

NEWSLETTER

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THE STATE OF THE ART

New South Wales:

Historic Sites and the NPWS

A complete review of the NPWS Historic Places Register is to be undertaken by the Historical and Archaeological Services Branch during April - September 1990, involving a complete review of the c.1300 recorded sites. District and regional summaries will be produced by Research Architect Geoff Ashley, Historical Archaeologist Denis Gojak and historical consultant Carol Liston.

Other current projects include continuing analysis of the Cadman's Cottage archaeological project. A conservation plan for the site has nearly been completed by Bronwyn Conyers (Central Regional Resources Co-ordinator) and will propose permanent display of the archaeological finds.

Other conservation plans currently being prepared in conjunction with district offices include: La Perouse/ Bare Island, Kunderang Homestead (in Oxley Wild Rivers National Park), Willandra Homestead, several buildings at Hill End, and in Kosciuszko National Park.

The Federal Natural Resources Management Strategy for the Murray-Darling Basin has funded the Branch to undertake a project to develop a geographic information system (GIS) for archaeological sites. As part of this project the Branch will be undertaking an intensive survey of historical and Aboriginal heritage sites in Yathong Nature Reserve, between Hillstone and Cobar. The project will record the distribution of cultural sites in relation to a variety of environmental and land-system variables, as well as examining the relationship between the two types of resources. This will provide a basis for predictive modelling of site distributions for other areas with similar geomorphology and historic development.

Several other projects have been put to NRMS for funding. Those of most importance for historical archaeology include a study of historic land-use patterns, and a survey of riparian archaeological sites, including remains of shipwrecks and riverside sites.

Other NPWS offices have been active in historic resource management. Consultant Jillian Comber has been hired to do a survey of parts of the Great North Road. Heather Burke and Luke Godwin are close to completing a detailed survey of the Newnes shale oil processing works. Site stabilisation and interpretation works are being installed at Davidson whaling station. A series of excavations have been carried out within the homestead at Throsby Park, with promising results.

If you have any enquiries about these projects or other matters please contact Denis Gojak, NPWS Historical Archaeologist on (02) 585 6469

News from the Department of Planning

The appointment of Helen Temple, former Deputy Manager of the Heritage and Conservation Branch of the Department of Planning to the position of Deputy Director of the Historic Houses Trust leaves a significant gap at the Department as regards archaeology at middle management level. Lisa Newell, historical archaeologist and former Curator of Engineering at the Powerhouse museum is now working part-time at the branch, together with Siobhan Lavelle, background both NPWS and the National Trust, appointed on a short-term contract.

Excavations in Progress

After the hyperactivity of recent years urban excavations are at a low level, partly because of the sluggish economy, but also because of the requirements of post-excavation analyses. Recent major excavations and new contracts (Lilyvale, Pitt St., Parramatta, the Mint, Hyde Park Barracks and First Government house finds analysis contracts) have absorbed most available personnel.

The two most recent Sydney city excavations are those at the Family Court site (corner Goulburn and Castlereagh sts., directed Ted Higginbotham) and the new First Government House excavation in Young St. -Raphael Place (directed Anne Bickford).

The Family Court site excavation, federally funded by the Department of Administrative Services, has shown occupation of the site from the 1820s on, with well-preserved pits, post-holes, two wells and several waterlogged layers with excellent preservation of a wide range of finds. The site was in the ownership of the Usher family until 1900, and the artefacts show a variety of cottage industries in addition to the major site use as a leatherworks.

The new stage of the FGH excavation, which began in April, is related to a major building development on the Young Street side of the original FGH compound. It is investigating remains of the guard-house. Volunteers are still required for this excavation and for finds analysis, which will continue throughout May and June (Tuesdays - Sundays, 8am - 4pm).

For enquiries telephone 5699672 (leave name, address, telephone number)

Other News

The 1989-90 National Estate grants include an additional grant for publication and development of the Historical Archaeology Guidelines. This will be matched dollar for dollar by the Department of Planning.

The Guidelines will form part of a series of archaeological guidelines projects now in active development by the Department. One is proposed to be a user manual for the conservation of archaeological finds in the field, another a similar manual on their museum conservation.

Of the new publications in progress, that of the First government House excavation of the early 1980s is now at printers, and due out early 1991.

Queensland:

Queensland Heritage Legislation

An early initiative of the new Labor Government in Queensland has been to review the existing Cultural Record and Queensland Estate Act. A Green Paper is being prepared within the Department of Environment and Heritage, and it is intended that this will be released during Heritage Week (22-29 April). The paper will canvass the options for protection of Aboriginal and historic heritage. A consultation period of 2-3 months will

follow, before final legislation is drafted. The new legislation should go before Parliament during the spring session (around August).

Comments on the legislation are invited both prior to and during the consultation process. Comments should be forwarded to the Director General, Department of Environment and Heritage.

Bishop Island

Bishop Island, an artificial landmass created by dredging over the period 1909 to 1912, lies in Moreton Bay at the mouth of the Brisbane River. During its construction numerous ships' hulks were positioned at the locality to assist with the stabilisation of the dredged spoil. Some of these wrecks have direct links to the early economic or political development of the colony of Queensland, and hence are of considerable cultural and historic significance.

Included among these vessels are the remains of the "Lucinda", an iron hulled paddle steamer built in Scotland in 1891 and which was used as the official Queensland Government Yacht and lighthouse tender. It was on board "Lucinda" that the final negotiations for the federation of the Australian colonies was conducted in 1901.

Extensions to the existing Port of Brisbane terminal and loading facilities which are currently in progress will result, on completion, in the burial or accessibility of many of the hulks. With this eventuality in view, members of the Maritime Archaeological Association of Queensland assisted by the Maritime Archaeological Section of the Queensland Museum have been creating field programmes to record the hulks photographically and, in some cases, through chain and compass surveys in order to obtain such information as they can provide before they are irretrievably lost within the port development.

South Australia:

Burra Smelts Archaeological Survey

Recording and analysis of the remains of the copper smelters at Burra was completed in January 1990 by David Bannear and Robyn Annear. The earliest works on the site date from 1845, the smelts operated 1849-1869, and then efforts to re-possess slag continued until 1907. The main stack, over 40m in height, stood until 1956, when it was demolished apparently because it constituted a hazard to sheep. Although most elements of the plant have now been knocked down to ground level, all phases of construction and operation can be identified. The sophistication of the early works, which utilised locally made fireclay refractory bricks, is surprising.

Extensive enquiries in Europe and the Americas have so far discovered no substantial remains elsewhere of a copper smelter from this period. The report includes recommendations to the Council for the management of access, interpretation, grazing and noxious weeds. The smelts are to remain closed to the public until funding is available for site works.

Intermission at the Queen's Theatre

The Queen's Theatre study by the Heritage Group (Austral Archaeology and Lothar Brasse Heritage Design) was completed in December 1989.

The report recommends that the excavated understage and dressing room areas be retained as part of any new development. The project recovered an extensive inventory of theatre and tavern related artefacts which have the potential to be a significant research and teaching resource.

The Hooker Corporation's creditors put the site up for auction early in December, as the archaeological report comments:

'Interestingly enough, this was almost 137 years to the day since Emanuel Solomon unsuccessfully endeavoured to auction the building (on 1 December 1852) in the face of the poor economy and depleted population caused by the gold-rushes. On that occasion the property was passed in as it failed to reach the reserve price of five thousand pounds. History repeated itself in 1989 as the property again failed to reach the reserve and was passed in at \$10.2 million.'

Rumour has it that the excavation is now to be backfilled, and the site will revert to a carpark, the use it has had since 1928.

All Quite on the Eastern Front, too

At the other end of the Adelaide CBD, there is still no sign of the much postponed East End Markets project. Part of this, the Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange development, was expected to include an archaeological excavation on the site of an 1860s tannery and nearby workers' housing. Work was to have commenced in November, but not a trowel has been lifted on the site and disillusioned archaeologists are leaving town.

Adelaide like other Australian capitals is well supplied with unoccupied office tower blocks, and the rate of new building commencements has plummeted. Funding for urban digs seems to be going down with the property boom, and the heyday of these unlikely alliances between

speculators and conservationists may be over for the present.

Hughes Engine House

The National Trust commissioned a conservation study with funding from the National Estate Grants programme to report on Hughes pumphouse at Moonta Mines which is threatened by subsidence into the adjacent mineshaft.

The study, completed in February 1990 by Jack Connell and Justin McCarthy, recommends stabilising the shaft by replicating its missing collar in reinforced concrete.

Maritime Archaeology

In response to increased demand from recreational divers, the State Heritage Branch has established a second underwater heritage trail at Wardang Island in Spencer Gulf, on the wrecks of eight vessels associated with wheat trade out of Port Victoria: the "Aagot" (1907), "Monarch" (1909), "Songvaar" (1912), "Australian" (1912), "Investigator" (1918), "Notre Dame D'Arvor" (1920), "MacIntyre" (1927) and "Moorara" (1975). Each site is marked by a concrete cairn with a glass interpretative plaque attached. Further information is available near the Port Victoria boat ramp, and a leaflet has been printed.

The Maritime Archaeology section has a research project underway to locate and investigate the sites of three wrecks associated with early Chinese immigration to Australia. The *Sultana*, *Phaeton* and *Koenig Willem II* were all wrecked in Guichen Bay off Robe in the 1850s while inbound with Chinese miners for the Victorian goldfields. None of the sites is known with certainty at present.

Trust an Archaeologist

Philippa Menses, formerly involved in archaeology and historic site management with the NSW National Parks Service, has been appointed Director of the National Trust of South Australia.

Award for Heritage Engineer

Jack Connell of Adelaide is the Individual Category winner of the 1990 Australian Heritage Awards, presented in Sydney in late April.

Jack has made a substantial contribution to recording, conserving and interpreting industrial heritage, and is Australia's principal authority on the Cornish engineering tradition in Australian mining.

DIARY NOTES

ASHA Conference 28-30 September

Venue will be the Historic Places Trust house Pembridge, 31 Princes Street Auckland (adjacent to the University).

Four themes have been suggested but the convenor will accept virtually any paper provided it has a field component. More papers from Australia are now requested.

1. Colonial links: early Australia - New Zealand trade contacts (including shipwrecks)
2. The first European industries (in Australia and NZ)
3. Historic/industrial site development and interpretation: case studies (Australia and/or NZ)
4. Historical archaeology in Australia and New Zealand: future directions

Definite offers of papers to date (from NZ) include:

- T. Walton *Coastal defences 1880s - WW2*
R. Hooker *Whims*
A. Simmons *Excavations at the Buried Village, Tarawera*
N. Ritchie and R. Hooker *Overview of Industrial Archaeology in NZ*
Clough *NZ's first industry - the Kawau Copper Mine Industry*
R. Brassey *Clay pipes (c.700) from the Victoria Hotel site, Auckland*
S. McCready *A Review of 10 years of urban Archaeology in Auckland*
P. Mahoney *Recording Bush Tramways*
P. Mahoney *Recording graded Horse Tracks*

Please book your own accommodation directly: a suggested range is (all prices in \$NZ) :

Youth Hostel \$17.00 per bed in twin or triple room (plus joining fee)

Grand View Private Hotel 3 Princes St. B & B single \$40.00, twin \$55.00

Whittaker Lodge Motel, 21 Whittaker Place Lounge and kitchen \$79.00 single, \$73 double

Railton Travel Hotel, 411 Queen St, B & B single room without bath \$44.00, with bath \$58.00. Double room without bath \$63.00, with bath \$82.00

The best air travel and prices available are:

United Airlines: Sydney-Auckland-Sydney only \$420 (no relevant special conditions)

Air New Zealand: Sydney - Auckland/Wellington/Christchurch - Sydney \$469 (45 days advance purchase, maximum stay 21 days)

Make your own booking directly: we are advised that individual booking is preferable. These quotations are from the Town Hall Flight Centre, Sydney.

Intending participants should note that pre-conference field trips are planned for Wednesday 26 September and Thursday 27 September.

