one wall, and damaged the seaward end of the other.

The excavation also uncovered a previously unknown stone ramp, evidently constructed after completion of the terrace and store. Artefacts retrieved from the store site consisted of mainly gin bottle fragments and numerous iron and copper nails (presumably discarded when the store was demolished/abandoned). Analysis of the material is currently underway. A second and more extensive period of fieldwork is planned for next year's Dry Season. This will focus on an adjacent terrace, which is likely to be the site of the house and/or store of the trader Thomas Barns.

*Clayton Fredericksen*

## Queensland News

### *Archaeological Sweetener*

CSR's New Farm, Brisbane, refinery is to be converted into residential units. The main refinery building (1893) is to be the focus of the adaptive re-use project. Queensland's Environmental Protection Agency has sought an archaeological appraisal of the equipment and a report on the industrial process.

Among the significant equipment identified in Stage 1 are twenty bone char cisterns imported from Scotland in 1893. Bone char filter beds were used to filter raw syrup as part of the decolourisation process. Some 20 years ago, carbon filtering superseded that method.

One of the challenges now facing the project is to find a new home for the 7 metre high, 2.5 metre wide cast iron cisterns. Queensland Museum has no suitable storage. Anyone

interested in acquiring a cistern is encouraged to contact the writer.

*Gordon Grimwade*

### *Victoria Park Excavation*

Between August and November of 1999, Wallin and Grimwade Associates, with assistance from the Turrbal Association, undertook a rescue excavation at Victoria Park, Brisbane.

The size of the excavation area, which comprised part of which was once Yorke's Hollow, was approximately 1000 m by 30m. In Pre-European times, a creek, indispersed with ponds, ran through Yorke's Hollow, nourishing the Aboriginal inhabitants. Following European settlement, the area became the focus for those marginalised by an expanding Brisbane, both Aboriginals and poor immigrants. In 1864 Yorke's Hollow was incorporated into the newly gazetted Victoria Park however the area continued to be intensively used as a Municipal rubbish dump up until the end of the 1890s. In the 1930s the creek and ponds were reclaimed, for the purposes of forming a level area for playing fields. It was observed during the excavation that the depth of fill in some places exceeded 3 m.

The objectives of the excavation were to recover information on :

- pre-1930s landscape
- pre and post contact Aboriginal habitation
- late 19th century rubbish dumps

The first and third objectives were achieved to satisfaction, the second objective not so. This is because of the unexpected scale and intensity of rubbish deposition in the late 19th century and the practice of borrowing fill from the lower slopes immediately above the creek for the 1930s reclamation project.

All in all, forty-one trenches were excavated within which seventeen distinct late 19th century rubbish pits were examined. Post excavation work is to commence in January 2000. The backbone of the team comprised of Queensland archaeologists, Fiona Rowbotham, Neil Fairbrother, Adam Brumm and Rhiannon Walker; stiffened by interstate and international imports; Sinead Phelan, Bernice Molloy, Cosmos Coroneos, Marian

Melnyczek, Vanessa Hardy and Nathan Richards. Other integral members of the excavation were Megan Wilcox, Michael Mathews and Steve Potts.

A memorable feature of the excavation was the unseasonable rain which cruelly impacted on the conduct of a dig, which was sited on a flood plain. The daily pumping out of trenches became the rule rather than the exception.

*Cosmos Coroneos*

### *EPA Projects*

The Queensland Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been involved in two projects of interest to members.

#### *Brigalow Belt South Project*

Following from the historic and cultural heritage research conducted in the State forest estate as part of the development of the South East Queensland Regional Forest Agreement (RFA), (ASHA Newsletter 28.2, 1998), during 1998-1999 the Biodiversity Planning Unit of the EPA undertook research into remnant non-Indigenous cultural heritage sites in the forested areas of the Southern Brigalow Belt Bioregion (SBB). The SBB covers an area of 21.6 million hectares of south-western and central Queensland, of which roughly half is forest or woodland. The cultural heritage team identified 800 potential cultural heritage places across the forested areas of the SBB and visited and recorded 260 sites.

The majority of these sites are located on land under crown tenure such as state forests, timber reserves, national parks, conservation areas and other crown leases. The vital details (name, type, location, coordinates and digital photos etc.) of each site have been entered onto the Cultural Heritage Information on the Environment and Forests (CHIEF) database, which now includes details on both the SEQ and SBB sites. An overview thematic history (Cameron, *Battling the Brigalow*) was written during the project to provide important contextual information.

Several sites of high significance offer great archaeological potential to yield valuable insights into life in rural colonial Queensland

during the mid-nineteenth century. The Wandai Gumbal Mounted Native Police Barracks site (c.1849), for example, located in Yuleba State Forest (SF) 328, is a multi-layered site which has extant remains of the police camp, along-side associated Aboriginal scarred trees and later Queensland Forest Service camp ruins. Other significant sites include the ruin of the Western Creek station steam wool wash and camp (c.1858) on Western Creek in SF 154. The Flagstaff Hill stone paved road (c. 1860-63) in the Isla Gorge National Park. The Main Range Hotel site (c.1871) on the old Tambo road, Salvator Rosa Section and the Marlong station shepherds camp (c.1870s), on the Mt Moffatt Section, of the Carnarvon National Park, and the Speculation Creek coach change station in Barakula SF 302. All these sites are valuable sources for developing our knowledge of the history of Aboriginal dispossession, rural settlement, colonial transport and travel routes, and pastoral development, work and technology in colonial Queensland.

