

# NEWSLETTER

of the *Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology Inc.*

**Volume 43 No. 2**

Print Post Regulations No: PP24359/00114

ISSN 0156-9295

ABN: 41 196 332 496

**JUNE 2013**

ASHA Inc., PO Box 2497

North Parramatta, NSW 1750

Secretary: [secretary@asha.org.au](mailto:secretary@asha.org.au)

Website: [www.asha.org.au](http://www.asha.org.au)

## Contents

<b>State of the Art .....</b>	<b>2</b>
ACT News.....	2
<i>Wildlife, Heritage and Marine (WHAM) Division, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPaC) .....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Institute for Professional Practice in Heritage and the Arts (IPPHA), Research School of Humanities &amp; the Arts, ANU.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Canberra Archaeological Society (CAS) .....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>ACT Heritage Act 2004 Amendments .....</i>	<i>4</i>
NSW News.....	5
<i>SHAP Workshop .....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Maritime Heritage at the NSW Heritage Branch.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Land-based Heritage at the NSW Heritage Branch .....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Norfolk Island .....</i>	<i>20</i>
New Zealand News .....	22
Northern Territory News.....	23
<i>Old Owen Springs Homestead Complex.....</i>	<i>23</i>
South Australia News.....	24
<i>The Archaeology of Saints and Sinners: St John's Kapunda .....</i>	<i>24</i>
Victoria News .....	26
Western Australia News.....	27
Queensland News.....	27
<i>Coolooloa Tramway, Tin Can Bay .....</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>National Archaeology Week at Toowong Cemetery, 23 – 25 May 2013.....</i>	<i>28</i>
Tasmania News .....	30
<i>Penitentiary Project, Port Arthur, Tasmania .....</i>	<i>30</i>
<b>Announcements and Notices.....</b>	<b>35</b>
ASHA 2013 Conference.....	35
<i>Archaeological Narratives, In and Of the City .....</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Sessions .....</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Panel and Forum Discussion .....</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Free Workshops (for Registered Conference Attendees only).....</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Free Tours (For Registered Conference Attendees Only):.....</i>	<i>41</i>
Australasian Historical Archaeology on JSTOR – Update.....	41
New Publication .....	43
<b>Society Contacts .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<i>2012–2013 Committee.....</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>State Representatives.....</i>	<i>44</i>
<b>Forthcoming Newsletters .....</b>	<b>45</b>

# STATE OF THE ART

## ACT NEWS

*Compiled by Richard Morrison*

### **WILDLIFE, HERITAGE AND MARINE (WHAM) DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY, ENVIRONMENT, WATER, POPULATION AND COMMUNITIES (DSEWPAC)**

***MV Limerick*** – On ANZAC Day 2013 Minister Tony Burke declared the World War Two Merchant Navy vessel the *MV Limerick*, sunk off the east coast of Australia on 26 April 1943, as a protected historic shipwreck under the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976*.

The discovery of the remains of the *MV Limerick* in September last year brought an end to an enduring mystery of Australia and New Zealand's shared maritime heritage. The *Limerick* was off the coast of Ballina heading towards Brisbane when it was torpedoed by the Japanese submarine *I-177*. Survivors reported that the ship immediately caught fire and subsequently sank.

Between 1939 and 1943 the *MV Limerick* undertook numerous military missions, carrying munitions, food, equipment and personnel between New Zealand, Australia, North America and the Middle East.

The shipwreck of the *Limerick* is a tangible link to actions of Australian and New Zealand merchant seamen and for two, their last resting place. The shipwreck is also a significant physical representation of Australia and New Zealand's shared maritime military history and an important chapter in the ANZAC story.

**Sharon Sullivan National Heritage Award** – The Australian Heritage Council, on 21 May 2013, announced Adjunct Professor Richard Mackay AM as the first recipient of the Sharon Sullivan National Heritage Award, recognising an individual's outstanding and long term contribution to Australia's national heritage. The Chair of the Australian Heritage Council, Hon Professor Carmen Lawrence, made this announcement in association with the 76th meeting of the Council.

The award acknowledged Professor Mackay's outstanding contribution to heritage in Australia including his responsibility for the heritage chapter for the 2011 Australian State of Environment report. It also recognised his major contribution over more than 30 years to the identification, conservation, preservation and the effective management of cultural heritage in Australia.

The Sharon Sullivan National Heritage award has been established by the Australian Heritage Council to celebrate the considerable contribution of retired Australian Heritage Council member Adjunct Professor Sharon Sullivan AO and to recognise an individual, outstanding and long term contribution to Australia's national heritage in one or more of the heritage environments: natural, Indigenous and historic.

Further details of the announcement can be found at:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/ahc/members/index.html>

**Your Community Heritage** – Funding for 2012-13 Your Community Heritage projects was announced on 21 May 2013.

This second round of funding provides more than \$9.49 million to support 235 heritage projects around Australia including:

- 162 innovative projects to share community heritage stories that have strong community support
- 35 projects to celebrate community heritage
- six projects to commemorate the graves and monuments of eminent Australians
- 11 projects to help communities restore heritage places damaged by natural disasters
- 21 projects to protect national historic sites including sites on the National Heritage List.

Amongst these were several archaeology-related projects. The details of the projects funded can be found at

<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/programs/ych/funded12-13.html>

### **INSTITUTE FOR PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN HERITAGE AND THE ARTS (IPPHA), RESEARCH SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & THE ARTS, ANU**

IPPHA courses for the remainder of 2013:

**Leading practice in museum and heritage place education, 8-12 July 2013** – A five-day Advanced Professional Development short course critically reviewing the educational approaches used in Australian museums and national cultural institutions. You will learn first-hand from museum and heritage educators, as well as public programs staff at the wide variety of cultural institutions accessible in Canberra.

**Best Practice in Managing Heritage Places, 4-10 August 2013, at Port Arthur, Tasmania** – An Advanced Professional Development short course presented by leading industry trainers Professor Sharon Sullivan and Dr Michael Pearson. Part of a program awarded the ANU's 2010 Vice-Chancellor's Awards for Excellence in Education.

**Conservation, management and interpretation of cemeteries, 28-31 August 2013, at the Australian National University** – A two day Skills Development Workshop focusing on practical issues of identifying and managing the heritage values of cemeteries and graves, including a 1-day field trip to local cemeteries around Canberra. Leading industry trainer, David Young, will conduct the course.

**Working with Indigenous collections in Canberra's national institutions: a behind the scenes look at their value, curation and use, 16-20 September 2013** – A five-day Advanced Professional Development short course providing an update of professional practice in working with communities, planning, development and use of Indigenous collections, benefiting from the experience of Australia's national cultural institutions.

Details of programmes, how to enrol and pay can be found on the IPPHA website event calendar also at <http://ippha.anu.edu.au/events>. Enquiries: Dr Sandy Blair email [sandy.blair@anu.edu.au](mailto:sandy.blair@anu.edu.au) ph 02 6125 5887.

## **CANBERRA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (CAS)**

**Australian Heritage Week 13-21 April 2013** – The several events run by CAS, including the ceremony to mark the return of the large bellows, conserved by University of Canberra students, to the Ginninderra Blacksmith Shop (c1860), and the Open Day at Crinigan's Hut, were both successful and well-attended. CAS has had a long association with both sites.

**ACT National Archaeological Week 2013** – The three CAS events - Dr Mike Smith discussing the archaeology of Australia's Deserts, Dr Aideen Cremin on the horse sculptures of Angkor, and the recording of two culturally modified trees and the inspection of artefact grinding grooves in the Tuggeranong Valley, were also successful.

**ACT and Region Annual Australian Heritage Partnership Symposium 2013** – *'A Centenary of Celebrating heritage - Accessing, presenting and interpreting heritage places and their collections in Canberra and the region'*. In Canberra's centenary year the panel discussion of this fifth Symposium will reflect on what has been won and lost in the last 100 years and try to crystallise the best ideas for methods to engage the wider public in appreciation of local heritage.

Sessions:

- Presenting Canberra's heritage through a range of media
- How to reach the non-believer - significant places accessible to all Collections maketh the memories
- Bureaucratic and boring – where's the fun in Canberra?
- What happened before the Federal bubble burst on this Limestone Plain?

The event is hosted by CAS, National Trust of Australia (ACT), and Significance International, and sponsored by Australia ICOMOS, Donald Horne Institute for Cultural Heritage, University of Canberra, and the Institute of Professional Practice in Heritage and the Arts, ANU. It is to be held in the Sir Roland Wilson Building Theatre, Bldg 120, ANU campus on Saturday 20th July 2013: 8.30am to 5pm. Cost: \$70 full price, \$50 for members of the host organisations, or \$30 concession and full-time students. Registration form is available at <http://www.cas.asn.au/> Enquiries [helen.cooke@anu.edu.au](mailto:helen.cooke@anu.edu.au)

## **ACT HERITAGE ACT 2004 AMENDMENTS**

A Bill was introduced in mid-May to amend the Act flowing from a review conducted by heritage consultant Duncan Marshall. A number of administrative and technical features of the Act are proposed for change including appeal provisions. A new, unappealable, ministerial call-in power is also to be added so the Minister can override the Heritage Council's decisions at the Minister's discretion. The submission period is open until Friday 14 June 2013. The proposed amendments can be found at:

[http://www.environment.act.gov.au/heritage/review\\_of\\_the\\_heritage\\_act\\_2004](http://www.environment.act.gov.au/heritage/review_of_the_heritage_act_2004)

## NSW NEWS

*Compiled by Lydia Sivaraman*

### SHAP WORKSHOP

The Sydney Historical Archaeological Practitioners (SHAP) Workshop was organised by AHMS and JCIS on Friday 17 May, to kick off National Archaeological Week 2013. This year the workshop theme was 'Significance and Stuff' and looked across the border and broader, with guest speakers from Heritage Victoria and Australia ICOMOS. Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy (AHMS) was MC, and led discussion throughout the day.