Enquiries to: ASHA 1990 Conference Convenor Neville Ritchie, Department of Conservation, Private Bag, Hamilton, New Zealand. (Tel: Hamilton 383363)

Architectural History Conference 1990

The Annual Conference of the Society of Architectural Historians of Australia and New Zealand will take place on Friday 31 August to Sunday 2 September 1990, Melbourne

Please note the change of conference date.

Papers are requested on this year's theme which will be 'Colonial Connections'. Within the context of Australasian architectural history, it is hoped that this theme will be able to encompass subjects as diverse as northern hemisphere influences in early antipodean architecture; links between the architects and architecture of Australia and New Zealand; the dispersion of innovative building technologies; and aspects of 19th and 20th century cultural imperialism in the South Pacific.

Those interested in presenting a paper at the conference should send a short precis (approximately 100 words) together with the intended title of the paper to the organising committee, to arrive no later the 30 April 1990. The committee will then determine which papers are suitable for presentation and suitable for incorporation in the proceedings without live presentation.

Final copies of papers will be required to be submitted by Friday 3 August 1990.

Contact for further information: Anne Neale (Conference Co-ordinator) Department of Architecture and Building, University of Melbourne, Parkville Victoria 3052
Tel: (03) 344 6429: Fax: (03) 344 5532

Workshop on Sealing and Whaling

The Victorian Archaeological Survey (VAS) intends to hold a workshop to bring together those interested in research into current issues and future strategies in Sealing, Whaling and Early Coastal Settlement on Friday 10 August 1990

To date there has been work done on sealing and whaling sites ranging from historical studies, the investigation of specific sites, area surveys, shipping and technology. But most of these studies have been singular, and there is a need to evaluate what has been done and look for a new direction. This is a particularly urgent task, as faced with increasing coastal development and with the Greenhouse effect, most archaeological sites relating to sealing, whaling and early coastal settlement are under threat.

VAS is about to begin its own study of sealing and whaling. It is keen to develop its understanding of the significance of sealing and whaling sites in the context of the past and ongoing research, and the potential for the sites to yield new information on human settlement in Victoria.

VAS is looking for people interested in giving papers or participating in some other way. Further details of times and venue will be available about the end of May, however please contact Iain Stuart (03) 690 5322 if you are interested. Some funding may be available to assist speakers from outside Victoria.

Women in Archaeology Conference

This conference will take place on 8 - 11 February 1991, at the Johnstone Centre for Parks, Recreation and Cultural Resources, Charles Sturt University-Murray, Albury, NSW.

The topics to be discussed at the conference include:

1. Gender identification in the archaeological record
2. The use of feminist social theory in archaeology
3. Archaeology carried out by women
4. Sexism in the archaeology workplace.

People wishing to give papers at this conference and/or requiring further information please contact: Hilary du Cros, 54 Brooke Street, Albert Park Vic 3206 (03) 699 9270. Laurajane Smith, 26 Brooklyn Street, Tempe NSW 2044 (02) 558 5352

State contacts are:

ACT Marilyn Truscott and Anne Bancroft
NT Norma Richardson
NSW Jillian Comber
Vic Caroline Bird
Qld Sue Higgins
SA Carolyn Rola-Wadjakowski
WA Jemma Pope
Tas Anne McConnell

Society for Historical Archaeology 1991 Centenary Conference

The SHA Conference, on *World Systems/World Views*, will be held on 11-14 January at Richmond Virginia

Australians in recent years have increasingly been attending the SHA Conference and this year's organiser, Daniel Mouer, has said he would like them to present a session. The theme of the conference "World Systems/World Views" offers ample opportunity for papers to be given from an Australian and New Zealand perspective. Iain Stuart has to see if there is enough support for a session, typically five to ten 20-minute papers, which he would organise.

Research areas that would fit into a World Systems framework would include among many other possibilities convicts, companies such as the AAC or VDL Coy, shipping, importation, distribution of material culture, sealing and whaling, and mining. Iain is prepared to give at least one paper in the authors' absence.

If you feel inspired enough to contribute or want to further details please contact Iain by the end of April at: VAS, PO Box 262, Albert Park Victoria 3206
Phone: (03) 690 5322 Fax: (03) 696 2947

PUBLICATION NOTES

Recent Publications

ASHA member, Mark Whitmore, has recently published a book about the Queensland Museum's tank 'Mephisto'. As the sole surviving example of a German First World War tank, it attracts considerable attention. Indeed, a full-sized replica is currently being produced in Germany for the Munster Tank Museum. The book includes historical and detailed technical information, and many photographs of this tank and its twenty sisters during and after the war. The book is available from the Queensland Museum Bookshop at \$16.20 including post and packing.

Unfinished Voyages: Western Australian Shipwrecks 1851-1880 by Graeme and Kandy-Jane Henderson

This book lists every known shipwreck and major casualty that occurred in the waters of Western Australia during the years 1851-1880. For each vessel, a simple format has been used which gives an account of the circumstances of the casualty and details of the ship and its career. If the wreck has been found, a description of the remains is also provided. Significant strandings during the period under review are also included, but in a shortened format.

Easy-to-follow charts give the approximate location of most of the vessels, and the book is heavily illustrated, including numerous underwater photographs of wrecks. For those of nautical mind who find Western Australia's storm-battered, reef-strewn coastline fascinating reading, this book about the State's early seafaring days is required reading. As well as being absorbing and interesting reading for the layman, the excellently researched book is a reliable guide for sports divers, amateur archaeologists and students of maritime and Western Australian history.

From *Australian Sea Heritage* No 20, 1989.

This book is the second of a planned trilogy of definitive volumes on shipwrecks on the Western Australian coast from the 16th to the 20th century. Australia leads the world in maritime archaeology and conservation measures, and this project leads Australia. The book is 185 x 255 mm, xviii + 308 pp, casebound, with 53 plates and diagrams, 18 maps and 3 indexes.

Other Publications

Other publications received by ASHA include

Heritage Conservation News 5, 4 with articles on Lilyvale, the new schools education kit *Heritage Conservation in Action* and the Duckenfield shipwreck among others, book reviews and lists of Permanent Conservation Orders, new publications from the DEP, and information on the NSW heritage assistance program. (Enquiries The Editor, Ground Floor Remington Centre, 175 Liverpool St., Sydney 2000)

The interesting and informative monthly *Newsletter* of the History Institute, Vic. Inc. (Enquiries 258 Faraday St., Carlton Vic. 3055)

VAS News, the Newsletter of the Victorian Archaeological Survey (Enquiries VAS, PO Box 262, Albert Park 3206)

RESEARCH NOTES

Industrial Archaeology in Flanders

Flanders, on the cross roads of Western Europe, had by the end of the nineteenth century one of the densest road, rail and canal networks, and telephone and telegraph systems in the world.

Because of this population density, the lack of open space due to infrastructure, and the needs of economic development, preservation of large areas is very difficult. Land in and around the towns where old industry was situated is very expensive, and the space is in demand.

As in most other countries the industrial heritage still is a marginal heritage. Compared with the extremely rich historic and artistic heritage of Flanders, one has to try to influence the decisions whether to invest in the restoration of gothic or baroque cathedrals, or in the preservation of old mine buildings and harbour warehouses.

The Flemish federal law on the preservation of monuments and townscapes mentions the industrial archaeological value literally as one of the arguments to protect the site as an historic monument. Flanders has some 6000 buildings protected by law, at present including about 290 industrial buildings. Among these one counts 146 windmills (these received first priority), 54 watermills and 3 horsemills. Among the other sites one counts 8 distilleries (one now transformed into the National Museum of Jenever Distilling), 6 railway stations, 6 warehouses, 6 breweries, 5 bridges, 5 water towers, 4 brickyards, a paper and cardboard mill, a lighthouse and a market hall. Note that all breweries were dismantled by the German Forces during the First World War to remove copper and iron, and that most bridges were destroyed during the two world wars. Four stationary steam engines have been protected as monuments, while some of the already mentioned legally protected sites include their fixed plant; for example, two other steam engines in one of the distilleries, another in a protected cardboard factory, a gas engine and an early diesel engine.

From April 1990 until April 1991, when the technology fair 'Flanders Technology' takes place, a special Flemish Industrial Heritage Campaign will be organised by the Flemish Association for Industrial Archaeology.

From *Vlaamse Vereniging voor Industriële Archeologie*

EDITORIAL

Much time and energy has gone into investigating the most appropriate form of professional association for historical archaeologists, and those who have participated in some or all of the five formal meetings, the questionnaire, and innumerable informal discussions have a fair idea of the issues involved.

Regardless of other issues of substance, neither AACA with its 10 members and 5-60 affiliates and associates, nor a proposed ACHA (Association of Consulting Historical Archaeologists) or its equivalent with similar or less membership can survive independently in today's economic climate.

In addition, most historicals are of the view that only in a wider peer-group arena can they get the sort of tough professional discussion and self-criticism at present missing from their discipline.

The monitoring of qualifications and standards is widely seen as the most pressing task for whatever organisation emerges. An academic basis in relevant archaeological theory as well as Australian field studies whether prehistoric or historic would seem a minimum requirement for serious practitioners - certainly for those in supervisory or directorial roles.

The shallow archaeological deposits of the European phase of Australian history - fragile, often excessively productive, and requiring additional historiographic skills for their wider understanding - need data collection strategies different to, and frequently more sophisticated than, the prehistoric residues of Europe or Western Asia. It is not always easy, in the relentless cut and thrust of the consultancy food quest, to keep up with the discipline.

The organisation of regular up-dating seminars for working professionals should be an early priority for whatever organisation emerges. So should a request for tough and incisive monitoring of archaeological work by the Department as a condition of issuing permits, replacing the kindly pussy-footing of recent times.

The meeting of 2 April resisted making a decision on what sort of association historical archaeologists want, instead appointing another steering committee. This reported to the meeting of 14 May with ensuing fruitful discussion, and it seems that resolution of outstanding issues is very likely to be achieved at the next - hopefully near-last - meeting of the group to be held in early June.

Individual professional historicals who feel they have heard enough to make a decision have of course the option to post their cheques directly to AACA, PO Box 214, Holme Building, University of Sydney NSW 2006. Tel: 02 818 3287 in time to stand for election to AACA's board.

ASHA NEWS

Notice of Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday 1 August 1990, at 6.00pm in the Geography Room, Ground Floor, Institute Building, City Road, University of Sydney.

A Notice is included with this posting.

Nomination of Candidates for Election

Nominations of candidates for election of Office Bearers of the Society or as Ordinary Members of the Committee are now open.

Nominations must be in writing signed by two members of the Society and accompanied by the written consent of the Candidate.

Nominations will close at 5.00 pm on Wednesday 20 June 1990.

Those standing or nominating must be financial members of the Society.

A Nomination Form is included with this posting.

Membership Renewals

Members are reminded that membership fees are due on 1 January of each year. A Membership Renewal Form is included with this posting.

Royalties from Baywood Publishing

ASHA is pleased to announce the receipt of the twelfth royalty check for \$81.86, from sales of *Historical Archaeology a Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*, edited by Robert Schulyer. (\$24.95 + \$2.50 postage, Baywood Publishing Co. Inc., Amityville, New York 11701).

