



2016

**ASHA**  
CONFERENCE

**28 SEPTEMBER  
- 1 OCTOBER**



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**CHATEAU ON THE PARK / 189 DEANS AVENUE  
CHRISTCHURCH / NEW ZEALAND**





CONFERENCE

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## 2016 ASHA CONFERENCE / 28 SEPTEMBER - 1 OCTOBER

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**CAMELOT ROOM / CHATEAU ON THE PARK**  
**189 DEANS AVENUE / CHRISTCHURCH / NEW ZEALAND**

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## 2016 ASHA CONFERENCE / 28 SEPTEMBER - 1 OCTOBER

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### PROGRAMME SUMMARY / CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

#### WEDNESDAY 28 SEPTEMBER

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Opening event at Riccarton House (16 Kahu Rd, Christchurch) from 5pm  
(sponsored by the New Zealand Archaeological Association)

#### THURSDAY 29 SEPTEMBER

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10:00 – 10:45 Morning tea  
10:45 – 12:00 **Session 1:** General  
12:00 – 1:00 Lunch  
1:00 – 2:30 **Session 2:** Conflict archaeology  
2:30 – 3:00 Afternoon tea  
3:00 – 4:30 **Session 3:** General

#### FRIDAY 30 SEPTEMBER

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9:00 – 10:00 **Session 4:** Guest speaker: Katie Pickles, University of Canterbury  
10:00 – 10:30 Morning tea  
10:30 – 12:15 **Session 5:** Christchurch: a city uncovered  
12:15 – 1:30 Lunch / posters  
1:30 – 3:15 **Session 6:** Advances in the archaeology of the modern city  
3:15 – 3:45 Afternoon tea

**4:00 PM AGM (held in the Camelot Room, at Chateau on the Park)**

#### SATURDAY 1 OCTOBER

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9:00 - 10:15 **Session 7 - Continued:** Advances in the archaeology of the modern city  
10:15 - 10:45 Morning tea  
10:45 - 12:00 **Session 8:** Student papers  
12:00 - 1:15 Lunch  
1:15 - 2:45 **Session 9:** Advancing the archaeology of public houses, inns and hotels  
2:45 - 3:15 Afternoon tea  
3:15 - 4:45 **Session 10 - Continued:** Advancing the archaeology of public houses, inns and hotels

**7:00 PM Conference dinner at The George, 50 Park Terrace, Christchurch.**

#### SUNDAY 2 OCTOBER

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Post-conference field trip on 2 October to Ōtamahua/Quail Island  
Approximate running time 9:30am to 4:00-4:30pm



## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE / THURSDAY 29 SEPTEMBER

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### SESSIONS 1-3

10:00 – 10:45

Morning tea

10:45 – 12:00

#### **Session 1: General session**

##### **Session chair: Kurt Bennett (Flinders University)**

This session is a general session about historical archaeology in Australia, New Zealand and the Asia-Pacific region. Presentations include proposed research ideas, theoretical approaches, current fieldwork, methods, analysis/results, and archaeological themes, to name a few.

##### **Getting the most out of old boots - Dr. Caroline Phillips**

In 2012, a team of archaeologists conducted an excavation in Grantham Street, Hamilton, where several houses and businesses had existed in the 1870s-1890s. Several rubbish pits contained a number of fragments of leather boots and shoes. Analysis of these items of footwear was based on an Australian study by Maya Veres (2005: 92). The table used in this analysis employs most of Veres' criteria, except for construction and repair features - due to the poor preservation it was seldom easy to determine these with any consistency. In addition, the heels were used to calculate the minimum number of items and estimate the age and sex of the wearer. The results indicated a minimum of 57 boots and shoes in the rubbish pits. These comprised over 500 leather fragments, as well as 30 sections and nearly complete boots and shoes. However, the largest single collection and best-preserved assemblage came from rubbish pit F. 2309 in Lot 428 where there were at least 15 pairs, 12 of which were studied in more detail by Kate Hill and seven were sufficiently intact for her to be able to reconstruct their appearance. These boots and shoes probably belonged to two men, with similar-sized feet, one woman and two children. There could also have been an adolescent in the household.

##### **Browne's spar station: a short tale of kauri, chronology and archaeology**

##### **Gretel Boswijk (Auckland University), Rob Brassey, Hans Dieter-Bader, Janice Adamson and Martin Jones**

In the early 19th century, New Zealand resources, including timber, were exploited by overseas interests. Between 1832 and 1836 a spar station operated at Brownes Bay, Mahurangi, Auckland, supplying spars to the British Admiralty and sawn timber to the Australian colonies. In 2010, an archaeological excavation of the station site was undertaken, which included dendrochronological analysis of timber features preserved in the intertidal zone. This paper discusses the outcomes of the dendrochronological analysis, including establishing felling dates and insight into tree selection and the use of waste material. The spar station material is the first assemblage of waterlogged kauri timbers recovered from an inter-tidal context to be analysed using dendrochronology in New Zealand, and demonstrates the potential of such material to contribute to our understanding of the past.

##### **Death and his body-servant: health, architecture and missionary endeavour at the Anelcauhat Mission House, Vanuatu - Martin Jones, Adele Zubrzycka, Stuart Bedford and Mathew Spriggs**

Disease and ill health had a significant impact on early contact between indigenous and European peoples in Melanesia. While local populations underwent dramatic decline with exposure to new illnesses, incomers found their endeavours curtailed by tropical afflictions to which they similarly had little resistance. In the 1850s, Presbyterian missionaries on Aneityum in the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu) sought to improve their chances of survival - and the effectiveness of their work - by constructing 'healthy' mission houses that took account of prevailing Western medical views about the causes and spread of disease. The current paper examines this phenomenon with reference to recent investigations of the surviving mission house at Anelcauhat - built for missionary John Geddie and his family in 1852-3, and now Vanuatu's oldest standing European building.



## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE / THURSDAY 29 SEPTEMBER

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### SESSIONS 1-3 (CONTINUED)

12:00 – 1:00

Lunch

1:00 – 2:30

#### **Session 2: Conflict archaeology**

##### **Session Chair: Peter Petchey (University of Otago)**

The archaeology of the First World War has received a great amount of attention as we are within the centenary of this conflict, but numerous other modern wars have occurred in the Asia-Pacific region, all of which have left archaeological evidence. These include the New Zealand wars (1860s), the Second World War (1940s) and the Vietnam War (1970s). The more recent conflicts are well within living memory and can still affect modern geopolitical relationships: current tension between China and Japan is partially due to the 1937 occupation of Nanking. This session contains papers on the archaeology of conflict from the Asia-Pacific region, and in particular those conflicts that have hitherto received little attention from archaeologists.

#### **Second World War archaeology in South East Asia**

##### **Peter Petchey (University of Otago)**

The archaeology of the Second World War is receiving an increasing amount of attention from archaeologists worldwide, and the Asia-Pacific region is no exception. The Japanese Imperial expansion from 1931 (the invasion of Manchuria) until the defeat of 1945 provides linked context for a vast area of South East Asia and the Pacific, which is also inextricably linked with the withdrawal of the European colonial powers from this area in the post-war years. Formal archaeological research has examined a number of Pacific Islands including Peleliu in Palau and Watom Island in Papua New Guinea, and excavations have been conducted in Singapore. On mainland South East Asia, arguably the greatest attention to date has been paid to the Thai-Burma railway due to the involvement of thousands of Allied prisoners of war who were used as slave labour by the Japanese Imperial Army. But one only has to go a few hundred metres away from the tourist hotspots along this railway to find untouched sections of the old formation. This paper explores the potential for further research into WWII archaeology in South East Asia, with examples from Thailand and Burma.

#### **Cheap guns in colonial backwaters: the excavation of an 8-inch disappearing gun at Watts Peninsula, Wellington**

##### **Andy Dodd (Subsurface Ltd)**

The perceived threat of a Russian invasion in the 1880s led to a nationwide upgrade of coastal defences, concentrating on New Zealand's major ports. In 1885, ten 8-inch BLHP Armstrong disappearing guns were ordered by the New Zealand Army from the Elswick Ordnance Company, intended for placement in batteries at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. By 1895, nine of the ten guns had been mounted, and most of these remained in service until they were decommissioned in the 1920s. The 2012 discovery of one of these guns, partially buried on a steep slope below the site of its emplacement at Fort Gordon on Watts Peninsula at Wellington, prompted the New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) to propose a recovery of the 13-ton gun barrel. This was carried out by NZDF personnel in March 2013, with archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by a team of consultant and public service archaeologists. This paper presents the archaeological methods involved, and results of that work.

#### **Digital Air Force - Fiona Shanahan, Daniel Leahy and Shane Wicke**

Recent collaborations between archaeology and advancing technologies have witnessed the production of engaging programmes that allow the public and heritage industry to approach the past in ways we had previously not thought possible. Recent exposure to such collaborations as well as an experience with living histories at a World War II airbase over the past year have pioneered the concept of engaging with World War II airbases via virtual realities. It is hoped that the result of this concept will be the production of an interactive, historically accurate computer simulation, and the establishment of a dataset that will assist with the management of such sites, and encourage and enable further research in this field. In order to achieve this result a team of specialists from both the heritage and information technology industries is required, as is the establishment of a best practice system of recording. This paper presents the early stages of the development and implementation of this digital approach towards heritage via a programme called 'Digital Air Force'.





## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE / THURSDAY 29 SEPTEMBER

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### SESSIONS 1-3 (CONTINUED)

#### **Preparing for an invasion - events leading up to I-Day (12-07-1863) - the invasion of the Waikato** **Neville Ritchie**

This paper covers the period from c.1861-63, including Grey's 'cunning plan' and its implementation - the construction of the Great South Road; the establishment of logistics bases along the way; Maori attacks on the road; the establishment of the forward position and launch point - Queen's Redoubt; and the actual D-day - 12th July 1863, when troops crossed the Managatawhiri and began the advance.

2:30 – 3:00

Afternoon tea

3:00 – 4:30

#### **Session 3: General**

**Session chair: Jessie Garland (Underground Overground Archaeology)**

#### **Harriet and John Holland: colonial success stories**

##### **Mary Casey (Casey and Lowe)**

The detailed archaeological excavation of Parramatta Square 3, 153 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, involved the discovery of much more about Harriet and John Holland than perhaps anticipated. Harriet came free at 17 but John was a very late-period convict, arriving in 1840 when he was 20 years old. This paper addresses their lives and the successes they had in colonial Parramatta. John Holland represents one of a number of Parramatta convicts who made good. This paper also examines the archaeology of Harriet's life subsequent to John's death in 1874 and her death 24 years later in 1898. She built three houses and continued to operate the Starr Inn where she lived until she moved to her Macquarie Street villa, up to her death in 1898. This paper explores this story, one of many Parramatta stories we have found but perhaps the one which allows for the clearest view of aspects of Harriet's life and actions subsequent to her husband's death.

