

THESIS ABSTRACTS

PhD

An examination of pottery manufacture in New South Wales and Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) in the period of 1788–1850

Anthony Bagshaw: PhD, Department of Archaeology and History, La Trobe University, 2018

This thesis has explored in depth the pottery industry of early colonial Australia, specifically the period of 1788–1850, and centres on the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. The main focus of the research examines the various influences, both positive and negative, on the industry. It was found that these influences had a direct effect on the success of the pottery manufacturers, the type of technology and manufacturing techniques used in the production of the pottery and that this, in turn, greatly influenced the type of vessels that were produced during the different periods. Finally, one of the major aspects examined was the use of labour and the influence the Colonial government had on the labour force and the effect this had on the industry.

One of the major contributions of this study was the examination of the Government Pottery system in Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. Prior to this study, this was an area that was under-researched; however, the excavation and artefact study of the Government Pottery at Port Arthur, along with a complex artefact and document study of the other government potteries, has helped to shed a significant light on the operation and manufacture practices of the government system.

In addition, this thesis has provided a more complete understanding of colonial pottery and has revealed what was manufactured in Australia and why. Furthermore, it has described the values and ideas the potters themselves held when manufacturing the pottery. The holistic nature of this study, through the examination of archival resources, museum collections, archaeological assemblages and private collections, will add significantly to the archaeological record of Australia and will greatly complement other archaeological artefact studies in the future.

Confining spaces: the structures of institutionalisation

Edwina Kay: PhD, Department of Archaeology and History, La Trobe University, 2018

This thesis presents an argument that the fabric of institutions is crucial to the process of institutionalisation—the fabric physically separates inmates from the wider community and marks them as 'problem' people. The study of the physical form of institutions of confinement and how this form changes over time therefore provides a specific kind of evidence with which to examine how approaches to institutionalisation have changed, in response to changing social attitudes. Targeted analysis of the fabric of institutions provides a means for the investigation of changing practices of institutional confinement.

The former Convent of the Good Shepherd in Abbotsford, Melbourne, is used as a case study. It was a Catholic institution that primarily operated as a Magdalen Laundry for 'fallen' women and contained an industrial school and reformatory for neglected and criminal girls respectively. Abbotsford Convent endured through a time of significant social change in Melbourne, from 1863 to 1975, making it particularly appropriate for this study. This thesis utilises the extant buildings, historic maps and photographs, and written sources as

evidence to analyse the built fabric of the institution, showing changes did not correspond directly to evolving social ideologies. This research demonstrates that the fabric of the institution is a complex product of various responses to social change, and conflicting ideologies regarding the welfare, education, and penal systems.

To better contextualise the differing influences of wider society and the Good Shepherd religious order, this thesis examines the relationship between social change and the built fabric of four similar former Good Shepherd institutions in Ireland. As such, the thesis makes a new and detailed contribution to debates regarding the place of institutions in Australian society, the problematisation of female behaviour, and the role of private, religious institutions in the social welfare and criminal justice systems.

Materialising contagion: an archaeology of Sydney's North Head Quarantine Station

Peta Longhurst: PhD, Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney, 2018

North Head Quarantine Station was established in the 1830s as a means to protect the population of Sydney, Australia, from the threat of communicable diseases such as plague, smallpox, cholera and typhus. The practice of maritime quarantine in Sydney throughout the 19th and 20th centuries coincided with radical changes in the way that disease transmission was understood, as earlier ideas such as noxious 'miasmas' bound to localities were supplanted by modern germ theory. The Quarantine Station bore witness to these transitions, and as such is an ideal case study through which to explore the archaeological signature of evolving understandings of—and responses to—disease. Within the archaeological literature, disease is primarily accessed and configured through human remains. The present research builds on this scholarship by considering the ways in which objects and places, as well as people, have been materially transformed via their historical associations with infection.

This project examines how disease has been materialised at quarantine sites and remains interpretable through the archaeological assemblage. Drawing on relational concepts including DeLanda's assemblage theory, my research adopts a multi-scalar approach, beginning with an examination of the landscape of North Head and the ways in which disease has been located and controlled within it. The discussion then moves to the level of the collection, drawing out the taphonomic processes that have brought objects into and out of association with the institution. Finally, individual objects are interrogated in order to evaluate the direct relationships between object and disease—as objects that reveal or erase disease, or objects that are themselves diseased. These scales are then drawn together to consider what constitutes an archaeology of quarantine, and the role of disease within this institutional assemblage.