ASHA PUBLICATIONS

The Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology

	Members	Non-members
Volume 1 (1983)	<i>out of print</i>	
Volume 2 (1984)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 3 (1985)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 4 (1986)	\$13.00	\$17.00
Volume 5 (1987)	\$14.00	\$18.00
Volume 6 (1988)	\$15.00	\$19.00

Major Publications

Birmingham, Bairstow & Wilson (eds) <i>Archaeology of Colonisation: Australia in the World Context</i> Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference 1987	\$26.00
Birmingham & Bairstow (eds) <i>Papers in Australian Historical Archaeology</i> Selected ASHA Newsletter Articles 1969-1982	\$20.00

Occasional Papers

Judy Birmingham & Carol Liston <i>Old Sydney Burial Ground</i>	\$6.00 each
Maureen Byrne <i>Ross Bridge, Tasmania</i>	
Eleanor Crosby <i>Survey and Excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT</i>	
Marjorie Graham <i>Printed Ceramics in Australia</i>	
R.V.J. Varman <i>The Marseilles or French Pattern Tile in Australia</i>	
Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) <i>Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Part II</i>	

Postage & packing in Australia	add \$2.50 per item
Postage & packing overseas	add \$5.00 per item

ASHA CONTACTS

State Representatives:

A.C.T.	Dr Mike Pearson c/o AHC Rhodes Place Yarralumla 2600
Northern Territory	Kate Holmes 2/5 Beefwood Court Alice Springs 5750
Queensland	Ian Sanker Queensland Museum PO Box 300 South Brisbane 4101
South Australia	Peter Bell c/o DEP GPO Box 667 Adelaide 5001
Tasmania	Angela McGowan 7 Cosgrove Ave South Hobart 7000
Victoria	Kristal Buckley VAS 29-31 Victoria Ave Albert Park 3206
Western Australia	Myra Stanbury WA Maritime Museum Cliff St Fremantle 6160

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THE STATE OF THE ART

New South Wales:

First Government House

The latest phase of excavation on the First Government House site in Sydney opened some 1000 sq.m. of Young Street between Bridge and Bent Streets, and all of Raphael Place under the direction of Anne Bickford.

Remains of the guard-house of c.1810 were found under Young Street, and a small outbuilding or privy in Raphael Place of the 1790s with an associated deposit of early ceramics.

Up-date on the Rocks

The appointment of Jane Lydon as consultant archaeologist for six months to the Sydney Cove Authority underlines the continuing commitment of SCA to the archaeology of this important early area of settlement in Sydney.

One of her tasks was to prepare a plan for the storage of the large amount of excavated material from an increasing number of individual excavations in the Rocks prior to the implementation of the Heritage Centre pledged by the Greiner Government (as reported in Newsletter 19.3/4)

The identification and location of these various collections, together with finding a suitable store and structuring a program for photographic record, excavation record and an effective artefact database were additional tasks.

Also within her task are two watching briefs, the Unwins Stores site in George St, and the Australian Hotel site plus adjoining shops in Cumberland and Gloucester Streets, as well as a small excavation on the site of Samson's Cottage (rear of 75-75 and a half, George St.).

Obvious economies of time and resources, as well as coordination in planning, are achieved by the use of a single consultant working virtually as a short-term employee of the Authority, and SCA's initiatives towards its archaeological responsibilities are much to be welcomed. Most of the work is under the direction of David Logan, manager of architecture and heritage: Noni Boyd is the architect.

Other news from the Rocks is that the next big excavation there may well be the Australian Hotel site, source quarry for the yellow Sydney sandstone much in demand for heritage projects. No decision has yet been finalised.

There are two more current watching briefs - Wendy Thorp's covering much of George St North, and Richard Mackay's covering the Rawson Institute for Seamen also in George St North. There was also an excavation by Wayne Johnson at Reynolds Cottage, 28-32 Harrington Street, the third project on this site following its first salvage operation overseen by Nerida Wyatt-Spratt and Jean Smith in 1987, and the second one a watching brief by Wayne Johnson and Roger Parris in June 1989.

Finally the archaeological zoning plan and research framework for the Rocks and Millers Point being carried out by Ted Higginbotham and Terry Kass as part of a Heritage Study for the area is well under way.

Please note that volunteers are required for the Samson's Cottage excavation, 1-19 October. Contact Jane Lydon 02-2511122.

Regentville 1990

The fourth excavation season took place in July, as part of the Historical Archaeology undergraduate course. After the cancellation of the 1989 season because of Sydney's big wet, the three weeks were brilliantly fine, and large areas of the courtyard and outbuildings were exposed and recorded, including part of the stables, as well as the western pavilion and its adjacent rooms.

The 1824-5 mansion and estate at Regentville has proved an excellent example of the need to up-date and refine research designs constantly as new archaeological data is revealed. This season the coordinated results of the soils investigations which are part of the teaching course have continued to show the significant contribution which such data can make to historic interpretation.

Another feature of the dig was the degree of local interest and participation it stimulated, and also the development of a schools visitation program in which Randwick Girls High, Cranebrook High and the Regentville Primary schools enthusiastically took part. An Open Day on Sunday July 15 brought about 200 visitors, and proved a fruitful source of local information on the site's later history.

Consultant skills

The report of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists' Working Party to review their existing categories of consultants' skills has produced an interesting concept for further consideration which it considers will benefit both its members and their clients

The reports notes first that the categories of the general and special skills within which prospective members present their credentials have not changed since the AACA began, have a marked bias towards Aboriginal as opposed to historic sites, and have not kept up with the inevitable changes in the field. The archaeologists' short-hand terminology is also often unhelpful to clients with current heritage or other special archaeological needs.

The Working Party suggests as a start the concept of a skills pyramid to reflect the collective skills and experience of the consulting archaeologist. The core skills considered essential for full membership of AACA (these are set out as site survey/recording: report production: project management: community relations) form the apex. The three corners of the base represent supplementary skills, experience or interests which complement core skills but are not considered essential for full membership. These are Specialist Skills (with excavation, drafting, faunal analysis, artefact analysis among the examples): Theme, reflecting the different types of archaeological resource in which the consultant

may specialise (such as Aboriginal, Contact, European, Other): and Study Type or Intensity, reflecting the scope, size or degree of investigation in the consulting projects already undertaken (such as small area investigations, excavations, and conservation plans, or large area studies such as heritage studies). An additional category of special interest or experience (geographical area, specific site type) allows consultants to present more information on their specialisations to clients.

The Working Party considers that this kind of approach would present a more holistic and contemporary view of consulting archaeology, as well as allowing existing and prospective members to present their skills more clearly both to the Association and to their clients.

It therefore suggests that the concept of core and supplementary skills should be incorporated into AACA's membership application form and into its Register of Consultants by changes to Section 9 of the Membership Application Form.

Comments or questions on the report, which is contained in the AACA Newsletter 45, June 1990, should be sent to the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists, P. O. Box 214, Holme Building, University of Sydney NSW 2006

Northern Territory:

Larrakeyah, Darwin

A rescue dig in Darwin has uncovered what seems to be a large dump within the army barracks at Larrakeyah, which may date from the early days of Darwin's settlement when it was Palmeston (i.e. from the 1870s). It is a bottle dump which includes glass and earthenware bottles with markings suggesting both interstate (Queensland) and international (Singapore) origins. The dump appears to be some 4 metres deep, and possibly 10 x 10 metres in area. The army has decided to cover the site after a few days of recording and assessment of artefacts, particularly from the disturbed area.

Darwin was the venue for a Heritage Conference in May, hosted by the Australian Council of National Trusts. It was concerned with heritage and conservation in the Asia-Pacific region, and was attended by people from all over Australia and Asia, though few from the Pacific were able to make the trip. The two-day conference and two-day trip to Kakadu were a success.

Tasmania:

Flinders Island

The Tasmanian Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage Senior Archaeologist, Don Ranson, and Trainee Heritage Officer, Caleb Pedder, have commenced a resistivity survey of the burial ground at Wybalenna. Wybalenna was the location of the settlement where Aborigines rounded up by G.A. Robinson in the 1830s were taken. The aim of the survey is to determine the location of unmarked graves within the burial ground using a non-intrusive technique. The survey will continue later this year.

This summer Robin Sim and Iain Stuart will undertake a survey of historic Aboriginal sites on islands of the Furneaux Group for the Tasmanian Environment Centre.

Saltworks Ruin, Little Swanport

The DPWH has commissioned an engineer's report on the condition of the Saltworks Ruin at Little Swanport. Conservation works are planned for the coming year, and it is anticipated that this will include archaeological investigations at the site.

World Heritage Area historic sites

The DPWH has had a long-term project underway since 1987 to compile an inventory of structures in the World Heritage Area and to assess their historic and scientific significance. Richard Morrison commenced the inventory with a survey of the Cradle Mountain and Lake St Clair areas. He inventoried 85 structures, many of which have historic importance. The second phase of the project is due to start in mid-September. Martin Davies will undertake an inventory of structures in the Cradle Mountain National Park outside Cradle Valley, and prepare a conservation plan for Waldheim, the early 20th century visitors' chalet established by the park's founder, Gustav Weindorfer.

Convict Probation Station

The Tasmanian Archaeological Society has obtained National Estate Grant funding to undertake a survey of convict probation stations. The project will aim to identify the locations of convict probation system sites by field survey with reference to the work of the late Ian Brand. The probation system was unique to Van Diemen's Land with the exception of a short period on Norfolk Island. As these sites are deteriorating and disappearing at an unknown rate, recording their location and description is very important.

Maritime Archaeology

Mike Nash is the maritime archaeologist with the Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage. Field work over the past few months has comprised a week-long trip to Preservation Island, Furneaux Group, to stabilise the 'Sydney Cove' wreck site. The work involved laying sand bags over 'the exposed features of the large wreck to stop erosion which has been occurring over a number of years. The field work was made possible through State Government funding.

The first meeting of the re-established Historic Shipwrecks Advisory Committee took place at the end of June.

The committee includes representatives from museums, sea fisheries, diving clubs, the Maritime Archaeology Association and professional fishermen. One result of this meeting was the committee's endorsement for the nomination of a further three shipwrecks under the federal legislation; these are 'SS Bulli' (1877), 'General Picton' (1888) and 'Cataraqui' (1845).

Macquarie Island

In November Karen Townrow will go to Macquarie Island for the Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage to undertake a project which aims to:

- o provide an inventory of historic materials on the island
- o provide information on conservation requirements of these materials
- o initiate remedial conservation works on selected materials
- o conduct tourists around selected historic sites
- o monitor the impacts of tourists on the sites.

The project is expected to be completed in May 1991.

The Northwest

The Tasmanian Conservation Trust is conducting a multi-disciplinary study of national estate values of northwest Tasmania. As part of this, it will employ an historical archaeologist who will work in co-operation with a team comprising a prehistorian and a number of natural heritage specialists.

Tim Murray and his team at La Trobe University are continuing analysis of material excavated last summer at Burleigh, one of Van Diemen's Land Company stations.

The Southwest

The DPWH is planning to undertake a survey of historic sites at Port Davey this summer. A number of jetties and other sites associated with late 19th and early 20th century pining operations along the Davey River will be recorded as a preliminary step to assess any site protection measures required.

Victoria:

VAS moves...

In the April round of Government reshuffles, the Victoria Archaeological Survey was moved from the Ministry of Planning and Environment to the Department of Conservation and Environment.

Kristal Buckley, Manager Archaeology, commenced a six-month's secondment as manager of the Sustainable Development Project within the Environment Division of the Department of Conservation and Environment on 3 September 1990.

David Rhodes has finished his work on the post-contact archaeology of the Lake Condah area, and has been working on the archaeological survey of the Corranderrk Aboriginal Station.

The Historical Archaeology Unit has been working on a number of projects, as well as organising the sealing and whaling workshop. Megan Goulding has been writing up work on Welsh Village, preparing a joint paper for the Women in Archaeology Conference, and doing preliminary field work at the Franklinford Protectorate Station. Iain Stuart has been supervising the Ebanezer Mission study, analysing bottles from the Loch Ard and undertaking preliminary work for a project on the Queen Victoria Market.

The Unit also visited mining sites in the Whipstick (near Bendigo) and Dolly's Creek (south of Ballarat) with Susan Lawrence Cheny, a post-graduate student studying mining sites at La Trobe University. The Unit undertook a small project at Psyche Bend Pumping Station, Mildura.

Sealing, Whaling and Early Coastal Settlement Workshop

On 10 August the Archaeology Department, La Trobe University, hosted this workshop which was organised by Iain Stuart (VAS) to exchange information and to focus research goals for future studies on sealing, whaling and early coastal settlement. Twenty-five people attended from all over Australia.

