

THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY INC

NEWSLETTER

Volume 21.1 Summer 1991

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Box 220 Holme Building

University of Sydney 2006
Phone (02) 6922763 Fax (02) 6924203

THE STATE OF THE ART

Australian Capital Territory:

New course proposed

The University of Canberra is developing a one year graduate diploma course in the conservation of traditional building materials.

The course will cover aspects of the origin, use, properties, deterioration and conservation of stone, ceramics, mortars, plasters, renders, wood, metals, glass and paints and finishes.

At least part of the course will be offered as discrete modules, enabling students to take individual topics of particular interest. Depending on the results of a questionnaire survey, it is hoped that the course will be offered for the first time in 1992.

A two-week summer school is being planned as an introduction to the course. This will be open to anyone.

Expressions of interest in the course are being sought and the questionnaire will be sent to all interested bodies.

For further details please write to: David Young, National Centre for Cultural Heritage Science Studies, University of Canberra, PO Box 1, Belconnen, ACT 2616

New South Wales:

Underwater Archaeological Sites

Recent years have seen a significant increase in development projects which impact upon the underwater landscape. Concurrently there has also been a significant increase in the level of awareness about our underwater

archaeological heritage resource. To date there has been little or no archaeological assessment of the underwater component of these projects. It is reasonable to assume that, in the process, significant underwater sites, including Aboriginal sites, are being damaged or destroyed.

Therefore, consultants are encouraged to include indication of the need for an underwater archaeological survey when preparing expressions of interest responses for environmental impact statements or similar proposals. Where appropriate, a budget for a maritime archaeological sub-consultancy should also be included.

Underwater archaeological sites include shipwrecks, remains of underwater constructions and depositional material. Projects which may have an underwater archaeological component including:

- o wharf/pier/marina developments
- o reclamation projects
- o projects which include dredging
- o bridge developments
- o canal developments
- o any other developments involving construction under, on or over water.

For further information contact David Nutley (02-391 2034) or Lisa Newell (02-391 2051), Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

South Australia:

Loveday Internment Group Project

During much of the Second World War, the Loveday camp and its outlying satellites in the South Australian Riverland constituted the largest facility in Australia for the internment of enemy aliens, and with a population peaking near 7,000 was also the biggest settlement of

the region. After the complex closed in 1946, the buildings and other structures of the main camps near Barmera were sold and either demolished or removed to other sites. For many years the internment episode was largely forgotten, but recent times have seen mounting public interest in the history and present state of the camps.

The State Heritage Branch has commissioned Austral Archaeology (Justin McCarthy, Parry Kostoglou and Peter Tonkin) to identify and describe the remains of the Loveday Group and make recommendations for their conservation and interpretation for public use. The study is funded by the Murray-Darling Basin Commission and will be completed in 1991.

Aftermaths of Urban Digs

Regular readers of this column will be familiar with the Queens Theatre dig in the west end of Adelaide, which remains an open scar on the landscape to this day because of the bankruptcy of its intending developer, the Hooker Corporation. In the East End market precinct at the opposite end of the city, the breathless pause in the redevelopment of the Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange buildings also appears to have lengthened into asphyxia. After commissioning a preliminary archaeological investigation and demolishing most of the buildings on the site, the Beneficial Finance Corporation is now carrying out a 'review of the project' with the likely outcome that the land will remain in its present devastated condition for years. This Dresdenization of a significant heritage precinct of Adelaide by a subsidiary of the State Bank is causing considerable comment from a less-than-grateful public, and has already contributed to a noticeable stiffening of the planning conditions being imposed on the development of other historic places.

DIARY NOTES

1991 ASHA Conference

Call for Papers

The 1991 ASHA Conference, 19-22 September, is being held in 'Marvellous Melbourne', felt by its organisers to be an appropriate location considering the city's history, the influence of the Melbourne school of history and of course the recent confirmation that Melbourne is among the world's most liveable cities...

The conference theme is 'land and sea connections' reflecting the view that there is a need to move from looking at sites and artefacts as isolated occurrences to looking at sites and artefacts in broader contexts.

Four sessions have been proposed:

Urban archaeology Convenor Kristal Buckley

There have been a number of major excavations and site investigations in Australia's capital cities, but as yet few comparative studies between sites in the same city and sites in different cities. What has been learnt about Australian cities? How has an archaeological approach to cities enriched our understanding of them? Are socio-economic groups and urban sub-cultures visible in the archaeological record?

Material Culture Convenor Susan Cheney

This session is intended to encourage the examination of issues such as: the origin of material culture items, the trade and transportation networks that transported them and the use, curation and discard patterns that are observed historically and archaeologically. Can we hope to define and find a distinctive Australian material culture assemblage (football, meat pies and Holden cars?) ?

Cultural Contact Convenor Iain Stuart

A distinctive aspect of the colonisation of areas like Australia has been the nature of the contact between the original inhabitants and the colonisers, increasingly a subject of archaeological interest. Papers addressing the issues to do with the nature of culture contact in Australia and elsewhere and its archaeological expression (both spatially and in terms of material culture) will help develop research directions in this aspect of historical archaeology.

Trade Convenor Tim Murray

The changing dynamics of Australia's trading patterns have been an important factor in shaping Australian history. Australia's wealth of shipwreck resources has much to offer in focussing on the dynamics of trade and its influence in determining the shape of the archaeological record.

How to contribute

Contributors are invited to develop the above suggestions as well as any related topics (including non-Australian examples). A title and a brief precis are requested as an indication of interest, and the Convenor for each session will indicate acceptance or otherwise. A draft of the paper must be made available for pre circulation to other speakers and to the audience on the day.

Contributors should write to the conveners care of: Iain Stuart, ASHA Conference Organisation, c/o Victoria Archaeological Survey, PO Box 262, Albert Park 3206, Australia

AIMA 10th Annual Conference

Call for papers

Adelaide, South Australia, is to host the 10th Annual Conference of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology to be held at the University of Adelaide, North Terrace, Adelaide, on 23-29 September 1991. It is anticipated that the conference will gain participants from all the Australian States and the Northern Territory, South-East Asia, Canada and U.S.A.

Theme

The theme of this conference concerns conflicting issues and problems in research and management objectives as they arise in maritime archaeology. Research objectives are primarily concerned with historical or archaeological content, while management objectives include aspects such as legislation, interpretation, site and artefact conservation, cultural tourism and community involvement. There is often a tension associated with maritime archaeological sites regarding the whole area of research and management objectives.

This conference seeks to explore these issues. Among some of the related questions are:

- o what research topics have been, or can be implemented;
- o what are some of the maritime archaeology research projects being carried out at present;
- o how do they contribute to our understanding of history;
- o what factors affect the research and management strategies of maritime archaeological sites;
- o what are some of the management programs being carried out at present?

