
AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

NEWSLETTER

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I. EDITORIAL

A Brace of Courthouses

The undignified coup de grace to substantial Georgian remains of the old Parramatta courthouse was finally delivered on Saturday May 20th, beginning at 5 a.m. with arc lamps flaring. Whatever the rights of the original decision to demolish, nothing can excuse the bringing forward of the starting date before Heritage staff had completed their recording, nor the wanton destruction of the fine masonry blocks in the process. It is unfortunate to see Commonwealth and State interests so openly at variance.

Due to be demolished on the same day as Parramatta should have begun (Monday May 22nd) Penrith's interesting complex of courthouse (James Barnet 1879) stables (1836) cell block, and probably old well plus remains of two earlier courthouses beneath the last one has had a fascinating series of on-off reprieves which demonstrate the extent of feeling such historic and human structures can engender. Penrith's Chamber of Commerce is now solidly behind its retention alongside considerable local feeling and many will watch with interest the Heritage Council's action on this significant test case.

American views of Sydney

Two recent prominent Americans, visiting Australia recently, have been less than impressed by our energetic tearing down of Victorian structures to replace them by 'cookie cutter aluminium-and-glass quality architecture'.

Professor Elmer Botsai, president of the American Institute of Architects, the most recent visitor, calls Sydney's skyscrapers mediocrity at its best, and emphasised the new trend in America towards reuse of old buildings by restoration and refitting, now nearly 50% of total city development works in the United States. "The process is to degut the old buildings of all services and refit them with new electrical, plumbing and elevator facilities. In some cases this can be done at two-thirds the cost of erecting a new building. We have in the end buildings which are not so clinical".

Meanwhile our State departments continue to be the worst offenders in Sydney. Between them the Maritime Services Board and the Department of Main Roads have nearly completed the removal of all traces of older Sydney around the city foreshores. The terrace of North George Street is following the approaches to Pyrmont Bridge - and of course the bridge itself - into limbo. The resulting concrete jungle in Darling Harbour is a poor substitute. We wonder what sort of record, archaeological or otherwise, was kept during this extensive demolition of one of Sydney's oldest industrial areas. It was an obvious situation for a recording team of professional standing taken on for the purpose.

Our earlier visitor was Dr Ernest Connally, Secretary General of ICOMOS USA, the body responsible for preservation and restoration of historic monuments and sites. Dr Connally also saw Australian attitudes as lagging far behind the main body of western thinking on the value of historic buildings in contributing to the texture and richness of contemporary living. As official guest of honour, he contributed considerably to the inaugural conference of the newly formed ICOMOS Australia branch.

Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences, Harris Street

The debate on the new premises for the Museum goes on. Since Premier Wran's pledge of real assistance to come at the last MAAS Christmas gathering, and his suggestion there of the Paddy's market area as a possibility, hopes have run high in Ultimo. The Queen Victoria Building has been another suggestion - and not such a bad one; it is interesting to see the wheel come full circle with the new deputy director's preference for the old Ultimo tram depot as a centre for transport items. At least the suicidal plan to move the whole museum to the Macquarie university campus has been dropped. Perhaps the main point is that the debate does indeed go on - with vigour; it is good to see the new spirit now revitalising an institution which has been dormant too long.

II. NEWS

1. Beechworth. From April 14th-16th the first conference of Australia ICOMOS took place at Beechworth, Vic., in the presence of Dr E.A. Connally, Secretary of ICOMOS currently visiting Australia. Titled "The Tide of Australian Settlement - conservation of the physical evidence", it covered a wide range of conservation issues with a valuable presentation of varied case studies. If a single theme were to stand out in ones mind it would have been the role of the architect in conservation and restoration and how to ensure uniform aims and standards in conservation work. Most restoration contracts are ultimately in the hands of the consultant architect - how to ensure that major disasters by way of unsuitable work are avoided. In addition there were field trips to adjacent areas of NE Victoria, in which much valuable work had been done e.g. the Beechworth streetscape study of enormous thoroughness by George Tibbitts, and an interesting human landscape study by Peter Wats (recently published) in the same area. Other interesting papers included Professor Weston Bate's masterly introduction, a controversial one by Professor Mulvaney on the role of archaeology, and Dr Connally's interesting contributions on parallel developments overseas. It is hoped that the papers will be available in published form within the next few months.

Membership of Australia ICOMOS, open to all those professionally involved with any aspect of conservation of monuments or sites can be discussed with the Secretary, Dr. Warwick Dix, P.O. Box 553, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601.

2. Excavation at St Mary's Near Penrith, NSW. At Easter this year, and again for a week in May, excavations were carried out at the homestead Mamre, once the property of Samuel Marsden, and subsequently that of Robert Fitzgerald and his descendants. The last occupants Professor and Mrs Maclaurin, were the fourth generation.

The property passed to the Planning and Environment Commission of NSW who propose essential repair and holding work. Prior to the digging of drainage trenches around the house excavation was carried out to the south, south east and east of it to check any earlier foundations. Substantial footings in colonial bond brickwork show the presence in this area of an early 19th century structure later demolished.

Detailed investigation of several other classes of evidence - aerial photographs, still photographs back to the beginning of the 20th century, and the questioning of informants have failed to shed light on this structure, nor is it specifically described in Hassall's description of Mamre in the 1830s (written 1902). One possibility is that it was a brewing and fermenting shed, in that numbers of peach stones have been found nearby. In 1803 Marsden produced 60 gallons of cider made from peaches.

Analysis of the artefacts however as well as continuing historical investigation will add further data. A study of the house and its surroundings throughout its life including the excavation as one part only, is the pilot field teaching project for the Historical Archaeology II-III undergraduate course this year (Faculty of Arts, Sydney University, contact J. Birmingham).

3. Local archaeology and the interested layman. The probable appointment of an archaeologist to the permanent staff of the Adult Education Department at Sydney University raises interesting speculation about the increasing role of Adult Education and WEA classes in the state. For many years there has been a steady strand of the more romantic overseas style of pictorial archaeology - classical civilization, the ancient mysteries of Egypt and Sumer, the wonder of the Incas and so on. For many Australians about to go abroad on an expensive and possibly once-only trip such classes are a valuable introduction; similarly they may be a retrospective consolidation, or above all a substitute. The need to look into the roots of our common western heritage is a deep-seated one.

Particularly interesting however is the growth in recent years of the local history/local archaeology groups in and around Sydney who are beginning to get professional guidance in researching their own localities. Two are operating in the Penrith and Windsor regions, another is currently in Paddington, while earlier classes dealt with the history of the Eastern suburbs, and the Parramatta region. Such classes are always a stimulating and valuable experience to the academics who can take them on.

The Wollongong WEA class in Industrial Archaeology, the first of its kind in NSW, is no exception. Growing all the time, its members are mapping the known historic industrial sites in and around Wollongong, under the inspired local guidance of Ken MacCarthy, a project which it is confidently hoped may be funded for final research and publication. The possibilities in extending this type of desperately needed basic research through NSW are very challenging. Similarly field training programmes for interested laymen, history teachers and others appear equally to lie within the scope of an outgoing adult education programme. It is high time that NSW awoke to the trend-setting possibilities in this area, already demonstrated in Nottingham, Oxford and many other British centres.

4. Maritime Archaeological Association of NSW. The seminar organised on May 28th 1978 to discuss the formation of such a body offered a rare opportunity to the archaeologically-minded in Sydney. The highly professional W.A. Museum diving team of Jeremy Green, Graeme Henderson, together with the former W.A. conservator Dr Colin Pearson, recently appointed as Director of the Conservators Course at the Canberra College of Advanced Education, combined to give a formidable account of the policies, techniques and results of their Dutch and Colonial programmes. Packed with information on conservation problems, survey and excavation techniques, the sessions were profusely illustrated with some spectacular slides. Readers may wonder whether this reporter is suffering from mild euphoria of the depths. Rather, it is anticipation of the considerable potential awaiting those of us accustomed to the miserable scraps of china and glass so common from early 19th century land sites once the W.A. Museum's colonial wrecks programme begins in earnest. A hold full of ceramics, as part of a general cargo, dated 1797 is an arresting thought.

Other interesting projects of the W.A. team, apart from the continuing Batavia and Zeewijk, are the James Matthews, ex slaver, now being excavated with her general cargo, and the Lady Littleton found off Albany, a possible whaler.

Those interested in details of the PMANSW should write to the Secretary, P.O. Box 353 North Sydney, or enquire via the Sydney Maritime Museum, due to move to its new quarters later this year.

5. Two important exhibitions for all interested in early historic buildings around Sydney. At the National Trust's newly opened S.H. Ervin Art Gallery is a breathtaking exhibition of Conrad Martens, open until July 23rd. Almost, one might say, the Trust's founder member, in that he painted so many of the buildings which were to become the Trust's protégées. The Gallery is spacious and well appointed. Don't miss the informative catalogue, good value at \$2.00. Alternatively you may find Martens heavy in his oils, uneven in his output, and the catalogue lacking in detail. Why not come to ASHA's invitation evening on July 6th and see for yourself. (See below).

Cheaper still, at \$1.00, but very well written and assembled is James Broadbent's folder catalogue of the John Verge exhibition at Elizabeth Bay House, a masterly compilation of photographs, plans drawings of all his major works. It should be compulsory viewing for all those in Government Office who sign demolition orders - or make the decisions that allow them to happen. open until 9th July, entry 50 cents; free first Tuesday each month. (Closed Mondays). Both catalogues excellent for schools projects, among other things.

6. Old Government House and Experiment Farm Cottage, Parramatta is a new glossy guide put out by the National Trust at \$3.50, handsomely subsidised by the House of Dunhill. Over 50 pages, all in colour, contain plans, views of every room and selected items within them as well as a historical background on both properties. Its appearance emphasises once more the incongruity of the adjacent amphitheatre site on which work now proceeds, surprisingly supported by the State Government.

7. ICCM. Another body of the professionally interested was established in Perth in August 1973, namely the Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material. Its main concern is with the care and maintenance of the priceless collections housed in Art galleries, Museums, Libraries and Archives which are at present deteriorating for want of staff and facilities to conserve them. ICCM held a seminar in 1976 and the papers from this are available as a book entitled Conservation in Australia, edited by S. Walston. Subscription to the Institute is \$5 for ordinary members, \$20 for institutional members, and is open to all who are interested in its aims. Enquiries to Hon. Sec. ICCM, Ian Cook, c/o Conservation Section, National Library of Australia, Parkes Place, Canberra.

8. Lectures in Ultimo. The very successful lecture series (WEA) the 'Decorative Arts' has just ended at the Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences, Harris Street, Sydney. Held on Wednesday nights 6-8 pm it covered ceramics of many regions, silver, glass and furniture, and drew upon the Museum's collection to illustrate the lectures.

9. Clay smoking pipes. A symposium of papers on clay smoking pipes found in Australia is at present being prepared for the British Archaeological Report. Museums and those known to have excavated sites have been circulated; private collectors have not, and any information on known collections would be gratefully received. Information to J. Birmingham, Editor.

10. Exhibition of Australian pottery forthcoming at the Shepparton Gallery, Shepparton, Vic., under its Director Peter Timms. It will go later to the Art Galleries of Melbourne then Sydney. The Cicada and Gum-nut Exhibition at the Art Gallery of NSW (April 1st-May 7th) showed Australian craft items (ceramics, metalwork, textiles and prints) by the Society of Arts and Crafts 1906-1935 from both NSW and Victoria. The Australian Flora in Australia Exhibition from Elizabeth Bay House has gone to Canberra (Display Room, Canberra Botanic Gardens) where a small brochure (five illustrations) is available..

III. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Evening with Conrad Martens. An informal evening visit to the National Trust's new Art Gallery (in their new premises at Fort Street school, Observatory Hill) will take place on Thursday July 6th, 5.30 - 7.30 pm. to view the Martens exhibition. Wine and cheese will be served.

ASHA Annual General Meeting will be held at 8 pm. on Wednesday 2nd August, 1978 in the ground floor Lecture Theatre, Edgeworth David building (next to Fisher Library). Nominations for the positions, supported by a proposer and seconder, will be accepted beforehand in writing and from the floor of the meeting.

The Speaker will be Ms Edna Stephenson, Curator of the Sydney Maritime Museum who will give an illustrated talk on the Museum's new premises and its present and future activities. Outstanding work is done by the Museum volunteers on their growing collection of historical vessels - the Lady Hopetoun, the Warratah, the John Oxley and the shortly arriving Barque James Craig, in their restoration dock in Blackwattle Bay. Wine and cheese will be served at the Meeting.