The workshop demonstrated the breadth and depth of the subject. Reports on studies were extensive, covering such diverse areas as the Antarctic, Bass Strait to the Western Australian coast. Similarly, the work ranged from historical studies, land and maritime archaeology to museum collections. An important issue is the extent of integration of sealing, and more particularly whaling which is essentially marine-based, into the land-based economic activities such as pastoralism. Ben Boyd, with his extensive pastoral interests and the Boyd Town settlement, is an obvious example of this integration. But other companies and individuals, such as the Imlays, the Hentys and Griffiths, are less notorious and possibly more typical examples. Why this occurred in the 1830-40s, rather than in the earlier period, is an interesting question to consider.

Western Australia:

Further excavation, Cossack

In June a second field work season was carried out in the abandoned north-western Australian pearling port of Cossack, 1600 km from Perth. The project was undertaken by consultant archaeologist Jack McIlroy for the Western Australian Museum. It was co-ordinated by Ian Crawford, Head of Human Studies at the Museum, and funded by an Australian Heritage Commission National Estate Programme grant.

Cossack, founded in 1863, was an early multi-cultural settlement in Western Australia. It attracted Japanese, Chinese, Malays, Filipinos, Indians and the odd Afghani who sought work on the pearling fleets, on the Pilbara goldfields or as indentured domestic or pastoral labour. A Chinatown was established on the fringe of the settled white area, and the zone of Asian occupation was surveyed during an initial project in 1988. Little remained of Chinatown except for scattered fragments of stone and tin humpies in sand dunes close to the shore. Widespread and heavily disturbed artefact scatters permeated the dunes, containing beer and champagne bottles, European and Asian ceramics and 19th century shell middens of suspected Asian origin.

With a Cossack Task Force established to oversee the town's development, a further survey has now been undertaken to mitigate the effects of future development, and to provide the basis for a conservation and interpretation programme. This 1990 survey has examined the area between the centre of Cossack and Chinatown.

Physical intervention was confined to removal of scrub and sand cover, and digging of test pits where appropriate. A number of building foundations were

uncovered including two of Cossack's more notable structures: the Union Bank and Pead's Boarding House, a favourite stop-over for pearling captains. Test pits provided evidence of sub-surface remains in vacant surface areas where an 1880s plan indicated buildings.

Consequently, Cossack is thought to be archaeologically rich and will be zoned accordingly in advance of development. Despite the disturbed nature of the town site caused by demolition of buildings for re-use elsewhere, by artefact souveniring and by the destructive effects of cyclones, the potential for research work remains high in selected areas. Currently, Gaye Nayton, a doctoral student at the Centre of Archaeology at the University of Western Australia, is examining aspects of frontier theory as applied to excavation of a commercial lot at Cossack.

DIARY NOTES

Lectures:

A Public Lecture will be given by Miles Lewis, Historical Architect on Friday 30 October 6 p.m. in the Lecture Theatre No. 1, Faculty of Architecture, 148 City Road, Sydney

His topic will be 'The Cultural History of Australian Building'

Rocks Seminar 1-3 February 1991

A seminar on recent archaeological projects in the Rocks and Millers Point will take place to present the information retrieved so far, and promote discussion on its interpretation.

Many archaeologists have undertaken excavations and other projects over the past five years at major sites such as the Lilyvale Hotel, Harrington Street and Cadman's Cottage, but as yet virtually no results have been published in any degree of detail.

The seminar will present information from many sites, include discussion of artefact analysis and provide an overview of results to date: it will also identify guidelines for future work.

It is jointly sponsored by National Parks, the Department of Planning and the Sydney Cove Authority

Information from: Denis Gojak, National Parks and Wildlife Service 02-585 6469 (work): Tracy Ireland,

Department of Planning 02-689 8084: Jane Lydon, Sydney Cove Authority 02-251 1122

PUBLICATION NOTES

New VAS Report:

VAS has published as an Occasional Report Susan Chamberlain's 1989 report, *The Sealing, Whaling and Early Settlement of Victoria: an Annotated Bibliography of Historical Sources*.

Cost is \$10.00 plus postage, and can be ordered from VAS.

RESEARCH NOTES

Firearms database, Vic

Diane Walker, working for Tim Murray at *Latrobe University, is setting up an information database for firearms and associated materials such as gunflints, shot, musket balls, percussion caps. Work at present is directed towards entries for any sites in Australia on which relevant material has been found.

Information giving name and location of site, location of site report, and artefact storage location should be sent to c/o Tim Murray, Department of Archaeology, *Latrobe University, Bundoora 3083

EDITORIAL

One of the more chilling applications of historical archaeology in recent times has been the expedition to Serniki in the Ukraine led by Professor R. V. S. Wright, better known as a prehistorian. As reported in the national press, Professor Wright was engaged to participate in the Commonwealth War Crimes investigation of the scene of a well-documented massacre in 1941, when the German S.S. rounded up and shot many hundreds of Jews, predominantly women, and many children.

The details of this work are *sub judice*, and it can only be said that with full co-operation between governments and at local level an excavation was carried out, and the repellent facts of the massacre uncovered. What is curiously striking about the investigation, however, is that somewhere, perhaps in the national capital, at a level far removed from day to day consultancies about urban development, a quiet decision was made that what was needed on this distant bloodstained site to assist the long and powerful arm of justice were the specific techniques of historical archaeological excavation.

Mention may be made here of the welcome forthcoming inquiry concerning prehistory and other disciplines (especially historical archaeology and museum studies) at Sydney University. Distinguished prehistorian Professor Jack Golson of ANU will act as external reviewer on the Faculty of Arts Committee. Former students especially may be interested to know of this review, which among other aspects is to consider the position of these disciplines following the relocation of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology in the proposed new school of Archaeology, Classics and Ancient History. Current betting favours the formation of a new school/department of Prehistory and Historical Archaeology, perhaps with Museum Studies, but few would place big money.

Some of the long-standing issues concern who, if anyone, should get the exclusive use of the name 'archaeology', what Chairs will be available, how the various course units in different archaeologies should be structured, where Near Eastern Archaeology is best located, and (notably) whether the science-based archaeologies, especially historical archaeology, will be backed with the field and laboratory resources they absolutely need if they are to give the discipline the rigorous academic and research base it critically has to have.

The resources of Historical Archaeology at its foundation teaching centre Sydney University over the last twenty years have not, to be frank, been over-lavish, yet its record in training archaeological students has been distinguished, whether for the historical archaeological scene in Australia or for more traditional work overseas.

Anyone who would like to contribute to the inquiry should write to the Dean, Dr. Paul Crittenden. The date for written submissions is past, but interviews with the Review Committee (to be held during the period 17, 18, 19 October, 1990) can be requested, and an open meeting is to be held at 5.00 pm Wednesday 17 October (tel 692 2206 for location)

ASHA NEWS

1990 ASHA Conference Programme

Pembridge, Auckland, New Zealand

Thursday 27 September

9.00 - 9.45 Registration

9.45 - 10.10 Morning tea

10.10 - 10.20 Conference welcome

Session 1: Scene settlers and overview papers: future developments

10.20 - 10.45

'A pictorial review of historic-industrial archaeology in New Zealand'

Neville Ritchie and Ray Hooker, archaeologists, Dept of Conservation, Hamilton and Hokitika

10.45 - 11.10

'Historical archaeology in New Zealand: retrospect and prospect'

Ian Smith, lecturer, Anthropology Dept, University of Otago, Dunedin

11.10 - 11.35

'A review of ten year's urban historic archaeology in Auckland'

Sarah Macready, Dept of Conservation Archaeological Unit, Auckland

11.35 - 12.00

'The New Zealand historical atlas project: an introduction'

Malcolm McKinnon, Historical Branch, Dept of Internal Affairs, Wellington

12.00 - 1.00 Lunch

Session 2: Site development and interpretation studies

1.00 - 1.25

'Katherine Mansfield's birthplace: archaeology and architecture. Investigation for a late Victorian house museum'

Kevin Jones, archaeologist, Dept of Conservation, Science Policy Unit, Wellington

1.25 - 1.50
'The interpretation of an 1840s saltwork site, Little Swanport River, Eastern Tasmania'
Brian Rogers, Faculty of Education, University of Wollongong

1.50 - 2.15
'Urban design, urban morphology: conserving post-contact archaeology'
Wendy Morris, Urban Design Unit, Dept of Planning and Growth, Melbourne

2.15 - 2.40
'Barcaldine: site development and interpretation'
Brian Egloff, Canberra College of Advanced Education

2.40 - 3.10 Afternoon Tea

Session 3: Industry specific papers

3.10 - 3.35
'The archaeology of the shore whaling industry in New Zealand'
Nigel Prickett, archaeologist, Auckland Institute and Museum

3.45 - 4.00
'Whaling and sealing in South Australia'
Peter Bell, State Heritage Board, Adelaide

4.00 - 4.25
'Kawau's copper mine settlement'
Rod Clough, lecturer, Anthropology Dept, University of Auckland

4.25 - 4.50
'Survey and assessment of mining sites on the Hauraki goldfield'
Neville Ritchie, Regional Archaeologist (Waikato), Dept of Conservation, Hamilton

4.50 Close of session

Friday 28 September

Field trip to Kawau Island

Saturday 29 September

8.30 - 12.00 Book sales

Session 4: Site specific studies

9.10 - 9.35
'Clay pipes from the Victoria Hotel site, Auckland, 1841-65'

Robert Brassey, Dept of Conservation Archaeological Unit, Auckland

9.35 - 10.00
'Excavations at the buried village, Te Wairoa'
Alexy Simmons, consultant archaeologist, Hamilton

10.00 - 10.30 Morning Tea

Session 5: Industry specific sites

10.30 - 10.55
'Bottles from the 'Loch Ard': a preliminary analysis'
Iain Stuart, OIC Historical Archaeology Section, Victoria Archaeology Survey, Melbourne

10.55 - 11.20
'Wellington's coastal defences, 1880s to WW2'
Tony Walton, archaeologist, Dept of Conservation, Science and Research Unit, Wellington

11.20 - 11.45
'Graded pack (horse) tracks: an important feature of New Zealand's colonial transport system; their construction, recording and belated recognition'
Paul Mahoney, Historic Resources Unit, Dept of Conservation, Wellington

12.00 - 1.00 Lunch

Session 6: Industry specific papers (cont)

1.00 - 1.25
'Mining whims, Murray Creek, West Coast; an unusual application of horse whims'
Ray Hooker, archaeologist, Dept of Conservation, West Coast Conservancy, Hokitika

1.25 - 1.50
'Urban archaeology in Melbourne: the Commonwealth Centre site excavation and the Queen's Theatre excavation with specific discussion on theatre-related artefacts'
Justin McCarthy, Austral Archaeology, Adelaide

1.50 - 2.15
'Bush tramways: long and winding 'roads'. The nature of tramway technology and how that knowledge can aid in the recording and interpretation of these sites'
Paul Mahoney, Historic Resources Unit, Dept of Conservation, Wellington

2.15 - 2.45 Afternoon Tea

2.45 - 5.00 Visit local excavation in progress, or the Museum of Transport and Technology

Sunday 30 September

Session 7:

9.10 - 9.35

'The west Melbourne explosive industry: the beginnings of integrated chemical manufacture in Australia'

Gary Vines and Hilary du Cros, archaeological consultants, Albert Park Victoria

9.35 - 10.00

'The archaeology of huts and marginal land use'

Denis Gojak, archaeologist, NPWS, Hurstville, NSW

10.00 - 10.30 Morning Tea

10.30 - 10.55

'Archaeological exhumation of Hohepa Te Umaroa, Maria Island, Tasmania'

Richard Morrison, Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra

10.55 - 11.20

'Chinese religious artefacts from north-east Queensland'

Gordon Grimwade, archaeologist, Resource Consultant Services, Cairns

11.20 - 11.45

'North Head (Auckland): archaeological reconstruction of a coastal fort'

David Veart, Dept of Conservation, Archaeology Unit, Auckland

12.00 - 1.00 Lunch

Session 8:

1.00 - 1.25

'The Regentville Project, 1990: an overview'

Dana Mider, archaeologist, Sydney

1.25 - 1.50

'Historical questions, archaeological answers: The Stanley Arms Hotel site, Footscray'

Andrew Wilson, Dept of Historical Archaeology, University of Sydney

1.50 - 2.15

'The archaeology of tyranny, or cultural accommodation? Wybalenna in retrospect'

Judy Birmingham, Dept of Historical Archaeology, University of Sydney

2.15 - 2.40

'The pioneering tanning industry: evidence from Russell in the Bay of Islands'

Joan Mainguy, Dept of Conservation, Northland

1990 Annual General Meeting

The 1990 ASHA AGM was characterised by a renewed and lively interest in the Society's role and structure as expressed in its current constitution, and also by the unusually large number of our members who nominated for its office bearers and committee members. This interest in participating in ASHA's administration has not always been so noticeable, and is much welcomed.