The importance of determining relative significance and research potential was highlighted by both Iain Stuart (JCIS), in his outline of all seven NSW significance criteria, and by Mary Casey (Casey & Lowe) in her discussion of heritage significance and thresholds.

Jeremy Smith and Brandi Bugh (Heritage Victoria) spoke about the development of the revised guidelines for assessing significance in Victoria:

(see [www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage/Forms-and-Guidelines](http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage/Forms-and-Guidelines)).

The social significance of archaeology was addressed by both Tracy Ireland (University of Canberra) and Denis Byrne (Office of Environment and Heritage). Tracy concluded by explaining that it is archaeology in a social context that produces cultural value. Denis pointed out that the social significance of material is something that continues to shift through time and is experienced and utilised differently by individuals and groups.

Natalie Vinton (AICOMOS) outlined the current review of the guidelines to the *Burra Charter* and invited contributions to the preparation of the practice notes for archaeology, which are also in preparation. Further information is available at <http://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/burra-charter-guidelines-review/>.

Adela Sobotkova (UNSW) gave us the latest Federated Archaeological Information Management System (FAIMS) Project update. This exciting project aims to manage archaeological data from the field and the lab into searchable data repositories and heritage registers. FAIMS has reached the alpha stage of development with a beta version expected later this year. More information is available at <http://www.fedarch.org/wordpress/mission/>

The day wrapped up with an outline of the results of excavations at Barangaroo Northern Headland, from Justin McCarthy and Alan Hay (Austral Archaeology); and Barangaroo South, from Abi Cryerhall (Casey & Lowe). The conversation continued on to end of workshop drinks at Harts Pub. Thanks to all the presenters and participants for making the day such a success, with a special thanks to Fenella Atkinson (AHMS) for her hard work and organisation.



**Michelle Lau, AHMS Sydney**

## **MARITIME HERITAGE AT THE NSW HERITAGE BRANCH**

### ***MV Limerick* Shipwreck Memorial Service and Shipwreck Awards**

On 26 May 2013, Tim Smith and Brad Duncan attended a ceremony at the Hyde Park War Memorial to commemorate the loss of two crew members from the *MV Limerick*, which was sunk in 1943 by the Japanese submarine *I-177* off Ballina. The event included a star ceremony, whereby all in attendance were given a gold star (which represents with a fallen comrade lost during war) which is then dropped into the central atrium. The stars are subsequently collected, cremated and later deposited on an Australian battlefield internationally by a War Memorial Youth Ambassador. Relatives of the two seamen lost during the incident attended the event, along with members who were present in the convoy escorts when the vessel was lost. This very emotional event highlighted the social value of wrecks to those relatives and friends who are left behind.

An Historic Shipwreck Awards presentation was also held after the event. The finders of the wreck of the *MV Limerick*, Forfar Petrie and Neville Poynting were presented with Historic Shipwrecks Awards. Scott Willan and Andreas Thimm were also presented with awards for the discovery of the *PS Herald* in Sydney Harbour in 2012. The Heritage Branch congratulates all the awardees for their hard work and research.



Figure 1: Star ceremony. Note relatives of Limerick crewmen and convoy escort seamen on left (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)

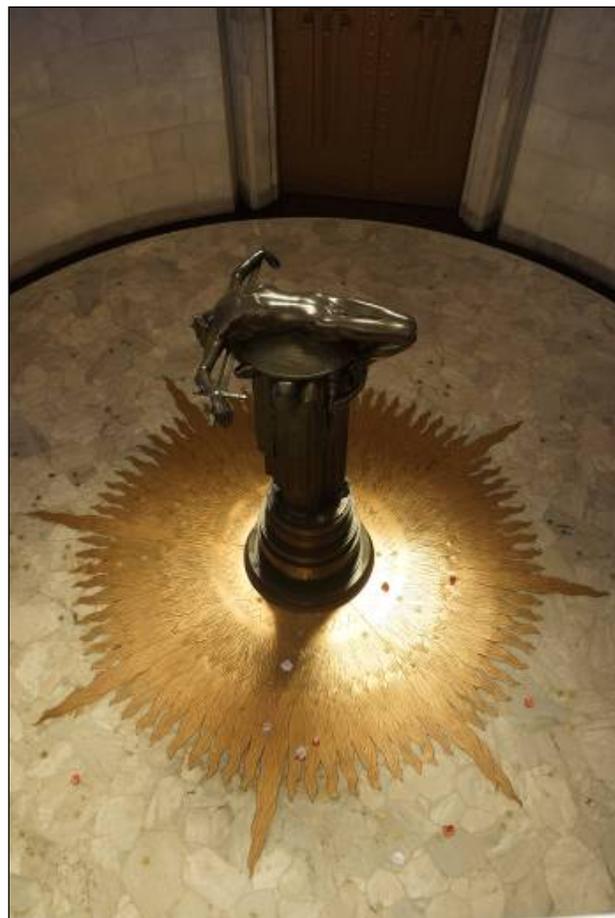


Figure 2: Central atrium, Hyde Park War Memorial (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)

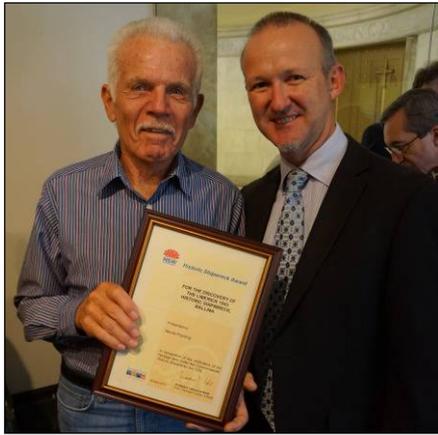


Figure 3: Historic Shipwrecks Awardee Neville Poynting with Heritage Branch Deputy Director Tim Smith (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch).



Figure 4: Historic Shipwrecks Awardee Forfar Petrie with Heritage Branch Director Tim Smith (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch).



Figure 5: Historic Shipwreck Awardees Scott Willan and Andreas Thimm, with Havel Storey (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)

### **M24 Japanese Tea Ceremony**

Tim Smith and Brad Duncan have been working closely with the Chado Urasenke Tankokai Sydney Association to assist in the organisation of vessels on which to undertake a traditional Japanese tea ceremony over the site of the *M24* midget submarine wreck. The ceremony is used to promote peace through the ethos of “Peacefulness through a bowl of tea”. A public demonstration of the ceremony and a lecture by ninety year old Japanese Grand Teamaster Dr Gensitsu Sen was held at the Australian National Maritime Museum on 6 May 2013. A formal tea ceremony with a small group of specially invited guests (including Tim and Brad) was held over the *M24* site on 7 May aboard the NSW Water Police vessel *Nemesis*. The symbolic ceremony was conducted for the war dead by Dr Sen. He symbolically lowered a basket containing a cup of ceremonial tea and sweets onto the site, which was meant to commemorate the dead submariners and put their souls to rest. The event also payed respect to the lost

seamen of the *HMAS Kuttabul* during the Battle of Sydney. The ceremony was attended by the Commissioner for Water Police (Mark Hutchinson), the Japanese Consul General for Sydney (Dr. Masahiro Kohara), Japanese Ambassador (Mr. Yoshitaka Akimoto), Japanese Defence Attache (Captain Takuya Ito), Senior Tea Master (Mr Norio Kurakazu), Bishop Cremin (from St Mary's Cathedral), Buddhist Reverend Watanabe, and Japanese press.



Figure 6: Buddhist Reverend Shigenobu Watanabe performs part of the tea ceremony (Image: B. Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 7: Dr Gensitsu Sen lowering the tea basket onto site of the *M24* Japanese Midget Submarine (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch).



Figure 8: Grand Tea Master Disosho Dr Gensitsu Sen prays over the site of the *M24* Japanese Midget Submarine (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)

### Shipwrecks and Erosion along the NSW Coast

Recent storm activity up and down the NSW coastline has resulted in the exposure and reporting of at least a dozen previously unknown or previously buried wrecks since

January 2013. These include wrecks at Byron Bay, Evans Head, Urunga, Norah Head, Ballina, South West Rocks and Maroubra. The *HMAS Allenwood*, a former requisitioned naval minesweeper during WWII, was later returned to her owners after the war. The vessel was used as a local cargo trader until she ran aground at Birdie Beach in 1951. The wreck of the vessel was uncovered again in March 2013.



Figure 9: *Allenwood* ashore at Birdie Beach, Near Norah Head (Image: Flickr)



Figure 10: Recently exposed remains of the *Allenwood* (1953) shipwreck (Image: Robert Payne Collection)

### **Unidentified Shipwreck, Belongil Beach, Byron Bay**

Earlier this year a new wreck was reported on Belongil Beach (north of Byron Bay) by local resident Greg Thompson, and Senior Marine Park Officer Jackie Corlass. Brad Duncan undertook an inspection of the site in conjunction with Byron Bay Marine Park Staff Jackie Corlass, David McGuire and Brett Hurley from 11–13 February 2013. The wreck had been exposed from underneath a six metre high dune, and three sections of wreckage were located approximately 500m apart respectively. One section appeared to be the main body of a shipwreck, with paired timbers and wood that appeared to be Australian hardwood. It appears that the upper sections of the hull have collapsed since the vessel was exposed, and it is likely that the majority of the vessel lies under the beach in the intertidal zone. A small section of what appear to be two exposed frames were located approximately 400m to the south, and included remains of copper alloy sheathing. As sheathing is only ever applied to the exterior of a vessel, this section of wreckage is likely to be either the stem or stern post. Approximately 500m to the north of the main wreck site, a timber spar was relocated approximately 2m above the beach in the dune. This section was discovered by Debra Darley. Two iron bands in situ along with a small iron pulley wheel suggest that this may be a section of mast or a yard with trusses intact.