#### *St Helena Artefact Project*

For the past two years, the EPA, Qld Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) and The University of Queensland have been involved in a collaborative project to complete the registration and accessioning of artefacts at St Helena Island in Moreton Bay. The prison on the island operated from 1867 to 1932 and was considered to be a model prison. A sugar mill, animal husbandry, and workshops including blacksmithing, book-binding, shoe making and sailmaking made the prison virtually self-sufficient. From 1939 until 1979 various pastoral lessees farmed on the island and in 1979 the island was gazetted as the States first historic National Park.

Archaeology and history students from The University of Queensland camped on the island for a period of three weeks in 1998 and two weeks this year and under the supervision of EPA Cultural Heritage Staff. They undertook to record, digitally photograph, store and accession artefacts collected at the site over a number of years. In August this year a museum opened in the restored Deputy Superintendents residence and work done on cataloguing the artefacts has made the preparation of museum displays easier.

It is hoped to continue the work next year.

*Judy Powell*  
Principal Conservation Officer  
Environmental Protection Agency  
[judith.powell@env.qld.gov.au](mailto:judith.powell@env.qld.gov.au)

## South Australia News

### *Mount Torrens State Heritage Area*

Heritage SA has commissioned a conservation management plan for the township of Mount Torrens in the Adelaide Hills. The consultants are Peter Bell, Justin McCarthy, Iris Iwanicki and Bruce Oswald. Mount Torrens is a sleepy village of stone cottages which boomed during the heyday of the River Murray trade in the 1850s and 60s, and hasn't changed a lot since. The study will feed into an amendment to the Development Plan which will declare Mount Torrens a State Heritage Area under the Development Act 1993. This will be the first time a proposed amendment to the SA Development Plan has sought to incorporate principles for the conservation of archaeological sites. The idea may come as a shock to the planners. Wish it luck.

*Peter Bell*

## Tasmania News

### *Brahmin Shipwreck*

Early in November Mark Staniforth, Matt Schlitz and Pauline O'Malley of the Flinders University of South Australia met with Mike Nash (Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife) on King Island, Bass Strait, to visit the site of the wreck of the cargo ship *Brahmin* and to catalogue and photograph artefacts retrieved from the site. The *Brahmin* ran onto rocks on 21 May 1854 whilst on route from London to Sydney with the loss of 17 lives. The 24 survivors were on the island for 5 months before being rescued. A camp site is in the sand dunes near the wreck and is associated with it. The wreck was rediscovered in 1976 and declared an historic shipwreck in 1987. Much of its cargo is still on the wreck, that removed by local divers prior to 1987 has been

declared and registered under amnesty. The purpose of the trip was in support of Pauline's MA research which centres on the role of the *Brahmin* in mid-nineteenth century trade patterns between Great Britain and Australia through analysis of the ship, retrieved cargo and a survivors' camp.

*Pauline O'Malley*

## Victoria News

### *Heritage Victoria*

The Maritime Heritage Unit has recently (November) completed two weeks fieldwork on the *City of Launceston* site in Port Phillip Bay. The fieldwork consisted of a small exploratory excavation near the stern. Further work is planned in March 2000, when the Unit and Maritime Archaeology Association of Victoria (MAAV) volunteers will further excavate the same area.

The Maritime Heritage Unit will be undertaking fieldwork at Wilson's Promontory during the last two weeks of January 2000. The Unit will provide logistical support for the AWSANZ survey by Leah McKenzie and Susan Lawrence and students from La Trobe University. The Unit will also undertake inspections of a number of shipwreck sites around the Prom.

Heritage Victoria staff Ross Anderson and Peter Harvey with the assistance of MAAV's Malcolm Venturoni have co-ordinated a number of Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS) training courses for maritime archaeological volunteers during the year. The most recent course was completed in the last week in November. The courses are co-ordinated Australia-wide by the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA). Contact Ross Anderson for more information.

Heritage Victoria staff have also been involved in events surrounding the location of some oak timber buried in three metres of sand near Warrnambool. Amidst a flurry of speculation that the so-called "Mahogany Ship" had been discovered, Peter Harvey and Ross Anderson have had the task of co-ordinating and assisting with a ground penetrating radar survey of the area in which the wood was

discovered. The aim of the survey was to determine (with least disturbance possible) the size of any wooden object buried in the dune. Results of the survey should be available by mid-December. At this stage, the most likely explanation for the presence of the oak in the dune is that it was some of the deck cargo of the *Falls of Halladale* which was wrecked nearby.

Leah McKenzie and Jeremy Smith are slowly gearing up for the planned fieldwork at Wilson's Promontory in January, during which they will be excavating an assumed whaling station at Refuge Cove as part of the AWSANZ project. Jeremy will also be part of a reconnaissance trip to the Prom in early December with the Maritime Heritage Unit.

Heritage Victoria is currently focussing on the need and necessity for more historical archaeological involvement in developments within the City of Melbourne. To date there are at least eight proposed developments which have been advised of the need to engage an archaeologist prior to the development.

Heritage Victoria has introduced a policy of requiring a conservation bond to be posted prior to commencement of works likely to result in the recovery of artefacts. The conservation bond has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of Victoria. It will go towards the cost of conservation of artefacts which are considered to be of importance in the understanding of the particular archaeological site. Payment of the bond is required from the permit holder prior to commencement of work on the site. Conservation bonds are seen by Heritage Victoria as a way of ensuring that important artefacts are satisfactorily conserved. More information on the bonds will be presented by Leah McKenzie in the next newsletter.