IV. BOOK REVIEWS

COLONIAL FARM BUILDINGS OF NEW SOUTH WALES by Rachel Roxburgh and Douglass Baglin (Rigby 1978) - \$19.95. 175 pages, over 200 illustrations, colour and black and white.

Australia's pioneer settlers were concerned with many things in their approach to rural architecture: function, utility, durability and beauty. Long before the days of electricity and mass production, farmers were erecting numbers of outbuildings in slab, brick, stone or pisé each perfectly geared in its specific function. Some are now neglected and dilapidated but many are in good condition and are still being used even if not for the purpose originally intended. Investigation shows that these buildings were often just as carefully built and with as much eye to detail as were the homesteads on the properties they served.

Rachel Roxburgh's scholarly text is ably served by the fine photographs of Douglass Beglin and is a worthy extension of her major work Early Colonial Houses of New South Wales published in 1974. This book recounts the history of many early farming establishments and describes in detail the construction and function of their various outbuildings. With major towns or sources of supply often at a considerable distance, self sufficiency in food production, the ability to manufacture simple items and an abundant supply of labour were essential. As a result, many of the larger properties were in effect entire villages, comprising not only the standard dwelling quarters, barns, storerooms and stables but also workshops for blacksmiths, brickmakers, carpenters, wheelwrights, weavers, tanners and other functionaries. All stock had their specially designed enclosures, and in addition there were coachhouses, woolsheds, dairies and a multitude of other structures. The book contains a wealth of information about a less familiar part of Australia's heritage.

EARLY AUSTRALIAN CRAFTS & TOOLS by Lorna Ollif and Walter Crosthwaite (Rigby 1977) - \$6.50. 63 pages, 58 black and white illustrations.

This book gives the reader a glimpse of a little known area of Australian history. It describes several crafts and trades found in the early settlement and illustrates the tools and equipment available and the way in which they were used. The lack of an index, insufficient references in the text and lack of location or date of many of the items and buildings illustrated tend to detract from a worthwhile attempt to trace the beginnings of Australian craftsmanship.

V. WHALING AND WHALING SITES: SOME ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Stranded whales must have been exploited by early man from the moment when primitive cutting tools could pierce their thick skins. Primitive methods of hunting whales by driving them ashore in small boats may equally date back to an early period, surviving into the 19th century in Shetland Orkney and Faroes, and possibly practised on Atlantic shores. In the 18th Century AD however came the growing mastery of systematic whaling, first by putting out in small boats from land whenever a whale was sighted, harpooning and killing it, and towing it back to shore for cutting up and boiling down (trying out) which was known as shore whaling, then as whales became scarcer in a given locality by deep sea whaling i.e. a similar operation using a parent ship as base, the whale carcasses being secured alongside for cutting, and the trying out carried out on deck in iron trypots heated over brick hearths.

Greenland was the first locality for more distant whaling operations, where the Greenland 'right' whale proved particularly susceptible, being a slow swimmer, particularly rich in oil, and also one of the varieties of whale which did not sink when killed. Spitzbergen was a main centre, and blubber was either tried out on the spot, or casked and sent back to British and European ports for processing. Whales became scarce in the Arctic by mid 19th century, and emphasis had long since shifted to the coasts of New England and Connecticut. Nantucket was one of the main centres, and between 1800 and 1850 the Nantucketers built up an unparalleled reputation for mastery in the whaling business. The American Civil War (1861-5) brought a sharp decline to Yankee whaling since many boats were sunk. Moreover, the development of the petroleum industry from 1850 on, with its associated product kerosene, meant a growing challenge to whale-oil as the primary lighting fuel. Only the continuing demands of the 'whalebone' industry, particularly for corsets and crinoline stiffeners, carried the whalers through the last quarter of the 19th century, and with the demise of the crinoline whaling virtually ended about 1910.

In addition to the plankton-eating class of whales to which the Greenland right whales belonged, characterised by their colder and shallower habitats as well as the presence of whalebone or baleen in their throats, the early whalers also soon discovered the deep-sea sperm whale, carnivorous and toothed, capable of existing at great depths under enormous pressure, and found in temperate and tropical waters. The sperm whale had the attraction for the early whalers of considerable quantities of very high grade oil, as well as a substance called spermaceti in its head, which cooled to a white wax suitable for extremely smoothly and brightly burning candles. The sperm whale also floated when killed.

Until 1860 the right whales and the sperm whales remained the normal catch. Then Sven Foyn a Norwegian revolutionised whaling by a new method of killing and towing on the one hand (a heavy charge fired from a swivel mounted cannon in the bows of a steamship gast enough to chase the speedier whales, attached to a very strong rope suitable for towing) and the use of compressed air pumped into the dead whale on the other to raise it to the surface. Thus many more varieties of plankton-eating whales were accessible - finbacks, humpbacks and others, the humpback especially rich in oil, both to bay whalers and deep sea whalers in the 70s and 80s. One earlier improvement in whaling technology - the shoulder-held or swivel-mounted bomb lance which projected an explosive dart of 1850 - was not particularly successful.

Meanwhile the early and mid 19th century had seen the expansion of the industry well beyond the Arctic and subarctic shores of Greenland and New England. The comparable situation in the southern seas was soon recognised by early explorers in the Pacific, but trade and navigation, including whaling were much inhibited in the 18th century by the East India Company's monopoly in the Indian and Pacific oceans. 1788 saw the first British whaler in the Pacific via Cape Horn (the Emilia) bound for rich whaling grounds off Chile and Peru, and nothing could stop the accelerating exploitation thereafter. Trade restrictions were successively withdrawn, and Australasian waters were freed in 1801. In fact whaling began off Port Jackson in 1791 and the end of the 90s saw the benefits of whaling off the new colony recognised by many - one of them being whale oil as a return cargo for convict ships, and conversely convicts as an outward cargo for whalers bound for the Chilean grounds.

Australian waters saw the annual migration movements of the southern right whale as the approaching Antarctic winter sent them north to breeding grounds either along the east coast of Tasmania and NSW as far as about Townsville, or west along the coast of Tasmania across to Western Victoria about Portland, along South Australia past Encounter Bay (Victor Harbour) or around Kangaroo Island, across to Western Australia near alban, and north to Carnarvon, Dampier and Derby. At first the whaling remained the province of the roving deep sea whalers who first began to fish Australian waters; then from about 1806 the potential of bay whaling became apparent, and the coasts of NSW, then Western Victoria and SA became dotted with small whaling operations. Above all the headlands and bays of Tasmania were alive with action, while Hobart and Sydney both became headquarters for both local and deep sea whaling operations, with the development of skilled whaleboat builders and ships services.

Tasmania

The earliest major centre of whaling was Tasmania, and it would seem likely that many sites must have survived intact. From Hobart, bay whaling began from its founding in 1803, when the Derwent River itself was found to be a feeding ground for immense numbers of the southern right whale. The first tryworks was established in Ralph's Bay at a site still called Trywork Point, and there are innumerable suggestive names and likely sheltered coves to be examined from the southernmost point of South East cape on entry to the d'Entrecasteaux channel, suggestively called Whale Head, with Second and First Lookout Points, around the coasts of Bruny Island up to Whalers Cove (and later Haunted Bay) on Maria Island.

Wherever a good lookout point can be associated with a sheltered cove with shallow sloping beach there may be signs of footings for an old capstan, a capstan tree, iron rings in the rocks, even brick foundations and whitened whale bones. There may be remains of old iron oil store tanks and try pots.

Such relics are unique; if you are the first to find them after 160 odd years, don't disturb them in any way, and don't let dogs or children idly play with them. Enjoy your own unique experience without disturbance, and then report them on your return to your local State Museum or National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Such early whaling sites continue all the way up the east coast of Tasmania (Bicheno, Falmouth, probably St Helens) in all of which it should be possible to find traces of this early activity once one is attuned to the signs. Occasional whalers' coves must also exist along the less hospitable west coast, since the whale migration route passed that way.

The heyday of bay whaling from Tasmanian shores was about 1806 until the early 1840s; in 1836, 2291 tons of oil and 117 ton of whalebone were corrected, a high point.

Meanwhile the deep sea whaling of the sperm whale had begun as early as 1829 with the sailing of the brig *Caroline* and by the 1840s some 45 deep sea whalers were owned by Hobart men. In addition large numbers of foreign boats - Nantucketers, but also Norwegian, Dutch, British-used the port, sailing both south to the Antarctic but also north even as far as Alaska.

The early fifties marked the peak; new fuels first kerosene then electricity, as well as economic depression of 1858-72 ended the dominance of whale oil for domestic lighting.

(W. Lawson, *Blue Gum Clippers and Whale Ships of Tasmania*, Melbourne 1949; H. O'May, *Wooden Hookers of Hobart Town and Whalers out of Van Diemen's Land*, Hobart, 1957; J.E. Philp, *Whaling Ways of Hobart Town*, Hobart, 1936; acknowledgment, *Whaling out of Hobart Town*, Information leaflet, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery; Max Cowall, *Whaling around Australia*).

Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia

Detailed knowledge of the existence or otherwise of whaling remains in the Portland area is so far unknown. An interesting discussion of whaling activities in Encounter Bay, SA, by the South Australian Whaling Co., and also less significantly on Kangaroo Island (Destrees Bay especially) is given in J. Cumpston's Kangaroo Island 1800-1836 (2nd ed. 1974). The Whalers Haven Museum has been set up in Rosetta Harbour (just west of Victor Harbour) on Encounter Bay on the site of the old whaling station (established 1837). The nearby jetty was built by the SA Government for the use of whaling vessels in 1854. About 1850 there were some dozen buildings at the whaling station - stables, sleeping berths, boat sheds and workshops. Numbers of whale bones were strewn about the area. (M. Grose & M. Sando, *Discovering the Fleurieu Peninsula with the National Trust (S.A.)*). Very slight traces of old whaling structures and relics can still be found on Kangaroo Island - including the sadly cement-embedded trypot at Kingscote, and a small stone hut, now a garage, on descrees beach with foundations observable in the ground nearby.

In Western Australia there are a scatter of shore whaling sites from Albany in the south, operative from the early 19th century to Dampier in the north, some of them with particularly interesting surface remains. It is also reported that a recent wreck reported to the WA museum is possibly that of a whaler. We hope very much to present a special account of whaling sites in WA - and perhaps also Victoria and western South Australia in a later Newsletter.

New South Wales

By far the best known whaling locality in NSW is that of Twofold Bay near Eden, where whaling continue from about 1828 until the 1930s.

Benjamin Boyd, quite the best-known of the three families who operated there lasted essentially only some five years (1843-8) and as with all his enterprises it is never quite clear how much was actually accomplished, Three generations of Davidsons however survived a very challenging mode of livelihood, and most of what remains to be seen around Eden of whaling days is theirs.

John Raine (1828-32) and the three Imlay brothers (beginning in 1833) both operated from Snug Cove, adjacent to the present day Eden wharf, and it is difficult so far to identify earlier traces, if any survive. Boyd however, selected the southern end of Twofold Bay both for his township of Boydton and for his tryworks and station. A number of interested people have visited the site in recent years - Bob Irving with architectural students from NSW to look at Boyd's beautiful and unfinished church, Ms. Barbara Little, whose paper on early whaling is cited below, Mike Pearson of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, which happily plans a full coverage of the area's history and topography in relation to its Boyd National Park, and students from Sydney University's Historical Archaeology course, quoted below.

In fact difficulty of terrain and access to sites (by sea only) makes such flying visits unprofitable, while the knowledgeable local historian H.P. Wellings is alas not topographically oriented; there are no maps or plans in his otherwise admirable Benjamin Boyd in Australia (1842-1849) available from the Eden Historical Museum. In fact it becomes clear, from a study of the 1:25,000 topographical map plus the relevant parish maps that Boyd's whaling station was most probably located in East Boyd Bay either on the Boyd block bordering Fishery Creek on the west bank (now very swampy), or at about the site of Edrom Lodge on Boyd's more easterly land. Either are plausible on prima facie grounds - the first has water, a good beach, and is at a distance from a possible residence (necessary in view of the noxious nature of whale processing: the latter is on firmer ground, and may well have been a first choice if there was no real question of a residence. Either site incidentally makes good sense of a previous Boydian crux... the Boyd tower on Red Point, with its elaborate landing stages internally, would have been an essential lookout link to a secondary beacon, the Round Tower, on Torarago Point halfway to Boydton. The first Boyd tower was not in view of East Boyd Bay; it could however certainly have signalled to the Round Tower, which was.