Persistence and space: an investigation into the archaeology of the Wenlock region in Cape York Peninsula, Queensland

David Tutchener: PhD, Archaeology Department, Flinders University, 2018

This thesis explores the production of social space and cultural persistence in the Wenlock region of the Cape York Peninsula. The aim of this project was to undertake an archaeological investigation of Indigenous-settler relations in colonial-northcentral Cape York Peninsula during the late 19th and

early 20th centuries. This study was based at the Chuulangun outstation, through a cooperative research approach with the Aboriginal Custodians, the Kuuku I'yu. The outstation is operated by the Kuuku I'yu and is located within the Kaanju Ngaachi Wenlock and Pascoe River Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) on the Wenlock River in the central northern region of Cape York Peninsula.

The project sits within the broader agenda of decolonising archaeology in that it sets out to question how socially produced spaces have been constructed in the Wenlock region and how this reflects cross-cultural interaction over time. Consequently, artefacts located during pedestrian surveys have been recorded without a preference for pre-colonial or colonial era objects. This approach has assisted in assessing the cultural landscape as a whole and consequently interpreting the produced space of the Wenlock region. Due to the remote and tropical location of the study area, the fieldwork for this thesis was undertaken during the dry seasons of 2014–2016.

This thesis has shown that the invisibility of Indigenous people within the historical record is in stark contrast to colonial era Indigenous physical spaces. These physical spaces show an abundance of colonial-era culturally-modified trees (CMTs). The difference in how these forms of social space are produced, the tensions between them and how they affect the narrative of the past, emphasises Indigenous invisibility during the colonial period. The identification of the tensions between social spaces also highlight the power disconnect within cross-cultural interactions during the colonial process and the utility of a multivalent approach utilising archaeology, ethnohistory and history. Crucially, within this thesis, the synthesis of these spatial tensions demonstrates that Kuuku I'yu classical lifeways changed but continued into the colonial period. These changes illustrate how the production of space and place altered in the Wenlock region during the colonial era. Through the analysis of these socially produced spaces, asymmetrical cross-cultural power relations during the colonial era can be better understood. It is through this process we can improve how archaeology articulates within Indigenous decolonising agendas.

Household narratives from a colonial frontier

Naomi Woods: PhD, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Otago, 2017

This research uses an archaeological assemblage collected during the redevelopment of a central Whanganui carpark into the Victoria Retail Centre to highlight the potential of this type of material to provide rich and meaningful information about New Zealand's colonial past. In order to do this a methodology was created to suit archaeological investigations without pre-determined research questions and allow for the material culture itself to direct the research. This approach incorporates traditional archaeological recording, artefact analysis and historical research with the slightly less orthodox presentation of the data as three narratives which each focus on a particular individual or household. These narratives portray the past as a set of individual experiences as interpreted through particular artefacts or types of artefacts and enable archaeological data to be presented in a way which is accessible and meaningful to a non-archaeological audience while at the same time maintaining academic integrity. The stories themselves reveal three unique vignettes of life in late-19th and early-20th-century Whanganui in considerably more depth than traditional archaeological interpretations. When considered together these stories also provide insights into the past at a local, national and even global scale.

Masters

'Vegetable treasures': the archaeobotanic remains from the former Carlton and United Brewery Phase 2 excavations, 557-591 Swanston Street, Carlton, Victoria.

Julia Carmichael: MProfArch, Department of Archaeology and History, La Trobe University, 2018

The visible remains of fruit and vegetable plant parts (referred to herein as plant macroremains) that are excavated from archaeological deposits give an insight into past human interaction with plants. They may provide direct evidence of plant foods domesticated, bought, sold, consumed or grown for pleasure or to make textiles by people in the past. Botanical evidence can also provide information about past landscapes, seasons and environmental conditions.

This thesis examines the plant macroremains from cesspit deposits at the former Carlton and United Brewery site in Swanston Street, Carlton. The samples were recovered by wet sieving of cesspit deposits at the former Carlton United Breweries excavation in 2016 were identified and analysed within the wider context of the development of fruit and vegetable production and produce markets in mid-19th-century Melbourne. A review of the archaeological recovery techniques of wet and dry sieving and flotation revealed diversity and rates of recovery are affected by individual skill level, variations of recovery method, sieve gauge size, rates of preservation, and environment.