#### **Sydney's North Head as quarantine and quarantined landscape**

##### **Peta Longhurst (University of Sydney, PhD candidate)**

Time and space can be understood as the fundamental technologies by which quarantine operates - time, to allow a contagious disease to run its course, and space, to prevent the transmission of said disease between individuals until that time has passed. Given the centrality of time and space to the discipline of archaeology, an archaeological approach is therefore particularly suited to engaging with the practices and technologies of quarantine. Through an analysis of North Head Quarantine Station, this paper considers how different populations were positioned within the landscape, and how the presence of disease within the landscape, and its movement throughout it, was understood, managed and controlled at different points in the quarantine station's operation. I argue that these attempts to control and erase disease have instead materialised it, creating a contemporary landscape across which both the presence and fear of disease are physically inscribed.

#### **Rivers of gold: the legacy of historical gold mining for Victoria's rivers**

##### **Susan Lawrence (La Trobe University), Peter Davies, Jodi Turnbull, Ewen Silvester, Darren Baldwin and Ian Rutherford**

Water played a crucial role in gold mining in the Australian colony of Victoria during the 19th century with private water merchants providing hundreds of megalitres of water each day to miners across the colony. Extensive surviving evidence of water supply networks, industrial applications of water and downstream pollution points to the lasting significance of this activity in shaping landscapes and social understandings of water. New research that combines historical and archaeological evidence with scientific data on the hydrology and chemistry of mining rivers is revealing how sediment-laden water discharged by the mines re-shaped Victoria's river systems.



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### SESSIONS 4-6

9:00 – 10:00

#### **Session 4: Guest speaker Katie Pickles, University of Canterbury**

Katie Pickles grew up in the northeast Christchurch subdivision of Parklands. She holds degrees from the University of Canterbury, the University of British Columbia and McGill University. Katie is currently Professor and Head of History and Associate Dean Postgraduate Research at the University of Canterbury, and is past president of the New Zealand Historical Association. She is most recently the author of *Christchurch Ruptures* (Bridget Williams Books, 2016).

#### **Objects in the Landscape: Finding Christchurch's Ruptured Past**

The devastating Canterbury earthquakes of 2010 and 2011 did more than rupture the surface of the landscape. They created a definitive endpoint to Christchurch's colonial history. Through the excavation of objects around the city, this talk explores connections between Christchurch's social and spatial structure. It reads landscapes, especially key objects in them, as historical texts. The broken Christ Church Cathedral, city statues and buildings, Ballantynes Fire memorial, and Addington Prison form relic markers in the landscape that reveal the complex twists and turns of history, culture and power.

10:00 – 10:30

Morning tea

10:30 – 12:15

#### **Session 5: Christchurch: a city uncovered**

##### **Session chair: Katharine Watson (Underground Overground Archaeology)**

Over the past five years, Christchurch has been the site of an unprecedented volume of archaeological work, providing a wealth of opportunities for archaeologists, both to understand the city better and to engage with the public about the past. This has revealed a number of parallels between and contrasts with the European city's first development and its subsequent post-quake development. Archaeological discoveries have shed new light on the people behind the early settlement, as well as the society, industry and landscape that they created. The scale of exploration of Christchurch's archaeological record has created the opportunity to look at the big picture, and broad patterns within the urban record. This session seeks papers that fit with these themes.

#### **Architectural phenomenology: putting archaeological interpretation in the urban landscape.**

##### **A case study of the Arts Centre**

##### **Julia Hughes (Underground Overground Archaeology)**

The urban centre of Christchurch is an important example of planning and Victorian design practices in the 19th century. Work to repair the Arts Centre after the 2011 Canterbury earthquakes revealed archaeological information in many forms within and around the Category 1 listed buildings. This paper discusses the modern and past use of these buildings and the site and explores whether or not the archaeology uncovered can be used in some way to enhance the experience of the visitors and custodians of the Arts Centre on various levels of experience. Phenomenology is a way of understanding that emphasises the description and interpretation of human experience, awareness, and meaning, particularly their unnoticed, taken-for-granted dimensions (Moran 2000; van Manen 2014). This can be explored through the changes made to and the repair of the Arts Centre, as the city works to recover and reinterpret spaces within a damaged urban environment. The Arts Centre buildings are a landmark within the original town (founded in the 1850s), and are often part of the tourism or lived experience of the people who reside in or visit Christchurch.

#### **'Incarceration & Education': the archaeology of Victorian institutional buildings at the foot of Lyttelton Gaol, Lyttelton**

##### **Patrick Harsveldt (Opus International Consultants Ltd)**

The site of Lyttelton Main School, in the port township of Lyttelton, was constructed in the 1940s and replaced an earlier pre-1900 educational complex. The Lyttelton Borough School was opened in 1875 and was located next to Lyttelton Gaol, construction of which began in the 1850s. Archaeologists from Opus International Consultants Ltd were involved with the Lyttelton Primary School rebuild project from 2014 to 2016. A number of late 19th century building remains were recorded over the course of ground excavation works on this large site. This included the Lyttelton Borough School (1875), Infants' School (c.1880), Lyttelton Borough Council Chambers (1887), Colonists' Hall (1862), and previously-hidden details of the 1850s Gaol Steps walkway and retaining wall.