Persons wishing to present individual papers should send abstracts by 30th June 1991 to: Bill Jeffery, 10th AIMA Conference Convener, State Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Planning, GPO Box 667, Adelaide, South Australia 5001: telephone (08) 216 7731: fax (08) 231 1277

Abstracts should be typed and about 300 words in length. A list of audio visual equipment required for the actual presentations should be supplied with the abstract.

Final papers and presentation

Papers should be limited to 30 minutes after which a period for discussion and questions will be allocated. If presentation of some material other than a paper is sought this should be stipulated to the conference convener.

As final papers will be published, copies should be delivered before, or at the time of the conference, to the Conference Convener. Copies of papers can be delivered as a printout or on disk. A Macintosh system is used to publish the papers and it is possible to convert from some other systems.

Accommodation

Accommodation can be arranged at a number of hotels and motels within walking distance of the conference venue. Costs vary from \$40 to over \$100 per night, so please nominate your preference.

Excursions

The following excursions can be organised:

- o a one day tour of the Port Adelaide Historic Precinct and South Australian Maritime Museum;
- o one or two days sailing on a ketch;
- o diving on an historic shipwreck;
- o a one day tour of historic vineyards.

There would be a small charge for the Port Adelaide, vineyards and diving tours and the sailing would cost about \$120 per day (dependent on numbers). Please nominate your preference, or if there is some other excursion that you would like arranged.

EDITORIAL

As promised the major emphasis this issue has gone to compiling publications for sale from a range of institutions broadly relevant to our members, hence the restricted size of the standard newsletter. We have been much encouraged by the results of our request, and thank those who sent in material. There was too much for the Newsletter, and we have used the Research Bulletin format for which we have a mailing concession. The complaint among our archaeological colleagues that 'nothing has been done on...' is often heard. We feel this list shows, on the contrary, that quite a lot has been done, and also published.

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)
Archaeology of Colonisation: Australia in the World Context
Papers from the Seventh Annual ASHA Conference 1987 \$26.00

Birmingham & Bairstow (eds)
Papers in Australian Historical Archaeology
Selected ASHA Newsletter Articles 1969-1982 \$20.00

Occasional Papers

\$6.00 each

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

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 GPO Box 1567 Canberra 2601
Northern Territory Kate Holmes 2/5 Beefwood Court Alice Springs 5750
Queensland Peter Gestner 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

Newsletter Editor:

Judy Birmingham

Other Contributors:

Peter Bell, Susan Cheney, David Nutley, Neville Ritchie, Iain Stuart.

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THE STATE OF THE ART

New South Wales:

The SS Catterthun

The Eastern and Australian steamship *Catterthun* was wrecked at Seal rocks on the coast of New South Wales in 1895 while on a voyage from Sydney with passengers and a mixed cargo which included gold sovereigns. A salvage team in 1896 managed to recover £7350 of the original £11000 worth of gold. The wrecksite is in deep water (60 metres) and this has largely protected the archaeological remains until recent times. In 1990 Paul Martino (Compass Explorationns Pty) entered into an agreement with P&O to carry out salvage work on the wrecksite which he regularly describes as 'maritime archaeological survey and excavation work'. Martino is not a maritime archaeologist and has no formal archaeological or historical training of any kind. A couple of years ago he spent some time as a guest of the Indonesian government as a result of a 'misunderstanding' over the salvage of Dutch VOC wrecks in Indonesian waters.

In early 1991 the NSW Department of Planning recommended that the wreck site should be declared as a Historic shipwreck on the basis of a report written by independent consultants as well as advice from the State Maritime Archaeologist David Nutley and the NSW Maritime Archaeology Advisory Panel (membership includes Dr John Bach and Vaughan Evans, maritime historians, and Mark Staniforth, Curator of Maritime Archaeology, Australian National Maritime Museum).

DASETT obtained independent advice on the consultants' report from three historians, none of whom appear to have any formal qualifications in maritime archaeology or direct experience of maritime archaeological sites.

As a result of this advice together with legal advice from the Attorney-General's Department DASETT has decided not to declare *SS Catterthun*.

Unfortunately this case has serious ramifications not only for the wreck site of *SS Catterthun* but also for the whole issue of legislative protection of shipwreck sites in Australia. Internationally Australia is regarded as having one of the best and most comprehensive systems of legislative protection for shipwreck sites in the world.

This decision sets a number of precedents including:

- that salvage operators are able to enter into agreements with owners to recover material from a nineteenth century wrecksite with no archaeological controls
- that the advice of the independent consultants, the State delegated authority and the independent advisory committee in favour of declaration can be disregarded
- that treasure hunters can operate in Australian waters free from archaeological control. This last particularly will damage Australia's international reputation

The Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology and a number of leading figures in sport diving have written to the Minister to express their concern over the decision not to declare *SS Catterthun*. ASHA members also wishing to do so should write to Minister Ros Kelly, Parliament House, and David Simmons Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories, PO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601.

Northern Territory:

Larrakeyah Barracks Dump

The limited excavation possible on the remains of this late nineteenth century urban rubbish dump in August 1990 proved to be interesting though frustrating. The dump was found to have been considerably disturbed especially within the last few years by determined bottle hunters. However the amount of material remaining showed the importance of the Chinese in Darwin at that time (the gazettal of the rubbish dump dated to 1886) and provided for the excavator (Kate Holmes) an interesting contrast with rubbish from the mining site at the Arltunga mining site in Central Australia. It is hoped that further work will be carried out on the dump as part of a training program for Northern Territory University archaeology students.

AHA Conference

The Australian Historical Association held its 1991 Annual Conference in Darwin in June-July on the theme of Frontiers and South East Asia.

Heritage Legislation

The Northern Territory Government is expected to pass its Heritage Bill at the next sitting in July/August.

South Australia:

Maritime Archaeology

Robert McKinnon joined the State Heritage Branch as a maritime archaeologist in January, working on the second phase of the survey of shipwrecks in Commonwealth waters. This project takes in the coast of South Australia, comprising the shores of Kangaroo Island and the adjacent mainland capes. Maritime staff spent much of April and May in fieldwork on the island. Sarah Kenderdine also worked with the Branch from February to July, continuing work on the first phase of the survey, which covered the southeast coast. She has been compiling a catalogue of artefacts recovered from wrecks in the region, and preparing management plans for some of the more significant wrecksites. The search for the Chinese immigrant wrecks in Guichen Bay continues. Observations were made from an ultralight aircraft in April, but underwater visibility was poor.

In the Parks

The South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service has traditionally been concerned almost entirely with the natural environment, but in recent years has been moving towards a greater appreciation of the cultural values of buildings, ruins and historic sites in

many places within the parks system. This had brought about a demand for research and site assessment, leading to conservation and interpretation measures.

The State Heritage Branch has been providing expertise for these activities by carrying out surveys of sites within Cleland and Horsnell Gully Conservation Parks, Onkaparinga River Recreation Park and Innamincka Regional Reserve, where it is hoped to establish the park headquarters and interpretation centre within the ruins of the Australian Inland mission nursing home (1929-1955). In August an expedition is planned to survey Koonalda Homestead within the Nullarbor Regional Reserve, an area proposed for a World Heritage List nomination.