The fact remains that the re-identification of the Boyd whaling ruins remains a challenging task, essential to the proper telling of the story of Ben Boyd and Eden.

Again, should you find such ruins - note, describe, photograph, and inform (the NSW Heritage Council, Sydney 237 9111); don't disturb in any way. There will not after all be anything of interest except information and disturbance will destroy it irrevocably.

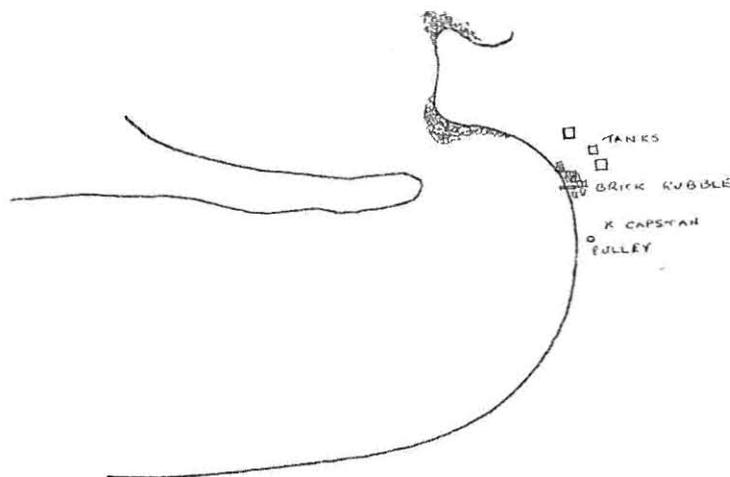
Two brief field investigations in this region have recently been carried out and are included here for interest. Damaris Lord and Wendy Thorp investigated the old Davidson site at Twofold Bay, and Mike Pearson recently issued a report on the Bittangabee site for the National Parks & Wildlife Service. The first is a typical example of gathering on-site data - the informant stage. The second is an interesting example of archaeological inference (especially in the light of K.G. McIntyre's recent book).

The site of Davidsons' Whaling Station, Twofold Bay

Alexander Davidson was a latecomer to whaling in Twofold Bay. He seems to have worked for Boyd in the 1840s and in the 1860 bought land at the mouth of the Kiah (now Towamba) River. Here he established a bay whaling station which was continued by his son, John and grandson, George and ceased operations only in the 1930s. There is still a Mr Davidson in the Eden area.

The property is now owned by Mrs Boyd (no relation to Benjamin). With her we inspected what was left of the whaling operations. The site is typical of early shore stations, occupying the south-east of a sheltered, shallow cove. Whales were winched up the gentle slope to the shore by means of a hoist in a tree and a hand operated capstan set on heavy timber blocks embedded in the slope about the beach. Mrs Boyd said George Davidson's son had removed the hoist, upon which the tree collapsed and she had removed the capstan to protect it from the ravages of bottle hunters and sent it to Eden where it now rots outside the museum.

All that is left on the shore are three square, iron tanks, some collapsed brick and timber beams. Although on the present shoreline and not much above high water mark the fact that the brickwork is closer to the storage tanks than to the hoist suggests fireplaces rather than a timber ramp sometimes shown in illustrations allegedly of Davidson's station. There is nothing to indicate a ramp and one of the criticisms of Twofold Bay whale oil in the last century was that it contained sand. However there was a timber structure on these brick foundations, part of which was standing when Mrs Boyd came to East Boyd some twenty years ago. Local information is that the shoreline of Twofold Bay changes constantly, especially at the mouths of the rivers where floodwaters meet heavy tides and storms. Mrs Boyd said each major storm meant a bit more of the brickwork slid into the bay.



The kitchen and dining-room of Davidson's house remain, not the original house but what seems to have been the second. Much of the kitchen fireplace still stands, hooks for smoking suspended on chains in the chimney. Two blubber scoops and a flensing knife are kept here, and a whale vertebra, someone's souvenir of the past.

In the garden around the house are three trypots. They are about the same size, 15-18 gallons, squat with a flared lip but are slightly different in detail. One has a knob on either side, presumably to fit a stand and allow it to be tipped. The second has a square sectioned spout. The third has no additions apart from the manufacturer's name, "R. Dawson Sydney". Davidson seemed to have acquired some of his equipment from the Imlay Brothers. It is not known if these could be part of that equipment.

Bittangabee Ruins, Ben Boyd National Park

Theories relating to possible pre-Cook landings on the eastern coast of Australia by Spanish or Portuguese ships have appeared from time to time since the late nineteenth century. For example, Lawrence Hargrave, the noted aeronautical pioneer, presented a detailed argument in support of a claim that Lope de Vega, a Spaniard, discovered the east coast in the late 1500's. This work, done in collaboration with Norman Lindsay, was published early this century. (Royal Society of N.S.W. Journal Vol 43, 1909). However, to date, none of these theories have been supported by any concrete evidence.

The theory of a Spanish/Portuguese settlement at Bittangabee Bay seems to have been generated during the last two decades, no earlier reference to it having been found. Mr Rex Gilroy has published articles expounding the theory in local newspapers.

The evidence used to support the Spanish/Portuguese theory consists of two jars and a figurine recovered in trawling nets off Twofold Bay. The two jars are common Mediterranean ware, still made today in Mediterranean countries, and they have never been identified or analysed to establish their age. The figurine has disappeared and can no longer be studied, even in photographs.

Recently K.G. McIntyre forwarded a Portuguese origin for the Bittangabee ruins in the book "The Secret Discovery of Australia" (Souvenir Press, 1977). In this book many mistakes are made concerning the ruins size, construction, and a non-existent date. Mistakes are also made regarding the architectural styles at nearby Boyd Town.

If the Spanish or Portuguese did land at Bittangabee one must explain why the large stone building (the ruins), was commenced. The work was obviously done by skilled masons, and ship-wrecked or visiting parties are not likely to go to the trouble of quarrying stone, cutting it, and burning lime in order to build what was to have been a large imposing building. The building was obviously meant to be permanent, not a survival shelter. It had been suggested that it was a fortress to give protection from marauding Aborigines. This is not likely, as the building was shaped like a squat "U" in plan, not at all suited to defense during attack and it is not situated in an easily defended position.

The construction technique used is still a common one in masonry, being rubble filling between two coursed and shaped outer layers. A derelict Nineteenth century building in Eden shows just this building system.

The mortar used in the structure was local sea shell, burnt about 200 metres from the ruin. Shell was also burnt for lime at Boyd Town, where piles of shall (not Aboriginal middens) are still found close to the wharf and brick pits. The well preserved condition of this mortar suggests an age considerably younger than the 300 or 400 years required by the Portuguese theory.

The Bittangabee building was never completed. Evidence for this is the existence of a clear working space between the existing foundations and the surrounding stone rubble. This space is commonly seen in buildings under construction, where it represents the standing room required by the masons constructing the walls. If the walls had collapsed, the rubble would be in a continuous heap extending from the wall's base. The remaining standing masonry are sub-floor foundations, which measure 68ft x 33ft maximum dimensions. These foundations rest on the ground, not on a masonry platform as suggested by Mr McIntyre.

It would appear that without other evidence the theory of a Spanish/Portuguese origin of the Bittangabee ruins stands on shaky grounds.

The Ben Boyd Evidence:

The proximity of the ruins to the area of Ben Boyd's activities led to an investigation of manuscripts in the Mitchell Library to establish whether anybody connected with Boyd refers to the ruins or to the building of substantial structures in the Bittangabee area.

The papers and diaries of Oswald Brierly, manager for Boyd at Twofold Bay for most of the Boyd era (1842-9) were most enlightening.

Brierly refers to "Bataneby" and "Bat-angaby" as early as 1842-3. In 1844 Brierly indicates that Bittangabee and Mowarry were pastoral properties and whaling lookout points for the Imlay brothers, Boyd's main rivals. By 1847 Boyd was grazing his own stock on Bittangabee and Mowarry, and late in 1847 he acquired the leases for these properties from the Imlays, and stationed his own men on-site.

Up until early in 1848 Brierly visited Bittangabee several times, but made no mention of any buildings or ruins at the site. If the legend that the Imlay brothers discovered the ruins were true, Brierly, an artist, would almost certainly have made reference to them, or even painted them. Brierly left Boyd's employ, and the district, soon after Boyd acquired the Bittangabee Run License.

It was not unlike Boyd to plan and commence a building with the style exhibited by the Bittangabee ruins, to service his newly acquired pastoral properties and whaling outstations. Boyd's flamboyant use of stone and brick on a large scale was shown in many buildings around Boyd Town, compared with which projects the Bittangabee ruins were quite small.

Oswald Brierly never mentioned any building activities at Bittangabee, but he left Boyd's employ early in 1848 to join the "Rattlesnake" expedition, and may have been gone by the time the project commenced. Boyd had imported highly skilled stone masons to work on the Boyd Town buildings, especially the lighthouse, which was completed in October 1847. It is probable that Boyd put these masons to work on the Bittangabee outstation, which would explain the high standard of workmanship at the ruins. The fact that the building was never completed is easily explained by the sudden collapse of Boyd's financial empire early in 1849. Any works in progress, like the Boyd Town Church, were just abandoned. It is this sudden abandonment of the Bittangabee ruins that had confused local historians for years, but if it is seen as a Boyd building this "mystery" ceases to be so mysterious.

Conclusion:

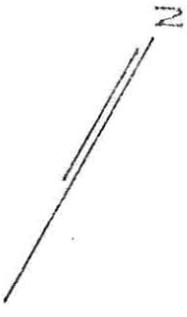
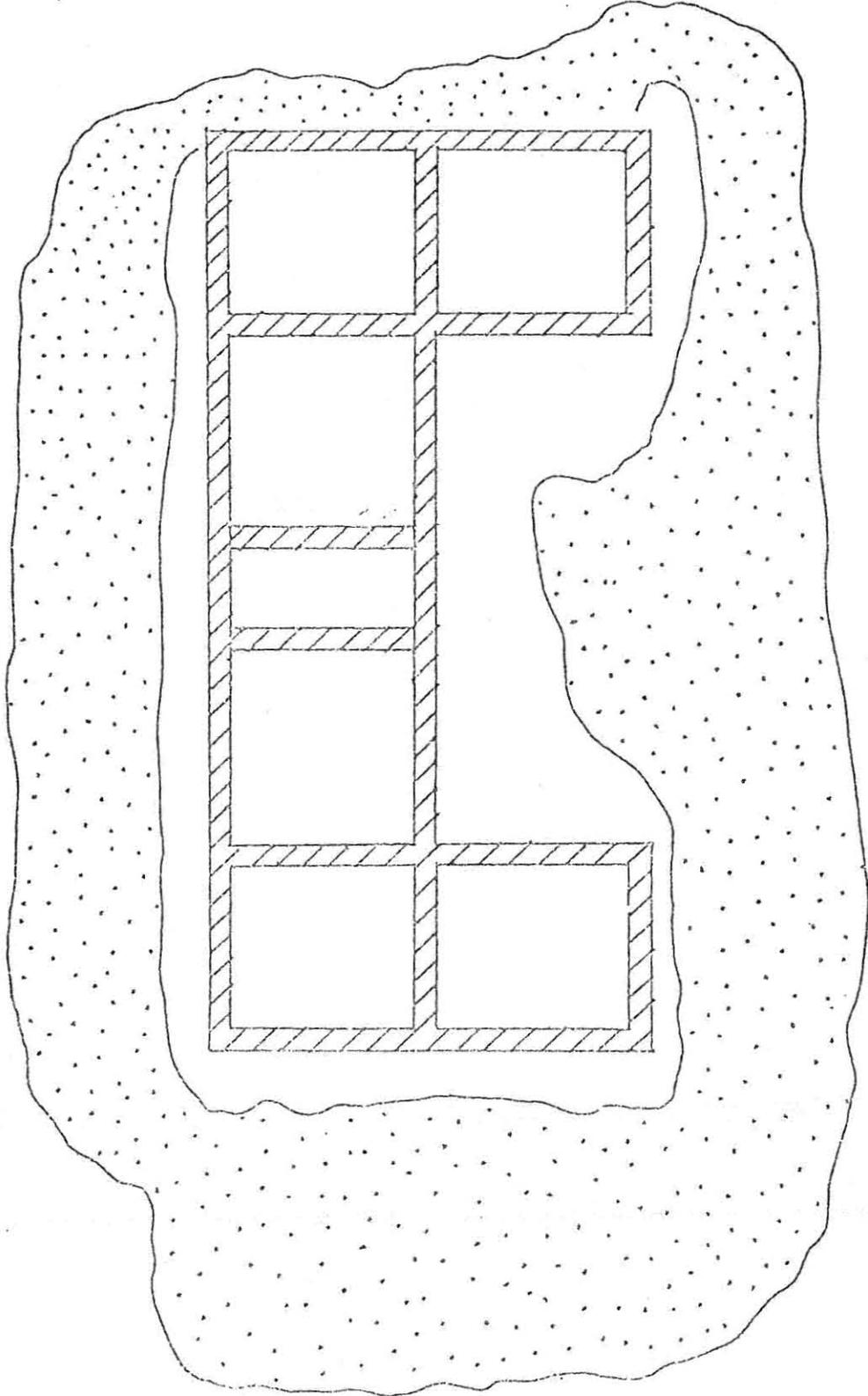
There is no evidence, as yet located, either at the ruins site or in the literature, to suggest that the Spanish or Portuguese landed at Bittangabee Bay. There is, however, internal evidence in the building technique used, style of construction, and location, as well as in the documentary evidence of Oswald Brierly, to strongly suggest that the structure originated as one of Ben Boyd's enterprises, as the base station for his pastoral empire and as a whaling outpost.