### *Consultants*

David Rhodes is now an independent consultant - Heritage Insight. David can be contacted at P.O. Box 1090, Collingwood 3066. David has been busy over the last few months, and plans to undertake an excavation in January, in the Melbourne central business district. The project, which will be undertaken with Sharon Lane, will involve a block of land in the city which has been largely built over since 1905. The land was

identified in the Archaeological Zoning Plan of Melbourne. Only one part of the site has not been built on and it is this section which has revealed hand-made brick footings and possibly a row of one bedroom residences. Work in January will involve the further investigation of this area.

Andrew Long has been undertaking a watching brief at the Old Mint in Melbourne, as well as at a site in Franklin Street. The Franklin Street site revealed two large sections of contaminated ground, and an area which was contamination free which yielded part of a cottage.

Sarah Myers has been working with a small team of volunteers in the Heritage Victoria laboratory where the large quantity of artefacts from the Cohen Place excavation are steadily being sorted and catalogued. Sarah also briefly assisted Andrew Long at Franklin Street and undertook the historical research.

Fiona Weaver has been undertaking a watching brief at Steampacket Place on the Geelong foreshore. The City of Greater Geelong and the Steampacket Place Development Board are generally revamping the Geelong foreshore, which includes multi-story hotel and apartment blocks, a new quay for inter-bay ferries, an antique carousel, and lots of new shops and restaurants along the water. The watching brief has involved the excavation of landfill in the location of the original Moorabool Street jetty. The Moorabool Street jetty was first established during the 1840s as an earth jetty, growing with time to become a wide timber jetty which catered for both wool clippers and inter-bay tourist ferries. The jetty was dismantled in the late 1940s. Results so far have included the recording of a majority of the original jetty piles in-situ both in the landfill and in the water and dense concentrations of artefacts within the wash-zone of the original shoreline beneath and beside the original jetty location.

Maddie Atkinson, for Austral Heritage Consultants, has recently undertaken an historic archaeological survey for the new bypass bridge at Echuca. A number of sites were recorded during the work, including remains associated with a Depression-era squatting camp 'Shinbone alley', on the Victorian side of the Murray River.

*Fiona Weaver*

## Western Australia News

### *Ozone Reserve Excavations*

In June 1999 the Archaeology Practical Course (227/327) conducted excavations in the Ozone Reserve in the Perth CBD. The results of the students' analysis is reported in 'Report of Ozone Reserve Archaeological Investigations (1999)'. Contributors were Gina Antony, Dan Franklin, Vanessa Macri, Simon McGee, Davina Tredget and Paul Wyburn. Copies are held by the Perth City Council and the Centre for Archaeology. The excavations were reported in the 'West Australian' (26 June 1999) in 'Students dig to find signs of city lifestyle'. The excavations aimed to locate evidence for nineteenth-century site use along the edge of the original Swan River shoreline, much of which appears to have been related to industry and transport services. In addition the excavation recorded late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century landfill used to form the current Esplanade Reserve between the CBD and current course of the Swan River.

### *Lake Coogee Project*

In September 1999, excavations directed by Alistair Paterson and Shane Burke were conducted at the remains of several British Pensioner Guard houses alongside Lake Coogee, Western Australia. Thirty undergraduate students were supervised by post-graduate students and staff. This site was part of a colony-wide program of soldier settlements, in this case the excavated structures were built from the 1870s onwards. Initial analysis reveals that certain structures were never occupied, whilst others indicate sustained use with associated additions in the form of gardens, paths and associated structures. It is hoped that environmental data will demonstrate the ways in which native vegetation, in particular Eucalyptus hardwoods, were replaced with introduced flora. The analysis of archaeological material is been conducted by honours student, Stuart Rapley.

*Alistair Paterson*

## New Zealand News

### *Alexandra East Redoubt*

After a long battle the Waipa District Council has finally passed a resolution to gazette the site of the Alexandra East (also known as the Piongia East) redoubt as a historic reserve. Until recently, the Council was hellbent on selling the redoubt site which occupies two lots in a new subdivision created by the council on endowment land. The gazettal of the redoubt site is a victory for the untiring efforts of a local citizens' lobby group, aided overtly and covertly by archaeologists and other heritage advocates, who have fought for over a year to get the Council to withdraw the sections from sale and create a reserve. The Council is now seeking funds to have a management plan produced which will include plans for reconstruction of the earthworks which were levelled by the departing British forces.

At the northern end of the Waikato, the Queens Redoubt Trust, made up of local supporters and archaeologists, has nearly concluded a protracted agreement with the landowner to purchase the site of Queens redoubt, the largest redoubt constructed by British forces in New Zealand last century. The intention, here too, is to reconstruct a portion of the earthworks and establish an interpretive centre on this significant gateway site which served as springboard for the British invasion of the Waikato in 1863-1864. The site at Pokeno is right beside the Auckland-Hamilton highway and has tremendous potential for interpreting the Waikato War and its legacy.