Western Australia:

Fremantle Prison - Conservation and Future Use

Myra Stanbury has continued to attend meetings of the Fremantle Prison Advisory Group as the ASGHA representative. The final meeting of the FPAG was held on 17 April. The Minister for Construction and Heritage the Hon. Jim McGinty MLC addressed the meeting and advised of his proposals to revise the management structure of the Project. The Advisory Group had resolved earlier that no existing Government agencies would be appropriate as the final managers of the prison and that a new specific purpose agency would be best for the long-term management of the complex. With the aim of improving the relationship between the State Government and the Fremantle City Council concerning the future uses of the prison, the Minister and the Mayor of Fremantle will head a new 'hands-on' advisory review group with decision-making responsibilities and a Project Team to deal with architectural, commercial, conservation and managerial issues. Membership of the review group will be drawn from the current Advisory and Community Groups Committee as well as from other sources. As a preliminary to the decommissioning of the prison two separate programs of recording both material and social culture are being processed. Reports and documents concerning the conservation and future use of the Fremantle Prison are available from the Fremantle Prison Conservation and Future Use Project Information Office, 17 Henderson St., Fremantle WA 6160.

Heritage Council of WA

The Heritage Council of WA convened for the first time on 19 April 1991. A small function was held on the evening of 18 April to provide the opportunity for professional and community representatives to meet the new council members. ASGHA members Myra Stanbury and Sally May (also representing the Maritime

Heritage Association) attended the function. Shortly afterwards Chairperson Professor To Stannage resigned: a replacement has not yet been nominated.

Historic Sites in the Houtman Abrolhos

A list of these sites has been prepared for consideration for protection under the WA Heritage Act 1990. Sites include remains of guano mining settlements; jetties and other structures associated with nineteenth and twentieth century guano and rock phosphate mining industry; and areas associated with early exploration and survey of the group. Maritime sites, already protected under the *WA Maritime Archaeology Act 1973* are not included. Abrolhos Islands Consultative Council are preparing a Code of Conduct for visitors, and the Department of Maritime Archaeology at the WA Maritime Museum have recommended a historic wreck sites trail with informative signage.

DIARY NOTES

AIMA Conference, 23-9 September 1991

The 10th Annual Conference of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology will be held at the University of Adelaide 23-29 September 1991. The theme of the conference is 'Researching the Past: Managing its Future', and there has been a good response to the call for papers from delegates Australia-wide and in South-East Asia and North America. The conference has been timed to follow on from the ASHA Conference in Melbourne. Further details from Bill Jeffery (08) 216 7731, or at Department of Environment and Planning, GPO Box 667, Adelaide SA 5011

Wooden Boats Symposium, 21-23 October, 1992

A symposium on 'Replication, Reconstruction and Restoration: principles, issues and ethics', jointly organised by the WA Maritime Museum, *Endeavour Replica Project*, *Leeuwin Sail Training Foundation* and the Maritime Heritage Association, is to be held in Fremantle in conjunction with the Classic Wooden Boat Festival, 21-23 October, 1992. For mailings write to Sally May, WA Maritime Museum, Cliff St Fremantle WA 6160

Cultural Heritage Conservation: The Role of Government and the Individual, 20-22 March 1992

A national conference/workshop with hands-on conservation workshops including one on-site at New Norcia will be organised by Australia ICOMOS, the City of Fremantle and the WA Heritage Council.

Details and mailings from City Architect, PO Box 807, Fremantle WA 6160

New Directions in Maritime History, 6-10 December 1993

International conference organised by the International Commission of Maritime History and the Australian Association for Maritime History. Details and mailings from New Directions in Maritime History, Department of History, University of WA, Nedlands, WA 6009

PUBLICATION NOTES

***Whaling and Sealing sites in South Australia* by Parry Kostoglou and Justin McCarthy**

Published jointly by the Department of Environment and Planning and AIMA, the survey identified twenty five sites on the South Australian coast and offshore islands where sealing or bay whaling took place, mostly in the period 1838-1845. The report is available from DEP in Adelaide or AIMA in Fremantle.

***James Radcliff's Lisdillon Salt Works, Tasmania: a Preliminary Interpretation*. No. 3, April 1991 Brian Rogers. Science and Technology Analysis, Research Program, University of Wollongong**

Copies available by writing to Department of Science and Technology Studies, University of Wollongong, PO Box 1144, Wollongong NSW 2500, or Brian Rogers, Faculty of Education, University of Wollongong. At present available free of cost, but this may change!

WORKSHOPS

Ceramic Identification Workshop:

There will be a meeting of this workshop in Melbourne on 19 September (see program below), including a visit to view the ceramics from the 300 Queen Street site. The subsequent session will explore the possibilities of developing standard terminologies and reference systems for eighteenth to twentieth century ceramic wares, patterns, shapes etc. at even the simplest level, as well as more generally sharing and extending the knowledge of Australian and New Zealand imports which has already accumulated. Can all field or

museum workers interested bring examples (and/or illustrations) of ceramic fabrics and patterns from their own sites or collections for discussion and cross-identification. These should include examples of standard wares - and patterns - named according to their own systems, as well as more problematic pieces on which they would welcome an exchange of views on classification and/or description.

Following a general exchange of views on current and possible practice, with 5-10 minute papers by individuals describing their current practices, it is hope that some form of simple national guidelines on classification might be initiated. It may also be possible to prepare to set up nationally the sort of directory now operating in Sydney University, of named patterns which do not appear in standard British ceramic works of reference such as Godden, Colesh, Colesh and Henrywood etc.

Please inform convener Judy Birmingham, Historical Archaeology, University of Sydney, Australia 2006. Tel (02) 6922763; Fax (02) 6924203 if you have a short informal discussion paper.

EDITORIAL

Our thanks are due in this newsletter - shortened to include their draft - to the Constitutional Subcommittee for many hours of work. Also due for our thanks is Kate Holmes in Alice Springs, for duty as a regular ASHA member and correspondent there. After more than ten years working on a Ph.D., then consulting Dr Holmes is returning to permanent living in the east as consultant and professional archaeologist. Kate has sent us a steady supply of archaeological events and ideas from Alice Springs as well as from her own major works at Arltunga, and her contribution will be missed.

ASHA NEWS

Eleventh Annual ASHA Conference:

Venues: Ormond College and Sisalkraft Lecture Theatre, Architecture Building, Melbourne University; Victoria Archaeological Survey, 29-31 Victoria Avenue, Albert Park

Thursday 19 September 1991

Ceramics Identification Workshop

Workshop Session 1 11.00 am-1.00pm
Viewing and discussion of 300 Queen Street, Melbourne Collection.