Timber samples were taken to aid in site identification. A number of ships are known to have wrecked in this area in the same storm in 1889, including the Scottish vessel *Fawn* and the Australian built vessels *Bannockburn*, *Hastings*, and *Spurwing*. It is possible that these remains may be from a single wreck or multiple vessels.



Figure 11: Brett Hurley photographing the remains of the unidentified wreck at Belongil Beach (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 12: Debra Darley and Brad Duncan recording the remains of the possible yard truss.



Figure 13: Possible section of yard truss or a mast band from the yard (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 14: Possible stern or stern post, unidentified wreck Belongil Beach Byron Bay (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)

Jackie Corlass and Brad Duncan later inspected an anchor (possibly from the wreck of the *Fawn*) which had been recovered by a fisherman in the 1960s. The anchor is now stored on a private property in a tree. Further investigations are underway to record other relics from the wreck and to determine its likely location. Thanks going to Brian Bienkey for providing further information about the anchor's history.



Figure 15: Anchor from *Fawn* shipwreck, Byron Bay

#### **Urunga/ Coffs Harbour Fieldwork**

Urunga: Brad Duncan undertook fieldwork at Urunga and Coffs Harbour in the state's Northern Rivers region from 14-17 April 2013. Several previously undocumented sites were recorded in the Kalang River and Bellinger River, including a possible ship-breaking yard, with several wrecks, slipway remains and remnant wharf structure. Another wreck of an iron vessel, possibly a bottom dump barge used to create the breakwater walls, was inspected in Back Creek, along with another wreck or possible wharf in the Bellinger River. Further recording of these sites is planned in conjunction with the Department of Archaeology (University of Sydney). Other maritime infrastructure sites including the former Pilots Cottage, rocket shed, early sites associated with the Urunga breakwater and bathing facilities, and Cahills Wharf near Bellingen were also inspected. Thanks go to Derek Ridgley (Urunga Sailing Club) for organising the boat for field inspections, and to Jim Sweeney, Gary Barnett and Sheila Pegum for assisting with local knowledge and other access to sites.



Figure 16: Kalang River Ship-breaking area (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 17: Remains of a drogher paddle wheel shaft and boiler  
(Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 18: Back Creek bottom dump, lighter (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 19: Urunga rocket shed (Image: B. Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 20: Unidentified wreckage, possibly the bow from a drogher wreck, Bellinger River (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 21: Drogher model, Urunga Museum (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)

Coffs Harbour: Brad Duncan, David Greenhalgh (Coffs Harbour Marine Assessments Officer, Department of Primary Industries), and Natalie Redman (Heritage Officer, Coffs Harbour City Council) recently inspected several maritime sites at Coffs Harbour and

Woolgoolga, including several pier sites at Woolgoolga Beach. This area has been actively eroding over the last few months and the remains of several former piers (including Pullen's and Government Pier), maritime relics and the wreck of the *Buster* have been uncovered.



Figure 22: Winch, Woolgoolga Beach (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 23: Pile washed ashore from Woolgoolga Pier being inspected by David and Alex Greenhalgh and Natalie Redman (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)

The *Buster*, a Canadian vessel which wrecked after being driven ashore in a storm in 1893, has extensively eroded out of the beach over the last 6 months. A rip has now formed around the wreck at high tide, which is undermining the external hull, and subsequently large planks from the wreck have been detaching as the site becomes scoured out by large seas. Further investigations are underway to formulate a way to prevent and reverse erosion around the site. Expert advice has been sought from the Western Australian Maritime Museum, but this is a unique scenario which has not been previously addressed Australia wide. Discussions are progressing to formulate a solution to timber loss from the wreck onto the adjacent beach.



Figure 24: *Buster* shipwreck, showing the scouring occurring at the stern (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 25: *Buster* wreck showing tidal rip forming around the wreck (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 26: *Buster* planks detaching from the wreck (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 27: Planks detaching from the *Buster* wreck (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch).

Inspections were also undertaken of relics reported by David Greenhalgh. An anchor recovered from an unidentified wreck at Wenona Headland (north of Nambucca) by fishermen in the 1980s has now been displayed at Southern Cross University (Coffs Harbour Campus). The Trotman's Patent anchor dates from around the 1850s onwards, and is a relatively uncommon anchor type. Further research into the exact location where the anchor was found is progressing. Stephen Soule (Community Outreach and Education Program Manager, National Marine Science Centre) also showed us the remains of an outrigger canoe which had washed ashore at Freshwater Creek, Yuragir National Park in 1999. Further investigations by Southern Cross University researchers (including Dr Bill Boyd) has revealed that the canoe is likely to have originated from Vanuatu (based on timber samples and oceanic current). Further research is planned to try to identify the cultural origins and type of the canoe. Anyone who can assist with these aspects is urged to contact Brad Duncan at the Heritage Branch.

An inspection of local infrastructure sites was also undertaken with local historian Karen Filewood. Sites visited included bathing sites in Coffs Harbour Creek, and military sites around the township.



Figure 28: Trotman's Patent anchor at Southern Cross University (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 29: Yuragir Canoe at Southern Cross University (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch).



Figure 30: Karen Filewood and military bunker near Coffs Harbour Breakwater



Figure 31: Possible air raid shelter near Coffs Harbour airport, Coffs Harbour

### **Hereward Cannon**

On 23 March 2013, the Heritage Branch was informed by local divers Paul Wright and John Black, and the Randwick City Council, that a cannon had been exposed on the wreck of the *Hereward* (1898) at Maroubra Beach. After further reports that local divers had been looting the site of relics and had attempted to recover the cannon, a site inspection was undertaken on Monday 24 March to confirm the reported relic was indeed a cannon. The bronze cannon is likely to be either a signal gun or more likely was used for protection from pirates during the ship's voyage through the Sumatra Straits.

After recording the location of the cannon and considering reports that the relic was still actively under threat of being stolen, a decision was made to raise it. The recovery was undertaken on Tuesday 25 March with the assistance of the NSW Water Police Divers. The site lies between two surf breaks parallel to the shore, and when combined with a 3m swell, the Police divers are to be congratulated for their expertise working in such difficult conditions. The cannon is undergoing preliminary conservation at the Heritage Branch, whilst further decisions are made about the most appropriate course of treatment. Ongoing negotiations are planned with to determine a local venue for where the cannon will eventually be displayed.

The Heritage Branch would like to congratulate and thank Paul Wright and John Black on their discovery and their prompt reporting of the relic which enabled the cannon to be recovered. Thanks also go to the NSW Water Police for their co-operation and assistance in recovery of the cannon.



Figure 32: *Hereward* ashore at Maroubra Beach (Image: Wikipedia)



Figure 33: *Hereward* Cannon in situ (Image: Matt Murphy)



Figure 34: NSW police boat in difficult conditions on site during the recovery (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 35: NSW Water Police Divers Team who recovered the cannon (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)

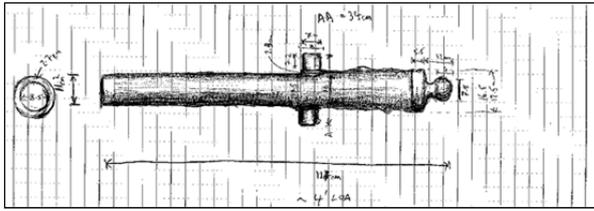


Figure 36: Sketch of *Hereward* Cannon  
(Image: Tim Smith, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 37: Tim Smith recording the cannon at NSW Water Police Headquarters (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)

### ***HMAS Australia* Multi-beam Survey**

Brad Duncan and Tim Smith have been successful in applying for a CSIRO Transit Voyage application aboard the National Research Vessel *MV Southern Surveyor*. The grant provides for a research time allocation aboard the vessel to investigate the site of the scuttled battlecruiser *HMAS Australia*, which was sunk 50km off the coast of Sydney in 400m of water. Research time aboard the vessel is worth c. \$45 000 per day, and our time allocation will be undertaken during the September transit voyage from Brisbane to Hobart. It is anticipated that the multi-beam data will provide the first remote sensing survey of the site and its associated debris field. This fieldwork will build on previous research undertaken in 2007 at the site, where a deep sea remotely operated vessel (ROV), the *USS Curv*, deployed from the *MV Seahorse Standard*, in conjunction with the Royal Australian Navy, undertook a video inspection of the site. The report of this previous work is available at:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/MaritimeHeritage/whatsnew/index.htm#hmasaustraliashipwreckreport>

The project has been designed to coincide with the centenary of the establishment of the Royal Australian Navy celebrations. Heritage Branch would like to thank the staff and crew of the National Research Vessel *MV Southern Surveyor* for their support of this project.

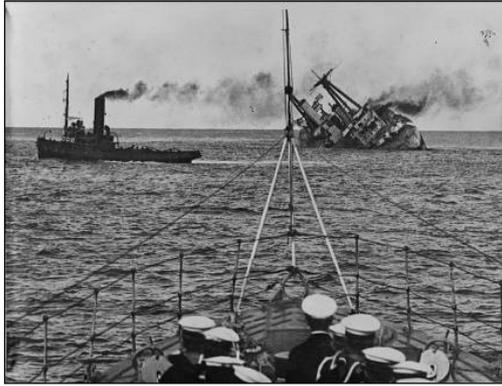


Figure 38: Scuttling of *HMAS Australia* in 1924 off Sydney (Image: Flickr)



Figure 39: National Research Vessel *MV Southern Surveyor* (Image: CSIRO)

### Open OEH Enhancements Project

Tim Smith, Brad Duncan and Stewart Watters have been working on a project team as part of the Open OEH Enhancements Project to make heritage information, data and services of the Heritage Branch more accessible to the community. The project also 'moves' these systems into the OEH IT framework which improves supportability and continuance of the information systems. The project includes:

- Updated Heritage Website - Google map searches are now available for SHR items
- Updated Maritime Website - Google map searches are now available for Maritime Heritage sites and shipwrecks.
- Updated Visit Heritage Website - Google maps searches are now available for SHR tourism sites

Updated Heritage Office Database (HOD) MS Access application (via Citrix) and updated HOD Importer MS Access application (via Citrix) – these enterprise software and information systems are critical to the continued ability to efficiently function and service legislative requirements under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

The upgrade includes a new Maritime Heritage Management System web application. The online maritime heritage database has been restructured to more closely reflect the structure of the Australian National Shipwreck database, and to allow great capacity for thematic search options in a GIS environment.