Protection of the ruins:

The Bittangabee Ruins are located within the Ben Boyd National Park, and are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974. The National Parks Service is currently trying to preserve the ruins and interpret them to the public. To this end over-growing vegetation has been removed from the site and the area generally cleaned up, allowing the ruins to be seen in total for the first time in many years. Methods of stabilizing the walls are being investigated. Rather than surround the site with a fence, educational signs are being erected to inform the public of the history and legends of the site, and to encourage visitors not to vandalize the site by pulling down walls or digging holes. Visitors are gently reminded that any activities which damage the site, or which remove material from the site, are offences punishable by fine. It is hoped that such a program of education will ensure the protection of the site and at the same time increase the enjoyment and awareness of the visitor.

M.P.

SKETCH PLAN of RUINS



= building rubble



AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

NEWSLETTER

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and below ground, which are only now being recognised as part of Australia's recent history.

One of the important issues now is to publicise listing and recording procedures more widely, especially to those who may be concerned with the preservation of a specific monument or site.

The National Register criteria expressly encourage the submission of such sites, which can be made by individuals, and by local societies as well as by the National Trust. What they require is adequate information on the site - location, ownership, and description of remains, and their significance - if it is to be considered for listing.

It is vital that all local Historical and Heritage groups are aware of the need to get important local sites on to the National Register either directly, or via the State list which in most states is still the National Trust Register.

Some States also maintain a State register or list. In South Australia this is done by the Aboriginal and Historic Sites and Relics Unit. In N.S.W. this, done by the Heritage Council, consists specifically of those sites on which some legal requirement of conservation has been placed - i.e. sites under conservation instruments, cf. the N.S.W. Heritage Act. Thus the State Heritage Council list in N.S.W. differs from the National Register in two respects:

- (a) Sites on it have a legal requirement to be maintained, which is not the case with the National Register;
- (b) It is selective, not comprehensive. Other sites sent to the Heritage Council are normally directed on to the Australian Heritage Commission list.

Local residents therefore who want to protect their own historic sites should act as follows:

- (a) For sites not under threat. Work systematically through all local sites of historical interest of all kinds - including sites where things have disappeared - ensuring that each one is entered on a sheet or form giving its location, what it is, a short description, who owns it if possible, and a photograph, as well as its significance in relation to the Australian Heritage Commission. Submit these to the State Heritage Council or the National Trust or both as a regional list, preferably with an indication of which ones should, in local opinion, go on the National Register.
- (b) For sites under threat. The same sheet or form is essential, giving location background details and photograph of the site or structure (with as much detail as possible without delaying the submission) and this should be sent marked for urgent attention to the Heritage Council, N.S.W., who can then ensure that the site, if important, is immediately listed by the Australian Heritage Commission. At the same time, the Heritage Council staff can complete the historical research, assessing significance, and proceeding to apply a legal preservation instrument if justified.

Two points are obvious from this:

1. The more recording and listing done in advance of threat the better. Emotions are not raised, and, more to the point, alternative development plans may well be possible before expensive preparations have been started.
2. The more detailed historical research supplied the better, but it should not be allowed to delay an important submission unduly. Sometimes necessary information is more easily found centrally or in government archives. The important local contribution is the site description, location, name of owner and photograph, plus the crucial factor of having brought the site to the State's notice anyway.

The more local groups and bodies begin to assess their regional site in relation to the National Register, the better. To help in this work in a practical way, the National Trust of N.S.W. has organised a Seminar on listing and recording at Goulburn, February 24-5th, 1979.

II. NEWS ITEMS: GENERAL

Garden Tour of Europe (May-June, 1979).

- James Broadbent, Curator of Elizabeth Bay House, and consultant on 19th century gardens in Australia, will be leading the Garden Tour of Europe. Details from the National Trust.

- Australian Pottery 1900-1950.

The Exhibition at the Art Gallery of N.S.W. in early December has closed, but an excellent catalogue is available at about \$4.00 from the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences.

- A Seminar on Building Restoration and Preservation for restoration architects is being organised by the Faculty of Architecture, University of N.S.W. from February 5-9th, 1979. Although numbers are limited, papers from the intensive, 5 day seminar will be available from the Faculty office.

- A Seminar on Industrial and Historical Archaeology is being held by the National Trust of Australia at Goulburn College of Advanced Education on February 24-25th, 1979. Cost \$75.00. Enquiries to the National Trust, Observatory Hill, Sydney, 2000.

- A recent Seminar on various aspects of archaeology organised by members of the A.N.U. Department of Prehistory, entitled Holier than Thou, was held on November 17-18th at Kioloa in Southern N.S.W. A Tonger report appears elsewhere in this Newsletter.

- The Australiana Society has just been formed to promote the collecting, study, appreciation and preservation of Australiana. The Society produces a Newsletter four times a year and holds regular meetings and outings. Membership application forms are available from the Secretary, (Andrew Simpson), P.O. Box A 378, Sydney South, NSW, 2000.

Sale of the Drake Collection

Sydney auctioneers Geoff K. Gray sold the Australiana collection of Danny and Valerie Drake in their rooms on the 28th of November, 1978. Perhaps the most important aspect of the sale for posterity is the catalogue (\$3) where the auctioneers took the unusual step of illustrating many of the pieces, which were also catalogued in some detail by the vendor. That the information is not always totally accurate is rather a reflection on the state of Australiana studies in general than on the cataloguer.

The highlights of the collection were undoubtedly the ceramics, which achieved record prices. A Bendigo earthenware water filter with "majolica" brown, blue and yellow glazes made \$1600, a Lithgow bread plate with majolica glazes made \$1,000, an early saltglazed stoneware ginger beer bottle stamped "J. Leak" made \$850, a glazed pottery "spud" bottle, in the shape of a potato, made \$450, and some of Thomas Field's salt glazed stoneware ginger beer bottles fetched prices between \$65 and \$130. The high prices were mainly due to support from a Victorian private collector and a Victorian art gallery, Shepparton, which acquired about thirty of the pieces for its collection. Shepparton's acquisitions, assisted with a grant from Caltex, now give that Institution's collection the historical depth it formerly lacked.

The high prices reflected principally the desire of the Shepparton Gallery to build up its collection rapidly, a phenomenon all too common in this country where museums have been slow to collect our Australian heritage except for fine arts. Sydney collectors managed to acquire only a few small pieces - but there are plenty of good pieces in private collections here, and the best collection of Lithgow is still to be found in Lithgow itself, at Eskbank House.

1879 Exhibition

During 1979, the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences will be mounting an exhibition to celebrate the centenary of the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, held in the Garden Palace in the Domain. This has special relevance for the Museum, as its predecessor, the Technological, Industrial and Sanitary Museum, grew out of the 1879 Exhibition and had its first home in the Garden Palace. Only weeks before the Museum was due to open to the public, the Garden Palace burnt down on the morning of 22nd September, 1882.

The 1879 Exhibition displayed the arts and manufactures of the Australian colonies together with those of Britain, Europe, Japan and other countries. During the construction of the building, work fell behind, so it was necessary to work at night with illumination from electric lights, for the first time in Australia. Exhibits included the first lift to be installed in Sydney, and to bring people up from the rail terminal at Redfern, a steam tram service along Elizabeth Street was inaugurated. When the Exhibition closed on 20th April, 1880, more than a million visitors had seen it.

Most of the Museum's collection was destroyed in the fire of 1882, but many pieces from the Exhibition had been sold privately or to Government departments. Anyone who knows of exhibits, souvenirs, or illustrations relating to the Exhibition and which might help in the centenary display, is asked to contact the organiser of the Exhibition, John Wade, at the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, 659 Harris St., Sydney, 2007 (telephone 02-211 3911).

III. EXCAVATION NEWS

Parramatta Bath-house

The proposed restoration of the historic bath-house or pump-house near Old Government House in Parramatta Park has raised interesting discussion and corrigendum in the Sydney Morning Herald about its original plan and purpose.

McCarthy's Homestead, Castlereagh

A combined historical and topographical survey group in Penrith under the leadership of Jenny Lawless, Macquarie University, has been working since early this year on the 1820's site of McCarthy's homestead, Castlereagh, near Penrith (N.S.W.) recently bulldozed in connection with quarrying activities.

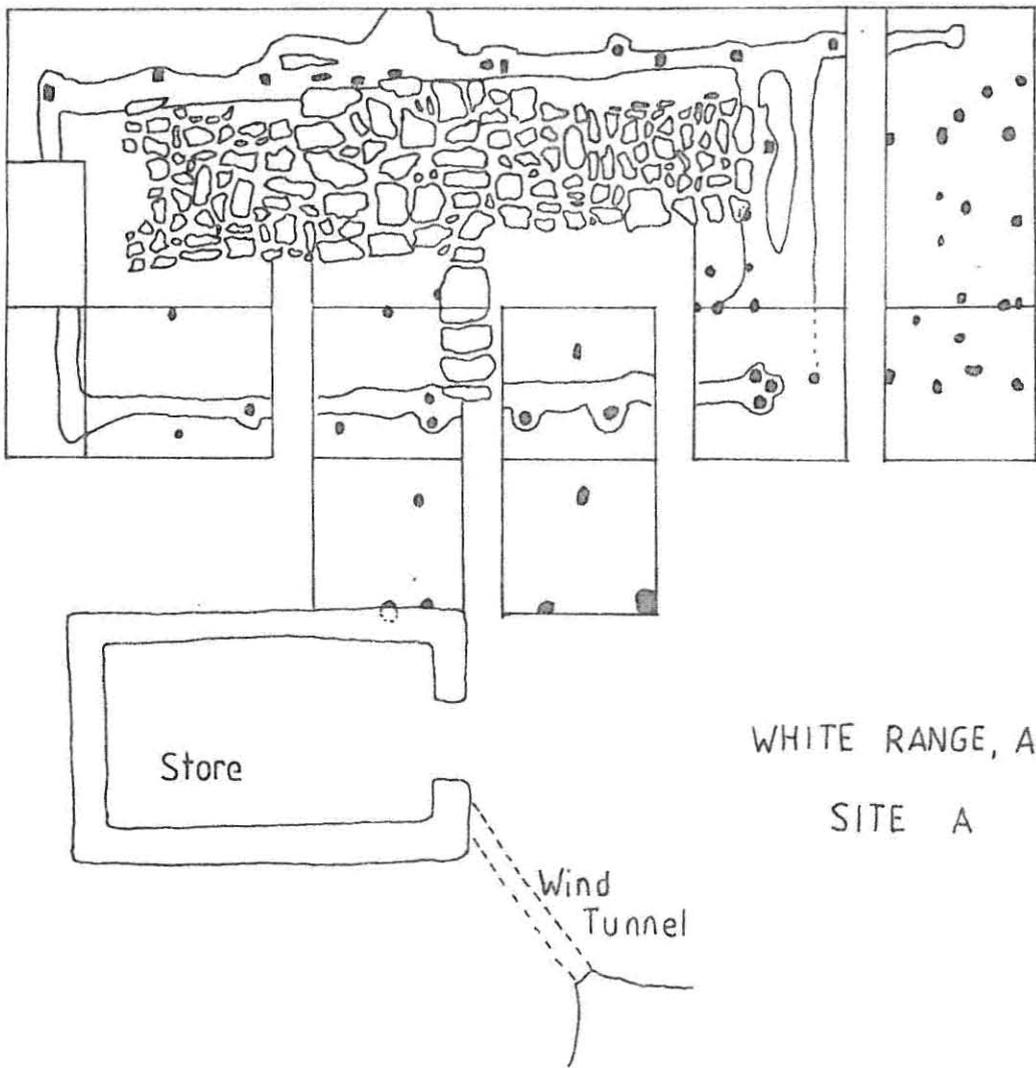
Progress to date involves recording of the McCarthy family headstones, ground plan of the homestead and garden and vegetation study of the house environs. Enquiries via Nepean District Historical Society, Secretary, Ray Piper.