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### SESSIONS 4-6 (CONTINUED)

#### **Remembering the red zone: Heritage New Zealand and post-earthquake archaeology in Christchurch** **Christine Whybrew (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere taonga)**

The Christchurch earthquakes have provided unprecedented opportunities for the study of archaeology – not just in the central city, where considerable built-heritage losses have occurred, but also in suburban areas where entire neighbourhoods have been cleared. Residential property was zoned red and acquired by the Crown where the land is so badly damaged by the earthquakes that the possibility of rebuilding is unlikely for a prolonged period. These properties are particularly concentrated along the course of the Avon River. This paper will outline the involvement of Heritage New Zealand in the residential red zone, from appraising these areas for the requirements of the archaeological authority process, to issuing archaeological authorities for building demolition and/or land clearance, and providing advice on heritage values to the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority to inform their planning for the red zone. The paper will look at Avonside as a case study – an area defined by a loop in the Avon River that was historically the site of agriculture, industry, horticulture and phases of domestic occupation. I will present sites and stories of interest in this area, drawing upon Heritage New Zealand's research and the results of archaeological monitoring by field archaeologists.

#### **Swamp city conduits: a hydraulic archaeology of the horizontal infrastructure rebuild** **Hamish Williams (Underground Overground Archaeology)**

The Canterbury earthquakes of 2010 and 2011 caused unprecedented damage to Christchurch's publically-owned horizontal infrastructure, the stormwater, wastewater, and water supply pipes essential to any modern city. This paper explores the historical archaeology uncovered by the horizontal infrastructure rebuild, with a particular focus on some of the city's oldest stormwater and wastewater conduits that have been repaired or replaced, and relict conduits that have been rediscovered.

#### **Bury your shame: rubbish deposition in central Christchurch** **Tristan Wadsworth (Underground Overground Archaeology)**

Occupants of the fledgling 19th century city of Christchurch were faced with a common issue: where to dump their junk. Practices of discarding domestic rubbish existed in a state of tension between convenience and hygiene, and often lay at odds with legislation and local governance. This paper takes a regional-scale approach to rubbish deposits uncovered in Christchurch, using GIS to investigate spatial relationships between home and waste. Rubbish features, often simply treated as vectors for material culture, are considered as indicators of individual resistance, both to authority, and to the everyday need to put the bins out.

12:15 – 1:30

**Lunch / posters (see page 13)**

1:30 – 3:15

#### **Session 6: Advances in the archaeology of the modern city** **Session chairs: Professor Timothy Murray (La Trobe University) and** **Professor Ian Smith (University of Otago)**

Although this has for some time been a focus of historical archaeology in Australasia, a great deal of research remains to be done here, to say nothing of the rest of the modern world. It has long been understood that modern cities are crucibles of social and cultural change and that they are physical expressions of the complexities of the modern world. The sources of these complexities are many, ranging from the specific historical trajectories of cities before the modern era (and of course after its advent in the seventeenth century), through to the roles played by cities at various scales (regional, national and, especially in the case of cities such as London, global). Modern cities became places of residence, employment, manufacture, trade, education, innovation and creativity, and political and social action. They also became places where poverty, inequality, wealth, privilege and enterprise underwrote the further evolution of culture and society. We understand that the significance of cities did not stop in the last century. While we might argue about the chronology of the modern city, there is no argument that cities continue to be one of the most significant theatres of human action. This session will take a very broad approach to reporting the outcomes of recent archaeological work in Australasian cities and describing contemporary issues of theory and practice. Making sense of the heritage values of urban places is clearly a vital arena of practice. So is the connection of Australasian work with international research



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### SESSIONS 4-6 (CONTINUED)

into significant theoretical issues such as ethnogenesis and class formation, but these are only two of many possible areas of interest.

#### **Is material culture a reliable guide to ethnicity in the modern city?**

**Tim Murray (La Trobe University)**

For some time now I have been working on research that links the analysis of archaeological data, material culture and historical documents to a close examination of life in 19th century cities. Along the way I have considered the importance of scale, particularly the interaction of the local and the global, and this continues to be one of the most deeply contested aspects of the archaeology of the modern world, both in 16th to 18th century contexts as well as those of the 19th and 20th centuries. Indeed, significant re-examinations of the already highly disputed role of migration as an explanation for culture change in archaeology have reignited debates about archaeological characterisations of the processes of social and cultural change resulting from the mobility of people and material culture, and of course the creation of the colonial and postcolonial worlds. These debates centre on how an increasingly globalised and homogenous material culture could be 'read' by its consumers in culturally heterogeneous ways across the world. This has led to a developing focus on the complexities of material culture as a marker of relationships and identities (some linked to ethnicities and others not). In this paper I will briefly discuss the core issues involved and make some comments about links between historical archaeology and classical archaeology (for example).

#### **Cities as sites: a multi-scalar approach to the material culture of Christchurch**

**Jessie Garland (Underground Overground Archaeology)**

The volume of archaeological work undertaken in Christchurch, New Zealand, since the 2011 earthquake has uncovered a vast quantity of material culture related to the 19th century settlement and development of the city. The challenge of interpreting this material has revealed several unique opportunities to examine questions of consumption in the formation of the city's material identity. It has also highlighted the need to consider the settlement from a multi-scalar perspective, as both a collection of households, neighbourhoods and communities and as a single archaeological site situated within a global colonial landscape. This paper explores the preliminary results and research potential of such an approach towards the 19th century artefacts so far recovered from archaeological investigations in Christchurch. In particular, it looks at how the assemblage fits within the context of 19th century British colonial material culture, the differences in material consumption noted at an individual and community level in the settlement, and the difficulties encountered in reconciling personal consumer choice with the mass-produced homogenised goods of the late 19th century.