The research findings revealed the lack of a systematic approach in recovery during excavations can bias assemblages towards larger, more robust seeds. A key finding was the diversity of *Prunus* species, specifically plums, represented in the assemblage. The research is significant in highlighting the importance of archaeobotanical research in Australian historical archaeology and the benefits of incorporating systematic recovery methods for plant macroremains into commercial archaeological excavations.

Buildings archaeology and elite housing in 19th-century Christchurch

Jamie Hearfield: MA, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Otago, 2018

The field of buildings archaeology in New Zealand is understudied and has resulted in the provision of architectural history rather than an archaeological investigation into what the design of the buildings tells us about the owners executing those architectural choices. This thesis set out to construct a comprehensive description of the archaeological record of buildings from one component of society in Christchurch, that could be compared in the future with similar studies of other social sectors to answer broader questions about how social status is reflected in the archaeological record. The focus of this research was on the elite end of society in Christchurch and the twelve case studies that fitted into my selection criteria were compared against each other to understand what features they shared. These features were grouped into four categories; architectural style, building size, exterior features and interior features to narrow down the comparisons between the buildings. This study found many overlapping elements between the elite buildings and the findings show that there are several features that can be used to identify elite buildings. There is also evidence that there are markers of a person's status in the building they have built for themselves and their family. In the terms of this research it has shown that they used their buildings to display their wealth and social standing

within the Canterbury society. In particular, with the size and architectural style of the buildings as well as the added decorated features both on the exterior and interior.

“It’s your shout!” A new way of measuring use wear on glass bottles

Maeve Platts: MA, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Otago, 2017

It was not until 1922 that glass manufacturing was available in New Zealand and prior to this, glass bottles were considered valuable and useful objects. This lack of glass encouraged reuse. Reuse has implications for consumption analyses and the interpretation of bottle glass assemblages but to date there has been no systematic method of documenting this. The following research examines if it is possible to quantify evidence of wear on glass bottles in a way that can be applied to archaeological specimens.

With the presumption that continued use of a bottle will leave physical evidence, a scale was produced for measuring the use wear on glass bottles. The scale was then employed on five different sites located in Christchurch. These sites consisted of a warehouse/brewery, a pub/inn, a bottle exchange and two domestic sites. The aim was to discover if it was possible to measure use wear on glass bottles and to see if there was any variation in the extent of use wear, and therefore reuse, within these sites and among different bottle types. This enabled the results to be used to contribute to a broader interpretation of the social life of Victorian Christchurch with an emphasis on the drinking culture of the time.

Archaeology and temperance: measuring a century of household alcohol nonconsumption in New Zealand

Clara Watson: MA, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Otago, 2018

The temperance movement was a social reform movement which sought to limit alcohol consumption, and ultimately prohibit its sale. The high levels of alcohol consumption which existed in early 19th-century New Zealand were responsible for many social issues, leading to concerns surrounding its sale and calls for reforms. These calls for reform came from temperance societies, with the first societies opening in New Zealand during the 1830s. As the movement grew in popularity, the debate over alcohol became mainstream with New Zealanders split in their views. From 1894 to 1987 New Zealanders voted in triennial licensing polls on whether they wanted the sale of alcohol to be prohibited. Whilst there has been research done on the historical aspects of the temperance movement, little study has been undertaken regarding the archaeological evidence for the movement. Material culture relating to both alcohol consumption and the temperance movement existed, meaning the movement should be present in the archaeological record. This thesis aims to examine the archaeological evidence for the temperance movement at the household level. It measures levels of alcohol bottles from two sites, the VRC site in Whanganui and the Gordon Road site in Mosgiel, from 1850 through to 1950. Both sites were large developments, covering multiple town sections, and their excavation resulted in the recovery of a high number of artefacts from deposits pertaining to several households. Alcohol bottles are used as a proxy for temperate behaviour, with the initial hypothesis being that alcohol bottle levels would have decreased during periods of temperance activity, and that given the scale of the movement, this decrease should be seen in a random sample of household assemblages. The

results from this thesis are used to assess the success of the temperance movement and the impact it had at the household level.