***Dr Brad Duncan, State Maritime Archaeologist, NSW Heritage Branch***

### LAND-BASED HERITAGE AT THE NSW HERITAGE BRANCH

**Launch of 'Stabilising Stuff – A Guide to Conserving Archaeological Finds in the Field' – 23 May 2013.**

Approximately 35 people attended the free launch of the Heritage Council Guidelines 'Stabilising Stuff' (endorsed by the Heritage Council in November 2012) at the Heritage Branch office as part of National Archaeology Week celebrations.

The launch was part of the 'Heritage @ 6' series of talks and was sponsored by the Archaeology Advisory Panel and the Heritage Branch.

The guide was launched by the Chair of the Archaeology Advisory Council, Ms Jacqui Goddard, and several individuals, including the Chair of the Panel and Dr Tracy Ireland, Head of the Discipline of Humanities, University of Canberra, provided mini lectures for the audience on the importance of the conservation of archaeology finds, both in situ and in the lab.

The 'Stabilising Stuff' Guide is available for free download from the Office of Environment & Heritage website:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritage/aboutheritage/histarchpolicy.htm>

***Katrina Stankowski, Archaeologist – Heritage Officer, NSW Heritage Branch***

## **NORFOLK ISLAND**

### **Fieldwork 2013**

A small team of maritime archaeologists recently undertook a maritime archaeological survey of coastal sites around Norfolk Island from 22 February to 1 March 2013. The fieldwork was coordinated by Andy Viduka (Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water People and Communities) and Lisa Richards (Curator and Commonwealth Shipwreck Delegate, Norfolk Island Museum), and assisted by Amer Khan (Maritime Heritage Officer of Department of Environment, Water & Natural Resources) and Dr Brad Duncan (State Maritime Archaeologist, NSW Heritage Branch).

The project had planned to produce a baseline survey of underwater and coastal maritime heritage sites around Norfolk Island, including a side scan sonar survey of Balls Bay, which would be used for heritage management purposes. Another aim of the fieldwork was to provide further practical archaeological training for the Norfolk Island Maritime Archaeological Association (NIMAA) in underwater and terrestrial archaeological field techniques. It is planned that this avocational group will continue archaeological surveys around the island to contribute to the record of previously undocumented heritage sites.

Due to bad weather, only two days of underwater surveys could be completed. However, a side scan sonar survey of Slaughter Bay will be used to produce a bathymetric chart which will assist NIMAA in locating previously discovered submerged anchor sites, which may be associated with historically known shipwrecks in this area.

The focus of the survey switched to sites on land, and included surveys of the Mt Bates Military Radar Defence Station, Anson Bay machine gun bunker, and historic graffiti sites and numerous other previously unrecorded heritage sites around the island. Oral histories were also undertaken with local residents who had deep familial and direct knowledge of many of the historic sites on the island and maritime industries including whaling, defence, transport and other Island industries.

We would like to thank Lisa Richards (Norfolk Island Museum), the people of Norfolk Island for their hospitality, and the members of NIMAA for their tireless efforts during the survey.

Brad Duncan and Martin Gibbs (University of Sydney Archaeologist and Senior Lecturer) have also been successful in a grant application (made under the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water Population and Communities Community Heritage Grants Scheme) to undertake geophysical remote sensing fieldwork at Norfolk Island in

2014. They applied for funds to undertake a joint independent remote sensing project which follows on from the previous fieldwork mentioned above.



Figure 40: Launching the boat from a derrick crane (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 41: Recording historic graffiti from *HMAS Calliope* (Image: A. Viduka)

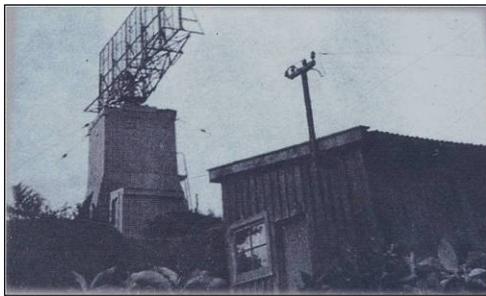


Figure 42: Mt Bates Radar Station (Image: Norfolk Island National Park)



Figure 43: Mt Bates Radar Station Tower (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 44: Andy Viduka and Amer Khan recording Mt Bates generator shed pad (Image: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 45: Anson Bay Machine Gun Nest  
(Image: Amer Khan)



Figure 47: Blubber and bone reducer,  
Cascade Bay Whaling Station (Image:  
Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 46: Training session for NIMAA  
recording a local anchor (Image: Andy  
Viduka)



Figure 48: Amer Khan inspecting an  
abandoned traction engine (Image: Brad  
Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)

***Andy Viduka, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water People and Communities***

***Dr Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch,***

***Amer Khan, Department of Environment, Water & Natural Resources***

## **NEW ZEALAND NEWS**

***Compiled by Rick McGovern-Wilson***

Nothing to report from New Zealand for this issue.

# NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS

*Compiled by Malcolm Connolly*

## **OLD OWEN SPRINGS HOMESTEAD COMPLEX**

Old Owen Springs Homestead near Alice Springs in the Northern Territory, was the site of early settlement and the development of pastoralism in Central Australia. Established in 1873, the ruins of a former homestead complex consist of stone walls and foundations, a collapsed cellar, harness shed, and yards. Recent Ground Penetrating Radar work within the vicinity of the collapsed cellar has been able to predict where walls and other rubble exist. The Heritage Branch, Department of Lands Planning and the Environment, and the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory are aiming to excavate the collapsed cellar in mid-2013. The results of this work will be presented in this newsletter later in the year. This site is listed on the Northern Territory Heritage Register.



Figure 1: Old Owen Springs Homestead complex (Heritage Branch, Northern Territory Department of Lands Planning and the Environment)

# SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWS

*Compiled by Adam Paterson*

## **THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SAINTS AND SINNERS: ST JOHN'S KAPUNDA**

As part of doctoral research into the concepts of landscape and gender archaeology, surveys and a subsequent excavation were undertaken at the site at St John's, Kapunda in South Australia. This was the site of one of the earliest Catholic parishes established in the state, and was later used as a school and a girl's reformatory. It was occupied by religious men and women and has distinct phases of residence that can be seen as primarily male, female, and also one that includes children. Therefore the site displayed strong potential for exploring how the materiality of gender might differ archaeologically through the nuances of alterations to cater for either gender by changes to structures and the landscape.

When copper was discovered in Kapunda in 1843, the potential of employment and profits to be gained from mining generated a spate of migration to the area, and this also included a substantive number of Irish Catholics. A Catholic church, school and cemetery to meet the needs of the community was established on ten hectares of glebe land granted by the colonial government under the *State Aid to Religion Act*. The first church was a slab hut, built on the site in 1849, and was named the Church of St. John the Evangelist, which also gave its name to the surrounding area, Johnstown (Charlton 1971). Parishioners are said to have numbered in the hundreds at times, and was perhaps the largest Catholic community in South Australia (Nicol 1977). After the completion of a substantial bluestone church on the site in 1854, the original slab hut was run as a school until 1861, by both lay teachers and the Sisters of St. Joseph. In 1869 the presbytery was converted to a Convent and school for the Sisters, and in 1874 the Catholic Church Endowment Society took over the property. The decline in population and the relative isolation of St John's saw the site abandoned, as a new Catholic church had been built in the township of Kapunda

In 1895 the Act allowing the State Children's Council to send State Children of particular religious denominations to private reformatories was enacted by the government. This allowed the Catholic Church to re-establish the St John's site as a separate reformatory for Catholic girls and the new reformatory was gazetted as an Industrial School. Sister Helena O'Brien was appointed matron and she, along with four other sisters, moved to Kapunda to prepare the residence. Mary MacKillop supervised the alterations and lived at St. John's for the duration of the work. The first group of ten girls arrived in June 1897. Newspapers document that the church was divided into a chapel and the remaining half used as a dining room and workroom. The girls, aged between 13 and 17, undertook tasks from gardening, laundering, milking, corset and shirt making (for sale in town), to wood chopping. The arrangements appear to be based on that of a Magdalen Laundry, which were contemporary with the site's use. Due to a combination of lack of government funding, problems associated with a resident priest, and politics, it was closed abruptly in 1909 by Archbishop O'Reilly. The eleven girls resident at that time were transferred to the Redruth Girls Reformatory in Burra. During the twelve years of its existence a total of 85 girls were accommodated at the Reformatory, 59 of those were readmitted for a second term and there were between 12 and 21 girls living that at any one time. There were also five nuns resident on the site throughout the life of the reformatory.

Initial surveys were undertaken at St John's, followed by an excavation in April 2013. In light of disturbance resulting from farming and the demolition of all structures, the primary value of the excavation was in identifying the layout of the buildings from potential foundations remaining in situ, and the recovery of any artefacts. The excavations focused on two main areas, one locating the church foundations, the other to find a structure documented as three cells associated with the reformatory. The eastern external wall and internal footing of the church was located, and a small number of artefacts were recovered, including coins and a holy medal of St Jude. While the re-location of the church was a rewarding, it has been the supposed external cells that have proven to be most surprising. The excavation found a large square structure which had been divided into half, with one side having two large stone footings, and within each divided section, two rectangular features. There were three chutes, all lined with glass, angled at 70 degrees leading down into a divided section of a depth of 1.55m. This was fully lined with plaster, and the foundations sealed with bitumen. At the bottom of this there was no staining, damp or indications this was a septic tank or lavatory. An artefact layer at the bottom contained some beautiful finds; such as a bone handled toothbrush and tooth powder, boots, ceramics, pages of a book and medicinal bottles. Interpretations put forward at this stage are that it may have been a shower block, cistern, washrooms, or grain storage, and do not appear to be cells as has been thought.