#### **It's class, Jim, but not as we know it: class formation in a new city**

**Katharine Watson (Underground Overground Archaeology)**

In a country at times considered - however erroneously - to be classless, Christchurch has always stood out as a city where class 'matters'. Class in Christchurch was not the same as class in Great Britain, with early European settlers' indicating suggesting a greater fluidity with regard to social standing than had been the case in Great Britain. The recovery of large amounts of archaeological data in a short space of time following the Canterbury earthquakes provides the opportunity to examine - amongst other things - class formation in a modern world city, and also to consider how class will be negotiated following the population changes wrought by the earthquakes. This paper presents a preliminary examination of what Christchurch's domestic architecture tells us about class formation in the city, by examining social standing, wealth, occupation and status in relation to place of residence.

3:15 – 3:45

Afternoon tea

4:00 PM

**AGM (held in the Camelot Room, at Chateau on the Park)**



## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE / SATURDAY 1 OCTOBER

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### SESSIONS 7-10

9:00 - 10:15

**Session 7 - Continued:** Advances in the archaeology of the modern city

**Time will tell: a case study in the city of Tauranga, New Zealand**

**Brigid Gallagher (MishMish Heritage)**

Simultaneous with the age of a city comes increasing depth of soil stratigraphy and layers of human occupation. Whether it be 10 m within London City, or 50 cm in urban Tauranga, New Zealand – the specific order in which the layers of time are preserved tell the story of places' anthropogenic and cumulative cultural past. This presentation focuses on an urban property lot in Tauranga, a comparatively small and slow growing city, with its foundation date of European arrival at c. 1827AD. Within the confines of the property, six distinct and interpretable phases of land use have been identified with the earliest being Maori of Ngai Tamarawaho iwi, who were removed from the land due to intertribal conflict. It is a classic example of archaeological evidence demonstrating the efficiency of human decision making in an early colonial context, adaptation to a new environment and the use of past human detritus on which to construct new towns. Preserved vertically and horizontally, this is the beginning of an ancient tell site in a modern New World environment.

**Growing datasets, growing questions: interpreting multiple artefact assemblages**

**Sarah Hayes (ARC DECRA Fellow, La Trobe University)**

Excavation generated by cultural heritage management, along with the sophistication of information technology to share, manage and manipulate data, have brought substantial opportunities for historical archaeological research in Australia. Historical archaeologists have taken advantage of these opportunities and have produced a comprehensive body of detailed ethnographic studies of sites and how they can be contextualised in the broader social processes of industrialisation, urbanisation and social change. One extension of these analyses is to approach multiple assemblages to see how they can be used collectively to respond to various historical questions, but to do so poses both methodological and practical challenges for archaeologists. This paper will explore these challenges as well as potential approaches by drawing upon the author's current research on Victorian Gold Rush cities.

**Wash the bottles, dry the bottles, turn the bottle over: a study of bottle washing in early Melbourne**

**Bronwyn Woff**

Bottle washing was one of the important steps in the commercial bottle reuse cycle, where bottles were filled, emptied, washed, refilled and reused. Considering that bottles were often washed and reused multiple times before entering the archaeological record, bottle washing and reuse are important influences in historical archaeology, especially as consumption analyses and interpretations of the archaeological record are based to varying degrees on assumptions about bottle contents. This paper focuses on the steps involved in bottle washing, as outlined in contemporary documents. It also broadly discusses bottle reuse and its implications for archaeological analysis and interpretation, concluding with suggestions for ways in which bottle reuse can be taken into account whilst interpreting the archaeological record.

10:15 - 10:45

Morning tea

10:45 - 12:00

**Session 8: Student papers**

**Session Chair: Susan Lawrence (La Trobe University)**

Future, existing and past students will present on their research. Presentations can be on anything from proposing a research idea/design to presenting your results.

**Foodways at the Nenthorn railway construction camp**

**Clara Watson (University of Otago)**

The Nenthorn railway workers' construction camp was occupied between 1884 and 1887, during the construction of the Nenthorn section of the Otago Central Railway. The construction of the Otago Central Railway during the late 19th and early 20th centuries was an important phase in the development of the Central Otago region. This paper examines foodways from the workers' camp. The study of foodways provides an opportunity to study not just the diet of the workers, but how food was procured, prepared and consumed at the camp. This allows us to gain a better understanding of what life was like for the workers at Nenthorn.



## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE / SATURDAY 1 OCTOBER

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### SESSIONS 7-10 (CONTINUED)

#### **Photogrammetry for archaeology on the Greenough Flats, Western Australia**

**Melissa Hetherington (University of Western Australia)**

This presentation will discuss photogrammetry experiments conducted by Melissa Hetherington (PhD Candidate, UWA) and Dr Andrew Hutchinson (Curtin University of Technology, WA) during archaeological excavations on the Greenough Flats, Western Australia (2015-2016). A comprehensive collection of photographs was taken of Gray's store, the Temperance lodge and other sites on the Flats before, during and following completion of the excavations in July 2016. These photographs will be used to develop an immersive digital landscape of the sites, to assist with interpretation and presentation of results. A further purpose of these experiments is to experiment and test workshop training techniques being developed to assist archaeologists and cultural heritage professionals with understanding the collection methods required during fieldwork to capture suitable photographs/video for use in photogrammetry.