*Neville Ritchie*

## RESEARCH NOTES

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### Flinders University Honours Theses

*Pingle Farm, From Rubble to Repute. An Archaeological Investigation, Interpretation and "Publication".*

Archaeology is a field, which can no longer stay within the realms of academia as it is far too widely recognised by the public as an interesting and exciting field. This therefore calls on us as the Archaeologists to release our work into the public sector allowing people to not only see the work being done but in some cases making it possible for them to experience it. This thesis concentrates on a small ruined farm located within the Onkaparinga Recreational Reserve, Port Noarlunga, South Australia. The aim of this research was to interpret the site both historically and archaeologically, then to present the interpretation to the public for two days, during which an underground cistern on the property was excavated. Guided tours were given of the site and a response survey was carried out in all that visited. The responses to the survey questions were analysed statistically and the results were positive. Visitors to the site were very interested in the work being done most stating that more sites of this kind should be opened to the public. Allowing the public greater access to our work is the only way to change the misconceptions that are held towards our field. This research is a small step in alleviating those misconceptions.

*Richard Coombs*

### *An Assessment of Australian Wooden Sailing Vessels (Constructed Between 1850 - 1899) Operating the South Australian Intrastate Coastal Trade.*

Investigation into the construction of Australian built wooden sailing craft, constructed between 1850-1899, has taken an active role over the past 20 years. However, much of this research has been based on a historical approach rather than an archaeological one. This paper discusses the combination of historical documentation, archaeological fieldwork and timber analysis to provide an insight to understanding the Australian build coastal traders that operated the intrastate trades throughout Australian waters. Wooden sailing vessels in Australia, constructed between 1850-1899 were designed to suit specific tasks and a specific environment. These adopted modifications saw a change in hull design and sail technology. Unique to the colonial Australian shipbuilding industry was the use of

Australian timbers. The study reveals that specific timbers were used for specific tasks in ship construction. When these or other suitable timbers were unavailable, shipwrights obtained them through the timber trade that had established well before the 1880s to manufacture their vessels. This thesis aims to explain methods of colonial ship construction, the modifications made to traditional ship constructions and the use of naturally grown resources in the construction of Australian built wooden sailing craft.

*Rebecca O'Reilly*

***Analysis and interpretation of the Holdfast Bay Historical Artefacts.***

A series of underwater excavations conducted at the site of a former jetty in one of South Australia's most popular metropolitan beaches produced a collection of historical artefacts which exceeded 5,000 pieces. Holdfast Bay (Glenelg) is situated on the eastern coast of Gulf St Vincent in South Australia. No study or analysis had been previously conducted on these artefacts which had not been documented or catalogued following the excavations. A more controlled series of excavations is due to take place in the year 2000 when, presumably, more artefacts will be raised from the seabed. It was vital, therefore, for the first collection of artefacts to be documented and properly examined to provide relevant information regarding the interpretation and significance of the site and to provide recommendations for future studies related to it. Few studies have been conducted on jetty sites and their associated material culture, which places this research as one of the few undertaken to date. The aims of this research included examining the nature of the artefacts and assessing the significance of the Holdfast Bay Jetty site. Various questions are explored in this thesis, which include the reasons and circumstances leading to the deposition of the artefacts and the sort of information that can be derived from studying them. Also examined are indications revealing the lifestyles of the people and the social and economic developments which took place. Hence, based on the study of the artefacts, attempts were made to interpret and reconstruct the cultural, economic, social and recreational activities of the people who either lived at or visited the site. The Holdfast Bay study has also been compared to other similar

sites especially to the Long Jetty and Albany Town Jetty sites in Western Australia which are the two most similar and contemporary of studies.

*Jennifer Rodrigues*

**La Trobe University Honours Theses**

***Colonial Enterprise: The View from a Nineteenth Century Whaling Station.***

The potential of archaeology to address a broad range of social and economic processes through the study of material culture has been largely untapped in Australian historical archaeology. This dissertation aims to redress this imbalance through an analysis of the ceramic, glass, and clay pipe assemblage from the Hewitt and Kelly whaling station. Particular issues to be addressed are the means by which the station was supplied, the types of goods consumed by the whalers, and the overall relationship and extent of integration between the station and colonial and global economic networks. This may be viewed in the overall context of the ability of an emerging colonial society to effectively sustain its material needs.

*Luke Flanagan*

***Unbuttoned: Archaeological Perspectives of Convicts and Whalers' Clothing in Nineteenth Century Tasmania.***

Buttons are commonly recovered from archaeological sites dating from the nineteenth century. They are a potential source of valuable information regarding sites' previous inhabitants. However, the required data for pertinent analysis of buttons has not been synthesised for archaeologists in Australia. Buttons are mundane and ubiquitous. It is owing to this that they are valuable tools for archaeological analysis. This thesis is concerned with the comparative analysis of buttons recovered from the Tasmanian convict site at Port Arthur and the whaling sites at Adventure and Lagoon Bays. Documentary, pictorial and archaeological evidence is engaged in order to provide perspectives for

the buttons and clothing of the previous occupants of the sites. To this end, extant items of convict clothing have been observed and recorded. Based on the synthesis of these disparate forms of evidence, this thesis contributes to the debate regarding the degree of differentiation observable between convicts and the working classes. Furthermore, the investigation seeks to determine whether or not a distinctive convict assemblage can be identified. In addition, manufacturing methods are analysed in order to assess the likelihood of local manufacture occurring at Port Arthur. It is the contention of this thesis that the generally accepted method of analysing buttons in order to extrapolate the types of clothing worn by previous inhabitants of historical sites is not feasible. It is argued that an analysis of button attributes is likely to result in more plausible conclusions.