The recording of this site has been important to the local community, and whether religious or Catholic, or neither of these, the site has merit in terms of the architectural and social history. It is an example of the attitude towards juvenile crime and punishment and social welfare. The site is also important in telling the story of the Irish, as their history in this area has been obscured in favour of stories of Cornish miners and German wine makers. The site of the reformatory is also associated with an important Australian, Saint Mary MacKillop. This building represents the "bridge" between the early itinerant Catholic presence, which utilized existing buildings and a slab hut for ecclesiastical purposes, and the later permanent presence of the Catholic clergy and schools within the district. This is the earliest building and longest serving structure associated with the development of the Catholic Church in the area, and documents both a community development and evolution of Catholicism in the district. A detailed study of the landscape of the site and any artefacts recovered potentially contributes to a deeper understanding of the particularities of the Australian colonial situation. Detailed analyses of ceramics, glass, and other artefact categories can provide evidence of a wide range of subtle but widespread social behaviours, such as gender roles, power, status, taste, gentility or ideology. The reformatory results can potentially be compared to results obtained by Casella (2000) at Ross River, De Cunzo (2006) in the U.S, and Jackman (2001) at Point Puer.



## References

Casella, E. 2001 To Watch or Restrain: Female Convict Prisons in 19th-Century Tasmania. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 5 (1): 45-72.

Charlton, R., 1971 *The History of Kapunda*. Austaprint facsimile: SA

De Cunzo, L. 1995. Reform, respite, ritual: an archaeology of institutions; the Magdalen Society of Philadelphia, 1800–1850. *Historical Archaeology* 29 (3): 1-168.

Jackman, G. 2001 Get Thee to Church: hard work, Godliness and tourism at Australia's first rural reformatory. *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 19: 6-13.

Nicol, R. 1977. Racial Minorities of South Australia Part 2. *Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia*.

**Cherrie De Leiuën, Flinders University, [cherrie.deleiuën@flinders.edu.au](mailto:cherrie.deleiuën@flinders.edu.au)**

## VICTORIA NEWS

**Compiled by Andrea Murphy**

Nothing has been received from Victoria for this issue – Ed.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA NEWS

*Compiled by Gaye Nayton*

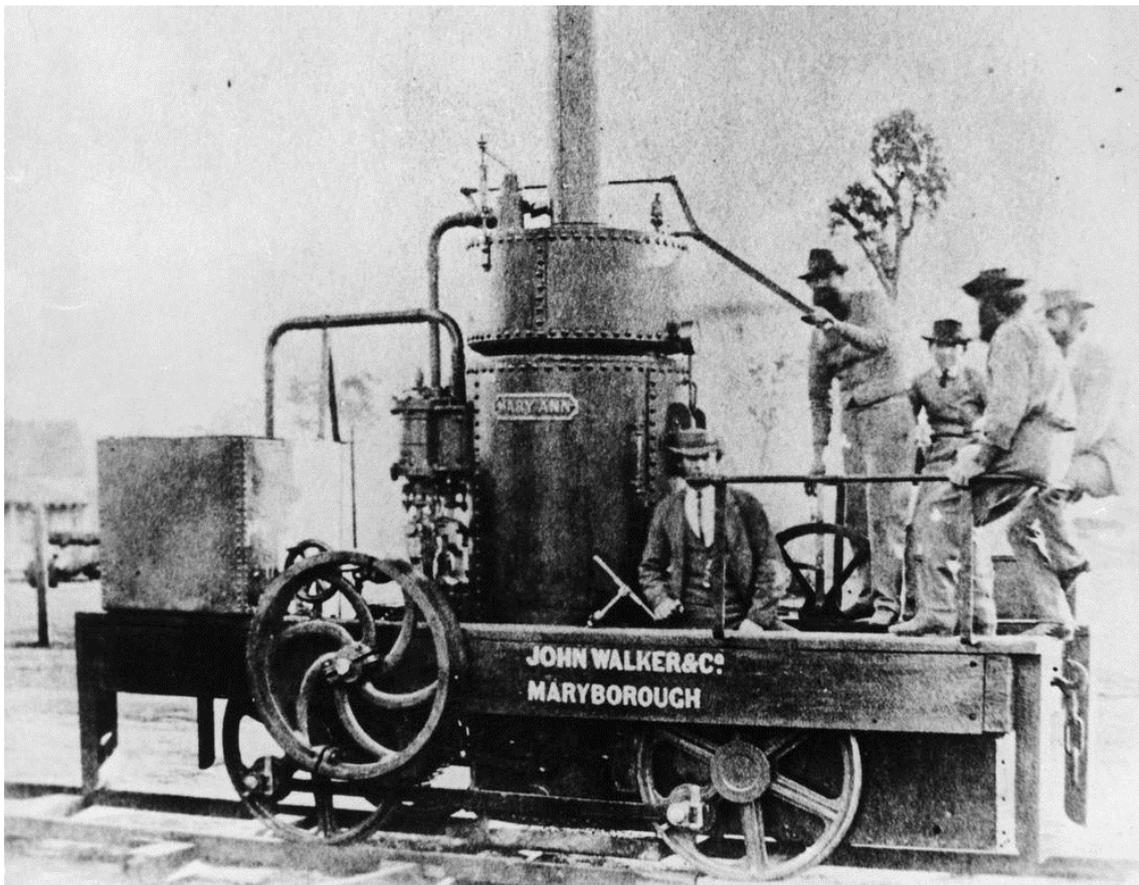
Nothing has been received from Western Australia for this issue – Ed.

## QUEENSLAND NEWS

*Compiled by Cameron Harvey*

### COOLOOLA TRAMWAY, TIN CAN BAY

A group of local historians in south east Queensland, and officers of the Cultural Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, have been working on a detailed document nominating the Cooloola Tramway in the Tin Can Bay area for entry on the Queensland Heritage Register. It was built by William Pettigrew in 1873. The locomotive operating on it was built by John Walker & Co of Maryborough, and it was the first steam locomotive built in Queensland. Remains of the tramway exist on the ground.



First locomotive built in Queensland, the *Mary Anne*, ca. 1875  
(Source: SLQ Image Number oai:bishop.slq.qld.gov.au:555327)

A one to one model of the locomotive was built by Peter Olds, engineer of Maryborough, and it operates in Queen's Park Maryborough as a tourist attraction. The model is based on a photo in the Governor's Inwards Correspondence at Queensland State Archives. It was utilised by John Kerr in his article

*"The Calooli Creek and Thanna Railway, Tin Can Bay: Queensland's First Private Railway and First Queensland Built Locomotive"* in *Queensland Heritage*, published by the Oxley Memorial Library Advisory Committee for the Library Board of Queensland Volume 2(3), November 1970, pp 14 to 20.

**Ruth S. Kerr, University of Queensland**

### **NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK AT TOOWONG CEMETERY, 23 – 25 MAY 2013**

After our successful excavation last year at the 'The Gully', Toowong Cemetery, we returned to continue salvaging the unclaimed headstones which were removed when the North Brisbane Burial Ground (now Suncorp Stadium) at Milton was redeveloped in 1914. Broken up and used as fill, the vital statistics inscribed on these headstones were not recorded before they were dumped. The monumental inscriptions recovered in this excavation provided additional information absent from the public record. Pre-civil registration birth dates and places, employers and friendships were recorded over the three days and will be preserved by the Friends of Toowong Cemetery and made available as part of Brisbane's social and historical record.



The reassembled headstone for the infant children of William and Helen Scarr  
(Photo: Egil Gausel)

Staff and students from the University of Queensland combined with the members of the Friends of Toowong Cemetery and the general public to excavate and record a further forty inscribed headstone fragments and piece them together in an oversized (and heavy) jigsaw puzzle. Interesting finds included the complete headstone of Edward Linthwaite who was killed in March 1872 when his horse rolled on him, and Captain Henry Ellice of the 19<sup>th</sup> Hussars who died in the same year while holidaying at Sandgate. An intriguing mystery surrounds a foot stone bearing only the initials M. M. T. W. and a mason's mark. How an 1947 florin came to be deposited just above the headstone layer is anyone's guess, but suggests that more layers of fill were deposited over the years to counteract erosion and keep the headstones covered. The material recovered is known to be only a small portion of the over 500 headstones disposed of in the early 1930s. 'The Gully' will be the site of NAW 2014, an event already being eagerly anticipated by all of this year's participants.

This year's excavation was funded by the Jack Sim's Heritage Fund, Transcity Joint Venture and the School of Social Science, University of Queensland.

Any enquiries can be directed to the Friends of Toowong Cemetery: [inquiries@fotc.org.au](mailto:inquiries@fotc.org.au)



Whose is it? Footstone with unidentified mason's mark (Photo: Egil Gausel)

**Hilda Maclean**

# TASMANIA NEWS

*Compiled by Annita Waghorn*

## **PENITENTIARY PROJECT, PORT ARTHUR, TASMANIA**



Figure 1: The Penitentiary, Port Arthur Historic Site

### **Project Background**

March and February 2013 saw a program of archaeological research excavations undertaken within the penitentiary precinct at the Port Arthur Historic Site, Tasmania. As outlined in the March 2013 ASHA Newsletter, a newly developed system of stabilisation for the extant walls of the structure requires the excavation of several slots for sub-surface concrete beams which will result in significant disturbance to any archaeological contexts located in those areas. As such, the requirement for archaeological works prior to the commencement of construction was identified; it was determined, however, that an archaeological research excavation that examined larger areas than just the footprint of the proposed works would provide a greater insight into the structural history and development of this significant area.