#### **The archaeology undertaken by soldiers during the First World War**

**Victoria Ross (La Trobe University)**

During the First World War, archaeological surveys and excavations were undertaken by military personnel of many different ranks and from nearly all nationalities; formal excavation as well as informal 'rescue' archaeology became common on the front lines and in other areas of military occupation. Following key artefacts and archaeological sites from their war-time discovery to current day, this paper will compare the 'New World' nations of Australia and New Zealand (Anzac) to the 'Old World' example of Britain through their approach to archaeology at the birth of the discipline in the 20th century. The archaeological work undertaken during this period will be used to discuss the motivations for those involved as well as the role archaeology plays in the formation or affirmation of national identity.

12:00 - 1:15

Lunch

1:15 - 2:45

#### **Session 9: Advancing the archaeology of public houses, inns and hotels**

**Session chair: Dr Iain Stuart, JCIS Consultants**

Pubs, inns and hotels are an interesting topic for those interested in understanding the past - they sit between the domestic sphere and the working sphere, their existence was heavily regulated, subject to periodical bursts of moral outrage and, following the research of Dr Claire Wright, were mostly run by women. There have been a number of excavations of hotels over the last few years. This session explores the results of the excavations to see how far we can advance the archaeology of pubs, inns and hotels.

#### **Advancing the archaeology of public houses, inns and hotels**

**Dr Iain Stuart (JCIS Consultants)**

Pubs, inns and hotels are an interesting topic for those interested in understanding the past - they sit between the domestic sphere and the working sphere, their existence was heavily regulated, subject to periodical bursts of moral outrage and, following the research of Dr Claire Wright, were mostly run by women. There were also major changes in technology associated with pubs - things like lighting, cooling, different types of beer, different notions of games and entertainment. Throw into the mix the demise of the horse and the rise of the car and the take away. There have been a number of excavations of hotels over the last few years in New South Wales and for one reason or another I have been involved in reading and writing some research designs and reports. In reviewing the literature it occurred to me that the archaeological understanding of pubs has remained static over the years.

#### **Auckland's first winemaker: Charles Cholmondeley-Smith**

**Dr. Caroline Phillips**

Captain Charles Cholmondeley-Smith came from Australia in the early 1850s and in 1874 took up a block of land on the North Shore, overlooking Long Bay. On finding farming unprofitable, Cholmondeley-Smith went back to teaching, but also experimented with growing tobacco. For a few years he had a contract with the American Tobacco Company, but a downturn in the market led him to look for a new use for the "... large drying sheds and other buildings". During the early 1890s, the shed was used as a local hall for balls and other events, when it was



## CONFERENCE SCHEDULE / SATURDAY 1 OCTOBER

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### SESSIONS 7-10 (CONTINUED)

described as: “a lofty, spacious, and tastefully-decorated building, some 50 feet by 20 feet [15 x 6m]”. At this time, Cholmondeley-Smith then turned to wine, converting the drying shed into a winery. He was soon producing three to four thousand gallons of wine a year, some of which came from his own grapes. The company had a cellar in central Auckland. This venture sold wine commercially from the late 1880s until 1903 under the name Glen Var Wine Co: more than two decades before any other winery in Auckland. In 2015, the area where the winery and other sheds were located was excavated. The tobacco drying shed/winery foundations were discovered, along with several items relating to the wine industry.

#### **Time gents: an archaeology of liquor licensing laws in New South Wales** **Alexander Beben and Lian Flannery, Bosis**

Since the early establishment of the colony a hotel (and the supply of liquor) has played an important role in the economic and social development of settlements in Australia. Due to the importance of liquor, the industry associated with its supply became subject to legislative control and as a result the history of hotels and the investigation of their associated archaeological phases is closely tied to the laws that controlled the trade. This paper plans to explore the impact of liquor licensing on the archaeological record encountered at the Oxford Hotel (1841-2013) and Cricketers Arms (1860-1943), both located at the junction of Crown and Corrimal streets in Wollongong. The results of these excavations indicates that the archaeological investigation of hotel sites needs to be conscious of the legislative framework within which hotels operated as the archaeological phasing encountered shows processes of construction, rebuilding, renovation, closure and changes in use that can be almost exclusively attributed to a progressive series of liquor licensing laws.

#### **Moorna Bush Inn: home, hotel and service centre** **Jeannette Hope and Wilfred Shawcross**

The Moorna Bush Inn (1860-1900), on the Murray River in western New South Wales, was one of a chain of hotels and mail changes at roughly 15 mile intervals, servicing mail coaches and travellers along the overland route between Sydney and Adelaide, riverboat passengers and pastoral station workers. In contrast to the stereotype of rough bush shanties, the Bush Inn was a substantial brick building occasionally mistaken for a pastoral homestead. It was as much a domestic setting for the publican families and a local venue for marriages and childbirth as a stopover for travellers and a drinking hole for the locals. We can compare the archaeological evidence of the size, layout and building history of the Bush Inn and the rich domestic material from rubbish dumps with detailed demographic data available for the three main publican families (connected by marriage and work) who had 28 children between them. There were also business and marriage connections between families along the mail coach route, with many other old hotel sites awaiting future research.