Discussion at the meeting revolved around three areas: the aims of the Society in reference to the establishment of a professional association for Historical Archaeologists and the drafting of a Code of Ethics and Conduct; procedural matters regarding the election of committee members for 1990; and the two Special Resolutions. These were debated and voted upon, with the second - the Birmingham / Wilson motion (calling for a much needed constitutional review) being passed unanimously.

The new Committee was duly elected as follows:

President:	Judy Birmingham (elected unopposed)
Vice Presidents:	Ilma Powell Graham Connah
Treasurer:	Jean Smith
Secretary:	Dana Mider (elected unopposed)
Committee Members:	Brian Egloff, Denis Gojak, Tracy Ireland, Richard Mackay, Andrew Wilson

The Returning Officers also delivered a summary of the ballot and made several recommendations as to areas of electoral procedure in need of constitutional review.

1990 President's Report

The President's report covered four main topics. The first of these were the questions arising from the 1989 conference resolution on whether there was a need for a code of ethics for historical archaeologists: activities related to these questions were a major pre-occupation of ASHA in 1989-90. A brief summary of events was given (much of which has already been reported in previous Newsletters). Other items were proposals for ASHA's program for 1990-1, delays in the 1989 Journal, and the constitutional review.

There were two general meetings at ASHA's headquarters discussing the issues involved in the 1989 conference resolution, the first on 16 October, the second on 4 December, following which the Working Party comprising Tracy Ireland, Richard Mackay, Ted Higginbotham and Wendy Thorp put together and circulated a questionnaire to the ASHA membership

(included in Newsletter 19.3/4). The results were returned and discussed at a third meeting on February 12, and this was ASHA's last formal involvement. The results of the questionnaire made clear that the membership preferred ASHA essentially to remain as a learned interest society, although many were supportive of the need for a professional-standards organisation. Members generally saw the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists (AACA) as the most appropriate organisation.

Thus the meeting of 12 February moved to look towards AACA for this role, and formed its own steering committee to investigate AACA, and also the Australian Institute of Maritime Archaeology (AIMA), the Professional Historians Association (PHA) and other organisations more closely as to their suitability either as organisations or as models. This process has continued under the general auspices of the revived Historical Archaeology Workshops (HAW) with meetings on 2 April, 14 May, 5 June and 8 August.

From the meetings in October, December and February came specific requests from working archaeologists in the historical field regarding ASHA's future program. The working party was thanked for drafting, and distributing the questionnaire, and for assessing its results and distributing them, as were all who attended the meetings.

One was for more publications. The point was made that in its Newsletter, Research Bulletins, Journal and Monograph structure ASHA has an adequate range of publication possibilities, and consultant archaeologists were urged to make more use of them to disseminate their results more widely.

Another was the need for more information and contact in areas of professional skills and research. ASHA sees two directions at present. One is the exchange of topic-based information via the Newsletter along the lines of the US Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter groups (foreshadowed in an earlier Newsletter), as for example the VAS sealing and whaling workshop. The other is to support and also initiate professional seminars and workshops where consultants can exchange information and experience with others in the field, or upgrade skills. A third was for more public lectures has resulted in the first of a new series, this one to be given by Professor Miles Lewis, now Visiting Scholar in Historical Archaeology at Sydney University (see notice)

The substantial delay in the appearance of the 1989 ASHA Journal was noted with regret, and the reasons given in detail. Problems already encountered by Professor Connah had multiplied - namely, the difficulty of getting copy in, of getting articles back

from reviewers, delays in having authors resubmit their articles after correction, and problems with actual production. To these were now added the change of editorship, and also the change from single to co-editorship. After the success of the Bicentennial volume contributions were slow to flow in. When two only had appeared by late in 1989 the decision was made to subsume the articles collected for the volume 'Relics of Capitalism', subject to authors' agreement, and rework them for the Journal. In fact the next two volumes are likely to come out close together later in 1990.

The need for constitutional review was highlighted in the last year, especially matters relevant to attendance at committee meetings, apportioning of duties, the shortage of office bearer and committee positions, qualifications for office bearers. In recent weeks anomalies over procedures for postal voting and special resolutions were added to the list.

ASHA's original simple constitution had served well. The problems arose from the change to the incorporated form of constitution in 1986. What was drafted speedily then has since been found occasionally wanting.

The Returning Officers, Rosemary Annable and Val Attenbrow, were thanked for their assistance, as were especially the retiring members of the Committee.

ASHA Constitutional Review

In accordance with the special resolution passed at the ASHA Annual General Meeting, the Committee has appointed a sub-committee to consider ASHA's constitution. The sub-committee members are Richard Mackay (convenor), Denis Gojak and Andrew Wilson.

At its first meeting for the year, the Committee agreed that constitutional changes should not alter the Association's aims and objectives, but should concentrate on operational difficulties under the existing constitution. Issues to be examined include: procedures for the Annual General Meeting including special resolutions: election procedures and the form of voting in elections: election and term of office of office bearers, number of committee members and size of quorum, and roles of office bearers (especially those of Journal Editor and Hon. Secretary): specific matters raised by the Returning Officer after the recent election: the desirability or not of a State Chapter/National Committee structure: general rules and regulations for the Association: and the need or not for a code of ethics.

Members wishing to express a view on the matters listed above (or to add other issues for consideration) should contact any member of the sub-committee as soon as possible.

ASHA PUBLICATIONS

The Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology

	Members	Non-members
Volume 1 (1983)	<i>out of print</i>	
Volume 2 (1984)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 3 (1985)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 4 (1986)	\$13.00	\$17.00
Volume 5 (1987)	\$14.00	\$18.00
Volume 6 (1988)	\$15.00	\$19.00

Major Publications

Birmingham, Bairstow & Wilson (eds) <i>Archaeology of Colonisation: Australia in the World Context</i> Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference 1987	\$26.00
Birmingham & Bairstow (eds) <i>Papers in Australian Historical Archaeology</i> Selected ASHA Newsletter Articles 1969-1982	\$20.00

Occasional Papers

Maureen Byrne <i>Ross Bridge, Tasmania</i>	\$6.00 each
Eleanor Crosby <i>Survey and Excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT</i>	
Marjorie Graham <i>Printed Ceramics in Australia</i>	
R.V.J. Varman <i>The Marseilles or French Pattern Tile in Australia</i>	
Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) <i>Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Part II</i>	
Postage & packing in Australia	add \$2.50 per item
Postage & packing overseas	add \$5.00 per item

ASHA CONTACTS

State Representatives:

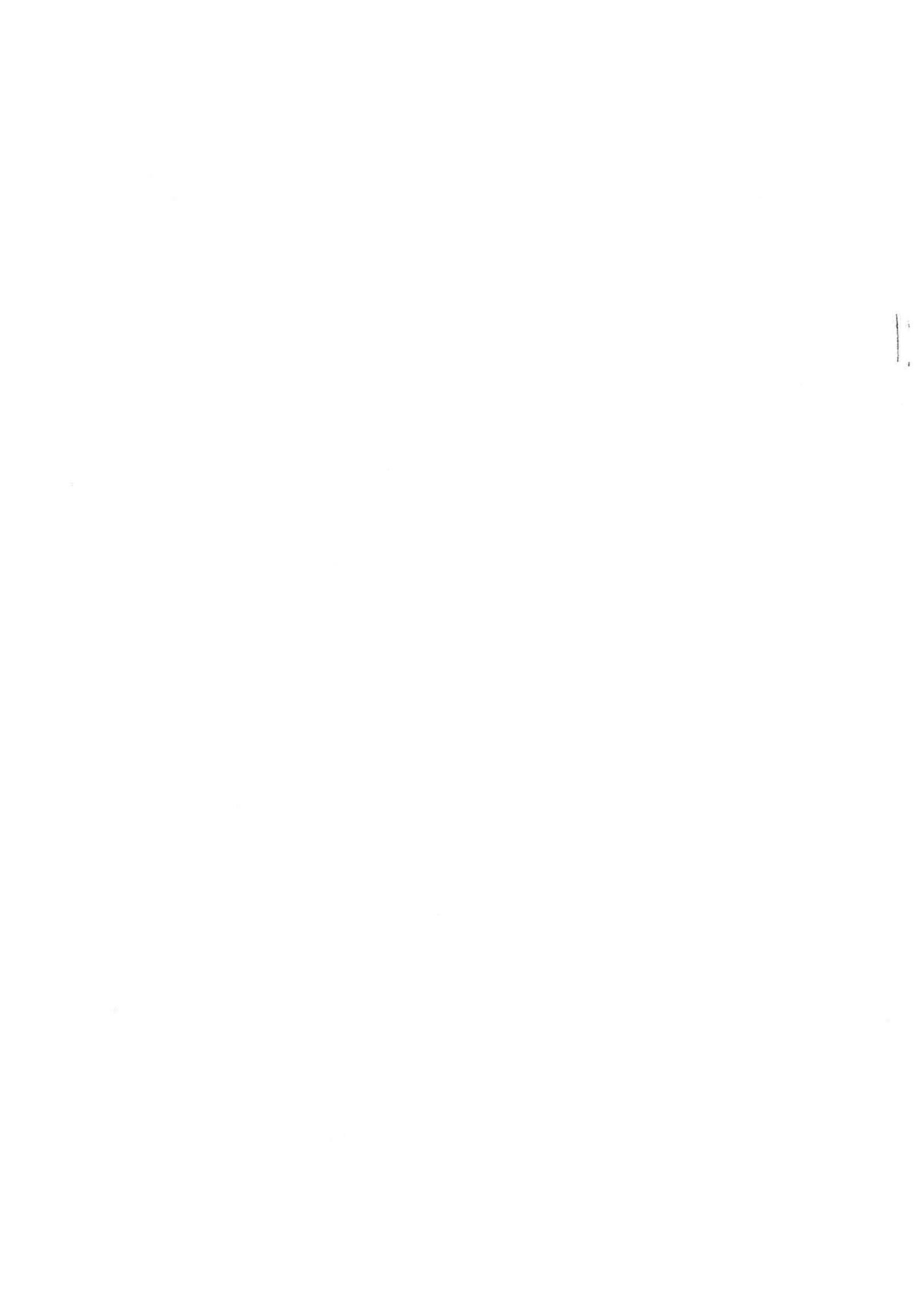
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NEWSLETTER

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THE STATE OF THE ART

New South Wales:

Sydney Cove

The excavation of Sampson's cottage in Kendall Lane, The Rocks, was to be completed on Sunday 4 November. There was an Open Day and site inspection on Sunday 11 November.

Two studies have been completed on Foundation Park on Bunker's Hill which is located between Cumberland Street and Gloucester Walk, The Rocks. One study, by Brett Noble, was a non-disturbing archaeological investigation, and his report details the recording and analysis of extant 1880s terraces in Gloucester Walk. The second study, by Peter Graves of Sydney University, was an electromicroscopy analysis of the building materials of the cottages. He has completed the report, which is available from the Sydney Cove Authority.

There are three watching briefs under way in The Rocks which include Unwin's Store and the basement of the Australia Hotel. As well, plans for the Heritage Centre are proceeding, and the artefact inventory of the Authority's artefact collection is proceeding on schedule.