*Sam George*

***Archaeology in the Suburbs: A View from the City of Monash.***

This thesis has been formulated to investigate the application of archaeology in the suburban landscape. The thesis uses simple and straightforward archaeological methods to identify aspects of the 'hidden' heritage in the suburban City of Monash, Melbourne. Data from the prehistoric Aboriginal, Aboriginal-European contact, and post-contact periods is analysed and interpreted in order to produce a more integrated form of local history. Sources of information include unpublished heritage management reports, unpublished archaeological site surveys, social histories, local histories, town planning and management reports and plans, and primary documents. Approaches used are derived from cultural geography and urban history in addition to archaeology.

*Kevin Hoey*

***A Whaler's Ration: A Comparison of the Faunal Remains from Adventure Bay and Lagoon Bay Shore-Based Whaling Stations in Tasmania.***

This thesis forms a component of the Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand project. As part of this broad study two former shore-based whaling stations in southern Tasmania were

excavated. They were the Kelly and Lucas station at Adventure Bay on Bruny Island, and the Hewitt and Kelly station at Lagoon Bay on the Forestier Peninsula. This has resulted in an assemblage of nearly ten thousand bone specimens of bird, fish and mammal which were analysed for this Honours thesis. The results formed a basis for a comparative dietary investigation of these stations for the period of the second quarter of the nineteenth century. These stations were supplied with provisions in ration form with a proportion of meat, mostly of domestic varieties. The stations were relatively isolated and self-sufficiency for subsistence was not practiced. This situation provides an insight into a rural occupation, where different dietary behaviour may be observable in comparison to urban locations. In this study the dietary behaviour of Van Diemen's Land for this era was also investigated to provide a context for the results from the whaling stations. A major component of the investigation was to determine the contribution each of the identified species made to the diet, and to examine any similarities or differences between the two sites.

*Catherine Tucker*

## **AWSANZ Project**

***Preliminary Notes on Excavations at Hewitt and Kelly's Whaling Station, Lagoon Bay, Tasmania***

The remains of at least two and possibly three buildings from a former shore whaling station were uncovered at Lagoon Bay, Tasmania, during archaeological excavations in February 1999. One of the buildings is believed to have been the headsman's quarters, while the others were crew quarters. Associated with the structural remains were a range of artefacts, including transfer-printed earthenware, olive glass beer/wine and gin bottles, clay pipes, bone buttons, iron nails, and copper sheathing. A brief underwater survey of the adjacent seabed (all that weather would allow) was unproductive, with only one whale skull located. The work was carried out by a team of archaeologists led by Susan Lawrence of La Trobe University, in collaboration with Mike Nash of the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service. It is part of the AWSANZ project

and follows on from the successful excavations of the Kelly and Lucas station on Bruny Island, Tasmania in 1997.

The station was owned by James Kelly in partnership with Thomas Hewitt, who applied for a three year lease in 1838 (Evans, K. *Shore Based Whaling in Tasmania Historical Research Project. Volume 2: Site Histories.* Department of Parks and Wildlife Tasmania, Hobart 1993:28). The application immediately brought them into conflict with Alexander Imlay, who had recently purchased a farm with frontage on the bay, on which he intended to establish his own whaling station. Imlay claimed that the allotment leased to Kelly and Hewitt was within his property, but this was eventually disproven. Kelly and Hewitt set up their station on the south side of the bay, and Imlay was forced to build opposite them to the northwest. Lagoon Bay is located on the east side of the Forestier Peninsula, not far from Port Arthur, and the establishment of whaling stations there was of some concern to the government. One of the conditions of Kelly's lease therefore was that he provide for two police constables to be stationed nearby. These constables were to prevent absconding convicts from making contact with the whalers, and did capture three convicts in the area in 1842, although the men later overpowered the constables and escaped. Kelly may have used the station as late as 1854, as he applied for a renewal of his three year lease in 1851.

Lagoon Bay is a large, sheltered bay opening to the east. Kelly conducted his whaling operations from a small cove in the south-east corner, where two rocky promontories offer even greater protection to a short stretch of sandy beach. The tryworks, and possibly associated boat sheds and oil storage areas, were located on the level bench immediately behind the beach, while the men's huts were located on the headland some 20 metres above the beach to the west. The headland is a level, grassy terrace several hundred square metres in area, on which the remains of several structures are evident. Excavations were carried out here, with trenches laid out at five fireplace mounds. As the deposits were fairly shallow it was possible to employ open area excavation methods.

The maximum area exposed was 10 m x 15 m at the main structure. This revealed a two roomed building 11 m long and 8 m wide, with a stone and mud mortar fireplace with

brick hearth in the centre of the southeastern external wall. A single course of *in situ* stone indicated the location of three of the exterior walls and the interior wall, but no stone was evident on the fourth (northeastern) side, and there was insufficient rubble on site to suggest that the walls had been entirely or even partially stone built. It is probable that the building was of timber framing infilled with bark or wattle and daub, and several *in situ* charred timber stumps on the northeastern side support this. A faint lense of white shell mortar along this wall suggests that the interior at least was rendered. The building had one exterior door on the southwestern side and one door in the middle of the interior dividing wall. Both doorways were floored with a paving of fist-sized water rounded pebbles. Outside building on the northern and western sides a stone paving, at least 2 m wide ran parallel to the house walls at a distance of .5 m. The clay soils of the site rapidly become gluey under foot when wet, and this paving may have functioned as a more solid pathway around the building. Alternatively, as it was located approximately where eaves might be expected to end, it may have been laid to prevent erosion caused by water running off the roof. Both rooms appear to have had earthen floors, and a large quantity of fragmentary glass, ceramics, clay pipes, metal and bone was recovered from the northern room. Evidence of an earlier fireplace was revealed in the southern room, located below the level of the chimney still standing. This earlier fireplace was built at right angles to the second one, and was not abutting any walls. It too was built of local stone, one course of which remained.