Honours

The fabric of an institution: the women of the Hyde Park Asylum, Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney, 1862–1886, viewed through their textile remains

Karen Dye: BA(Hons) thesis, Department of Archaeology, Sydney University, 2018

An immense quantity of archaeological material, including 19th-century textile artefacts, were excavated from under the flooring of level two and three of the main building of the Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney in the 1980s. Now in the museum, some of the fragile textiles represent the lives of destitute and infirm women who lived in the government institution, the Hyde Park Asylum, from 1862 to 1886.

The 19th-century pauper institution was the first of its kind in the colony of New South Wales, sheltering women and providing necessities such as clothing. The women inmates of the Hyde Park Asylum left behind traces of their handwork in the thousands of textile scraps that had been stitched into garments, altered, repaired, patched and finally ripped up.

This thesis aimed to establish what clothing the inmates of the Hyde Park Asylum wore and how that clothing placed the women in the broader society of Sydney. A selected sample of 205 artefacts were analysed and it was found that the asylum inmates wore ragged clothing, some of which was marked with the ink stamp of the Hyde Park Asylum. A feminist archaeological approach was utilised in this analysis, revealing evidence of the agency and resistance of the inmates to their institutionalisation.

The children of Ellensbrook: an archaeological study of underfloor deposits from Ellensbrook Homestead, southwest Western Australia

Jessica Green: BA(Hons), Department of Archaeology, University of Western Australia, 2018

The experiences of the Aboriginal children accommodated at the Ellensbrook Farm Home for Aboriginal Children between the years of 1899 and 1917 can be understood through the archaeological investigation of underfloor deposits. Ellensbrook Farm Home, as an institution, and the white individuals who controlled it, proved to have had significant influence on how each of the children behaved, so as to train them into the working class where they respected their superiors and were forced to disconnect from their Aboriginal heritage. The archaeological assemblage of 1836 artefacts was quantified through the construction of two artefact catalogues. Following this a functional analysis was dedicated to those categories of Domestic, Education, Play, Natural and Stone Artefacts, with particular focus on those exhibiting evidence of poly-functionality. The prevalence and spatial distribution of some artefacts, such as shells and stalactites, indicate that the children were restricted in the number of toys they were given, though were able to use their imaginations and agency in collecting objects to substitute the absence of toys. This research also identifies a dichotomy between the traditional Indigenous artefacts and European artefacts. The European artefacts, such as sewing items and toys, were chosen for the children with the intent of shaping their identities to value European ideals. In contrast, the traditional Indigenous artefacts, such as the flaked glass and quartz debitage, represent identity maintenance, in which the children

potentially used their own agency to express their personal Aboriginal identity. This research reinforces the idea that, despite the normal expectations that children have little impact in society, the unique identity of a child can shine through.

Narmbool: The Law, The Land, The Life: Archaeology of Narmbool Selectors from 1870 to 1920

Melissa Hill: BA(Hons), Department of Archaeology and History, La Trobe University, 2018

This thesis, utilising historical documents and archaeological surveys, discovered what elements of the 19th-century Narmbool selectors' holdings remain in the landscape today from the small-farming regulations legislated by The Land Act 1869 (Vic). The period saw Land Acts passed in Victoria to make land accessible to the colony's rapidly increasing population. Gradually, amendments closed loopholes that had previously enabled squatters to monopolise land ownership. Examining Sections 19 and 20 of the 1869 Land Act, this thesis focuses on the impact it made on the land and the selectors. The surveys illustrate the physical manifestations of the Land Act on the landscape, providing details about the lives of those selectors in this region of Western Victoria.

The site surveys show evidence of homes, and associated farm buildings, dams and wells that can be dated back to the specifications of improvements listed, and further improvement once the obligations of the licensing phase had been satisfied. In addition, the surveys provide a spatial interpretation to the descriptions of buildings within the documents. These historical documents, in conjunction with the surveys, reveal aspects of the lives of the people who lived on these neighbouring selections.