Excavations at Bowen's Landing, Hobart by Angela Lister for National Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania, are being carried out in association with historical research into contemporary records of this site, where Lieut. Bowen made his first camp and settlement in Hobart in 1803. Volunteers are required for digging from January 3rd until the end of February, tent accommodation on site; food provided. Experience or enrolment in relevant courses essential. Details Ms. A. Lister, c/o National Parks and Wildlife Service (Tasmania), Magnet Court, Sandy Bay, Hobart, Tasmania.

Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta. Following the Planning and Environment Commission's acquisition of Elizabeth Farm for restoration, an excavation for the Heritage Council took place (December 8-16th) to ascertain the extent and nature of the earliest structures still surviving, the subsequent changes in plan, and as much as possible of early living conditions on the site. This excavation by Sydney University Historical Archaeology students continued work begun by Dr. Frankel in 1972 and carried on by Miss Byrne in 1976.

Work was concentrated on floors and footings in the southern block of the complex especially the cellar and cellar entry. A comprehensive series of clay daub mortar and brick samples was taken since the whole complex shows a particularly rich variety of both building materials and construction techniques of the Early Settlement period. Study of these, together with flotation material, is now in progress.

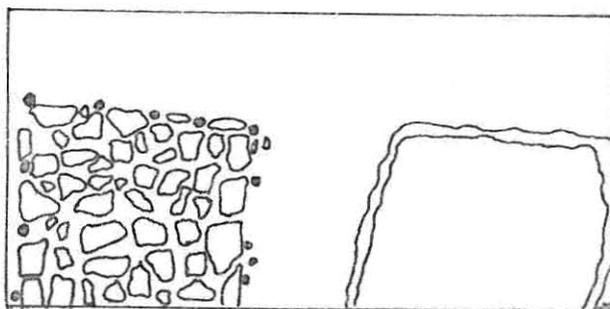
Arltunga, N.T. Volunteer excavators required for dig near Alice Springs. Digging and/or camping experience helpful. May to August 1979. Information from Kate Holmes, P.O. Box 65, Yass, N.S.W. 2582.



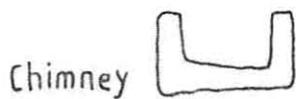
WHITE RANGE, ARLTUNGA

SITE A

• Post hole



SITE D
(Part only)





Excavations near Arltunga, Northern Territory.

One of the most impressive gold ghost towns of outback Australia is that of Arltunga, 80 kms from Alice Springs, now a National Park. Kate Holmes spent four months in 1978 excavating the adjacent site of the White Range and sent this report.

Gold was discovered at Arltunga, some seventy miles east of Alice Springs, in 1887, largely as a result of the discovery of "rubies" in the Harts Range area to the north. The "rubies" turned out to be garnets, and some of the disappointed miners began prospecting around the Harts and Macdonnell Ranges, finding more garnets, mica and gold. The Arltunga goldfield lies at the eastern end of the Macdonnell Ranges, with the nearest point of contact with the outside world being the Telegraph Station at Alice Springs. The town hardly existed, and developed largely because of Arltunga gold. It was a very isolated area - the railway reached Oodnadatta, in South Australia, in 1891, and from there men, stores and equipment had another 368 miles of very dry, rough country to cover. Once on the field lack of water made it difficult to work the alluvial gold, and the reef gold was not very rich.

Despite these difficulties the population on the field grew and the South Australian Government set up a Battery and Cyanide Works in 1897. It began work in 1898, about the same time as the White Range established itself as the richest area in the goldfield. The next ten years saw the greatest activity in the mines, the high spot being 1902-1903 when gold was discovered at Winnecke's Depot, some 30 miles north west of Arltunga and the population of both fields was estimated at 350-400. This rush soon burnt out and the numbers were reduced to about 50 at Arltunga, and most of these worked at the White Range. By the First World War there was very little activity, although the occasional prospector has investigated the field since then. The general conclusion seems to be that there is plenty of gold left but the most economical way to remove it requires machinery, and this is a major problem to bring into the mines.

The White Range is composed of quartzite and quartzose sandstone with little ground cover. Below the gold bearing bluff the country is rough, but does provide flatter areas for camping and building on. The bedrock is a much softer schist, on or close to the surface and comparatively easy to break up and build with. A rough mud mortar was used, quite successfully, and most of the structures are in quite good order.

A survey of the remains this year by Jenny van Proctor indicates that usually the miners built up a low rectangular structure of stone and completed it with canvas or brush upper walls and roof. This type of building is confined to the gullies and lower areas; on the ridges and hill tops, well away from but overlooking the European structures, she found between 80 and 100 "windbreaks", presumed to be Aboriginal. It is well documented that aborigines arrived on the goldfield once the white population stabilised; the men helped in the backbreaking work of mining and the women worked in the camps. The windbreaks are a roughly semi-circular grouping of stones, presumably covered by a brush superstructure, often grouped with three or four others. So far excavation has concentrated on the more substantial European structures, with a very brief look at one of the windbreaks,

but if work continues it will be divided between the two aspects.

The outstanding structure of the White Range area is the store, quite well built and high walled. It has such exotic features as a small "cellar" formed by digging out the bedrock, further cooled by a small wind tunnel, and a large area of paving, some 8 by 2.5 metres, just north of the store. Excavation work began here in 1977, continued last year and will be completed if a future season is possible. This was designated the "A" site; some fifty metres south a small group of stone remains looked worthy of investigation, and work began last year on this "D" site. Just south of D site, down a steep gully, is a substantial rubbish dump, mostly tins, and a small collection was made from one square metre of it. Some ten metres north-east of site A is a single chimney, with a great scatter of surface rubbish all around it, some of which was collected last year. The aboriginal windbreak investigated this season is east of the D site.

The excavations has a surprising amount of evidence for wooden structures associated with the stone remains. It seems that the paved area just north of the store, site A, had a wooden superstructure: it has a trench containing post holds around it and some fifteen post holes in three irregular lines at its eastern end. The D site produced evidence for two different types of post construction, and both seem to be associated with stone structures. Here the excavation area was sited just north of the remains - a rough square structure, a chimney with a paved area in front of it, an unusual rectangular stone structure that seems to have been solid, and a more usual squarish stone structure tentatively identified as a forge fireplace. The excavation was confined to the two middle structures, and we found that the paved area had several postholes spaced around it, while the solid rectangular structure has a post trench around it. In both cases the "room" isn't completely excavated, but it seems reasonable to conclude that the postholes will surround the three sides of the paving, with the stone chimney at one end. The second "room" may enclose the stone remains which may be a small forge fireplace - even the bedrock within the closely packed post trench is badly blackened by fire. Many questions have been raised by these incomplete excavations; hopefully future seasons will provide the answers.

IV. BOOK NEWS: recent publications

- HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY. A GUIDE TO SUBSTANTIVE AND THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS by Robert L. Schuyler (ed.).

This outstanding contribution to historical archaeology everywhere will be reviewed in the next issue. Meanwhile copies are available from the publishers, Baywood Publishing Co. Inc., 120 Marine Street, Farmingdale, New York, 11735, at about \$US 15.00.

- CAPTAIN RICHARD'S HOUSE AT WINTERBOURNE. A STUDY IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY by G. Connah, M. Rowland and J. Oppenheimer, Department of Anthropology, University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W.

Newly published at \$6.95 (including postage), this is a lively and interesting account of a total study. Review to follow in later issue.

SYDNEY SINCE THE TWENTIES, by Peter Spearritt, published by Hale and Iremonger, Sydney, 1978, about \$11.00 paper.

This is a pathfinding book which records the growth of Sydney, its suburbs, transport systems and way of life over 55 recent years. Copiously illustrated, the book is invaluable to those who would understand the complex city that Sydney has become.

Smaller interesting publications include the following:

EMU PLAINS, by J. Steege, published by the Nepean District Historical Society, P.O. Box 441, Penrith, N.S.W.

This is the second edition of an excellently researched and presented local history: 24 pages, several maps. (Incidentally one of those aided by the Cultural Grant Funds).

THE STEAM MACHINE. I. STEAM IN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE, published by South Pacific Electric Railway Co-operative Society Ltd, Box 103, P.O. Sutherland, 2232.

Finally a check-list of some useful 18-19th century technical dictionaries and encyclopaedia of considerable value to those researching early industrial sites and processes.

- | | |
|---|---|
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BRITANNICA | 3rd edition 18 vols. 1787
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| REES, Abraham | The Cyclopaedia and Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Literature, 1819. |
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| TOMLINSON, Charles | Cyclopaedia of Useful Arts. 6 vols. 1852-4. |
| URE, A. ed. HUNT, R.
ed. HUNT and RUDLER | A Dictionary of Arts. Manufactures and Mines. 2 vols. 1853; 3 vols. 1860; 4 vols. 1878-9. |

V. CONFERENCE REPORTS

Holier Than Thou:

A weekend symposium on excavation techniques, with an emphasis on the Australian situation was held at the Australian National University's Kioloa field station, 30 km north of Bateman's Bay, on 18th and 19th November, 1978.

This symposium was organised by Ian Johnson of the Research School of Pacific Studies, Department of Prehistory, Australian National University, and was attended by over 60 people, of whom 18 gave papers. Approximately half of those present were either students or amateurs, and the style of the symposium was intended to be informal, with short and hopefully controversial papers as a means of stimulating discussion.

Discussion flowed freely, not only during the organised sessions, but between and after sessions continuing until the early hours of the morning. Thanks for this are largely due to the efficient catering of Ouma Sananikone and a generous supply of liquid refreshment organised by Betty Meehan, coupled with the excellent facilities of the field station and the fine weather for most of the time.

Though there was naturally a strong inverse correlation between distance to, and representation of, the various centres, we did not have the impression of a Sydney/Canberra gathering, thanks to the active part played by people from Queensland, New England and Victoria. The New South Wales National Parks Service and the Australian Museum were strongly represented as well as the Prehistory Departments of Sydney and Canberra.

Four organised sessions were held. The Saturday morning session, chaired by Jo Flood, tackled problems of legislation and ethics associated with Aboriginal relics, with papers by Sharon Sullivan "Skeletons in Closets: archaeologists and Aborigines in N.S.W." and Richard Robbins "Burial Cylinders: the essence of a dilemma in public archaeology". These were followed by a paper on "Excavation techniques in Victoria" from Dan Witter and a debate on the role of historical archaeology lubricated with "A tablespoon of Mrs Winslowe's soothing syrup" from Jim Allen. On Saturday afternoon Jay Hall chaired a line up of would-be prophets with clever titles, starting with the hard-to-follow act of Bill Caelli, a Computer Consultant, telling us where we all went wrong in "Bits from Pits: is there an information gain in feeding the computer?" and tracing some of the possible developments in the next few years. Ian Johnson described his way of getting "Bytes from Sites (the design of an excavation recording system)" and Mike Morwood talked on the uses of three dimensional recording for avoiding "Pits and Pitfalls (problems and strategies in the excavation of sites in Central Western Queensland)". The afternoon was finished off by "A plea for bigger holes" (open area excavation in Australia) from Don Ranson. A lively discussion ensured touching on both the morning and afternoon topics.