Two smaller trenches (subsequently joined into one) were located on smaller fireplace mounds to the north of the main structure. Excavations here revealed the remains of four separate fireplaces of stone and brick. Their orientation suggests they may have been in an L-shaped two room building. Two fireplaces face each other at either end of a room 9.75 m long, and at right angles and to the west of this was another room at least 15 m long. One fireplace is located at the northern end of the room while the other is located along the long eastern wall, almost backing on to one of the fireplaces in the eastern room. With the exception of one footings trench along the southern wall, no other structural remains were found in this area to suggest the plan of

the building or buildings here. It seems probable that this building was also built of timber framing with walls of bark, slab, or wattle and daub. A large quantity of fragmentary artefacts was recovered from the western room.

As was the case at the Kelly and Lucas station on Bruny Island, there was a wide variety of transfer printed ceramics represented in the artefact assemblage. However, there were fewer faunal remains and only a small number of fragments of whalebone recovered. Of particular note were the many copper nails, tacks, spikes, and pieces of sheathing recovered, which suggest the use of marine stores to patch the timber huts.

Funding for the excavation was provided by an Australian Research Council SPIRT (Industry Collaborative) grant, in partnership with the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, Heritage Victoria, and the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. Access to the site, which is privately owned, was by the kind permission of Tom and Cynthia Dunbabin.

*Susan Lawrence*  
*La Trobe University*

## Canning Stock Route

Following the publication of Gordon Grimwade's article on the Canning Stock Route (*Australasian Historical Archaeology* 16:70-79), the author received the following letter, which may be of some interest to readers.

Dear Gordon

Thank you for your letter requesting the encouragement of sound heritage practices in connection with well modifications on the Canning Stock Route. Many of the recent well restoration projects approved by Track Care WA have been discussed with members of the Development Committee of the Heritage Council of WA (HCWA) and I am assured that the heritage significance of the wells as stock route watering places will not be affected by the works being carried out. You may not be aware of the more recent history of the stock route and the grave difficulties involved in its management in the light of dwindling government budgets.

Although not yet assessed for inclusion in the State Register of Heritage Places, the Canning Stock Route was adopted as a Heritage Trail in 1988 by the then WA Heritage Commission and signposted with Bi-Centennial funding. In 1991, ways of managing what had come to be recognised as a unique and historic 4WD touring attraction were discussed by a committee formed by the Department of Land Administration (DOLA), the agency responsible for the unvested temporary reserve that forms the stock route. In addition to myself, then an office in DOLA, this group included representatives from several government departments including Conservation and Land Management (CALM), the WA Police Department, Emergency Services, etc., the RACWA, tour guides and 4WD clubs. Because of the logistics involved, no single body could afford to undertake the overall management of the route and the committee eventually lapsed.

As a member of that early committee, I was delighted to see it revitalised a few years ago or the initiative of Tread Lightly and the publisher of a Western Australian based 4WD magazine. The new group comprised many of the agencies listed above and also included representatives from HCWA (myself), the Heritage and Culture Division of the Aboriginal Affairs Department, Keep Australia Beautiful, relevant Shire Councils, and the WA Branch of the Association of 4WD Clubs. The group was incorporated in 1997 as Track Care WA, an organisation to assist in the management of all major 4WD tracks in WA. All members of Track Care are volunteers and the achievements of the organisation have been prodigious.

In relation to the Canning Stock Route in particular, a massive cleanup involving the supervision and insurance of over 60 volunteers working on twelve different projects was completed in 1998. Track Care also managed to raise \$17,000 in donations to construct a pair of self-composting toilets at Durba Spring. Work is progressing on a draft management plan in which the heritage values of the route will be recognised. As the Heritage Council's representative on the Track Care committee, I have been in a position to comment whenever the refurbishment of wells has been discussed.

In my opinion, there is ample documentary

evidence to indicate when and by whom the wells were constructed in 1908-10, likewise when and by whom they were repaired/reconstructed in the 1929, 1930-31 and 1942-44 campaigns. We have details of materials and manufactured items used to construct the wells and we know the exact construction methods, depths and rates of flow from Public Works Department plans and files, and Mines Department files. Use of the wells by drovers was never heavy as the stock route was only used for travelling stock on a few occasions. Their use by Aborigines would be little different to the dozens of other 'native wells' and sinkholes scattered throughout the western deserts. In the restoration of Well 26 in 1983, the sediment removed contained only the remains of galahs and finches; pieces of old well timber including the original windlass barrel, and hundreds of kilograms of sand. The more recent restoration of other wells has similarly failed to uncover anything of particular significance.

In relation to the particular example you cite from the July 1999 *Australian Geographic Member's Newsletter*, Ken Maidment approached Track Care as early as November 1997 to register his interest in carrying out voluntary maintenance on Well 15 with AGS support. His plans involved re-timbering the well, the removal of sand to the original depth of 26 feet and the fitting of covers. He received the full support of the Track Care Committee. At that time, and with the experience of previous CSR well maintenance in mind, it was considered doubtful that the archaeological record would be significant enough to demand the presence of an archaeologist.