### **History of the Port Arthur Penitentiary Precinct**

While the Port Arthur Colony started as a timber-getting station in 1830, the first recorded activities to occur on what is now the site of the penitentiary were the erection of two workshop buildings in 1831, for use as a carpenter/shoemaker shop and a blacksmith's shop. These were replaced in 1835 by a row of new weatherboard structures which housed a variety of workshops, including those for carpentry and wood turning, coopering, tailoring, shoe-making, nail-making and blacksmithing.

In 1841, plans were drawn up for a flour mill and granary to be constructed in the location of the existing structures. Construction commenced in January 1843, and was completed in

March 1845 under the supervision of millwright Alexander Clark, and the general oversight of the Royal Engineers. The final building was a 60m long, 4 storey high L-shaped brick structure, with the return at its south-eastern end. It housed a milling system powered by a 35 foot diameter overshot waterwheel, fed by an aqueduct and flume which ran down to the building from a small dam constructed to the south, and a 12 foot diameter, 6-segment tread mill to be powered by convict labour. The waterwheel was located at the eastern end of the mill building, between it and the granary; the granary also featured a loading bay in its north elevation that extended the full height of the building. The western arm of the structure was the flour mill, which featured the mill house and tread wheel ward; the waterwheel shaft and gearing is believed to have taken up the second floor of the mill while the tread wheel ward is believed to have taken up the ground and first floor levels of the structure. Workshops continued to operate immediately adjacent to the western end of the mill, despite the demolition of some structures in 1843 to allow construction of the tread wheel ward.

Once operational, the mill was found to be not entirely successful, as both the level of water required to run the waterwheel, and the number of convicts to work the tread wheel could not be maintained on a regular basis, and as early as 1848 there were calls to convert it to convict accommodation. This commenced in September 1853, and involved the removal of the waterwheel and bricking over of the space between the structures, the infill of the loading bay, and the addition of a clock tower to the front (northern) side of the building. On the interior, the ground and first floors were converted to individual cells, the second floor was a dining room and scullery, and the top floor was a dormitory; the conversion required alterations to existing floor levels throughout the buildings to create uniform levels across the structure. At its completion in April 1857, the structure could house 484 convicts, 136 of whom would be in the cells; and an ablutions area and laundry had also been constructed on the southern side of the building adjacent to Champ Street. In 1858, the two storey bakehouse was constructed on the western end of the structure, removing the last remaining workshops in that area and replacing them with new, more uniform structures located to the west.

With the cessation of transport of convicts to Van Diemen's Land in 1853, Port Arthur began to decline in terms of convict numbers, to the point that in the mid-1870s the penitentiary was almost empty. By 1877 it became too expensive to run, housing only 64 convicts and 205 invalids, and the colonial government gave the order to close the facility and dismantle and remove any buildings considered to be of use elsewhere. The penitentiary itself was not removed, but rather became a tourist attraction almost as soon as the facility closed, becoming a substantial business by the mid-1880s. The building was heavily affected by the bushfire on New Year's Eve in 1897, which completely destroyed the roof of the structure and gutted the wooden floors inside the building leaving only some external walls in place. There were moves by the local council to demolish the structure (which was considered unsafe) in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however the Public Works Department stopped this from occurring and instead recommended only the most unstable parts of the building be demolished and the materials sold on for reuse.

The value of tourism to the site developed over the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, resulting in the partial restoration of sections of the building throughout the 1960s and '70s, and a formal conservation and development project in the late 1970s and early 1980s to stabilise the structure; it was at this time that the current central walkway was constructed within the building. A review of the structure undertaken in 2012 recommended its replacement with a

method for stabilisation utilising steel pillars and sub-surface concrete beams within the building; this has allowed for the current program of archaeological research excavations to be conducted.

### Research Objectives

The research design for the March/April 2013 excavations looked to answer several questions about the mill/granary/penitentiary precinct that could only be answered through sub-surface investigation inside the structure. Broadly, these covered two primary topics:

- What are the nature, extent and condition of deposits and evidence of structural development and use of the mill/penitentiary and (if extant) pre-mill infrastructure?
- What is the nature, extent and condition of deposits and evidence of structural development of the Mason Cove reclamation and wharf structures?

### Archaeological Fieldwork

The program of research excavations were undertaken between 4 March and 26 April 2013. A team of 11 archaeological volunteers from both Australia and overseas participated for varying lengths of time during the dig, with five to seven commonly on site at any one time. A total of six excavation areas were opened within the buildings during the works.



Figure 2: Preserved timber identified within reclamation clay

### Results

#### *Early Development of the Precinct (1830-1842)*

The earliest phases of the precinct's development were represented in the archaeological record, primarily the reclamation of the land on which the building stands. In excavations undertaken on the northern and eastern side of the building, over what would have been the shoreline, large amounts of clay had been deposited to provide a suitable area on which to construct the building; while in those conducted to the south and west (further

away from the shore) large dolerite field stones had been piled up to provide a 'platform' on which to build the structure. Some evidence of timber cribbing having been used to contain the reclamation clay was identified, including one partially preserved beam within the clay and several linear cavities that can be attributed to timber beams rotting and collapsing at depth.

Additionally, evidence of specific activities undertaken in the pre-mill/penitentiary phase of the precincts may have been identified, however much of the recovered evidence is not definitive and will require additional archaeological work for confirmation.

A large amount of woodchips have been recovered, preserved in excellent condition, from within the reclamation clay fill. These may have originated from a variety of possible sources, including the timber yards that had existed in the area prior to mill construction, or may be evidence of shaping timbers for reclamation works, but in any case they are from relatively early in the development of the Port Arthur site.

Additional pre-mill phase features, identified on site, include a yard surface in the area of the bakehouse that may be associated with the early workshops in the area, and potential evidence of early shore stabilisation/wharfage under the eastern end of the penitentiary.

#### *Structural Evidence of the Mill (1843-1852)*

The most visually obvious and highly-publicised result from the excavation was the identification of the race for the waterwheel in the centre of the extant penitentiary building. While early illustrations of the area show the wheel in position, there is currently no known documentary evidence showing exactly how the wheel sat in relation to the rest of the granary/mill structure, or how the building had been constructed around this feature. As such, the identification of the race has provided a great deal of new information on the development of the building.



Figure 3: Overhead shot of the excavated water wheel race in the southern foyer of the Penitentiary

The archaeological evidence confirmed that the granary and mill had been two separate buildings (as had been hinted at in historical documentation) which utilised a shared foundation and roof, giving the impression of one continuous structure. The shared foundation was critical, as it formed the back of the race which sat under the waterwheel. This was enclosed on both sides by the sandstone foundations of the walls for the two buildings, and was floored with worked sandstone flagging. Excavation revealed that the majority of the sandstone foundation and flooring had been removed during the conversion to a penitentiary, leaving behind only a 'shadow' of the stone cast in the underlying mortar which has survived. The conversion had also seen the destruction of the majority of the race in the centre of the building through construction of the cells and related foundations.

#### *Conversion to the Penitentiary (1853-1857)*

The excavations also produced a large amount of evidence which demonstrated the changes to the building that occurred during its conversion to a penitentiary in the 1850s. In addition to the aforementioned removal of the walls between the granary, waterwheel and mill, it has been possible to show that the entire cell complex that formed the lower two floors of the penitentiary was constructed on a large raft-style foundation constructed of dolerite gravel aggregate and mortar. This had been deposited in a large pit cut in to the existing ground surface beneath the floor of the mill, which in turn then had the extant visible sandstone foundations for the cells laid atop. The pit for the raft had cut into the existing ground surface below the mill structure, removing much of the evidence for that structure, including the foundations for the mill race, and any evidence of earlier structures that had existed in that area.



Figure 4: Gravel and mortar raft foundation beneath Penitentiary phase brick bearer supports

Other evidence of the conversion included the identification of the *in situ* cutting-down of foundation stones to effectively lower the floor level for the penitentiary from that of the mill; the deposition of large areas of mortar to act as a waterproofing under the floorboards, and

the establishment of brick supports for floorboard bearers in several locations throughout the building.

### **Summary**

The program of excavations undertaken in the penitentiary have provided a significant amount of new information on the structural history of the penitentiary building and the development of the precinct overall; importantly, it has provided physical evidence of a major stage of the building's history (its use as a mill) that for the most part was physically invisible prior to its excavation. Despite this, the excavation has raised several additional questions about various aspects of the structural sequencing which will be addressed in future excavation work.

A full report on the 2013 excavations is currently being prepared and will be made available to the public as soon as possible.

***Ashley Matic, Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority***

## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTICES

### ASHA 2013 CONFERENCE

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVES, IN AND OF THE CITY**

Papers are invited for the following sessions for the 2013 Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology Conference:

Further details are available on the ASHA web site:

<http://www.asha.org.au/2013-conference-sessions-and-program>

The proposed sessions are listed below.

(Note: Please send abstracts for proposed papers to each respective session organiser directly)

#### **SESSIONS:**

##### **Archaeological Narratives – Stories in the City and of the City**

***Convenor: Dr Martin Gibbs***

Archaeologists pride themselves as having great stories about their sites, the people who lived in them, the artefacts they've recovered, and their own experiences as archaeologists. However, these stories are rarely translated into the public realm and it could be argued that one of our great failings is that Australasian historical archaeology still hasn't found its voice beyond producing reports and academic journal articles. We would like to be (and really should be) better storytellers and narrators, but haven't made that first step. With so many of us working in urban settings with their dense collections of people, places and situations, this conference is the opportunity to present some narratives about and of the city.

This session invites you to make the leap and present a c.10-15 minute paper that:

- Tells a great story which has emerged from your research (from sites, structures or artefacts) about the people, the objects and/or the places.
- Tells a story of your experience(s) as an archaeologist.
- Reflects on the idea of telling stories grounded within archaeological data and/or experience.

While you can (literally) present a story, please note that you do need to provide an abstract and that this must be a prepared paper [i.e. it isn't a forum for unprepared off-the-cuff anecdotes].