On Sunday the morning was devoted to the so-called "specialist" studies with Pat Vinnicombe controlling the proceedings. Phil Hughes entreated us "Don't throw away the dirt; excavation techniques in relation to the physical composition of archaeological deposits" and Geoff Hope talked on pollen analysis and told us that we could really

do it all ourselves if we only tried. Len Cubis moved from test-tube to cauldron with "Hubble, Bubble, Toil and Trouble (the recovery and analysis of plant remains)", and the morning was concluded by Jenny Hope and Ken Aplin talking on the interpretation of faunal material, the latter ostensibly under the title "New Flesh on Old Bones". The afternoon session, chaired by Sharon Sullivan, began with Marjorie Sullivan talking on "Specific Generalisations: information from an extended resource base", or how to get information from sites without having to dig. Sandy Bowdler put in a plea for those who might end up "Carrying the Can (some aspects of working with other people's excavation notes)" and Jim Rhoads asked us "So how did you know where to look?", and considered the use of ethnography in planning survey and excavation strategies. This last session of the symposium was concluded by Ron Lampert telling us, with tongue in cheek, "I did it my way (a personal look at the past)" and showing slides of bulldozer and backhoe excavations whose technique no-one was game to fault, followed by Rhys Jones humbling us with the insignificance of even Ron's biggest holes when compared with the scale of contemporary Aboriginal camp sites in Arnhem Land. As on the preceding day, discussions carried on into the evening despite the departure of about a third of the participants.

On the morning of Monday, 20th November, a number of people went on a tour of sites in the vicinity, under the guidance of Ron Lampert and Phil Hughes, visiting Burrill Lake and Murramarang Point, and then continuing north to visit Bass Point with Sandy Bowdler.

The success of the symposium can best be measured by the enthusiasm which was shown for the repetition of such a gathering. Apart from the concrete proposal of one or two venues for the future and for a working group and meeting to discuss questions of public and notably contract archaeology within the next six months (at the suggestion of Jo Flood and Sharon Sullivan) the concentration of such a large number of archaeologists from a wide area resulted in contacts and discussions arising which could not otherwise have happened.

Meetings of the Museums Association of Australia (NSW) Branch)

Members of ASHA are invited to attend the general meetings of the Museums Association of Australia (NSW Branch). Meetings in 1979 will be as follows:

23 January	Vaucluse House, Vaucluse
13 March	Victoria Barracks, Paddington.
8 May	Sydney Maritime Museum, Drummoyne.
10 July	Australian Museum (A.G.M.)
28 September	Centrepont, Doulton ceramics exhibition
13 November	To be announced.

Further information may be obtained from The Secretary, Miss Judy Leon, at the Macleay Museum (02-692 2274).

EXCAVATIONS IN MARY ANN STREET, ULTIMO, N.S.W. (PART 1).

by John Wade
Senior Curator
Museum of Applied Arts &
Sciences.

Digging of the foundations and drainage lines for the new Conservation Laboratory for the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences during late October and November 1978 became interesting archaeologically when old bottle and tableware fragments began to turn up.

The site of the digging, which was not controlled, is located in the eastern end of Mary Ann Street, north of Systrum Street, in the forecourt of the Former Ultimo Tram Depot. The things were dug up by the building contractor's workmen, who were able to keep the best things for themselves. I came upon the site after the digging was well under way; fragments from the spoil dumps were collected on several occasions, and taken back to the Museum for analysis.

At first it was thought that the diggers had encountered a small rubbish pit, such as was commonly used to dispose of household rubbish in the Victorian period. However the extent was shown to be wider than this by the digging of a long trench for drainage pipes, which extended some 15 metres in a roughly north-south direction from the rear of the new building. Inspection of the sections in the trench showed the rubbish to consist of several lines, each about 20cm thick, of tightly compacted broken glass bottles, stoneware bottles and earthenware, separated by layers of clayey fill; such a filling could result from the tipping of many dray loads of refuse. There was a heavy iron content in the soil, due to the decay of iron objects in the rubbish, which included pieces of corrugated iron sheet, which had stained much of the earthenware brown. There was also some organic material, notably cloth, leather boots, and scraps of leather from a shoemaker's, out of which heels and soles had been cut. Trenches to the east of the Laboratory were less rich in finds, for these did not have the compacted layers of broken ceramics and glass. The whole deposit had been very clearly sealed by a layer of stone ballast, into which the sleepers for the tram tracks were set. Since we know the Ultimo Tram Depot was constructed in 1899, we have a neat *terminus ante quem* for the whole deposit.

The nature of the material is either domestic or the detritus from small business, such as the shoemaker, or from retailers such as hotels and small shops. Most of the land was still undeveloped in 1870, and Surgeon John Harris' original land grant of the Ultimo Estate remained mostly intact. In the decade after 1870, there was development on the eastern side of Harris Street (the Duke of Cornwall Hotel is listed in Sands' *Directory* from 1877) while the western side remained in the hands of John and George Harris; Ultimo House and its grounds eventually became the site of the Sydney Technical College in the late 1880s. The present building of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences was erected here, to the design of William Kemp, in 1891. Further east nearer Darling Harbour was the railway spur goods line which took agricultural products to the wharves. The character of the area was that of a working class waterfront. The naming of Systrum Street is a fair indication of what the neighbourhood was like, since it would appear to be an abstruse joke based on the ancient Greek *σίστρον* (Latin *sistrum*), meaning a metallic rattle used in the worship of Isis, or a brothel.

Unlike the deposit found in Water Board operations outside the Duke of Cornwall Hotel in Harris Street, Ultimo last year (see the brief note in *ASHA Newsletter* 1977, vol.7, no.3 p. 13), which comprised almost entirely saltglazed stoneware ginger beer bottles, this deposit included as well glass bottles and fragments of household ceramics, which give a fuller picture of life in Ultimo during the late 19th century.

The dating of the tip on archaeological grounds can be made quite precise. We have the *terminus ante quem* of the construction of the Tram Depot in 1899. The significant items from the fill and their dates of production are as follows:

Stoneware bottles, <i>T. Field and Sons</i> (B1, B3-B7)	1873 - 1887
Stoneware bottle, <i>H. Kennedy, Glasgow</i> (W1)	1866 - 1929
Stoneware bottles, <i>Port Dundas, Glasgow</i> (W2-W3)	mid C19 - 1932
Stoneware bottle, <i>W.F. Murray, Glasgow</i> (W5)	1870 - 1898
Glass Bottle, <i>Rowlands, Ballarat & Melbourne</i> (G2)	- 1884

The Field & Sons bottles give us a *terminus post quem* of 1873, so the burial of the deposit must date between 1873 and 1899. However, the absence of any Field bottles with earlier marks suggests a slightly later date; since the company went out of business in 1887, it would be unlikely to be so heavily represented in such a deposit after this date, although some bottles may have continued in use after the pottery closed in 1887. I think it would be fair to surmise the company was still thriving and maintaining a strong market position locally when the bottles were buried (they may even have been kiln wasters dumped here by the proprietors, who certainly owned a dray which could have brought them down from George Street). So we can narrow the dates to c. 1875 to c. 1887. The Rowlands bottle can narrow it further, since his business expanded to Sydney in 1884, whereupon his new bottles were embossed with the word "Sydney" as well. This is certainly one of his older bottles, but is unlikely to have arrived here until Rowlands began in Sydney in 1884. With the Field and Rowland evidence, we can narrow the dates to c. 1884 to c. 1887; a date of c. 1885 is a reasonable guess.

The finds from the excavation are briefly catalogued here under five groupings: brown stoneware, white stoneware, glass bottles, household ceramics and miscellaneous, each of which will be discussed in turn. The last two categories will appear in the next issue, in Part 11 of this report.

A. Brown stoneware

Twelve of the thirteen specimens recovered are stoneware bottles. Eleven are of similar shape, the standard form of "ginger beer" bottle which is about 17cm (6³/₄ inches) high and 7.0 to 7.5cm (2³/₄ to 3 inches) in diameter, with a cylindrical body, concave shoulder, blob top, and thick walls to withstand the pressure of the aerated contents. One bottle is rather less in diameter (B12; diameter 5.9cm or 2¹/₄ inches); this and its thinner walls suggest another function, perhaps a blacking or ink container. The other example in stoneware is a "penny" inkwell (B13). All are saltglazed.

The capacity of the nearly complete ginger beer bottle is about 320ml, and if we allow for an air space this would leave about 290ml, or ten fluid ounces, for the contents. Six of the eleven specimens are marked, all with the impressed oval stamp of Thomas Field and Sons. The founder of the pottery had been a potter by trade in Hertfordshire before he migrated to Australia when he was in his mid-twenties. He announced the commencement

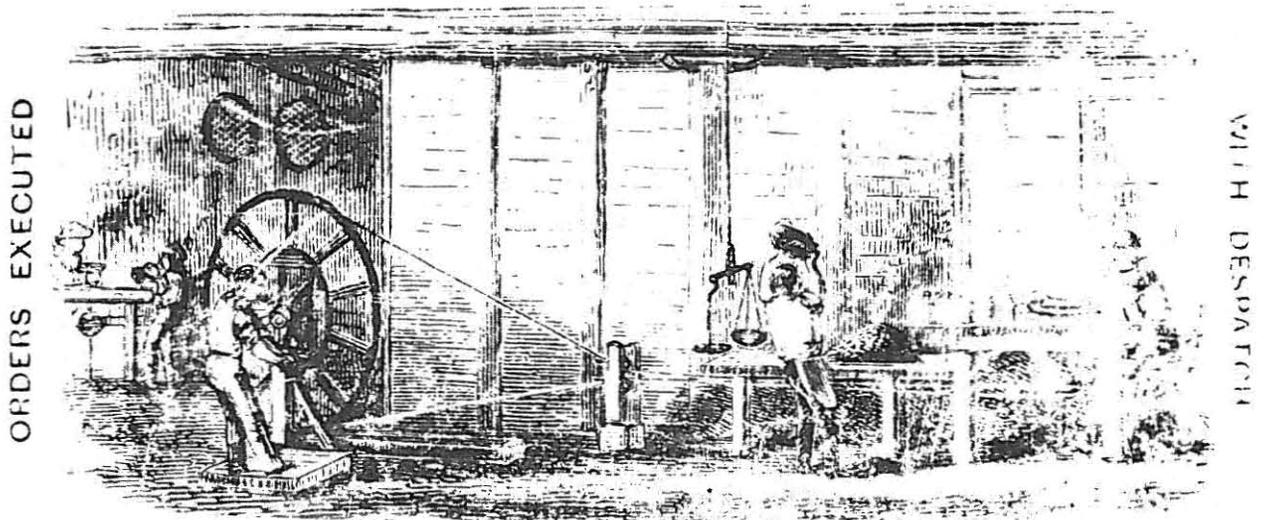
of his business in the *SMH* of 1st April, 1843, and the business is listed in Sands' Directories from 1847 to 1871. From 1873 until 1887 Sands' Directories show that the firm was styled Thomas Field and Sons. Field himself died in 1880, aged 64, leaving his sons to carry on the trade until rising property values in George Street South, and perhaps the working out of clay deposits there, resulted in the closing of the business.

The oval stamp *T. Field & Sons Potters Sydney* is a much more professional device, no doubt produced by a brass stamp, than some of Field's earlier marks, such as that on three lines T. FIELD / POTTER / SYDNEY and the later oval mark with the same wording. Field had at least two stamps with the latter oval design, since two sizes of the mark of known.

The mark which includes the names of the sons in the business was probably introduced around 1873, when the business name is changed to include them in the Sands' Directory. The descendants of the family still have a copy of Field's business card, which we have reproduced here with their permission. (Further information on Field is being gathered by the author for an expanded article, perhaps to appear in the 1979 *Yearbook* of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences).

The Field bottles, which were also found in great numbers in the November 1977 Water Board excavations outside the Duke of Cornwall Hotel are characterised by the chamfered base up to a height of about 0.5cm, and on this basis it is perhaps justified to attribute one of the unmarked bottles from this deposit (B8) to Fields. However, as some other manufacturers also chamfered the bases of their bottles, I do not wish to press the argument.

T. FIELD,



MANUFACTURER OF

Strong Beer Bottles, Stone Piping, and all kinds of Pottery &c.

GEORGE STREET SOUTH, SYDNEY.