Nevertheless, the Track Care Committee certainly has no objections to an archaeologist accompanying work parties and we agree with you that this is the ideal heritage practice. We would, however, be reluctant to make this a condition of well restoration work because that could possibly prevent Track Care from taking advantage of the enthusiasm of its volunteer force. If you are able to recommend an independently financed archaeologist with a 4WD willing to accompany well restoration projects on a voluntary basis, I'm sure the Track Care Committee would be only too happy to undertake the necessary liaison. Failing that, perhaps interested archaeologists could put together some guidelines for

volunteers working on well conservation or reconstruction projects.

Please feel free to publish this letter should you so wish.

Yours sincerely,  
Ian Elliot  
Track Care WA Inc

*Gordon Grimwade*

## CONFERENCE NOTES

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### Chinese in Australia Workshop

11-13 February 2000

The University of NSW

Speakers include:

Priscilla Wegers (University of Idaho)  
Terry Abrahams (University of Idaho)  
Dr Neville Ritchie (ASHA President)  
Gordon Grimwade (Wallin and Grimwade)  
Justin McCarthy (Austral Archaeology)  
Dr Peter Bell (Historical Research Pty)

Contact: Dr Henry Chan, tel: (02) 9385  
2356, fax: (02) 4782 9773, e-mail:  
hdm.chan@unsw.edu.au

### ASHA Conference 2000

Held in conjunction with the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology annual conference

*Conference announcement and call for papers*

27 November – 1 December 2000

Adelaide

Further information is available from:

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Archaeology  
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## ASHA NEWS

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### Outgoing President's Report

When I was elected President at the 1997 ASHA Conference in Queenstown, New Zealand I set myself a simple program but, like all 'simple' things, it turned out to be more complicated than I thought. The aim was to act upon the fact that ASHA is an international society with members whose interests extend into a great variety of fields. As I saw it a corollary of internationalism was that our *Journal* has to work harder to cater to the wider membership.

Since 1991 the *Journal* had been edited by a series of Guest Editors, all very competent and assisted by an effective Editorial Committee. Nonetheless there was a lack of continuity and direction: the *Journal* seemed occasionally *ad hoc* and was certainly compelled to publish works on diverse topics more or less as they came in, rather than more unified thematic issues. To redress this situation it seemed important to have a General Editor with an overarching mandate to decide policy for at least five years and an Editorial Board with some clout.

There was a surprising amount of opposition to my ideas, particularly in relation to the Editorial Board, on the rather odd basis that committees never get anything done. It took two years to get the idea accepted, but it was finally passed at the ASHA Conference in Bendigo this year. This issue of the *Newsletter* includes nomination forms for the position of General Editor and for membership of the Editorial Board and I hope many of you will consider nominating.

A subsidiary consideration was to decentralise ASHA to make it more responsive to the membership. ASHA had been accused in the past of 'cliqueism' and of being Sydney-centric. I am happy to say it is not at all cliqueish. Nevertheless, because the mailbox,

archives, stationery, etc. are all housed at the University of Sydney, the Sydney members of the Committee inevitably meet one another more frequently than they might otherwise do. The Sydney people get together to mail out the *Newsletter* and *Journal* four or five times a year, in addition to the regularly-scheduled Committee meetings. They also meet at the ASHA lectures, which is after all as it should be, given that we are a society largely made up of people whose professional and academic interests overlap.

Sydney-centrism, however accidental, has been overcome by encouraging people from other cities to serve on the Committee. This has obvious drawbacks in that teleconferencing will be an expensive procedure and there will be proportionately fewer people on hand to help with the mailouts, but the gains in representativeness and responsiveness will probably outweigh the drawbacks.

A concern that arose during my term of office was the storage of the ASHA archives and back issues of our publications. Currently everything is stored free of charge by the University of Sydney. This will not last indefinitely, for the University intends to redevelop its storage space and we shall have to find alternative storage, or cull the collection. We have made a start by offering back-sets of the journal at reduced prices, but this will not help with the archival material. These issues are far from being resolved.

The possibility of electronic publication, particularly of the *Newsletter* is one we should look at very seriously. It would save on printing, stationery, postage, storage and the Committee's time. I hope that in future we shall also consider electronic printing of the *Journal*, as this is our major expenditure.

I have on previous occasions referred to ASHA's role in the Australian National Heritage Forum. The Forum has not met since 1998, but its recommendation that we pay more attention to the rural heritage was taken up by ICOMOS Australia at its 1999 Conference 'The Burra Charter and the Bush' held at Tocal, NSW, 26-28 November 1999. For information on the outcomes of this, contact Hector Abrahams, c/- Clive Lucas Stapleton & Partners, 155 Brougham St, Kings Cross, NSW 2011.

An initiative of my own which is about to bear fruit is the Federation book *Common Wealth*. Many and very sincere thanks to those of you who have contributed. To those who promised to contribute and have not yet done so, please consider this a positively final reminder, for we go to press in January 2000. I look forward to hearing from you.

It is a pleasure to thank once again all members of the Committees of 1998 and 1999 for their tireless hard work and companionship. Sincere thanks also to the many non-Committee members who donated time and effort to make the 1998 and 1999 Conferences and publications a big success. No words are adequate to thank Rowan Ward for her extraordinary efficiency and constant good humour, but I say thank you all the same and extend my very best wishes to her and to the new Committee.