Venue: Museum of Victoria - Contact: Jennifer Ross

Workshop Session 2 2.00-4.30 pm
Ceramic definitions and standards session (see Workshops above)
Venue: Victoria Archaeological Survey

Registration: 6.00-7.00 pm
Venue: Ormond College

Cocktails 6.00-10.00pm
Venue: Ormond College

Friday 20 September 1991

Session 1: Urban Archaeology 9.00am-12.30 pm
Convenor; Megan Goulding, Discussant; Allan Mayne

Tony English: *This Muttonous Diet*
Justin McCarthy: *All the World's a Stage*
Fiona Weaver: *Historic Sites in Metropolitan Waterways*

Ian Smith: *Urban Site Recording in Dunedin*
Peter Douglas: *Survey of the Archaeological Resources in Dunedin*

Session 2: Trade 2.00-5.00pm
Convenor; Tim Murray, Discussant; Dennis Gojak

Iain Stuart: *Alcohol Trade in Victoria*
Denise Gaughwin: *Trade in Precious Metals and Timber in NE Tasmania*
Susan Cheney: *The Ethnology of Place- Place Names in the Victorian Goldfields*
Myra Stanbury: *The Hidden Dynamics of Trade*
Megan Atkins: *Ceramic Supply in NSW 1800-1870*

Keynote Address 8.00-10.00pm
Sharon Sullivan, Director, AHC
The Role and Future of Historical Archaeology
Venue: Sisalkraft Lecture Theatre, Architecture Building

Saturday 21 September 1991

Session 3: Material Culture 9.00am-12.30 pm
Convenor; Susan Cheney, Discussant; Rhys Isaacs

107. Where a specified number of days' notice or notices extending over any period is required to be given, both the day of service and the day upon which notice will expire shall be included in such number of days in any periods.

Indemnity

108. Every person who is or has been an officer of the Society shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Society against any liability incurred by that person in such capacity in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgement is given in that person's favour or in which that person is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to that person by a Court.
109. Any person who is or has been officer of the Society (and their respective executives and administrators) shall be indemnified by the Society from and against all costs from the losses and expenses which any such person may properly incur or become liable to pay by reason of any contract entered into or any other act done by any such officer, or in any way that is charged of that person's duties, then it shall be the duty of the National Committee to pay the same out of the assets of the Society.

Amendment

110. The Society may by special resolution alter or add to this Constitution.
111. Any alteration or additions so made to the Constitution, provided any other requirements of the Associations Incorporations Act 1984 have been satisfied, shall take effect upon the requisite filing having been made in accordance with that Act.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION
AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
INCORPORATED
(Incorporated in New South Wales pursuant to
Associations Incorporations Act 1984)

Preamble

The Australasian (formerly Australian) Society for Historical Archaeology Incorporated was founded in 1970 to promote the study of historical archaeology in Australia. The Society encourages archaeological research on historical sites, buildings and artefacts by appropriate means including historical research, survey, recording, excavation and analysis and the publication of the results of such research. The Society supports the conservation of sites and artefacts which are part of the Australian heritage.

The interests of the Society include historical sites, buildings and artefacts reflecting all aspects of life in Australia, New Zealand, Southeast Asia and Oceania from European contact until the present.

Name

1. The name of the Society shall be "The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology Incorporated" hereinafter called "The Society".

Objectives:

2. The objectives for which the Society is established are:
- (a) to contribute to the study of the impact of Asian and European settlement in Australasia through predominantly archaeological methods, to promote the publication of such studies and to encourage the growth of all such activities and training programmes which will help achieve these objects;
 - (b) to promote the conservation, recording, survey and study of historical sites and artefacts;
 - (c) to promote discussion and understanding of the subject by means of properly supervised training courses, conferences and the circulation of information and reference materials;
 - (d) to promote the presentation of such activities at public lectures, discussions and exhibitions;
 - (e) to encourage the publication of all such studies and activities;
 - (f) to co-operate with all persons, societies, public and private institutions and other bodies working in related fields throughout Australasia and in particular with the National Parks and Wildlife Services, the Australian Heritage Commission, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, state heritage organisations, Departments of Environment and Planning, the National Trust and other similar bodies;
 - (g) to provide assistance and advice to local historical and heritage societies and museums in the conservation, interpretation and display of sites and material objects relating to Australasian history;
 - (h) to enter into association with persons, societies and public and private institutions in all parts of the world with objects similar to that of the Society;

- (i) to raise funds through donations, membership fees, sale of publications, public lectures and otherwise to promote the objects of the Society;
- (j) to invest and deal with monies of The Society not immediately required.

Powers

3. The Society has, both within and outside New South Wales, the legal capacity of a natural person. Without limiting the generality of this, the Society has, both within and outside New South Wales, the power to do all things which may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Society and in particular the power:
 - (a) to purchase, acquire, and receive any real and personal property and sell, give, transfer, demise and otherwise deal with any real or personal property of the Society;
 - (b) to raise and borrow money and secure the payment of such money or the payment of any debt or liability of the Society upon such terms and in such manner as it thinks fit including by way of mortgage, charge or security upon or over all or any of the real or personal property of the Society;
 - (c) to invest monies of the Society for the purpose of the Society upon such terms and in such manner as it thinks fit;
 - (d) to undertake and execute any trusts within the objects of the Society and accept or refuse any gift, endowment, bequest or devise made to the Society generally or for the purpose of any specific charitable object of the Society and to carry out any trust attached to any such gift, endowment, bequest or devise;
 - (e) to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable instruments;
 - (f) to appoint full-time or part-time employees of the Society who may be paid such salary and allowances as shall be fixed from time to time;
 - (g) to charge fees for the use of the facilities or services of the Society, including the expertise of any member of the Society who acts as a representative of the Society to an outside body;
 - (h) to issue and charge for publications or any other items or services on behalf of the Society;
 - (i) to do any other act that it is authorised to do by any law.

Application of Funds and Assets

4. The income and property of the Society shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objectives of the Society as set out in this Constitution. The Society shall not carry on any trade or business or engage in any transaction with a view to the pecuniary gain or profit of its members. No part of that income or property shall be paid or transferred by way of profit to the members of the Society. No member of the National Committee shall be appointed to any salaried office of the Society paid by fees and no remuneration or other benefit in money or monies worth shall be paid or given by the Society to any member of the National Committee except for payment of out of pocket expenses. Nothing in this clause shall prevent the payment:
 - (a) of remuneration to any officer or employee of the Society for any services actually rendered to the Society for goods supplied in the ordinary and usual course of business;

such Auditor dies, resigns, becomes bankrupt or is dismissed by an ordinary resolution of the National Committee. In such event, the National Committee may appoint a casual Auditor who shall hold office until the next annual general meeting. A member of the Society is eligible to be appointed Auditor.

Annual Report

101. Unless otherwise resolved by ordinary resolution of the National Committee, the financial year shall end on the 30th June in each year.
102. The National Committee shall send to each member before each annual general meeting an annual report, by the National Committee, and audited in accordance with the Constitution, such report comprising, at least, which is not misleading and which gives a true and fair view of:
 - (a) the income and expenditure of the Society during the last financial year; and,
 - (b) the assets and liabilities of the Society at the end of its last financial year

Common Seal

103. The Common Seal of the Society shall be kept in the custody of the Honorary Secretary. The Seal shall not be fixed to any instrument except by the authority of a resolution of the National Committee. Every document to which the Seal is affixed shall be signed by two persons being any two elected officers of the National Committee, or one such officer and/or such other person as the National Committee may appoint for the purpose. No person may sign in more than one capacity.