2:45 - 3:15

Afternoon tea

3:15 - 4:45

#### **Session 10 - Continued: Advancing the archaeology of public houses, inns and hotels** **Archaeology of the Wanganui Hotel**

#### **Matthew Campbell (CFG Heritage), Warren Gumbley and Beatrice Hudson**

In the summer of 2006–07 excavations were carried out prior to the redevelopment of the Universal College of Learning Whanganui campus. Town Section 77 was the location of the Wanganui Hotel, which was occupied from c.1858 to cc.1903. In this paper we outline the archaeology of the hotel. In many ways hotels are not like other historical archaeological sites: they are neither solely domestic, commercial nor industrial, but a bit of each; they are their own site type. A review of reported hotel excavations in Australia and New Zealand shows that, often, these sites reveal distinctive social histories, archaeology and material culture and faunal assemblages. The purpose of the paper is two-fold: firstly, to critically examine the archaeology of hotels in general and to relate the Wanganui Hotel to this overview; and, secondly, to briefly report on an interesting material culture assemblage from an interesting site.



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### **SESSIONS 7-10 (CONTINUED)**

#### **Having a drink in Old Marulan: creating an alcoscape of a 19th century Australian town Denis Gojak (University of Sydney)**

Archaeological work at the small abandoned town of Marulan (New South Wales) highlights the central role played by alcohol and drinking in 19th century society. Excavations at the site of the Woolpack Inn, the first and dominant building of the town, combined with biographical studies of the publicans, their social connections and the local economy of drinking and alcohol supply all reinforce its importance and influence in everyday life. The study at Marulan provided the opportunity to integrate archaeological, biographical and documentary information, including a ledger recording drink sales from the early town period into a rich understanding of just how alcohol formed the town's economic backbone, and structured relationships between individuals. From this we can derive an alcoscape of the town that maps how key relationships were influenced by drinking, and can use it as a means of exploring social evolution in 19th century Australian society.

#### **The Red Cow Public House at the corner of Castlereagh and Bathurst streets, Sydney Jennie Lindburgh (AMBS Ecology and Heritage)**

On 21 June 1831, Reuben Hannam was granted a licence as the publican of the Red Cow Public House, which in 1836, he advertised as "That well-known o'd Public-house, the sign of the "RED COW" situated in Bathurst Street, Sydney now being a licensed house for the last 13 years". In 2014, the site on the corner of Castlereagh and Bathurst streets was excavated by former Australian Museum Consulting and a team of archaeologists, one aim being to discover the Red Cow Public House. The physical evidence of the Red Cow Public House was exposed beneath the sandstone foundations of a terrace row constructed in 1860 and 1865. An extensive assemblage of artefacts also recovered from two cess-pits, a rubbish pit and a likely storage pit, indicating that meals were served at the pub and that it was well patronised.

7:00 PM

**Conference Dinner at The George, 50 Park Terrace, Christchurch.**



## **CONFERENCE SCHEDULE / SATURDAY 2 OCTOBER**

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### **ŌTAMAHUA / QUAIL ISLAND / LYTTTELTON HARBOUR**

Post-conference field trip on 2 October to Ōtamahua/Quail Island in Lyttelton Harbour, site of a ships' graveyard, an early 20th century leper colony and where Shackleton and Scott both trained and quarantined dogs and ponies before their Antarctic journeys. Approximate running time 9:30am to 4:00-4:30pm.





## POSTERS

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### FRIDAY 30 SEPTEMBER

#### **The clay tobacco pipe: a social study of clay tobacco pipes in colonial Christchurch**

**Jamie Hearfield (Underground Overground Archaeology)**

Historical archaeology research on clay tobacco pipes from New Zealand archaeological sites has been essentially descriptive and foregoes essential information that these artefacts could provide with further analysis. This poster attempts to bring together international methods to look at the social aspect of clay tobacco pipes. The physical features of clay tobacco pipes from three Christchurch sites will be examined and compared to test whether specific artefacts can address social questions for urban archaeological sites in New Zealand.

#### **Lyttelton: the infrastructure of a historic township**

**Megan Hickey (Underground Overground Archaeology)**

The port town of Lyttelton is “an excellent surviving example of a planned colonial settlement dating from 1849” (Burgess 2009: 3). A key part of the development of any town is the construction of infrastructure. Some of these structures are a highly visible part of the town, while others are hidden beneath the busy streets. In the wake of the 2010 and 2011 Canterbury earthquakes, extensive projects are underway to repair and replace much of this early infrastructure. The involvement of archaeologists from Underground Overground Archaeology in these projects has shed light on the archaeology of these historic structures. This poster will explore some of the 19th and 20th century infrastructure revealed during post-earthquake earthworks in Lyttelton.

Reference:

Burgess, R., 2009. ‘Lyttelton Township Historic Area’. Unpublished report for New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

#### **The transience and intangibility of death at New South Wales heritage railway stations**

**Darran Jordan (AECOM)**

Many railway stations in New South Wales (NSW), Australia, are listed for their heritage value. The significance of these listings is often strongly tied to the fabric elements that make up the group item. Less tangible and largely invisible within the heritage space is the cumulative presence of the multiple deaths that have occurred there. Multiple tragic accidental and sometimes deliberate deaths have occurred at heritage railway stations across the NSW network, from their first establishment onwards. This poster outlines the evidence for historical deaths within heritage curtilages and how this relates to significance.