Paddy's Market

Richard Mackay of Godden, Mackay Pty. Ltd. will be directing an excavation project on the former Paddy's Market site for about six weeks from 12 November. Volunteers are urgently required. Tel: (02) 2818599

New degree in Public Archaeology

The new M. Litt. vocational postgraduate degree in Cultural Conservation (Public Archaeology) at Sydney University will be available in 1991, offered jointly by the Department of Prehistory and Historical Archaeology. It is intended as a professional qualification for those with undergraduate archaeological credits who wish to upgrade their skills. The subject area covers the prehistory and historical archaeology of the Australia-Pacific region, within the broader framework of public archaeology. Enquiries (02) 6922763

South Australia:

Quiet Times

In the first half of 1990 there was no historical archaeological work initiated on land in South Australia. The downturn in the property investment sector of the economy put a stop to impact assessment studies on the sites of new urban development, one of the few forms of recent archaeological project not funded by public money. Every historical archaeologist normally based in South Australia went interstate to work on projects in Victoria or Tasmania. All four of these people at present are freelance consultants. The South Australian Department of Environment and Planning has not employed any historical archaeologists (other than in the maritime field) since 1987.

The Eastender, Episode One

In July-August Justin McCarthy carried out an excavation to locate building foundations within the Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange, on the site of part of the long-awaited East End Market Development. From about 1840 to 1903 part of the site was occupied by a tannery founded by William Peacock, with employees' housing nearby. When the market was constructed, the earlier buildings were demolished to

their footings and the ground surface was built up a metre or so and brick-paved.

As expected, the excavation quickly located the in-ground liming pits and other elements of the tannery, and remains of a row of tiny attached cottages known as the Rookery. One interesting aspect of the project was the confirmation it provided of the diagnostic value of two early building survey plans of the City of Adelaide, the Kingston Plan of 1842 and the Smith Plan of 1880, both well known to researchers, but never before tested for accuracy by excavation of a featureless paved surface.

It was hoped that this would be the first phase of a more complete excavation but the developer, Beneficial Finance, considers it has met the conditions of the planning approval and does not wish to spend more money on the dig. If the development project proceeds, the site will be excavated for below-ground car parking.

Maritime Archaeology

The State Heritage Branch conducted a magnometer and visual search in Guichen Bay, off Robe, to locate the wrecks of three vessels associated with Chinese immigration in the 1850s, but the results so far are inconclusive. The supposed wreck site of the "Phaeton" was believed to be narrowed down by an early surveyor's bearing, but the location yielded nothing positive.

Paul Clark returned to Adelaide from China in June 1990, and left again for Darwin in August to take up the position of Curator, Maritime Archaeology and Maritime History, Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory. His report *Shipwreck Sites in the South-East of South Australia 1838-1915*, jointly published by the State Heritage Branch and the Australian Institute of Maritime Archaeology, was released in September.

Victoria:

Lake Condah Consultancy

The VAS requires a heritage consultant/multi-disciplinary team to produce a draft management plan for the Lake Condah area. Lake Condah in western Victoria is known for its Aboriginal and European archaeological sites which include fishtraps, stone hut circles, mission ruins, and early European settlement structures. For further details contact Nora van Waarden at VAS Tel: (03) 6905322. Expressions of interest and detailed proposals by 30 November 1990.

Monash University Master of Arts in Public History

This course equips historians and related professionals to practise in the emerging field of historic conservation, environmental history, public history, social history museums, local and oral history, radio, television and film. Emphasis is placed on the acquisition of critical perspectives and practical skills.

Entry to the course normally requires an honours degree in history. Students with other qualifications may be expected to complete a preparatory year of coursework. Work experience or voluntary involvement in the heritage field will be taken into consideration for selection purposes.

The course is twelve months full time or twenty four months part time. Teaching staff are Graeme Davison, Tom Griffiths and Margaret Anderson. Further enquiries: The Administrative Co-ordinator, Rosemary Johnston, Department of History, Monash University, Clayton Vic 3168. Tel: (03) 565-2206 or 2172.

DIARY NOTES

'Sydney Harbour: Heritage Futures'

Australia ICOMOS will hold an all-day conference with formal papers and discussion on the future of Sydney Harbour on 24 November, 1990. The seminar will take place at the Metcalfe Auditorium, State Library, Macquarie Street, Sydney.

The Australia ICOMOS AGM will follow at 4.45pm on the same day, followed again by an ICOMOS dinner and party in Balmain the same evening. On Sunday 25 November a harbour boat trip in the ferry boat 'Regal' will inspect, with commentary, key sites including Goat Island, Cockatoo Island, Fort Denison, Clark Island, the former Quarantine Depot, Berry's Bay and Woolloomooloo Bay. Departure Australian National Maritime Wharf Darling Harbour at 10.00am, return to Museum wharf 4 pm. Picnic lunch at a historic site.

For costs and other details contact Ian Stapleton or Alan Croker at Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners. Tel: (02) 3574811 Fax (02) 3574603

Shipwrecked! 22 February 1991

The Maritime Archaeological Association of NSW is organising a seminar for divers on the theme 'Change

through Time' to alert them to the need to protect the underwater heritage. Films slides and videos of some of NSW's most memorable wrecks will be shown and discussed - the Dunbar, the Catherine Adamson, the Birchgrove Park, the Duckenfield, the Tuggerah, plus footage of Ben Cropp's latest film work on the Pandora. Cost \$10.00, contact Sue Effenberger Tel: (02) 5527719

Women in Archaeology Conference

This conference (see *Newsletter* 20.1) will concentrate on two themes of increasing relevance to Australian archaeology in the 1990s. These are:

1. Gender identification in the archaeological record, that is, identifying gender relations and roles as illustrated by past material culture.
2. The status of women working in and studying archaeology - especially women's contribution to the profession, and the role of gender in the development of archaeological theory and methodology.

Over forty papers have been offered already by archaeologists working in prehistoric, contact, post-contact and maritime archaeology in Australia, USA, New Zealand and the Pacific.

North American archaeologists Drs. Joan Gero, Margaret Conkey and Alison Wylie - leaders in the field of gender identification in the archaeological record - have been invited to speak at the conference.

The conference will be held between Friday 8 and Monday 11 February 1991 at the Johnstone Centre, Charles Sturt University--Murray, Albury. Further information is available from Laurajane Smith, Johnstone Centre, Charles Sturt University-Murray, PO Box 789 Albury NSW 2640. Phone (060) 23 0800.

Women in Archaeology T-shirts

T-shirts have been printed to raise funds for childcare, catering and other costs associated with the conference. These artistic and unique garments feature a Victorian period lithograph of female coal-pit workers and their excavation utensils. The T-shirts which come in three sizes - small (92cm), medium (97cm) and large (102cm) - are 100% cotton and Australian made. The price is \$15 plus postage of \$3.50. Contact Hilary du Cros, 14 Niringa Ave, Aspendale Vic 3195. Tel: (03) 580 6283.

1991 ASHA Conference

The 1991 ASHA Conference will take place in Melbourne, Vic. in September, at a date to be

announced. Enquiries should be directed to Tim Murray or Iain Stuart, Victoria Archaeological Survey, PO Box 262, Albert Park 3206, Australia. Tel: (03) 6905322 Fax (03) 6962947

CONFERENCE NOTES

1990 ASHA Conference, Auckland

Abstracts of papers

This year the decision was made in Auckland that abstracts of the papers given at the Conference would be circulated in this *Newsletter*, while the conference proceedings, to be edited by Neville Ritchie, convenor of the conference, will be published forthwith.

An introduction to historical archaeology in New Zealand -- Neville Ritchie and Ray Hooker, Department of Conservation

Ritchie and Hooker opened the conference with a slide presentation and resume of the course of historical archaeology in New Zealand. The paper outlined the main thrusts of historical archaeology in New Zealand since its inception, beginning with surface descriptions of 19th century Maori and European fortifications (1920s); excavations of same (1960s-70s); the major expansion of historical archaeology in the 1980s into the recording of sites associated with major extractive industries, notably mining (European and Chinese), logging and coal; as well as numerous smaller investigations on a wide range of sites including Armed Constabulary bases, alpine tourist sites, flourmills, hotels and whaling stations. 1980 also saw a boom in urban archaeology especially in Auckland, but gradually expanding to Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. Recent projects include investigations at the Buried Village, the Pollen Pottery & Brickworks, a tanning site in the Bay of Islands, the Kawau copper miners' village, and recording the best remaining examples of the kauri driving dams and logging trestles. Work of New Zealand archaeologists in Antarctica and the sub-Antarctic was also highlighted.

The development of historical archaeology in New Zealand 1921-1990 -- Ian W.G. Smith, Anthropology Department, University of Otago

The growth of historical archaeology in New Zealand in terms of both publications and excavations is reviewed and discussed within six loosely defined periods. Early

observations in the 1920s focussed mainly on surface descriptions of 19th century fortifications. Investigations in the 1960s concentrated on early historic Maori sites and showed little awareness of the extent to which historical data could be brought to bear upon the subject. The discipline awakened into a greater consciousness about its multiple data bases in the early 1970s, and came of age in the latter half of that decade with the commencement of two landmark projects. The early 1980s exhibited increasing professionalism and attention to detail, especially with regard to site surveying and the analysis of site contents, while the late 1980s has been characterised by the growth of urban archaeology. A general trend through the course of this development has been the increasing attention given to sites of European settlement, but this has yet to be reflected in the reporting of the material recovered from such excavations.

A review of ten years of urban archaeology in Auckland -- Sarah Macready, Department of Conservation

Archaeological investigations of historical sites in Auckland have only become common during the last five years. Prior to this, two small-scale excavations and a preliminary survey of areas of historical interest had shown the potential value of historical site investigations. However, it was not until 1986, when the rapid rate of urban redevelopment in Auckland became apparent, that funds were made available to carry out the documentary research necessary for the locations and recording of historical archaeological sites.

This allowed the formulation of a program of research into the origins and development of the city, with priority given to the investigation of public and community buildings, and a selected cross-section of early residential, industrial and commercial sites. Nine sites have been excavated since 1987, including Auckland's first gaol and courthouse (1841-65), an early redoubt (1845), parts of the Albert Barracks (1850s-70s), an early hotel cellar (1842-65). and an extensive area of brickworks and potteries in West Auckland (1850-70s).

Historical Atlas of New Zealand -- Malcolm McKinnon, Department of Internal Affairs

The newly appointed editor of this atlas spoke about the project. An historical atlas was planned as an important part of the historical work done in connection with the 1940 Centennial. The war and subsequent lack of funding intervened, and the atlas never saw the light of day, although a lot of research was done and a number of maps drafted.

Now funding has been provided by the Lotteries Board to try again under the auspices of the Historical Branch, Dept of Internal Affairs. The aim is to produce a single volume by 1995. It will consist of around 120 plates (double page spreads) each of which comprising maps, graphics, illustrations and text in varying proportions, but with the maps playing a key role. The atlas will range over the entire course of New Zealand's history, so careful decisions must be made about what is to be included and what not. McKinnon thought that historical archaeology would provide a valuable dimension to much of the atlas, particularly in amplifying the depiction of the 19th century wars and of the history of the extractive industries. Historical archaeology material from cities could also be valuable in helping to create a picture of what colonial cities were like and how they worked.

Katherine Mansfield's birthplace: archaeology and architectural investigation for a late-Victorian house museum -- Kevin Jones, Department of Conservation

Katherine Mansfield, the famous New Zealand author, was born Katherine Beauchamp at 25 Tinakori Road, Wellington, in 1888. In 1987-88, the house was purchased and restored as a memorial to the writer. The house had been heavily altered in its service areas in 1907 and 1948. The archaeological investigations were carried out in collaboration with architectural investigations prior to and in the course of restoration of the building. The section had been heavily filled prior to construction of the house, and lenses in this fill produced artefacts that relate to the domestic utensils of the period. Topsoil in the yard contained rubbish from the house including domestic filling from the re-furbishing of 1907 and 1948.

Investigation under the house were relatively unusual and related principally to the location and orientation of the coal ranges in the service areas. Samples of the original wallpaper were found from this area which add to the re-construction of wallpaper decoration elsewhere in the house where samples were found under architraves.

Some of the material recovered can be related to Katherine Mansfield's stories in a general way: these include references to house fittings such as door-knobs or tree-ferns in the gully. In general the decorative styles of the house show a strong Japanese influence, reflected also in some of the better quality porcelain recovered.