Notices

104. Where the Constitution or legislation requires or commits a document to be served on, given, sent, or dispatched to any person, whether any such expression or any other expression is used (in this and the next article referred to as "served") the document may be served on the person:
 - (a) by delivering it to the person personally;
 - (b) by dispatching it, whether by post, contractor, agent, electronic means or otherwise, to the address of the place of residence or business of the person last known to the person serving the document or, in the case of a member, to the address of the member entered in the register of members and the document, by such dispatch shall be regarded as left at that address;
 - (c) by publication in a newspaper circulating generally in Australia.
105. A document served under the preceding article shall be deemed to have been duly served, irrespective of whether it is actually received:
 - (a) where paragraph (b) of that clause applies - on the day following the day when dispatch occurred; and
 - (b) where paragraph (c) of that clause applies - the day that the newspaper is first published.
106. It shall not be necessary to give a ballot paper or notice of meeting to any person entitled to receive same where the address in the register of address is outside of Australia or New Zealand.

- (d) Honorary Secretary;
and four ordinary members of the committee who may be assigned to one of the following positions: Assistant Secretary, Newsletter Editor, Publications Officer, Publicity Officer; and the Journal Editor who will be appointed by the National Committee ex officio.
28. Subject to the Associations Incorporations Act and other provisions of this Constitution, the management and control of the Society and the business and affairs of the Society shall be vested in the officers of the National Committee, who may exercise all such powers of the Society and do all such acts or things as are not by the Constitution or the Act expressly required to be exercised by the Society in a Meeting of Members. No constitutional amendment or resolution passed by a Meeting of Members shall invalidate any prior act of the National Committee which would have been valid if that amendment or resolution had not been made or passed.

Executive Region

29. The President, Treasurer, Honorary Secretary and at least two other members of the committee shall be required to be resident in the same State or Region, which shall be known as the "Executive Region".
30. The Executive Region will be determined by the annual election of the President, whose State or Region shall become the Executive Region.

Election of Committee Members

31. At the conclusion of every annual general meeting all the officers of the National Committee shall retire from office.
32. The election of the National Committee shall be by ballot and shall be conducted in the manner set out in the following articles.
33. No member shall be capable of being elected an officer unless duly nominated.
34. A nomination shall name the candidate and the position for which election is sought and shall be signed by not less than 2 members.
35. Nominations shall be made to the Returning Officer at the administrative office and shall close on a date to be fixed each year by the National Committee, such date being not later than 2 calendar months before the date fixed for the holding of the annual general meeting.
36. No nomination shall be valid unless the member nominated is eligible to nominate for the nominated position and he or she consents to act if elected and the nomination paper and consent is received before the close of nominations. The consent shall be sufficient if the member signs the form of consent on the nomination paper but the Returning Officer may accept any other form of consent whether accompanying the nomination paper or not that the Returning Officer deems satisfactory, and such acceptance shall be final. The candidate may withdraw his or her consent to nomination at any time before the close of nomination by lodging with the Returning Officer a notice of withdrawal, and as a consequence the nomination shall be cancelled.

67. Except where the nature of business proposed to be dealt with at a Meeting of Members requires a special resolution, the Secretary shall at least 14 days before the date fixed for holding of the meeting cause to be sent a notice specifying the place, date and time of the meeting and the nature of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting to each member.
68. When the nature of the business proposed to be dealt with at a Meeting of Members requires a special resolution, the Secretary shall, at least 21 days before the date fixed for the holding of the Meeting of Members, cause notice to be sent to each member in the manner provided in the preceding article specifying, in addition to the matter required under that article, the intention to propose a special resolution.
69. A member desiring to bring any business before a Meeting of Members may give notice in writing of that business to the Secretary who shall include that business in the next notice calling a Meeting of Members given after receipt of the notice from the member. The Secretary shall not be obliged to include such business if it is not competent for a Meeting of Members to deal with such business.
70. The Society shall, at least once in each calendar year and within the period of three months after the expiration of its financial year of the Society, convene an annual general meeting of its members.
71. The National Committee or the President may whenever it or the President thinks fit, convene a Meeting of Members.
72. The National Committee shall, on the requisition in writing of members who are together entitled to not less than 5% of the total voting rights of all the members having at the date of deposit of the requisition a right to vote at meetings of members, forthwith convene a Meeting of Members to be held as soon as practicable but, in any case not later than three months after the date of requisition. The National Committee shall not be obliged to comply with such requisition to the extent that it is not competent for a Meeting of Members to deal with the business proposed by the requisitioning members.
73. The requisition shall state the objects of the meeting and shall be signed by the requisitioning members and deposited at the administrative office and may consist of several documents each signed by one or more of the requisitioning members.
74. The business of an annual general meeting shall be to:
- (a) receive the declaration of the election and appointment of officers of the National Committee;
 - (b) receive from the National Committee reports on the activities of the Society during the last preceding financial year;
 - (c) receive reports from regional committees and sub committees of the Society;
 - (d) receive and consider the annual report;
 - (e) deal with any matter of which of motion has been duly given;
 - (f) to set membership fees for the following calendar year;
 - (g) to discuss and vote upon any other general business relevant to the Society;
 - (h) to direct the incoming National Committee to investigate and report back on any relevant issues;
 - (i) appoint an Auditor.

75. All other business transacted at an annual general meeting, and all business transacted at other meetings of members, shall be deemed special.
76. No special business may be introduced at any Meeting of Members other than that stated in the notice convening the meeting, unless the chairperson consents, and the meeting agrees to consider such business, under a special resolution.
77. The chairperson of a Meeting of Members at which a quorum is present may, and shall so as directed by the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place as the chairperson shall determine. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. It shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting unless it is adjourned for thirty days or more in which event notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given.