If you would like to present a paper for this session please email Dr Martin Gibbs at:

[martin.gibbs@sydney.edu.au](mailto:martin.gibbs@sydney.edu.au)

## **Industrial Archaeology in the City**

### ***Convenors: Dr Iain Stuart and Dr Geraldine Mate***

Cities are the location of employment through manufacturing of foods, beverage, consumer goods and everyday belongings while industries such as potable water, sewerage, gas works and power stations are the infrastructure that keeps cities running. Behind every worker is a domestic industry that cleans, clothes and provides shelter. Cities and their fringes are therefore the setting of much industrial archaeology. While the archaeology of ports and maritime related industries, flour milling, brickworks and potteries, soft drink factories and woollen mills is not new to Australia, it is timely to consider what really constitutes industry and the broader social implications of industrial places within cities.

These industries do not stand alone: the symbiotic relationship between people and industry means city is industry – a source of workers and consumers, an urban landscape intertwined with transport and services such as gas and electricity, interstitially laced with industry both small and large in scale. Industry has long term impacts on the shape and nature of cities and places therein. It also directly ties to the social landscape of cities, influencing labour, domestic economy, life quality (including relaxation) and the creation and maintenance of the urban environment.

In this session we are calling for papers that explore an archaeology of industry in the city that broadly encompasses all forms of industry – from manufacturing and transport to domestic industry. We share a broad definition of industrial archaeology and seek papers that physical or material evidence (i.e. archaeological remains). To address this topic we are calling for papers of approximately 2000 words (20 minutes) that discuss the physical evidence of industry and contextualise the archaeological findings within the broader narratives / context of understanding these industrial places, technological changes and how they contributed to the functioning of cities in their urban environment.

We would anticipate calling for papers as soon as possible with a view to getting abstracts finalised by end of July and papers finalised by early September.

After the Conference we would be looking towards the publication of suitable papers.

If you would like to present a paper for this session please email Dr Iain Stuart at:

[lain@jcis.net.au](mailto:lain@jcis.net.au)

### **The Archaeology of Standing Buildings**

**Convenor: Denis Gojak**

One of the more bewildering consequences of current heritage legislation is that we often see archaeologists paying intense attention to the buried remains of structures, while only metres away their unflattened twins remain standing and relatively unregarded. In Australia's short history as part of the capitalist world we have managed to retain many examples of buildings and properties of all periods. This session asks archaeologists to reflect on our urban environment as its occupants and the subjects of our investigations experienced it full of houses and complex urban space where activities took place. What does the investigation of extant buildings their construction methods, fabric, spaces and patterning tell us about their occupants, and what insights can they provide in dealing with the below ground remains? Case studies are sought that explore how we can make archaeology interrogate all parts of the potential archaeological resource, whether they are standing buildings, or standing ruins with their own mystery and evocation of decay, not just the bits underground.

If you would like to present a paper for this session please email Denis Gojak at:

[denis.gojak@rms.nsw.gov.au](mailto:denis.gojak@rms.nsw.gov.au)

### **Dirty Stories – Archaeological Narratives of Colonial Sites and Landscapes, 1788 - 1850s**

**Convenor: Dr Mary Casey**

As the 2013 conference is located in Parramatta, a significant place in the settlement of NSW and therefore Australia, and which includes the World Heritage site of Parramatta Park, this session is designed to explore Parramatta stories as well as place it within a wider context of other colonial sites and landscapes.

It is more than 30 years since archaeological excavation commenced in Parramatta and this session seeks to encourage presenters to explore colonial sites and landscapes and present the interpretation and meaning of these sites. The focus is not on what was found but on what it means and the new stories it can tell, how it adds to our knowledge and understanding about the colonial past. Some papers in this session will focus on urban sites and landscapes in Parramatta, but we want to include papers on other colonial places as well.

These papers should look at the importance of colonial sites as part of the story of beginnings, touching on people we frequently know little about from history books or sources. Sites which throw new light on individuals who are not the 'big' names in history as well as those that allow us to explore different aspects of those 'big' names or historical events and processes. Archaeological narratives could explore convict stories, lives of free individuals, and archaeological stories of place.

If you would like to present a paper for this session please email Mary Casey at:

[mary.casey@caseyandlowe.com.au](mailto:mary.casey@caseyandlowe.com.au)

### **Maritime Cultural Landscapes of Urban Cities**

**Convenors: *Abi Cryerhall & Dr Brad Duncan***

This session seeks papers on archaeological sites within the larger context of maritime landscapes. As part of the focused redevelopment of urban cities over the last 20 years there has been considerable archaeological exploration of the harbour foreshores of places, such as Sydney's Darling Harbour and Pyrmont. There is also a refocusing on maritime places beyond the water, to include maritime infrastructure sites beyond the edges of the land, and sites now being discovered under reclamation and/or shoreline progradation. These sites reflect a mixture of industrial activities: from the beginning of steam powered mills and their associated infrastructure / buildings; wharves, docks and boatbuilding yards, to transport interchanges, ancillary maritime industries such as foundries and manufactories. These maritime landscapes include the associated workers residential houses and recreational sites, and how these environments both shaped and were shaped by those inhabiting them.

Papers for this session should explore the nature of urban maritime cultural landscapes and their narratives.

If you would like to present a paper for this session please email Abi Cryerhall or Brad Duncan at:

[abi@caseyandlowe.com.au](mailto:abi@caseyandlowe.com.au) or [brad.duncan@heritage.nsw.gov.au](mailto:brad.duncan@heritage.nsw.gov.au)

### **Look What I Found**

**Convenor: *Katrina Stankowski***

This session seeks short 10 minute papers outlining the results of historical archaeological excavations from around Australasia. These excavations can be commercial or research in nature and from any aspect of historical archaeology.

If you would like to present a paper for this session please email:

[Katrina.stankowski@heritage.nsw.gov.au](mailto:Katrina.stankowski@heritage.nsw.gov.au)

### **PANEL AND FORUM DISCUSSION**

#### **The Role and Value of Research Archaeology in Australia**

**Convenors: *Natalie Vinton and Dr Mary Casey***

Speakers – TBA

Increasingly in Australia, the main impetus for historical archaeological investigations arises from the need for salvage excavations as part of the redevelopment of sites. Depending on the significance of sites, archaeological excavation permits are issued, on the premise that overarching research frameworks and themes are identified and adhered to during the excavation programs. Interpretation programs may be required to be implemented and the redesign and in situ retention of archaeological remains may also be required.

Therefore, is there still a role for research archaeology – pure archaeological investigation and practice for the sake of testing archaeological theory, investigating previously unidentified sites and for testing a set of research questions designed with a specific hypothesis in mind – no strings attached? Research for the sake of learning, identifying and interpreting – for sharing with the archaeological and non-archaeological community? Research for changing and challenging historical views of the past, constructed in the absence of material culture and archaeological research.

In more recent times, the opportunities for 'research archaeology' (i.e. no attached site redevelopment pressures) have become fewer and fewer in Australia, due to budget cutbacks in Universities and other government and nongovernment organisations that formerly would have supported such activities. Where does that leave Australian research archaeology and Australian research archaeologists? Is there a widening gap between the management of commercial archaeological activities and research archaeological activities? Can it be resolved by examining how research archaeology can better fit within the legislative and commercial context for the management of archaeological resources across Australia? Should it be subject to a different set of legislative principles or is it that we simply need to 'bank' those archaeological resources not at risk of being destroyed through the redevelopment of sites? What if we save all those sites but in the end no one cares as there are no archaeologists left who think they are important and can tell their stories.

Where does 'banking' of potential research sites leave the archaeological students, the researchers, the discipline and the archaeologists of tomorrow? Can the discipline and profession survive on the experiences gained from salvage excavations alone and the few cases where research results are produced and published? How does the loss of pure 'research archaeology' opportunities impact on the public understanding and appreciation of the contribution that archaeology makes to the historic records? How does it affect the future of discipline in the failure to produce students who are engaged in the work during their undergraduate career and then undertaken archaeological PhD or Masters research.

These are some of the key issues that will be discussed by our speakers and then opened to the forum for discussion and debate.

## **FREE WORKSHOPS (FOR REGISTERED CONFERENCE ATTENDEES ONLY)**

### **Writing Articles for Publication**

**Convenor: Dr Iain Stuart.**

Publication is often an elusive goal in archaeology. Some people seem to have the gift of writing papers and books and others, and I suspect this is the majority of people, struggle with getting started and getting through the process of writing to the end product. Yet we all

have something to say; be it a piece of interesting information, a view on a particular debate or a direction that you think archaeology should go. Not being able to publish silences your voice and can be immensely frustrating.

Above all writing requires courage as well as organisation and technique. The specific aim of the workshop is to encourage people to publish and to provide some ideas and tools on how to do so. The general aim of this workshop is to try and increase the trickle of articles currently being published to a much more healthy flow.

The workshop will be held over 2.5 hours with a fairly generous coffee break/discussion time in the middle (to encourage discussion). A small number of people would participate in a workshop setting with plenty of interaction.

Everyone is to bring a blank piece of ruled paper; a writing implement, one or more ideas.

The general structure of the workshop is:

1. Introduction
  - We all meet each other; establish some rules ...etc
2. Why publish?
  - Set out some positives
3. What to publish and where??
  - Discussion on types of publication, books, journals, popular articles, blogs ...etc. Followed by a discussion where to send the manuscript
4. Preparing a Manuscript
  - Structure of the manuscript and development of the argument
  - Writing practices and Style
  - Supporting information – plans, images, graphics
  - References
  - Presenting the manuscript
  - Copyright and IP

If you would like to participate in this workshop please email Dr Iain Stuart at: [lain@jcis.net.au](mailto:lain@jcis.net.au) . Please note that **numbers are limited**.

## **FAIMS Technical Workshop**

***Convenor: Dr Penny Crook***

The Federated Archaeological Information Management System (FAIMS) is a NeCTAR - funded project established in 2012 to create eResearch tools for archaeologists. This workshop will provide a beginner's introduction to the FAIMS mobile recording application and online repository. Participants will work in small groups and experiment with creating, using and editing recording modules, setting up the site server and exporting data into the repository.