Catalogue of Brown Stoneware

- B 1 Brown stoneware ginger beer bottle, complete except for the top, saltglazed outside, chamfered base. Impressed oval mark T. FIELD & SONS POTTERS SYDNEY. H pres. 16.2, D 7.3cm, total capacity approximately 320 ml.
- B 2 Brown stoneware ginger beer bottle, top, shoulder and upper wall fr., saltglazed outside. No mark. H pres. 12.6, D 7.5, top D 3.6, I.D. 1.6cm (minimum).
- B 3 Brown stoneware ginger beer bottle, base and lower wall fr., saltglazed outside, chamfered base. Impressed oval mark as for B1. H pres. 9.9, D 7.7cm.
- B 4 Brown stoneware ginger beer bottle, base, wall and shoulder fr., saltglazed outside, chamfered base. Impressed oval mark as for B1. H pres. 13.3, D 7.5cm.
- B 5 Brown stoneware ginger beer bottle, base and lower wall fr., saltglazed on outside, chamfered base. Impressed oval mark T. FIE(LD & SONS) POT(TERS) SY(DNEY). H pres. 6.7, D c. 7.5cm.
- B 6 Brown stoneware ginger beer bottle, base and lower wall fr., saltglazed on outside, chamfered base. Impressed oval mark T.(FIELD) & SONS POTTERS SYDNEY. H pres. 5.7, D 7.4cm.
- B 7 Brown stoneware ginger beer bottle, base and lower wall fr., saltglazed on outside, chamfered base. Impressed oval mark T.(FIELD & SONS) POTTE(RS SYDNEY). H pres. 3.6, D 7.1cm
- B 8 Brown stoneware ginger beer bottle, base and lower wall fr., saltglazed on outside, chamfered base. Unmarked. H pres. 10.5, D 7.4cm

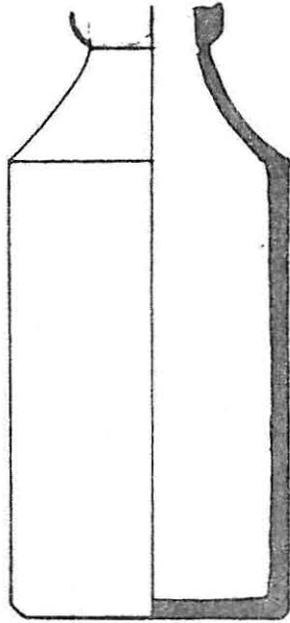
The chamfered base suggests this is also a Field bottle.

- B 9 Brown stoneware ginger beer bottle, top, shoulder and upper wall fr., saltglazed outside. No mark. H pres. 8.5, D 7.4, top D 3.9, I.D. 1.6cm (min).
- B10 Brown stoneware ginger beer bottle, top, shoulder and upper wall fr., saltglazed outside. No mark. H pres. 5.9, D > 7.0, top D 3.6, I.D. 1.6cm (min.)
- B11 Brown stoneware ginger beer bottle, complete except for top, saltglazed outside, unmarked. H pres. 14.5, D. 7.1cm
- B12 Brown saltglazed stoneware ginger beer bottle, base and lower wall fr., saltglazed outside, very slightly chamfered base. No mark. H pres. 9.3, D 5.9cm
- B13 Brown stoneware "penny" inkwell, intact but for chip to rim, saltglazed outside, unmarked. H pres. 5.3, D 4.8cm

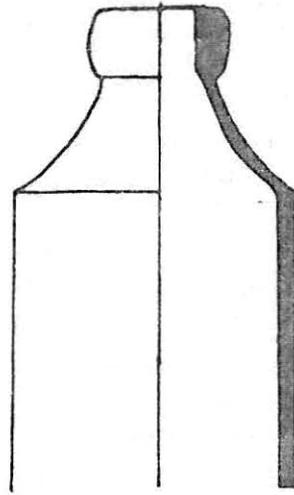
B. White Stoneware

Of the 18 pieces recovered, 16 were bottles of the "porter" type, with a cylindrical body, long sloping shoulder, and generally a collar rim with ring below. None was complete, but six were marked, all made in Glasgow, Scotland. At least three makers are represented:

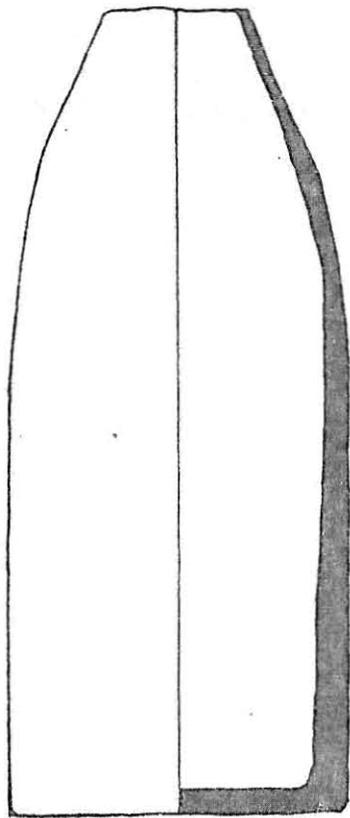
- i. H. Kennedy, Barrowfield Pottery, Glasgow.
Listed in G.A. Godden, *Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks*, as operating between 1866-1929;
- ii. Port Dundas Pottery Coy Ltd, Bishop Street, Port Dundas, Glasgow.
Listed by Godden from mid 19th century to 1932.
- iii. W.F. Murray & Co. Ltd, Caledonian Pottery, Rutherglen, Glasgow.
Listed by Godden as working 1870-1898.



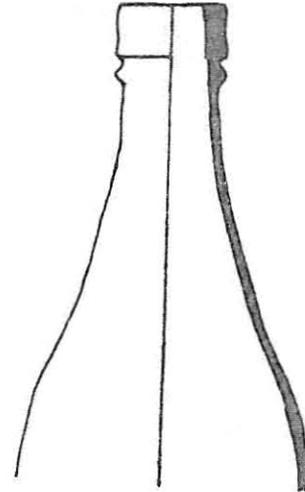
B 1



B 2



W 2



W 15

Three sizes of bottle are represented in this group, their diameters respectively c. 9.1, 7.5 and 5.8cm. The Murray bottle gives the closest date for the group, which we can refine with other information. These Scottish bottles are of superior quality to the local stoneware bottles, being of fine texture and lead-glazed inside and out; they are often thought to have been used for porter or stout, but as these bear no indication of the contents, we cannot be certain.

The other two fragments are a bottle and a jar, both with clear lead glaze inside and out, with the tops dipped in a honey-brown glaze. These are clearly imported.

Catalogue of White Stoneware

- W 1 White stoneware bottle, base and lower wall fr., lead glazed inside and out, smears of glaze under base. Mark impressed on side in oval, H. KENNEDY (BARROWFIE) LD POTTERY GLASGOW around a number, probably 29. H pres. 13.0, D 9.1cm.
- W 2 White stoneware bottle, base, wall and shoulder fr., lead glazed inside and out except for the base. Mark impressed on side in oval, upside down (P)O(R)T-DUN(D)AS POTTERY COY GL)ASGO(W), the rest of the mark illegible. H pres. 21.6, D 9.1cm.
- W 3 White stoneware bottle, base and lower wall fr., lead glazed inside and out except for the base. Mark impressed on side in oval PORT-DUNDAS P(OTTERY COY) GLASGOW. H pres. 13.0, D 9.1cm.
- W 4 White stoneware bottle, base and lower wall fr., lead glazed inside and out except for the base. Mark impressed on side in oval (G)LASGOW, the rest illegible. H pres. 10.6, D 7.5cm.
- W 5 White stoneware bottle, base and lower wall fr., lead glazed inside and out except for the base. Mark impressed on side MURRAY GLASGOW H pres. 11.0, D 7.6cm
- W 6 White stoneware bottle, base and lower wall fr., lead glazed inside and out except for the base. Mark impressed on side in oval GLASGOW, the rest illegible. H pres. 12.0, D 7.7cm
- W 7 White stoneware bottle, base and lower wall fr., lead glazed inside and out except for the base. No mark. H pres. 13.0, D 7.5cm
- W 8 White stoneware bottle, base and lower wall fr., lead glazed inside and out except for the base. No mark. H pres. 11.3, D 7.7cm.
- W 9 White stoneware bottle, base and lower wall fr., lead glazed inside and out except for the base. No mark. H pres. 5.7, D 5.8cm.
- W10 White stoneware bottle, neck and rim fr., lead glazed inside and out. No mark. H pres. 10.2, rim D 3.0, inside D 1.7cm.
- W11 Ditto. H pres. 5.3, rim D 2.8, I.D. 1.6cm.
- W12 Ditto. H pres. 8.0, rim D 2.7, I.D. 1.6cm
- W13 Ditto. H pres. 5.5, rim D 2.7, I.D. 1.7cm
- W14 Ditto. H pres. 12.9, rim D 2.7, I.D. 1.7cm
- W15 Ditto. H pres. 12.5, rim D 2.7, I.D. 1.7cm
- W16 Ditto. H pres. 13.9, rim D 2.6, I.D. 1.6cm not glazed inside.
- W17 White stoneware bottle, fr., preserving rim to upper wall, lead glazed inside and out. H pres. 14.6, D 7.8, D rim 3.2, I.D. 1.7cm.

- W18 White stoneware bottle, neck and rim fr., lead glazed outside, collar rim. H pres. 9.7, rim D 4.0, I.D. 1.9cm
- W19 White stoneware bottle, neck and upper body fr., with concave shoulder and cylindrical body, collar rim with ring below, the top of the bottle dipped in honey-brown glaze, the rest clear glazed. No mark. H pres. 11.8, D 8.0, rim D c.2.5, I.D. 1.5cm.
- W20 White stoneware "meat paste" jar, neck and upper body fr., with bands on the neck, the top of the bottle dipped in honey-brown glaze, the rest clear glazed. No mark. H pres. 7.2. D c.10, D rim c.5cm

C. Glass

The glass finds are a group about which at this stage it is difficult to say much, most of them being unmarked, and with few distinguishing characteristics.

The Hamilton bottles (G1-3), of a type invented by William Hamilton in 1814 to lie on their sides and so circumvent the problem of corks drying out, would have contained aerated water. The Evan Rowlands bottle mentioned above is of particular interest in suggesting a date for the deposit.

A pharmaceutical use is most probable for the large blue bottle (G4), and the small clear bottle (G32) would have served for pills or patent medicine. Salad oil was sold in bottles with fancy ribbing (G23) and salad oil or vinegar would have come in a bottle of which a neck fragment with three rings (G31) is preserved. The others would all have contained spirits, wine or beer.