Voting at A Meeting of Members

78. Each member shall only be entitled to one vote, with a show of hands or poll being taken.
79. Votes may be given either personally or by proxy or by attorney. No person shall be entitled to vote unless the person is a member and present in person or by proxy or attorney and all articles relating to the relevant instrument of appointment have been complied with.
80. Only another member shall be eligible to be appointed as a proxy.
81. On a show of hands every member personally present shall have one vote and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy or attorney shall have one vote.
82. Every question submitted to a Meeting of Members shall be decided by a show of hands unless a poll (before or on the declaration of the result of show of hands) is demanded by:
- (a) the chairperson;
 - (b) at least five members present in person or by proxy having the right to vote at the meeting; or,
 - (c) members present in person or by proxy representing not less than 5% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at meetings.
83. For any Meeting of Members (unless a poll is so demanded) the declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has been carried, or carried by a particular majority, or lost or not carried by a particular majority, an entry into the book containing the minutes of proceedings of the Society shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolutions.
84. If a poll is duly demanded it shall be taken in such manner, at such place and at such time either at once or after an interval or adjournment or otherwise as the chairperson directs and the results of the poll shall be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. A poll

- (c) by resolution ("the confirming resolution") confirm or revoke the initial resolution.
18. The Honorary Secretary shall within 7 days of passing or confirming, by notice in writing inform the member of the member's right of appeal to the articles under the Constitution.
19. A confirming resolution does not take effect:
- (a) until the expiration of the period within which the member is entitled to appeal against the confirming resolution, where the member does not exercise the right of appeal within that period; or,
 - (b) where within that period the member exercises the right of appeal, unless and until a Meeting of Members confirms the resolution pursuant to the articles.
20. A member may appeal to the Society in a Meeting of Members against a confirming resolution, within 7 days after notice of the confirming resolution is served on the member, by lodging with the Honorary Secretary a notice to that effect.
21. Upon receipt of a notice from a member under the preceding article, the Honorary Secretary shall notify the National Committee which shall convene a Meeting of Members of the Society to be held within 21 days after the date on which the Secretary received the notice.
22. At a Meeting of Members convened under the preceding article:
- (a) no business other than the question of the appeal shall be transacted;
 - (b) the National Committee and members shall be given the opportunity to state their respective cases orally or in writing, or both;
 - (c) the members present shall vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the confirming resolution shall be confirmed or revoked.
23. If the Meeting of Members passes the special resolution in favour of the confirmation of the confirming resolution, the resolution is confirmed.
- Fees and Subscriptions**
24. Annual membership fees shall fall due on the 1st day of January in each calendar year.
25. In the event that a member shall fail to pay such fees on or before the due day, that member shall cease to receive services from the Society; but shall retain the right to vote or make nominations under this Constitution.
26. In the event that a member shall fail to pay such fees on or before the 30th day of June, of the due year, such member shall cease to be a member of the Society and shall lose all voting rights.
- National Committee**
27. The National Committee of the Society shall consist of the following five office bearers:
- (a) the President;
 - (b) two Vice Presidents;
 - (c) Treasurer;

Regional Committees

59. Any 5 members ordinarily resident in a particular country, state, territory or city may apply to the National Committee for recognition as a regional committee.
60. A regional committee shall come into operation upon being recognized by an ordinary resolution of the National Committee or a meeting of members. Recognition may be revoked by an ordinary resolution of the National Committee or by a meeting of members.
61. Upon a regional committee coming into operation each member of the Society who, according to the register of members, has his or her address within the committee's area of concern shall be deemed a member of that region. Each regional committee shall carry out and further the objectives of the Society.
62. The National Committee may by resolution or power of attorney arriving under seal delegate any of its powers to a regional committee or officers of any such committee. Any regional committee or personal persons so appointed shall, in the exercise of the powers delegated, conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed by the National Committee.

Sub-Committees

63. The National Committee may from time to time at its discretion appoint a sub-committee responsible for specific issues, events or any other matter that falls within the objectives of the Society. The National Committee may appoint any member of the Society to fill a position on a sub-committee.

Meetings of Members

64. No business shall be transacted at any Meeting of Members or a meeting of the National Committee unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. A quorum shall be five members personally present.
65. If a quorum is not present within thirty minutes from the time appointed for a Meeting of Members:
 - (a) where the meeting was convened by or in response to the request of members, the meeting shall be dissolved; or
 - (b) in any other case the meeting stands adjourned to such date, and at such time and place as the National Committee determines, or if no determination is made by the National Committee, to the same day in the next week at the same time and place. If at the adjourned meeting the quorum is not present within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.
66. The chairperson of any meeting of the National Committee, or Meeting of Members, shall be the President of the Society. In the event that the President of the Society is not present, the meeting shall be chaired by a Vice President of the Society, or in the event that no Vice President is present, any member elected by those present at the meeting.

37. Eligible members may be nominated in more than one position on the National Committee. Positions on the committee shall be filled in accordance with the following articles, in the order of office bearers outlined in article 27. Following election to a position on the committee, a member shall become ineligible for election to another position.
38. Any member nominating for the Position of President must have been an office bearer of the Society during the previous year, and must have attended not less than two thirds of the National Committee meetings during that year.
- Any member nominating for the position of any office bearer must have been a member of the National Committee during the previous year.
39. A nomination for the position of Honorary Secretary or Treasurer will be invalid if there is no valid nomination for the position of President from the same State or Region as the nomination for Secretary or Treasurer.
40. Following the election of the President, any nomination for the position of Honorary Secretary or Treasurer, by a member outside the Executive Region will become invalid.
41. The election of elected officers to the National Committee will require a separate ballot to fill each position.
42. The "ballot paper" may be separate sheets of paper or may be combined into one (or more) sheets providing the voting is recorded in distinct and separate parts of the paper.
43. If the number of candidates nominated for any position is not greater than the number of candidates required to be elected no ballot shall be conducted and the chairperson at the annual general meeting shall declare the candidates nominated duly elected to the relevant office.
44. If the number of candidates nominated is greater than the number required to be elected a ballot shall be conducted with voting at the ballot to close on a date to be fixed in each year by the National Committee, such date being not later than 7 days before the date fixed for the holding of the annual general meeting.
45. The Returning Officer shall cause ballot papers to be prepared. The ballot paper shall contain:
 - (a) The names of the candidates in alphabetical order;
 - (b) an asterisk against the name of each retiring officer who is a candidate for election, and a footnote drawing attention to this fact;
 - (c) a statement as to the number of candidates to be elected; and
 - (d) whether on the front or back of the ballot paper, such directions as to the manner in which the vote is to be recorded on the ballot paper, returned to the Returning Officer and recording of particulars to identify the members determined from time to time by the National Committee. Such directions may be omitted in whole or part where such directions are set out in material, which

in the opinion of the Returning Officer is likely to accompany the ballot paper when dispatched to the members.