The golden days of Jones Lane: a study of the mid-19th-century artefact assemblage

Katerina Karanikas: BA(Hons), Ancient Cultures & Archaeology, Monash University, 2018

Much of Melbourne's history has been built on the back of the Gold rush during the 1850s. But what is known of the lives of those living in the city's centre, caught in the bustle of it all? This study's analysis is drawn from the archaeological material of an isolated context that can be reliably dated to before 1855, showcasing at least a decade of occupation on this corner of Jones Lane and Little Lonsdale Street. The excavation, undertaken in 2017 by Dr Vincent Clark & Associates, has unveiled new insights into the lives of some of Melbourne's earliest citizens, and how they reflect Melbourne's late-19th-century context. This analysis provides evidence of a thriving home life during this period in Melbourne's development, as well as a good example of an early Melbourne settler's home in what was an exceedingly culturally diverse neighbourhood, located a block from the infamous Little Lon district. This analysis considers a small selection of artefacts separate from the complete assemblage, as the reliability of a contained context, evident in both the archaeology and documentary record, provides an opportunity to explore a modern, urban collection that may otherwise have been set aside.

Quarantine Island/Kamau Taurua: its place in the human history of Otago Harbour

Alana Kelly: BA(Hons), Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Otago, 2017

Quarantine Island/Kamau Taurua is the largest of three islands in the Otago Harbour and is the site of New Zealand's oldest quarantine station. Established in 1861, the Otago quarantine

station was first used in 1863 with the arrival of the smallpox-ridden *Victory*. Over the next four decades, thousands of people from a total of 41 ships were placed on the island, marking their first 'home' in a new land. Following a decrease in need, the quarantine station was officially closed in 1924, highlighting the end of an era. However, over the course of the island's human history it saw uses outside the realm of quarantine. This included uses in relation to the pre-contact period, the World War I era, farming, and recreational activities, all of which are represented in the archaeology of the island.

To date there has been only limited archaeological investigation into Quarantine Island and the quarantine stations of the wider New Zealand context. The primary aim of this research is to examine the different uses of Quarantine Island through an archaeological lens to investigate how these reflect changes over time in the human history of the Otago Harbour. A second objective is to highlight the role of quarantine stations, which have been largely ignored in New Zealand archaeological studies, through a comparison of the quarantine stations of the broader New Zealand and Australian context. Lastly, this research aims to consider the framework of island archaeology in relation to quarantine stations from the historical period.

Airfields of the Commonwealth: the archaeology of the Empire Air Training Scheme of World War II

Daniel J. Leahy: BA(Hons), Archaeology Department, University of New England, 2018

Soon after the outbreak of World War II, member nations of the British Commonwealth came to an agreement to train military aircrew in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in an effort to distribute aircrew training around the globe. What became known as the Empire Air Training Scheme was one of the largest defence manpower initiatives of World War II and saw over 37,000 members of the Royal Australian Air Force trained as part of the scheme.

To ensure that each airman experienced the same training regardless of the country in which they enlisted, standardised aircraft and processes were employed among the nations of the Commonwealth. With the sudden influx of servicemen enlisting as aircrew came the need for the establishment of a large number of airfields at which to train them. This dissertation investigates 152 World War II airfields to determine what similarities existed in relation to the design and evolution of such airfields and, in particular, whether the standardised approach extended to the sites themselves.

Despite training being conducted under the joint identity of 'Empire' and employing standardised equipment, results of this project suggest that the nations involved in the scheme approached airfield design differently.

Working the landscape: the archaeology of convict sites on the York Road

Sean Liddelow: BA(Hons), Department of Archaeology, University of Western Australia, 2018

This research investigates the archaeology of convict sites on the York Road. The Road connected Guildford on the Swan River and York in the Avon Valley. It facilitated the transportation of personnel and goods, aiding the development of the early Western Australian economy. The Road was in frequent need of repair, which could not be addressed due to a shortage of labour. The arrival of convicts provided a labour force which maintained and constructed sections of the York Road. This thesis aims to understand the types of convict sites

present on the York Road, the association of convict sites with specific landscape features, and the mobility of convict labour on the York Road. The sites of Bilgoman Well, St Ronan's Well and Chauncy's Spring were targeted for fieldwork, with the former two containing numerous structures and artefacts. Through this research, it was determined that the site types of the York Road include the convict sites, which have been designated as either 'multiple-task' or 'single-task' sites to avoid confusion surrounding site terminology. Other sites include the products of convict labour; wells, culverts, stone walls and the York Road itself. Convict sites were found to have been associated with the natural landscape of pools, creeks and watercourses. Tim Ingold's concept of 'linearity' was used to provide a theoretical framework to understand the association of cultural sites with the landscape. Finally, it was argued that convict labour was highly mobile and responded to the needs of settlers and the Convict Establishment. This research is significant in that it is the first work to provide an archaeological study of York Road convict sites.