#### **It’s your shout! A new way of measuring usewear on glass bottles**

**Maeve Platts (University of Otago)**

Is it possible to measure use-wear on glass bottles? Throughout the 19th century these artefacts were imported into New Zealand as there was no local manufacturing until the 1920s. This made bottles comparatively expensive and encouraged re-use, with some accounts suggesting a single bottle might be re-used 20 to 30 times. Re-use has implications for the interpretation of bottle glass assemblages, but to date there has been no systematic way of documenting it and determining whether there is variation in re-use between different bottle types and between assemblages from different sites. This poster outlines the development of a scale for measuring the extent of use-wear on both alcohol and non-alcohol glass bottles. It is built on the presumption that continued use of a bottle will leave physical evidence in the form of scratches, pitting and wear, especially on its base. The scale is being tested using, as a case study, an assemblage of artefacts from a 19th Century bottle exchange in Christchurch. The work that has been done so far on the majority of the assemblage reveals that different patterns of bottle use can be detected and these will be revealed on this poster. Once finalised the results are hoped to contribute to a broader study into the drinking culture in Victorian Christchurch.



# CONFERENCE VENUES / MAP

## Venues

- 1 Riccarton House
- 2 Chateau on the Park
- 3 Volstead
- 4 The George

## OPENING EVENT

(1) Riccarton House  
16 Kahu Road  
Riccarton  
Christchurch 8041

## CONFERENCE VENUE

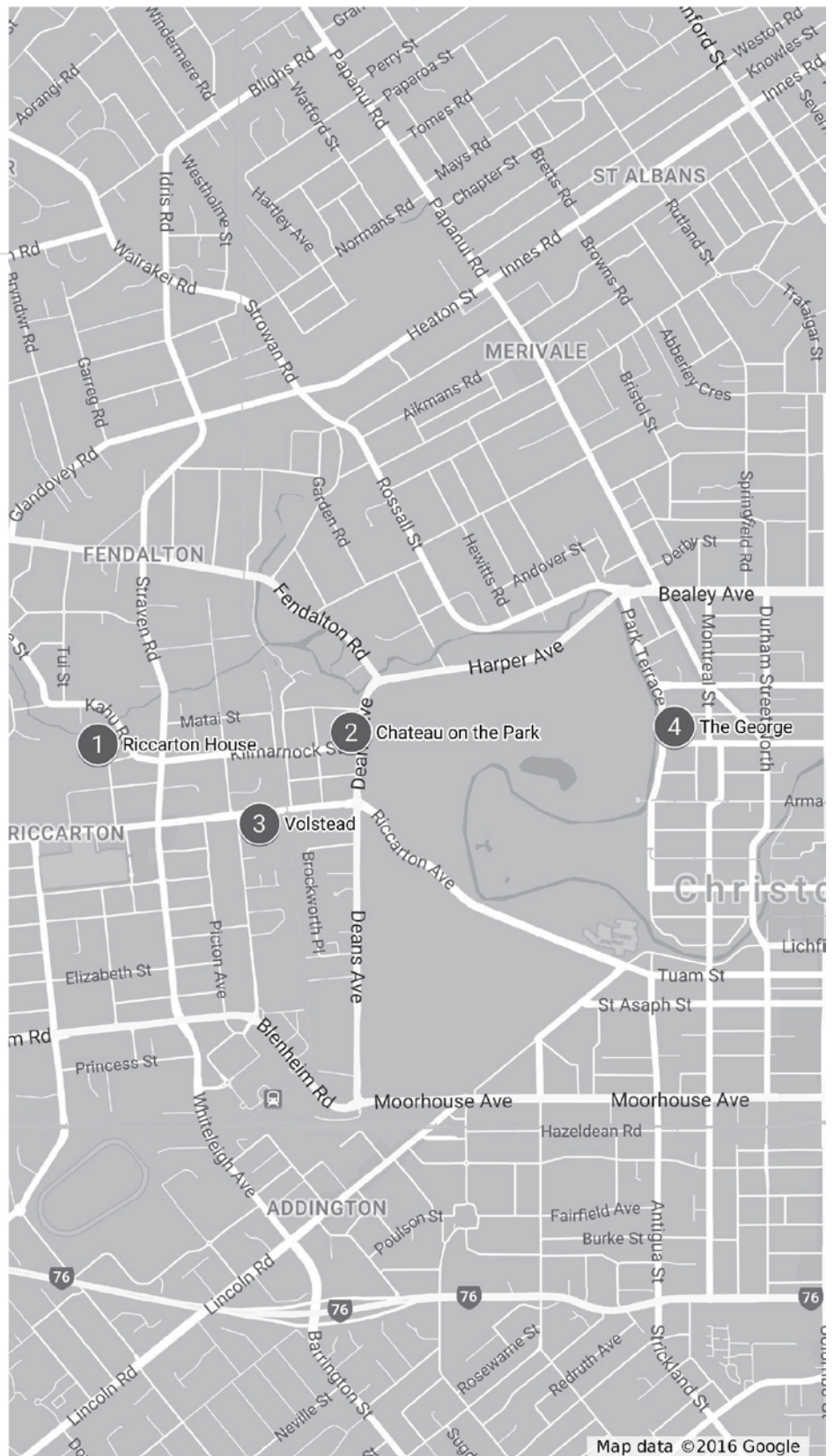
(2) Chateau on the Park  
189 Deans Avenue  
Riccarton  
Christchurch 8011

## THE ALL IMPORTANT BAR

(3) Volstead Trading Company  
55 Riccarton Road  
Riccarton  
Christchurch 8041

## CONFERENCE DINNER

(4) The George Hotel  
50 Park Terrace  
Christchurch Central  
Christchurch 8013



Map data ©2016 Google



## NOTES

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A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing notes.



## NOTES

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A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing notes.

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