Interpretation of an 1830s salt works site on the Little Swanport River, Tasmania -- Brian Rogers, University of Wollongong

This paper described the surface remains of James Radcliffe's Lisdillon salt works on the east coast of Tasmania which appears to have operated in the late 1830s. These remains comprise the base of a windmill (salt house), workmen's quarters, one (possibly two) excavated tanks and an overseer's cottage (now rebuilt into a modern house). Salt was produced by boiling sea water in iron pots, apparently without pre-concentration. A windmill was used to pump the sea water. An arrangement of flues and conduits suggests the possibility that flue gases from the boiling process were used to heat a drying floor, which would give the site great significance. However the determination of this point must await the opportunity for limited excavation of structural debris.

Barcaldine Shearers' camp - Brian Egloff, Canberra University

The 1891 Shearers' Strike Camp at Barcaldine is the focus of an archaeological and heritage management design program. In July 1989 archaeological excavations and historical research was carried out at Lagoon Creek near Barcaldine. When matched with recently discovered pictorial information, this work confirmed that the place was indeed the location of the main camp. Additional archaeological research brought to light a number of artefacts both portable and as landscape features. Once the fabric of the site was defined and the significance of the place established it was possible to suggest that the interpretation plan focusses on a low-key presentation with reconstructions limited to a ghost camp, or a series of tent frameworks evocative of the camp at its time of abandonment.

The archaeology of the shore whaling industry in New Zealand -- Nigel Prickett, Auckland Institute and Museum

From about 1830 shore whaling stations were set up in many parts of New Zealand to exploit the seasonal migration of the right whale (*Eubalaena australis*). Important whaling regions were Foveaux Strait and Otago, Banks Peninsula, Cloudy Bay, Kapiti Island and the nearby mainland coast, and Hawkes Bay. Archaeological surveys of the shore whaling stations have been undertaken at Kapiti Island and Hawkes Bay.

In many areas shore whalers played an important part in New Zealand history as the first Europeans to settle in any numbers. The culture contact with local Maori groups resulted in whalers and Maoris each taking advantage of new economic and social opportunities.

The recording and assessment of historic mining sites -- Neville Ritchie, Department of Conservation

This paper was about the recording of mining sites in New Zealand; over 3500 have been recorded so far, representing 58 percent of all recorded historic sites. The author gave a wide-ranging discourse on several facets of the archaeology of mining derived from his fifteen years experience, and he reviewed forty eight goldfield site surveys undertaken to date in New Zealand. The review indicated that the recording of goldfield sites has been highly variable and inconsistent (a problem not unique in New Zealand) creating problems for both research and management of the resource. The reasons for the variability were analysed and suggestions made towards improving both the recording and assessment of mining sites in order to create and maintain a well organised data base upon which more questioning research strategies and perspectives can be developed or centred.

Excavations at Te Wairoa (the Buried Village) -- Alexy Simmons, Department of Conservation

Te Wairoa (the Buried Village) near Rotorua is probably the most visited archaeological site in New Zealand. It was established as a model mission village in 1852 but by 1870 tourism was supplanting agriculture. Visitors were guided by the Ngati Tuhourangi from the village to the Pink and White terraces, spectacular silica formations commonly described then as 'the eighth wonder of the world'. On 10 June 1886, nearby Mt. Tarawera erupted, obliterating the Terraces and burying Te Wairoa under a metre of mud and ash. New Zealand's Pompeii was born.

January 1990 marked the first professional excavations on the site after more than sixty years of intermittent 'digging' by the landowners. The archaeological project was an adjunct to the cataloguing of the owners' collection in November 1989. One whare, dated to the eruption period, was excavated and documented, as well as remaining undisturbed areas on the site of the Rotomahana Hotel.

'Five of a Kind: Interpreting the history and archaeology of an industrial site on the Maribyrnong River. The Living Museum at Pipemakers' Park -- Gary Vines, Living Museum of the West

Melbourne's first industries developed a few years after settlement as a response to the need for processing primary produce of the pastoral economy of the Port Phillip District. Boiling down works, tanneries, slaughter-yards, meat by-products and a host of other industries were located near the rivers and streams

setting a pattern of industrial development which has continued today. On the site in question, five different industries were innovators in their various fields. A boiling down works, locomotive foundry, meat preserving works, export freezing works and concrete pipe manufacturer came and went in succession, each having influenced the course of Melbourne's and Victoria's development.

In 1978 the last factory moved out and after protracted debate and planning amendments the site was reserved for public open space and labelled 'historic parkland'. Today the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works owns the site, and the Living Museum of the West, Australia's first ecomuseum, occupies one of the 120 year old buildings, where it provides interpretation of the site, the river valley and Melbourne's industrial west.

Following studies in historical archaeology I have been working with the Living Museum for couple of years on historic and industrial archaeological research, recording industrial sites, investigation of explosives manufacture and flour milling technology.

Half-Whirlies and Sauce: the Loch Ard bottles and other glass containers -- Iain Stuart, Victoria Archaeological Survey

The paper addressed general issues relating to glass bottles as a class of material culture found on archaeological sites in the context of bottles from the Loch Ard shipwreck (1878).

The first stage in developing a greater understanding of bottles, as a class of material culture, is the description of collections of artefacts from well established contexts. Some eleven types of bottles from the Loch Ard are described.

The question of establishing bottle function is examined, as some archaeological analyses of bottles have proceeded on the basis that bottle function is determined by bottle morphology. Recent analysis of bottle contents has thrown doubt on this assumption. The result of contents analysis on six bottles is reported.

The final question posed is that of dating technological change in bottle production during the 19th century. The morphological attributes of the bottles are used to test the flow-chart for dating bottles from Australian archaeological sites earlier proposed by Dr. Peter Coutts.

Wellington's fortifications from the 1880s to the 1940s -- Tony Walton, Department of Conservation

Around Wellington there are the remains of a number of forts built between 1884 and 1946. The forts were constructed in three periods: the late 1880s-early 1890s, the period before World War I, and the period before and during World War II. Initially the forts were built on the inner harbour and at the harbour entrance but, as the range of guns increased, they had to be positioned so they could engage enemy ships anywhere in Cook Strait. During World War II defence against attack from the air was also required so five anti-aircraft positions were built.

Graded pack tracks: an unappreciated historic resource -- P.J. Mahoney, Historic Places Trust, Wellington

Graded pack tracks were built specially for horses to provide overland commercial communication in New Zealand. They were mostly laid in remote and rugged areas where the high cost of a road for wheeled vehicles could not be justified. Financed by both government and private industry, they date from the 1840s to about 1920 and probably total about several thousand kilometres.

This paper was the result of field inspections of twenty-two graded pack tracks; it outlined some philosophies on their management, and described some of the distinctive construction systems used. It also identified the mechanisms of deterioration acting on the tracks which have changed them. Finally, it suggested a model for identification, recording, evaluation and assessment of historic tracks.

The horse whims of Murray Creek, Inangahua Goldfield, West Coast, NZ -- Ray Hooker, Department of Conservation

Five horse whim sites in Murray Creek, part of the Inangahua quartz goldfield, were described. Dating from the 1870s, two of the whims were of conventional form and use, i.e. shaft-winding. From the archaeological remains the third appears to be a conventional whim, i.e. overhead drum, but was used too for hauling quartz on an incline tramway. The last two whims are only 100 metres apart. They were used to haul coal for firing steam boilers at the Ajax quartz mine. The ground evidence shows that these whims were unconventional. The winding drums were positioned in an excavated well beneath the horse track. These coal inclines extended 400 metres between the valley floor and the ridge-top at gradients of up to 45 degrees.

Urban archaeology: some issues for the 90s -- Justin McCarthy, Adelaide

Contract and consulting archaeologists engaged in the cultural resource management field have recognisably different responsibilities to those employed in educational or research institutions. In the past few years much has been written regarding this role and the moral dilemmas in which these archaeologists may find themselves.

The Australian property development boom of the 1980s spawned a spate of rescue urban archaeological excavations in the states where heritage legislation is in force (South Australia, NSW and Victoria). Although circumstances varied from state to state, the problems faced by urban archaeologists engaged in this type of work appear to be universal.

In this paper the author reports briefly on two large-scale, urban rescue projects in 1988 and 1989 in order to highlight the problems, differences and similarities encountered. A discussion of ethical, legal and moral responsibilities and requirements follows with some suggestions for approaches to future work.

Some of the issues considered include: the rights of the client; the role of archaeological investigation; realistic time-frames; report writing expectations; analysis and storage of large collections of artefacts; comparability of results.

Bush tramways in New Zealand -- P.J. Mahoney, Historic Places Trust, Wellington

The timber industry is an important and distinctive part of New Zealand's history. Bush tramways servicing the industry operated between the 1870s and 1940s, with the last one remaining in operation until 1977. At the peak of the industry the country had 120 km of mainline and 40 km of branch lines employing six locomotives.

The author discussed the construction and operation of the tramways from early horse-drawn power to steam locomotion, and illustrated the liberal specifications for construction owing to their temporary existence over variable terrain, often with very steep grades and tight curves. He described the earthworks; tunnels were much less common than bridges, and their builders achieved some notable engineering feats. The largest viaduct, the Percy Burn, stands today. The author also discussed the development of technology necessary to suit the length of the logs which could be brought out full length.

A critical aspect of bush tramway operation was braking, and the bogies, common brake systems and

their failures were also covered in the paper. There is a review of the physical remains of the tramways found today, and the paper identified the main sources of information for research. A number of bush tramways routes are now developed as public walking tracks.

The explosives industry in Melbourne's Western Region: the beginnings of integrated chemical manufacture in Australia -- Gary Vines and Hilary du Cros, Melbourne

This paper examined the connection between early explosives manufacture at the Deer Park ICI Explosives Factory and other associated chemical and explosives industries in the Western Region of Melbourne. The Deer Park Explosives Factory was established in the mid-1870s as a consequence of the demand for explosives and restrictions on imports. It also utilised the existing products of local industry. Later a wide range of munitions manufacturers and other chemical industries developed in the area because of the catalyst provided by the first explosives factory at Deer Park. By-products of the industry were used in the manufacture of fertilisers, plastics and chemicals.

Discussion of the evidence at the Deer Park site will focus on the second black powder (gun powder) area, which can be seen as a case study for explosives manufacture.

At this stage, not much of the earlier industry is readily identifiable. However, there is great archaeological potential for examining this theme in a regional context.

Marginal archaeology: cultural resource management and the archaeological frontier in NSW -- Denis Gojak, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

The NPWS controls about 5 percent of the state of NSW. While much of this land is reserved for 'natural' values it contains over 2000 known historic places reflecting the use of marginal land, including forestry, grazing and mining. There are also many places representing a history of recreational use, defence and failed enterprise. This state-wide sample is important, both as a record of the European settlement of NSW, and as a source of archaeological data. A broad research design, based on a world systems model is proposed to guide the management and understanding of the places in the care of the NPWS.

The archaeological exhumation of Hohepa Te Umuroa, Maria Island, Tasmania -- Richard Morrison, Australian Heritage Commission

This paper presented the historical and archaeological aspects of the 1988 exhumation of the remains of the

Maori warrior, Hohepa Te Umuroa, who died at the penal settlement of Maria Island off the east coast of Tasmania, then Van Dieman's Land, in July 1847.

This project was initiated as a partial attempt to correct an old injustice. Hohepa Te Umuroa was one of the Maoris illegally court-martialled and transported from New Zealand for rebelling against the British. He was the only one who did not return home. The project's objective was to see that Hohepa Te Umuroa was finally returned with proper respect, accompanied by elders of his tribe, Te Atihau Nui a Paparangi, for reburial in his home district of Whanganui.

The paper relates the difficulties of balancing, and techniques used to balance, normal archaeological practice, the ceremonial and other requirements of the Maoris in attendance, and the particular problems of identification of the remains as being those of Hohepa Te Umuroa, within a short time frame, in order to successfully execute the project brief.