Please bring your Android phone or tablet! Sample paper recording forms would also be useful.

If you would like to participate in this workshop please email Dr Penny Crook at:

[penny@fedarch.org](mailto:penny@fedarch.org) . Please note that **numbers are strictly limited**.

### **FREE TOURS (FOR REGISTERED CONFERENCE ATTENDEES ONLY):**

#### **Parramatta Archaeological Sites Walking Tour**

**Friday 4 October, 2013 3-5pm**

Dr Siobhan Lavelle will guide you on a short walk around the Parramatta central business district where a number of archaeological sites are preserved with historic interpretation and artefact displays.

You will see:

- Convict Built Brick Barrel Drain
- Convict Huts & William Byrnes' Store
- Rowland Hassall's House & Pleistocene Aboriginal Occupation
- The Lord Nelson Hotel
- Well from 'The Babes in the Wood'
- 25 Smith Street, Convict drain and former Exeter Manor
- Wheatsheaf Hotel and Convict Hut with Brick Floor and Wheelwright's Workshop
- Parramatta Justice Precinct
- Baker's Mews

Commencing at the Charles Street Wharfon the Parramatta River, the route visits Phillip, Charles and George Streets, Smith Street, Macquarie Street Marsden Street and O'Connell Street.

Five to six kilometres of easy grade walking is required to complete the entire route. A hat, sunscreen and a bottle of water are advisable to bring.

Numbers are limited to 25 people. If you would like to participate in this free tour please email: [Katrina.stankowski@heritage.nsw.gov.au](mailto:Katrina.stankowski@heritage.nsw.gov.au)

## **AUSTRALASIAN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ON JSTOR-UPDATE**

In 2009 ASHA arranged to include *Australasian Historical Archaeology* on the JSTOR online publication archive. The purpose was to expand access to our journal in a rapidly growing digital environment, improve international awareness of our research, and generate additional revenue for ASHA. These aims continue to be met successfully.

JSTOR is a large scale digitization project, based in the United States, which makes available in digital format a wide range of journals in the arts and sciences. Participating publishers (including ASHA) provide JSTOR with a hard copy of each journal issue, which is scanned and added to the online archive. Access to the archive is available in two main ways. Participating institutions, such as university libraries, subscribe to JSTOR and provide access to staff and students, typically via library websites. Alternatively, the Register and Read (R&R) program aims to help researchers without institutional access to discover publishers' content on JSTOR. Individuals can register with JSTOR and receive limited free access to journals, and can also purchase and download articles for a modest fee.

ASHA initially established a five-year 'moving wall' with JSTOR, which restricted online viewing of the most recent five years of *AHA* to ASHA members only. This has recently been changed to three years, which brings us in line with *Australian Archaeology*. *AHA* volumes 28-30 (2010-2012) are thus currently only available to ASHA members.

In 2012, there were 7844 views and downloads of *AHA* articles on JSTOR. This provided revenue to ASHA of US\$3129.42.

JSTOR also provides usage statistics, arranged by journal, article, regional use, etc. In 2012 the most frequent full-text views and downloads (HTML and PDF combined) of *AHA* papers came from the following countries:

Australia – 2778

Canada – 514

France – 378

India – 82

New Zealand – 704

South Africa – 123

United Kingdom – 370

United States – 2798

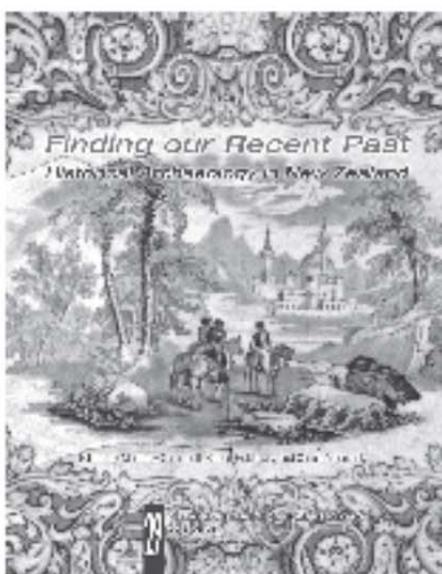
ASHA will continue to work with JSTOR to expand and improve the materials we can make available to a much-expanded readership. We will also pursue involvement with JSTOR's latest program, 'JPASS', which will provide broader access to online resources to individuals who are not well served by JSTOR via libraries. ASHA members should note that *AHA* is also available in digital form via Informit, an online Australasian information service provided by RMIT Publishing.

***Peter Davies, ASHA Publications***

## NEW PUBLICATION

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
MONOGRAPH 29 (226pp.)

### Finding our Recent Past Historical Archaeology in New Zealand



Eleven papers on early European sites (Ian Smith, Angela Middleton), Maori sites of the 19th century (Stuart Bedford, Simon Holdaway and Rod Wallace, Harry Allen and Caroline Phillips), rural homesteads (Matthew Campbell and Louise Furey), Chinese market gardening (Janice Adamson and Hans Bader), Auckland industrial sites and the entrepreneurs (Sarah Macready, Simon Bickler and Rod Clough), and the technological development of power (Peter Petchey). A summary paper (Susan Lawrence) discusses New Zealand's historic archaeology from a global perspective. Historic archaeology in New Zealand has come of age. This book will be a valuable addition to discussions of historic archaeology, and a text book for students.

#### ORDER FORM

Order to: [publications@nzarchaeology.org](mailto:publications@nzarchaeology.org) or by postal address: New Zealand Archaeological Association, P.O. Box 56 443, Dominion Road, Auckland 1446.

Name / institution \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Postal address \_\_\_\_\_

Payment can be made by cheque, visa or mastercard, or by paypal. Please make cheques payable to New Zealand Archaeological Association, or provide Visa card numbers, expiry and name on card. Prices for postage outside NZ on request to [publications@nzarchaeology.org](mailto:publications@nzarchaeology.org).

NZAA members: \$NZ 50.00 + \$NZ 6.00 p&p within NZ  Number of copies

Non members: \$NZ 58.00 + \$NZ 6.00 p&p within NZ  Number of copies

Total cost in \$NZ \_\_\_\_\_

# SOCIETY CONTACTS

## 2012–2013 COMMITTEE

<b>President</b>	Jon Prangnell	<a href="mailto:President@asha.org.au">President@asha.org.au</a>
<b>Vice Presidents</b>	Brad Duncan Vacant	<a href="mailto:Brad@asha.org.au">Brad@asha.org.au</a> -
<b>Treasurer</b>	Karen Murphy	<a href="mailto:Treasurer@asha.org.au">Treasurer@asha.org.au</a>
<b>Secretary</b>	Linda Terry	<a href="mailto:Secretary@asha.org.au">Secretary@asha.org.au</a>
<b>Committee</b>	Aleisha Buckler Shane Burke Peter Davies Rick McGovern-Wilson Kate Quirk Iain Stuart	

## Publications

<b>Publications Manager</b>	Vacant	
<b>AHA Editors</b>	Jon Prangnell, Peter Davies, Linda Terry	<a href="mailto:editor@asha.org.au">editor@asha.org.au</a>
<b>AHA Reviews Editor</b>	Kate Quirk	<a href="mailto:reviews@asha.org.au">reviews@asha.org.au</a>
<b>Newsletter Editor</b>	Rick McGovern-Wilson	<a href="mailto:newsletter@asha.org.au">newsletter@asha.org.au</a>
<b>Webmaster</b>	Brad Duncan	<a href="mailto:webmanager@asha.org.au">webmanager@asha.org.au</a>
<b>Publications Officer</b>	Peter Davies	<a href="mailto:publications@asha.org.au">publications@asha.org.au</a>

## STATE REPRESENTATIVES

<b>ACT</b> <b>Richard Morrison</b> PO Box 6060 O'Connor ACT 2602 <a href="mailto:act@asha.org.au">act@asha.org.au</a>	<b>SA</b> <b>Adam Patterson</b> Flinders University GPO Box 2100 Adelaide SA 5001 <a href="mailto:sa@asha.org.au">sa@asha.org.au</a>	<b>WA</b> <b>Gaye Nayton</b> 52 Orpington Street Cloverdale Perth WA 6105 <a href="mailto:wa@asha.org.au">wa@asha.org.au</a>
<b>NSW</b> <b>Lydia Sivaraman</b> 3/5 Campbell Ave Lilyfield NSW 2040 <a href="mailto:nsw@asha.org.au">nsw@asha.org.au</a>	<b>QLD</b> <b>Cameron Harvey</b> Niche Environment and Heritage PO Box 540 Sandgate QLD 4017 <a href="mailto:qld@asha.org.au">qld@asha.org.au</a>	<b>VIC</b> <b>Andrea Murphy</b> <b>Director / Principal                  Consultant</b> Archaeology at Tardis PO Box 776 Beaconsfield VIC 3807 <a href="mailto:vic@asha.org.au">vic@asha.org.au</a>
<b>NT</b> <b>Malcolm Connolly</b> PO Box 2130 Alice Springs NT 0871 <a href="mailto:nt@asha.org.au">nt@asha.org.au</a>	<b>TAS</b> <b>Annita Waghorn</b> Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Port Arthur TAS 7182 <a href="mailto:tas@asha.org.au">tas@asha.org.au</a>	<b>NZ</b> <b>Rick McGovern-Wilson</b> 37 Rangoon St Khandallah Wellington 6135 NZ <a href="mailto:nz@asha.org.au">nz@asha.org.au</a>

## FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

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

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

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

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

***Rick McGovern-Wilson***  
**General Editor**  
**ASHA Newsletter**

Email: [newsletter@asha.org.au](mailto:newsletter@asha.org.au)

Post: 37 Rangoon St  
Khandallah  
Wellington 6135  
NEW ZEALAND

Phone: +64 21 814 734