- (e) the Returning Officer should also cause the preparation of a set of candidates' information, which will include:
 - (i) the candidate's name;
 - (ii) positions to which the candidate is nominated;
 - (iii) the Executive Region or State of the Candidate;
 - (iv) previous positions held for the Society;
 - (v) a statement of no more than 100 words prepared by the candidate;
 - (vi) the year of the candidate's first membership of the Society;
 - (vii) attendance record for current committee members
 - (viii) a photograph will not be included.
- (f) the Returning Officer shall cause the ballot paper, directions and candidates' information to be forwarded to all members of the Society who are included in the membership register as at June 30th in the year of the election (whether financial or unfinancial).
- 46. Upon receipt of an envelope purporting to contain a ballot paper, the Returning Officer shall examine the name or other particulars on the envelope and if satisfied by such examination that a member of the name for which such particulars is on the register of members, is currently financial, and is entitled to vote and has not apparently already voted in that ballot, shall accept the ballot paper in that envelope for scrutiny, but the Returning Officer shall reject any ballot paper where the Returning Officer is not so satisfied or where the envelope is received after the close of the ballot. The scrutiny of the ballot papers shall commence after the close of the ballot, and shall be conducted by the Returning Officer. A ballot paper shall be informal if it does not indicate the voter's vote for exactly the number of candidates who are stated on the ballot paper to be elected. A ballot paper shall be given effect according to the voter's intentions so far as that intention is clear.
- 47. The Returning Officer shall count the votes given for each candidate on all unrejected ballot papers. If any candidates have an equal number of votes, the Returning Officer shall have a casting vote which may be determined by lot.
- 48. Of the four positions on the National Committee, the first two shall be filled by the Candidates from the Home Region and the remaining two by the two candidates of the remaining candidates, receiving the greatest number of votes.
- 49. The Returning Officer shall make and sign a report setting out the number of votes given for each candidate and the persons elected to each position and shall convey the report to the President or, in the absence of the President, one of the Vice Presidents.
- 50. The chairperson at the relevant annual general meeting shall declare elected as officers of the National Committee, the candidate for the relevant position who, according to the Returning Officer's report, has been elected, or who has been nominated unopposed.
- 51. If, following declaration of the election, a vacancy exists it shall be filled as a casual vacancy and the person appointed to fill that vacancy shall

hold office until the following annual general meeting and is eligible for re-election.

- 52. The non-receipt of a ballot paper by a member, the omission of the Returning Officer to forward a ballot paper to a member, or the failure of either a member or the Returning Officer to comply strictly with any of the technicalities required by the Constitution shall not invalidate an election. The Returning Officer, in cases where a member voting has not strictly complied with the directions as regards the manner of recording votes, the returning of the ballot paper and recording of particulars to identify the member or technicalities required by the articles, shall have a discretion, if the Returning Officer is satisfied as regards the identity of the member voting, to accept the ballot paper of such member and count the member's vote.
- 53. The officers and National Committee members elected and appointed at an annual general meeting shall take office immediately after such meeting.
- 54. Any officer or member of the National Committee may retire from office by giving notice in writing to the Society of the officer's intention to do so. Such resignation shall take effect forthwith unless the resignation is stated in the notice to expire at some future time in which event shall take effect upon the expiration of such time or the date 3 months from the giving of the notice whichever is the earlier.
- 55. A meeting of the members made by ordinary resolution may remove any elected officer or member of the National Committee from office before the expiration of the officer's term of office and by ordinary resolution appoint another member to hold office or be a member of the National Committee until the expiration of the term of office of the officer so removed.
- 56. In addition to the circumstances in which a position on the National Committee becomes vacant by virtue of the Associations Incorporations Act, or the provisions of this Constitution, the office shall by the very fact be vacated if the person holding that position:
 - (a) becomes mentally incapable or the person's estate is liable to be dealt with law in any way related to mental health;
 - (b) is absent from meetings of the Committee for a continuous period of 3 months without special leave of absence from the Committee and the Committee resolves that his or her position be vacated; or
 - (c) ceases to be a member.
- 57. The continuing officers and members of the National Committee may act despite any vacancy in the Committee.
- 58. The National Committee may at any time and from time to time appoint any member of the Society (who is not already an officer of the Committee) to fill a casual vacancy in the elected positions of the National Committee. A person so appointed shall hold office until the expiration of the term office of the officer the person replaced.

- (e) corporate members, which for the purposes of receiving the Society's publications and services shall be deemed to be one member, but which shall have no voting rights.
11. The National Committee may from time to time limit and/or determine the number of services which its members or a class of members are entitled to receive from the Society.
12. The Honorary Secretary of the Society shall establish and maintain a register of members of the Society specifying the name and address of each person who is a member of the Society, together with the date on which the person became a member, and the class of membership held. The register of members shall be opened for inspection, free of charge, by any member of the Society at any reasonable hour.
13. A person ceases to be a member of the Society if the person:
- (a) dies;
 - (b) resigns that membership;
 - (c) fails to pay his or her annual subscription within six months of the due date; or
 - (d) is expelled from the Society.
- Expulsion From Membership**
14. Where the National Committee is of the opinion that a member of the Society has acted contrary to the objectives of the Society and/or has brought the Society into disrepute, the committee may by resolution ("the initial resolution"):
- (a) reprimand the member;
 - (b) suspend the member from membership of the Society for a specified period; or,
 - (c) expel the member from the Society.
15. An initial resolution is of no effect unless the National Committee, at a meeting held not earlier than 14 days and not later than 28 days after service on the member of a notice under the next clause confirms the initial resolution in accordance with the following clauses.
16. The Honorary Secretary shall, as soon as practicable following the passing of the resolution, cause a notice in writing to be served on the member:
- (a) setting out the initial resolution of the Committee and the grounds on which it is based;
 - (b) stating that the member may personally address the committee at a meeting to be held not earlier than 14 days and not later than 28 days after the service of notice;
 - (c) stating the date, place and time of that meeting;
 - (d) informing the member that the member may do either or both of the following:
 - (i) personally attend and speak at the meeting;
 - (ii) submit to the committee at or prior to the date of that meeting written representations relating to that resolution.
17. At a meeting of the National Committee held as referred to in the preceding clause, the committee shall:
- (a) give the member an opportunity to make personal oral representation;
 - (b) give due consideration to any written representation submitted to the committee by the member at or prior to the meeting; and,

- demanded on a motion of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting and without an adjournment. The demand of the poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
85. In the event of an equality of votes the chairperson of a meeting shall, on a show of hands and on a poll, have a casting vote (in addition to the chairperson's vote as a member) but shall not be obliged to exercise such casting vote.
86. No objections shall be made as to the validity of any vote except at the meeting or adjourned meeting or poll at which such vote is tendered and every vote not disallowed at such meeting or poll shall be valid. In recording votes the latest copy of the register of members shall be adopted and acted on as the voting roll in respect of members on such register.
87. The chairperson of any Meeting of Members shall be the sole judge of validity of every vote tendered at such meeting and the chairperson's determination shall be final and conclusive.
88. An instrument appointing a proxy (and the power of attorney if any, under which it is signed or proof of it to the satisfaction of the National Committee) shall be deposited at the administrative office (or such place as specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting) not less than 24 hours before the time for holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting as the case may be at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote.
89. The power of attorney and an instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointer or the appointer's attorney duly authorised in writing.
90. Unless the National Committee in determining the form of the instrument specifies otherwise, an instrument appointing a proxy shall only be for a single meeting, and shall appoint a single person, and a specified a day upon which the meeting at which it is intended to be used is to be held and shall be operative only for the meeting so specified and any adjournment of that meeting. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confirm authority on joining the demanding of a poll.
91. Every instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the form determined by the National Committee from time to time and:
- (a) may make provision for the chairperson of the meeting to act as proxy in the absence of any other appointment or if the member or members nominated fail or all fail to attend;
 - (b) may enable the member to vote for or against each or any of the resolutions to be proposed and the proxy shall not be entitled to vote on a resolution contrary to that specified in the instrument.
92. A vote given or done in accordance with the terms of an instrument appointing a proxy or power of attorney shall be valid despite the previous death of a principle, or a death of a proxy or power of attorney, or cessation of membership in respect of which the vote is given or act done, provided no intimation in writing of the death, or cessation shall have been received at the administrative office or by the chair person at

the meeting before the vote is given or act done. Any proxy may be revoked at any time. The chairperson's decision as to whether the proxy has been revoked shall be final and conclusive.