*Aedeon Cremin*

## 1999/2000 ASHA Committee

President:	Neville Ritchie
Vice Presidents:	Susan Lawrence Aedeon Cremin
Treasurer:	Charles Brackenridge
Secretary:	Rowan Ward
Committee:	Maddy Atkinson Graham Connah Claire Everett Clayton Fredericksen Ross Gam Nadia Iacono Jennie Lindbergh Rick McGovern-Wilson Leah McKenzie Terrence Moore Paul Rheinberger Pamela Smith Andrew Wilson Anna Wong
Public Officer:	Denis Gojak

## Editorial Opportunity

### *General Editor for Australasian Historical Archaeology*

Applications are invited for the post of General Editor for a period of five years, commencing June 2000. There is no remuneration.

The Editor will

1. Determine policy, in consultation with the Editorial Board which is to be appointed by June 2000;
2. Schedule publications over the five-year period;
3. Seek out contributions;
4. Oversee publication of the annual journal, *Australasian Historical Archaeology*, and monographs in the Special Publications series

The appointee will be somebody with

1. A demonstrable knowledge of historical archaeology
2. A demonstrated track record in publishing to deadlines

Applicants should send a brief cv, highlighting those two criteria and explaining why they feel they are competent to carry out this task, by February 2000 to the Secretary of ASHA, PO Box 220, Holme Building, University of Sydney, NSW 2006. Email contact is essential.

## Editorial Board, Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology

### *Call for nominations*

Nominations are invited for membership of the Editorial Board for a period of three years, commencing June 2000. The Board will consist of no more than 8 members, one of whom will be the President, or President's delegate. There is no remuneration.

The function of the Board will be to advise and assist the General Editor (to be appointed).

Board members will:

1. Assist the Editor in formulating policy;
2. Assist the Editor in seeking out contributions, as required;
3. Act as referees where appropriate;
4. Assist with the publication process where appropriate (eg by proofreading, sub-editing, etc.).

Applicants should send a letter of interest, explaining why they feel they are competent to carry out these tasks, by 15 February 2000 to

the Secretary of ASHA, PO Box 220, Holme Building, University of Sydney, NSW 2006. Email contact is essential.

## **FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS**

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The ASHA Newsletter is produced quarterly with the assistance of guest editors. The 2000 guest editors are:

March	Mac North
June	Wayne Johnson
September	Mark Staniforth
December	To be advised

In order to facilitate a more efficient newsletter production, all contributions should be forwarded to the e-mail address of your state rep by the second week of the month prior to circulation. See the last page of the *Newsletter* for contact details.

The guest editors are asked to finalise the newsletter in the third week of the month prior to circulation. Final copy must reach the General Editor, (Ross Gam), by the final week of the month prior to circulation.

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

*Ross Gam*  
General Editor  
ASHA Newsletter

## **ASHA and the GST**

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Our treasurer, Charles Brackenridge, will be attending a GST conference in December and with the gained expertise, will guide the committee on whether we adopt GST or not. The outcome and recommendations will be forthcoming in the next newsletter.

## **JOKE FOR THE NEWYEAR**

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### *Daily exercise for the non-athletic Historical Archaeologist*

Dieting alone cannot attain proper weight control and physical fitness. Many people who are engaged in sedentary occupations do not realise that calories can be burned by the hundreds by engaging in strenuous activities that do not require physical exercise.

Here is a guide to calorie-burning activities and the number of calories per hour they consume:

Beating around the bush	75
Jumping to conclusions	100
Climbing the walls	150
Swallowing your pride	50
Passing the buck	25
Throwing your weight around (Depending on your weight)	50-300
Dragging you heels	100
Pushing your Luck	250
Making mountains out of molehills	500
Hitting the nail on the head	50
Wading through paperwork	300
Bending over backwards	75
Jumping on the bandwagon	200
Balancing the books	25
Running around in circles	350
Eating crow	225
Tooting your own horn	25
Climbing the ladder of success	750
Pulling out the stops	75
Adding fuel to the fire	160
Wrapping it up at the day's end	12
Opening a can of worms	50
Putting your foot in your mouth	300
Starting the ball rolling	90
Going over the edge	25
Picking up the pieces afterwards	350

Of those of you that know me I do not practice any of these and that is the only reason that I am overweight.

*Ross Gam*

## ASHA PUBLICATIONS

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### *Australasian Historical Archaeology*

	Members	Non-members
Volume 1	<i>out of print</i>	
Volumes 2- 13	\$10.00 each	\$12.00 each
Volume 14 (1996)	\$18.00	\$22.00
Volume 15 (1997)	\$18.00	\$22.00

### Major Publications

Birmingham, J., D. Bairstow, & A. Wilson (eds) \$26.00  
*Archaeology and Colonisation: Australia in the World Context, Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference.*

Birmingham, J. \$36.00  
*Wybalenna: The Archaeology of Cultural Accommodation in Nineteenth Century Tasmania.*

Lawrence, S. & M. Staniforth (eds) \$40.00  
*The Archaeology of Whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand.*

Rogers, B. \$12.50  
*Nineteenth Century Salt Manufacturing Sites in Tasmania.*

### Occasional Papers

Maureen Byrne, *Ross Bridge, Tasmania.* \$6.00 each

Eleanor Crosby: *Survey and excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT.*

Marjorie Graham: *Printed Ceramics in Australia.*

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

**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

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