



A “cardboard cut-out Kittyhawk” at Strauss Field - with your typical 170cm historian giving scale

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWS

All has been reasonably quiet on the historical archaeology front in South Australia. The biggest news (as far as the author is concerned anyway) is that Susan Briggs has submitted and passed her PhD. Entitled ‘*Portonian Respectability: working class attitudes to respectability import Adelaide through material culture 1840-1900*’ the thesis examined respectability as a key feature of the ideology of the working class in Australia and Britain during the 19th century. Susan Briggs used material culture from two archaeological excavations of 19th century cottages import Adelaide to explore themes associated with notions of respectability. Her thesis examined four themes: temperance and the consumption of alcohol, the role of the wife in the home, attitudes towards children and ideas about suitable food through a study of faunal remains. One examiner described this thesis as “an important and welcome contribution to the archaeological discourse” while the other examiner suggested that it was “an important contribution to Australian Historical Archaeology and the archaeology of class.” (Section taken from abstract written by Mark Staniforth for graduation handbook – just so you don’t think I am blowing my own horn just a little too loud!).

Three honours theses have recently been submitted for examination. Flinders wishes the following students best of luck and a bright future in archaeology:

Cardillo, Melissa, *Veni, Vidi, Vici: What is the Material Evidence for a Distinctive Italian Ethnicity in Twentieth Century South Australia as Reflected in Domestic Architecture?*

Stuart, Ellen R. *A Problem of Settlement: The Continuing Evolution of A Cultural Landscape – Cultural Landscape Change on the Willunga Plains from 1840.*

Wimmer, Martin, *Archaeology of the Russian Scare: The Port Adelaide Torpedo Station.*

Compiled by Susan Briggs

TASMANIA NEWS

Forest Practices Board (Denise Gaughwin)

As a follow up to the two excavations of Chinese miners camps in North East Tasmania completed by Parry Kostoglou two display boards have been set up in the region that emphasize the important role that archaeology plays in writing the past. They further outline the role of heritage management in timber operations and the need for the conservation of material located. These exhibits were the result of collaboration between Forestry Tasmania, the Forest Practices Authority and the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery. All the excavated material has been accepted by the Museum which also has in its collection the important Chinese temple known as the “Joss House”. Parry launched the first of the exhibits with his usual aplomb on Melbourne Cup Day.

Archaeological Services Tasmania (Parry Kostoglou)

Parry is carrying out an excavation at the Cascades Female Factory in South Hobart. The dig is situated in the southern section of Yard 4 (est. 1850's) which contains a six roomed cottage, inmates' kitchen and day room complex for children. The footings of all of these structures have been revealed in addition to several features, such as drains and dry stone walls, which pre date the 1850's establishment threshold.

Anne McConnell Cultural Heritage and Quaternary Geoscience (Anne McConnell)

A project team comprising archaeologist/cultural heritage management consultant (Anne McConnell), historian (Lindy Scripps) and heritage architect (Mary Knaggs) will be carrying out the historic heritage municipal study for the Kingborough Municipality. The project commenced in October 2005 and is scheduled to be completed by May 2006. The Kingborough Municipality is located immediately south of Hobart and has a long and diverse history of European use that extends back to the late 1700s, and has an historic heritage that reflects this history and its coastal location. The history includes early maritime exploration, exploitation (eg, whaling) and services (eg, ports and a quarantine station), early agricultural settlement, early communications (semaphore and roads that connected the Hobart area to southern Tasmania) in part established by convicts, and later agriculture (especially apple orcharding and small fruit growing), timber getting and mining, as well as suburban and urban settlement, World War II defence, and maritime and recreational related pursuits all of which have left their mark in the landscape as heritage places.