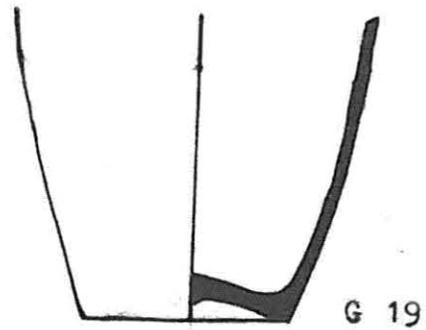
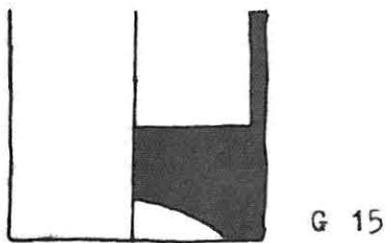
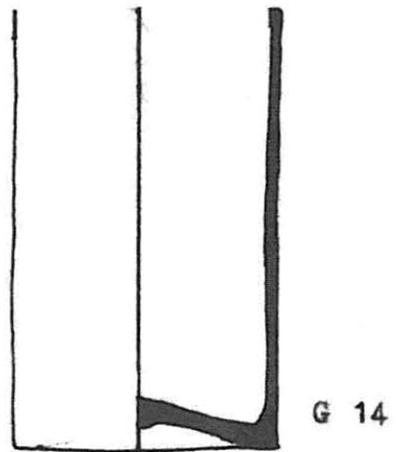
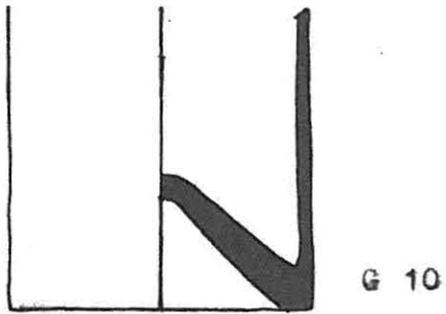
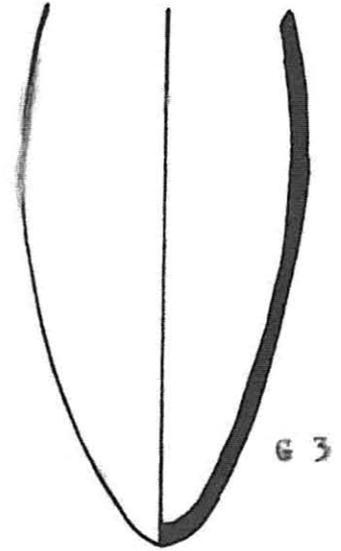
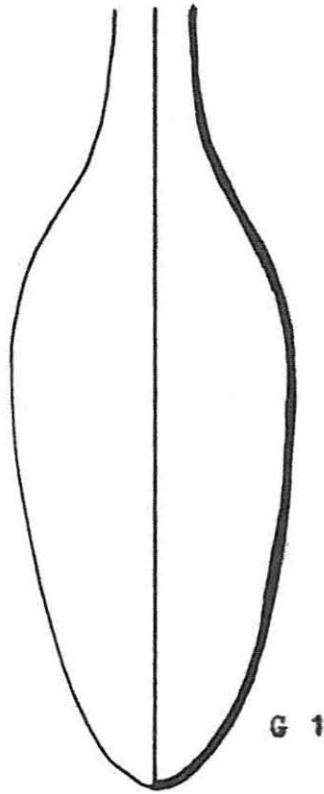
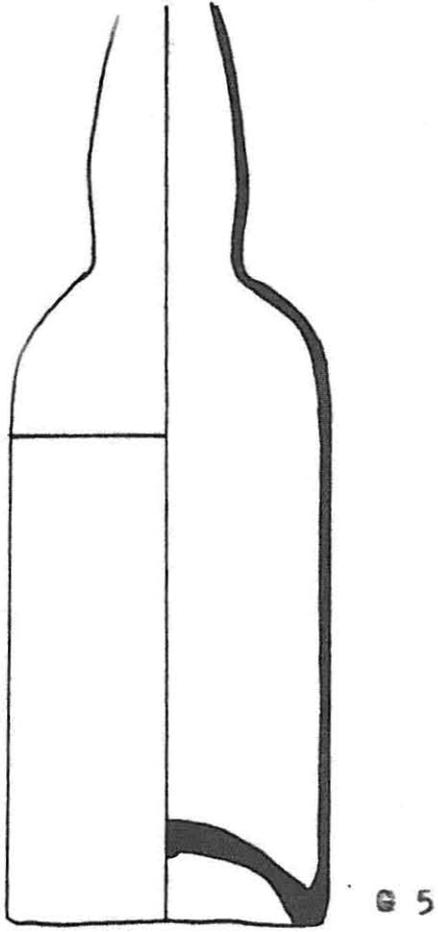
All the bottles are mould made, generally in a three piece mould - one for the base and two for the sides. There is considerable variation in diameter, height of the kick-up, and the thickness of the base (probably due to irregularities in the amount of glass introduced into the mould).

Three kinds of lip finish are represented - the collar rim found on modern wine bottles, the blob top also found on the stoneware ginger beer bottles, and the thickened collar rim with a ring below a recess used for wiring on the cork. In one or two examples the original cork is still there; before the invention of the Crown Seal in 1892, and introduced by Australian manufacturers some fifteen years later, even beer bottles had a cork which had to be withdrawn by means of a corkscrew.

Catalogue of Glass

- G 1 Pale green round-bottomed Hamilton bottle, neck and rim missing, blown in a two-piece mould, iridescent surface. H pres. 21.2, D 7.5cm.
- G 2 Pale green round-bottomed Hamilton bottle, base and neck missing, blown in a two-piece mould, embossed lettering ROWLANDS/LATE ROWLAND(S)/ AND LEWIS/BALLARAT/ AND/ MELBOURNE.

According to Sieling, *Australia Aerated Waters* p.4, Evan Rowlands expanded his business to Sydney in 1884, introducing bottles embossed "E. Rowlands Ballarat Melbourne and Sydney"; stoneware bottles are known with "Newcastle" added as well (J. Lerk, *Bottles in Collection* p.40, nos. 1 & 2). This bottle must date from before the expansion to N.S.W. but may have been used here before new bottles were introduced; it is tempting to date its burial around 1885. A complete bottle of this type is illustrated by Sieling, p.29 no.3.



- G 3 Pale green base fr., of a round bottomed Hamilton bottle, slightly oval in section, blown in a two-piece mould. H pres. 14.0, D 7.5cm.
- G 4 Cobalt blue base fr., probably of a pharmaceutical bottle, low kick-up with small central nipple. H pres. 6.1, D 12.4cm.
- G 5 Green "whisky" bottle, rim missing, with cylindrical sides, curved shoulder, nearly cylindrical neck, semi-circular kick-up with central nipple and embossed "II", blown in a three piece mould. H pres, 24.5, D 9.1cm.
- G 6 Dark olive green bottle base and lower wall fr., cylindrical sides, thick base, low kick-up with small central nipple. H pres. 8.8, D 8.7cm.
- G 7 Dark olive green bottle base and lower wall fr., cylindrical sides, thick base, low kick-up with small central nipple. Moulded reverse "N" under base. H pres. 6.1, D 8.5cm.
- G 8 Green bottle base and lower wall fr., cylindrical sides, low kick-up with small central nipple, moulded "5" under base, mould seam around foot ring. H pres. 9.0, D 8.0cm.
- G 9 Black bottle base and lower wall fr., cylindrical sides, conical kick-up, thick base. H pres. 7.3, D 8.8cm
- G10 Black bottle base and lower wall fr., cylindrical sides, conical kick-up, thick base. H pres 8.4, D 8.0cm.
- G11 Black bottle base and lower wall fr., cylindrical sides, kick-up with small central nipple and embossed "S", thick base. H pres. 12.3, D 7.7cm.
- G12 Green bottle base and lower wall fr., cylindrical sides, low kick-up with small central nipple and embossed "2" and letter "C". H pres. 6.2, D. 8.7cm.
- G13 Olive green bottle base and lower wall fr., cylindrical sides, very high kick-up (>6cm). H pres. 5.9, D c. 10cm.
- G14 Green beer bottle base and lower wall fr., cylindrical sides, low kick-up with small central nipple, thick uneven base. H pres. 11.5, D 6.8cm.
- G15 Black bottle base and lower wall fr., cylindrical sides, kick-up, thick base. H pres. 5.6, D 7.0cm.
- G16 Green bottle base and lower wall fr., cylindrical sides, kick-up, iridescent surface. H pres. 8.0, D c.7 cm.

Numbers G17-22 are all base and lower wall fr. of dark olive green bottles with flaring sides, perhaps of "ten pin" shape, having a moulded recessed base with clearly defined small central nipple. The seams of the mould around the base and up the sides of the bottle are clearly visible.

G17 H pres. 10.1, D base 5.5cm

G18 Ditto 8.3, Ditto 5.5cm

G19 Ditto 8.5, Ditto 5.5cm

G20 Ditto 8.9, Ditto 5.5cm

G21 Ditto 7.8, Ditto 5.5cm

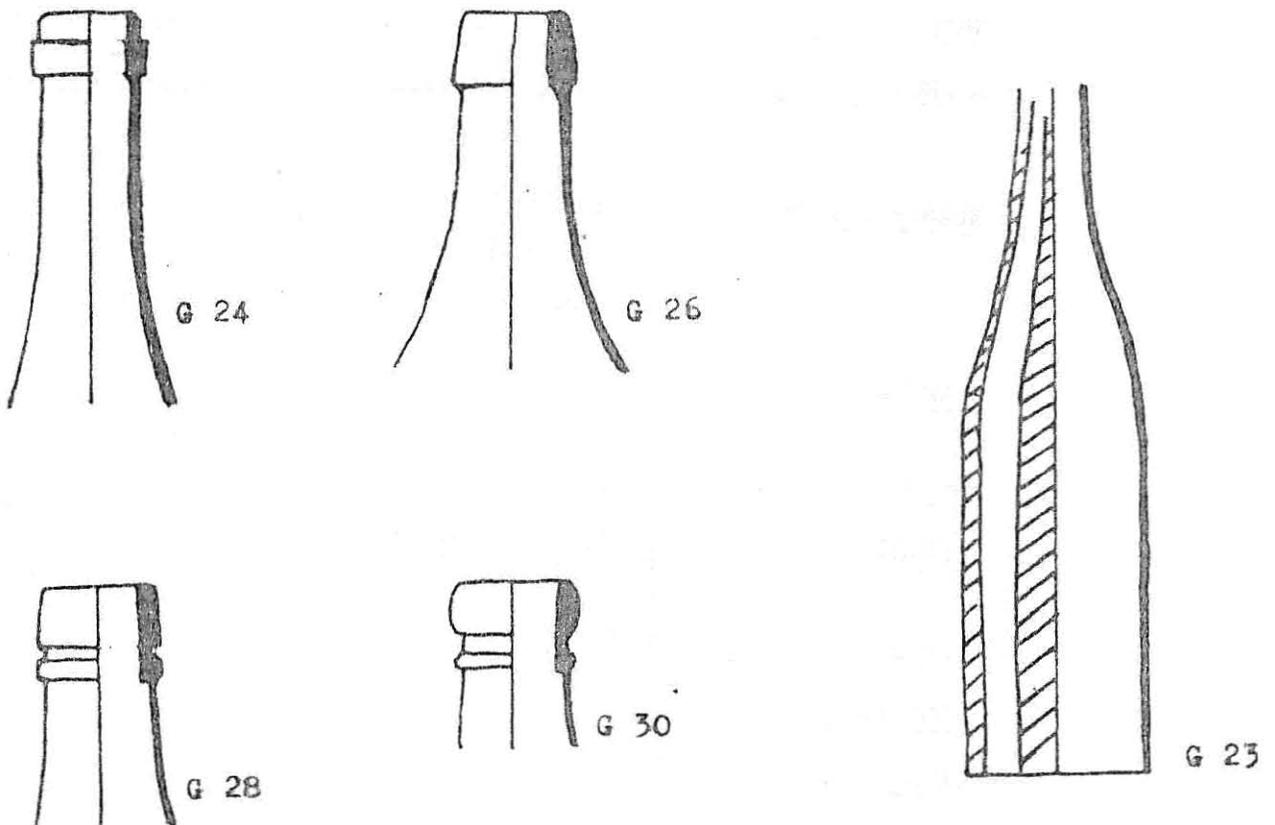
G22 Ditto 9.1, Ditto 5.5cm

G23 Pale green salad oil bottle, upper neck and rim missing, with moulded vertical panels of oblique ribs alternating with plain, iridescent. H pres. 18.0, D 5.1cm.

Cp. J.A. Lerk, *Bottles in Collection* p.46 no.4

G24 Green bottle neck fr., with chamfered lip and applied ring collar below rim. H pres. 10.2, D rim 2.9, I.D. 1.8cm

- G25 Green bottle neck fr., with uneven lip and applied ring collar below rim. H pres. 6.5, D rim 2.8, I.D. 1.7cm.
- G26 Olive green neck fr., with flaring shoulder, tall applied collar rim. H pres. 9.3, D rim 2.6, I.D. 1.8cm.
- G27 Olive green neck fr., tall applied collar rim. H pres. 9.4, D rim 2.8, I.D. 1.8cm.
- G28 Dark olive green neck fr., applied collar rim with smaller collar below channel for cork fastener. H pres. 6.6, rim D 2.8, I.D. 2.1cm.
- G29 Green neck fr., applied collar rim with smaller collar below channel for cork fastener. H pres. 7.1, rim D 2.7, I.D. 1.9cm.
- G30 Dark olive green neck fr., applied blob rim with smaller, irregular collar below channel for cork fastener. H pres. 4.6, D 3.6, I.D. 1.7cm.
- G31 Very pale green neck fr., of a salad oil or vinegar bottle, blown in a mould with three rings on the neck. H pres. 9.7, D 2.5cm.
Cp. J.A. Lerk, *Bottles in Collection*, p.47 no.10
- G32 Clear small medicine bottle, intact, oval in section, with short cylindrical neck, blown in a three-piece mould. H 10.7, W 4.7, T 2.3cm.



(part II of this report will appear in the next issue of the ASHA Newsletter, and will deal with the household ceramics and miscellaneous finds).

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