The archaeology of the Japanese World War II occupation of Christmas Island

Helena van der Riet: BA(Hons), Department of Archaeology, University of Western Australia, 2018

This research project concerns the archaeological physical remains of the Japanese occupation of Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, during World War II. The Japanese occupied this Island territory for three and a half years, and there are sites surviving which reflect their presence. Many of the remaining sites are now being encroached upon or taken over by the rainforest jungle; most are in a state of deterioration or disintegration and may soon be lost forever. Since human occupation began in 1888, Christmas Island has had a turbulent history including the exploitation of immigrant labour, mining, surviving World War II, a struggle for human rights, unionism and a demand for some measure of autonomy. However, the Japanese occupation is unique in the Australian historical narrative as it is the only current Australian territory that was conquered and controlled by the World War II antagonist. Therefore, it is time, now, for this heritage to be rediscovered, researched, properly analysed and its significance prepared for presentation to a much wider public as a part of Australia's war history.

The Story-teller: the 'High-Tide' house totem pole in Melbourne Museum

Kane Winchester: BA(Hons), Ancient Cultures Department, Monash University, 2018

The Story-teller was a research project that addressed the question: is the Skidegate village totem pole in Melbourne Museum a manifestation of its owner's identity. In answering this research question, the paper is divided into smaller questions examining Haida narratives, history, identity, and interaction with museums. I attempted to re-contextualise the totem pole, whereby I removed the museum and relocated it in the Skidegate village space. To understand what the carvings were communicating and how they impacted on the Haida people, re-contextualisation was a necessary step.

The investigations into Haida narrative and history using Haida legends and carvings on totem poles from Skidegate

village, British Columbia, Canada, led to the conclusion that the totem pole was one piece in an extensive network of historical records which extended from the personal to the communal. The totem pole, acting as the historical record, was supported by the position of the totem pole as the story-teller in Haida families. Most early anthropologists and ethnographers such as Deans and Swanton believed the poles and their crests to have a purpose associated with social demarcation and rank in Haida society, an idea supported by the totemic illusion offered Claude Levi-Strauss. However, I refuted Levi-Strauss' theory due to its universalism that did not account for the various forms of totemism observed across the globe (some cultures entirely contradicted his argument).

By examining Haida stories, family/clan structures, and the personalised nature of multiple crests on the totem pole, it became evident the pole was not only used to indicate social rank, but also told stories which connected many families and people in the same village context. The totem poles, when together, would create a net-work of stories in Skidegate village.

Using the crests and known Haida legends translated by John Swanton, I crafted a potential history and identity of the Haida owner. The intention in this process was to show how the totems and crests would be read and understood in the village context. The totem pole would become the substitute for the owner in their absence.

The paper concluded that in the village context, and with the pole network, it was an active manifestation of the owner's identity. However, in the museum context, away from its culture and network, it was dormant and challenging to comprehend sufficiently.

The historical archaeology of coastal trade on the Mahurangi River

Bree Wooller: BA(Hons), Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Otago, 2018

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, small, isolated settlements dotted the New Zealand coastline. Inland routes had not yet been established, so all transportation, communication, and trade took place by ship. This dissertation examines the archaeological and historical evidence of coastal trade along the Mahurangi River, north of Auckland. It looks at the archaeological footprint of coastal shipping, constructing a narrative that illustrates the nature of early industries and their associated trade. There have been no previous archaeological studies on New Zealand's coastal trade, so this dissertation intends to demonstrate the value of archaeological research in this arena.

Historical and archaeological methodologies were implemented to identify sites relating to coastal trade along the river. In total, 54 heritage localities spanning from 1832 to 1933 were recorded. The narratives of identified sites link the Mahurangi into a broader New Zealand context by illustrating the shift from an extractive economy, in which trade was an external process, to a localised trade meeting the needs of settlers and the domestic market. Coastal trade was discovered to be a fast-changing, sometimes drama-laden activity that was central to the establishment and continuation of frontier communities on the Mahurangi River in the 19th and early-20th centuries.