North Head (Auckland) and archaeological reconstruction of a coastal port -- D.G. Veart

Takapuna/North Head was a major part of Auckland's defences from the 1860s until the period of World War II. Before this it was an area of Maori settlement in both the pre-European and historic periods. During the time of its use as a fort, North Head underwent repeated modification as more installations were built and defences were upgraded. This modification was probably greater than that of any other of the remaining volcanic cones in Auckland.

This paper attempts to place this change into a coherent sequence including the pre-European features, gun emplacements, roads, buildings, communication and earthworks. Historical records were correlated with photographic evidence and ground survey to identify areas of surviving prehistoric settlement, and to fit unrecorded areas of the later military activity into the overall sequence.

A 19th century tannery in the Bay of Islands -- Joan Mainguy, Department of Conservation

Pompallier House, an historic property at Russell in the Bay of Islands, was built as a printery by Marist missionaries in 1841. Until recently the historic significance of the house was accredited largely to its association with the Catholic Mission. The discovery and subsequent excavation of tanning pits at the rear of the building has added another dimension to its history. The tannery established in the mid 19th century by an Irish immigrant, James Callaghan, was a somewhat Heath Robinson creation incorporating a variety of

readily available material both in pit construction and for tannery tools.

Archaeological investigations indicate how a traditional craft was adapted to New Zealand conditions, and provide initial information on important small-town industry before it was superseded by large businesses operating from the major centres.

Wybalenna in retrospect-- Judy Birmingham, Historical Archaeology, University of Sydney

New study of the finds from this excavation of the early 1970s now in process of publication has shown how detailed spatial analysis of individual categories of finds can be interpreted to counterpoint the extensive documentary record for this site and the lifestyle of the Tasmanian Aborigines living there. From distributions of animal bone, worked bottle glass and small European cultural items can be seen the differential responses of the Aborigines to the Europeanising policies of the settlement.

The Regentville Project 1990: aims and achievements-- Judy Birmingham and Andrew Wilson, University of Sydney

The Regentville project has been a five year program part-funded by the NSW Department of Planning which has been used to initiate and develop a number of approaches and procedures in the excavation and analysis of historical sites. Many of these have now become standard in NSW and are required by the Department - for example explicit and constantly updated research design, explicit and meticulous excavation methodology, a research-directed soils investigation program, fast-track processing of finds on site, and computerised inventory of finds in standard categories. In addition the application of computer-aided quantitative analysis of finds from this site has enabled a significant historical contribution to be made.

Historical questions, archaeological answers -- Andrew Wilson, University of Sydney

This paper discusses one of three sites investigated as part of the archaeological investigation for the City Link Development at Footscray, Vic., between January and April 1989. The available historical documentation indicated that this site was occupied by a mid 19th century hotel - the Stanley Arms. However, during the course of excavation the structural remains and associated deposits of an earlier building were uncovered. It was possible that this was one of two earlier hotels built on the Marybyrnong River in the early 1840s, for which only scant documentary evidence survives - the Bush Inn built by 1843, or the Victoria Hotel by October 1840. It was only through

detailed archaeological investigation of the structural remains, their complex evolution and the associated occupation deposits that it was possible to determine that this structure located within the Stanley Arms was indeed the Victoria Hotel, built by Solomon Levine by October 1840, and was the earliest European structure remaining in Footscray.

This site is an example of how archaeology can not only 'fill in the gaps' of history, but also significantly contribute to and clarify knowledge of the past when the documentary evidence is lacking.

WORKSHOPS

New ASHA Workshops

Reports in both the last ASHA Newsletter and this one outline the most recent activities of the Sealing and Whaling Workshop, convened by Iain Stuart at VAS, which grew out of the 1989 Sydney ASHA Conference.

Two further workshops were proposed at the Auckland conference, respectively on goldmining sites and ceramics. These workshops are intended for the sharing of problems and current information among archaeologists directly involved by means of correspondence, information sheets or newsletters, occasional seminars etc. Those interested in participating should write to the convenors given below:

Goldmining Sites and Technology Workshop, convenor Neville Ritchie, Department of Conservation, Regional Office, Private Bag Hamilton New Zealand. Tel: (071) 383363; Fax (071) 81004.

Ceramics on Australian and New Zealand Sites Workshop, convenor Judy Birmingham, Historical Archaeology, University of Sydney, Australia 2006. Tel (02) 6922763; Fax (02) 6924203.

Two immediate projects proposed for the Ceramics workshop are first, listing the ceramics marks so far known from Australian and New Zealand sites, and second the listing of named patterns found to date. While the first of these has been around for some time, impetus for the second came from visiting the Department of Conservation in Auckland during the conference, where pattern identification has a high

profile. Simple formats for listing will be given in the next ASHA *Newsletter*, and the up-dated lists will be circulated to those participating in the workshop. A Ceramics Workshop meeting will be added to the 1991 Conference program for discussion of these and other issues. Enquiries and comments welcome.

Sealing, Whaling and Early Coastal Settlement Workshop

Further details are here given on the Archaeology Department's workshop of 10 August at La Trobe University reported in the last *Newsletter*.

The following papers were given:

Introduction: Iain Stuart

Living and Working on Heard Island: Angie McGowan

Sealing Sites on Macquarie Island: Karen Townrow

Sealing Whaling and Coastal Settlement in Victoria - a brief summary concerning Port Fairy: Ray Carroll

Sealing and Whaling Survey of South Australia: Justin McCarthy

Comments concerning Victoria: Jane Lennon

Whaling and Coastal Settlement in NSW - two case studies from the NPWS case book: Denis Gojak

Sealing and Whaling wrecks off Western Australia: Graeme Henderson

Shipwreck resources from the Bass Strait triangle: Mike Nash, Kieran Hosty

Resources in the National Maritime Museum: Lindsey Shaw

Concluding remarks: Tim Murray

There was a lively discussion after each presentation, which continued at La Porcetta in North Carlton for some hours.

Most of the research to date on sealing and whaling could be characterised as heritage conservation driven, being short-term studies combining historical research and archaeological surveys to develop management options for site conservation. While such studies are urgently needed by their nature such studies are limited to only short term research goals

A number of outstanding survey priorities emerged, in particular both sides of Bass Strait, the Bass strait islands and the east coast of Tasmania are key areas for the sealing and whaling industry that remain unsurveyed. The next step seems to be to expand sealing and whaling studies to take in the Australian and world economic contexts.

In particular the American involvement was identified as being significant but remains unassessed as documentary information in the USA has not been examined in the context of the Australian industry.

Similar comments were made about the New Zealand connection. The need to develop more sophisticated research questions was also seen as important - especially frameworks within which to integrate the broad range of interdisciplinary data. So was further resolution of how archaeological information should be used - as a data set in its own right, or to supplement historical data. However these were not tasks to be undertaken in one afternoon.

The workshop acknowledged that the first stage in resolving these issues is to improve communication about work already in hand as well as in developing these new issues between researchers both across Australia and outside it.

The persistent problems posed by having so many unpublished and limited circulation reports in the discipline was raised: use of the Australian Heritage Commission's HERA database is one way to overcome this, and researchers were encouraged to submit details of their work to HERA for inclusion.

Thanks are due to Iain Stuart and Megan Goulding (VAS), Tim Murray and Professor Jim Allen (La Trobe University) for organising this very successful event

The Sealing and Whaling Workshop will continue in newsletter form, with the newsletter a forum for communication and dialogue. Iain Stuart will produce the first few issues which will include papers from the Workshop. Other items are welcome. If you want to contribute or go on the mailing lists please contact:

Iain Stuart, VAS, PO Box 262, Albert Park 3206, Australia. Tel: (03) 6905322 Fax (03) 6962947

EDITORIAL

The decision to devote some issues of the *Newsletter* primarily to a single topic has much to commend it. The Auckland conference abstracts are presented in this one: it is proposed in the next issue to include publication lists of relevant societies, institutions and government bodies: ideas for other future *Newsletter* initiatives are welcomed. Please send publications information for inclusion as soon as possible to the Newsletter Editors at the ASHA address.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

At the AACA Annual General Meeting of 29 September 1990 the following resolution was passed with a substantial majority, namely:

'That the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists welcomes historical archaeologists as new members and is amenable to considering constitutional and/or rules and regulations changes so as to accommodate and better represent the needs and interests of historical archaeologists'

ASHA NEWS

1990 ASHA Conference

The spontaneity of the enthusiasm, warmth and information exchange engendered at the Auckland conference surprised even the organisers, who deserve great commendation for the efficient planning and management of the total event.

In addition to the papers and discussions at Pembridge, the conference will long be remembered for the grand day out by boat to Kawau Island's Cornish-style copper smelter and Sir George Grey's summer residence, the Mansion House. A more select band relived with Nigel Prickett the sites and redoubts of the First Maori War. Visitors could experience the richness of Maori culture at the Auckland museum, and all were made welcome by the New Zealand Department of Conservation

On this basis of finding new colleagues and identifying many common professional areas a unanimous resolution was passed by those present recommending that ASHA should expand its interest - and its title - to cover Australasia. There was some discussion as to whether 'Australia and New Zealand' was more appropriate than the older term 'Australasia', but the obvious convenience of the shorter term was generally seen as preferable, especially with the optional use of a sub-title spelling out the geographic area. This recommendation will be presented as a Special Resolution to the next General Meeting of the Society.

INTERESTED IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MINING?

Neville Ritchie and Ray Hooker (Archaeologists, Dept of Conservation, Hamilton & Hokitika) will shortly be publishing:

An Archaeologist's Guide to Mining Terminology

This c.50 page report contains descriptions and definitions of c.400 technical terms associated with the mining and processing of metalliferous and non-metallic ores, together with c.40 photographs and plans to illustrate many of the terms.

For convenience the terms have been grouped as follows:

1. alluvial mining and associated technology and landforms/sites;
2. hard rock mining and associated technology and sites
3. ore processing and processing machinery/sites;
4. terms specifically associated with coal mining.

The lists have been compiled by the authors to assist archaeologists (especially those involved in site recording) to:

1. recognise mining features and often long obsolete machinery on historic mining sites;
2. encourage the use of established or well defined terms to accurately describe machinery and site features to avoid confusion and increase comparability;
3. enable the accurate interpretation of mining methods from surviving field evidence;
4. facilitate more accurate (computer) coding of mining site types for comparative analysis and research, and management purposes (this will enable more complete computer printouts);
5. assist in understanding terms frequently cited in contemporary mining literature.

The authors have attempted to cover all the terms associated with mining and ore processing, and the resultant landforms and relics which are likely to be encountered by or be of relevance to field archaeologists working in the mining regions of New Zealand. Significant examples, regional variants, the date of introduction of technological innovations, and specifically New Zealand usages are also noted.

It is expected the unit cost of the report will be c.\$30.00NZ. It would assist us with regard to determining the size of a production run, if those interested in acquiring a copy of the report would forward their name and mailing address to either of the authors.

ASHA PUBLICATIONS

The Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology

	Members	Non-members
Volume 1 (1983)	<i>out of print</i>	
Volume 2 (1984)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 3 (1985)	\$10.00	\$15.00
Volume 4 (1986)	\$13.00	\$17.00
Volume 5 (1987)	\$14.00	\$18.00
Volume 6 (1988)	\$15.00	\$19.00

Major Publications

Birmingham, Bairstow & Wilson (eds) <i>Archaeology of Colonisation: Australia in the World Context</i> Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference 1987		\$26.00
Birmingham & Bairstow (eds) <i>Papers in Australian Historical Archaeology</i> Selected ASHA Newsletter Articles 1969-1982		\$20.00

Occasional Papers

Judy Birmingham & Carol Liston <i>Old Sydney Burial Ground</i>		\$6.00 each
Maureen Byrne <i>Ross Bridge, Tasmania</i>		
Eleanor Crosby <i>Survey and Excavations at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, NT</i>		
Marjorie Graham <i>Printed Ceramics in Australia</i>		
R.V.J. Varman <i>The Marseilles or French Pattern Tile in Australia</i>		
Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) <i>Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Part II</i>		
Postage & packing in Australia	add \$2.50 per item	
Postage & packing overseas	add \$5.00 per item	

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