Special Resolution

93. A resolution of the Society is a special resolution if:
- is passed by a majority which comprises not less than three quarters of such members of the Society as, being eligible to vote, either in person or by proxy, do so in a manner as provided for in these articles at a meeting of members of the Society of which notice has been given in the manner provided for in the articles; or
 - application is made to the NSW Corporate Affairs Commission that it is not possible or practicable for a resolution to be passed in the manner specified above, and the resolution is passed in a manner specified by NSW Corporate Affairs Commission.

Returning Officer

94. At the meeting at which the date for an annual general meeting of the Society is determined, or other meeting as determined from time to time, the National Committee shall appoint a Returning Officer, responsible for the conduct of the election of the incoming National Committee.
95. The Returning Officer so nominated may not be a member of the National Committee, or a candidate for the election, and shall not receive any remuneration for acting in the capacity of Returning Officer.
96. Appointment of the Returning Officer must be resolved by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the National Committee members who, being eligible to do so, vote either in person or by proxy at the relevant meeting.
97. The Returning Officer will be responsible for all aspects of election of the National Committee, in accordance with this Constitution. In relation to any matter not covered by the Constitution, or the Associations Incorporations Act, the Returning Officer shall have absolute discretion and his or her decision shall be final.

Insurance

98. The Society must maintain insurance against liability of the Society arising out of:
- an occurrence causing death or bodily injury to a person or damage to property; and,
 - defamation in any publication of the Society
- in the manner required by Section 44 of the New South Wales Associations Incorporations Act.
99. In addition to the insurance required under the article above, the Society may affect and maintain other insurance.

Auditor

100. An Auditor shall be appointed at the annual general meeting of the Society and shall hold office until the next annual general meeting, unless

- (b) of interest on money borrowed from any member;
 - (c) of rent on premises leased by any member to the Society;
 - (d) of monies and contributions to a superannuation fund established for the employees of the Society or their dependents;
 - (e) of an honorarium, fixed from time to time by the National Committee to one or more members of the National Committee.
5. No member shall be liable to contribute towards the payment of debts and liabilities of the Society or the costs, charges and expenses of winding up of the Society.
6. If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Society there remains, after satisfaction of all debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions having objectives similar to the objects of this Society, and which shall prohibit the distribution of its or their income and property among its or their members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the Society under clause 4, such institutions to be, for the time being, the Australian Archaeological Association, unless otherwise determined by the National Committee, before or at the time of dissolution.
7. All monies received by the Society shall be deposited as soon as practicable and without deduction to the credit of the Society's bank account. The Society may hold and maintain one or more bank accounts as the National Committee determines. Monies of the Society not immediately required may be invested upon such securities and in such manner as the National Committee may determine, provided always that such securities are Trust securities.
- Principal Place of Administration**
8. The principal place of administration of the Society shall be in the home region of the National Committee and shall be determined by the National Committee.
- Rules**
9. In so far as they are not inconsistent with these rules, the rules of the Society will be the model rules prescribed by the New South Wales Society Incorporations Regulations 1985.
- Membership**
10. Membership of the Society shall be open to all persons or institutions subscribing to the objects of the Society and paying the prescribed fee. No person or institution shall require nomination for membership. The National Committee shall have the right to refuse membership to any person or institution without a reason being stated. Membership shall comprise the following classes, plus any other classes as determined by the National Committee:
- ordinary members;
 - household members who, for the purposes of receiving the Society's publications and services, or voting, shall be deemed to be one member;
 - life members, being those persons being admitted as life members of the Society prior to 1985;
 - honorary life members;

Gaye Nayton: *Material Culture Changes on a Frontier: Research at Cossack, WA*
Jack McIlroy: *Cossack and the Missing Links*
Rod Clough and Brenda Sewell: *Archaeology at Kawau Island, N.Z.*
Peter Morgan: *Glass Bottles from the William Salthouse Shipwreck, Vic.*
Andrew Wilson: *Recent Archaeology at Regentville, NSW*

Session 4: Culture Contact 2.00-5.00pm
Convener; Iain Stuart, Discussant; Iain Stuart

David Rhodes: *The Native Police Barracks, Dandenong, Vic.*
Nigel Prickett: *The Archaeology of the New Zealand Wars*
Tim Murray: *Culture Contact in NW Tasmania*
Judy Birmingham: *Dominance and Resistance at Wybalenna, Fl: Deconstructing the Colonial Record*

Annual General Meeting 6.00-7.00pm
Conference Dinner 7.00pm

Sunday 22 September 1991

Field Trip: Victoria's Gold Fields

Conference participants will have the chance to visit archaeological sites in the Castlemaine Chewton Goldfields and exercise their minds and legs. The tour will be conducted by Iain Stuart of VAS and David Banear of the Victorian Department of Conservation and the Environment.

9.00am
Departure from Melbourne University (Gratten Street entrance)

c.10.30 am
Arrive Chewton Gold Memorial Museum: discussion on significance of goldfield and memorial. Visit sites at Eureka Reef, which include open cut mines, 19th and 20th century batteries, water races, puddlers, house sites. The Eureka Reef is one of the best preserved parts of the goldfields. Also the Duke of Cornwall mine, an icon of goldfields industrial archaeology.

12.30-1.30pm
Lunch in Castlemaine - buy-your-own from choice of shops. Optionally visit Castlemaine Museum

1.30-4.pm
Visits to Garfield Wheel, an impressive hydrological structure, also to Lady's Gully, where a site identification and interpretation exercise will take

place. Muckleford Forest mine follows, an especially good mining site with all the right features - dam, puddler, kilns and underground flues.

4.00pm
Departure for Melbourne.

Minutes of the 1990 AGM:

The meeting was held in the Geography Seminar Room, University of Sydney on Wednesday 1 August 1990. The Meeting was opened at 6.15 when the President declared the ballot closed. The Returning Officers then retired to count the remaining votes. Twenty three members were present.

The President opened proceedings by noting that this AGM was unique for ASHA as it was the first time a postal vote was required of members, due to the more than usual number of nominees for positions on the executive and committee. Postal voting papers had been sent out to all members (except corporate members), and a subsequent letter of explanation was also sent by the President as a separate posting. This letter was deemed necessary by the committee as a form of explanation for this year's unprecedented voting procedure.

The President then requested discussion of any issues considered by members to arise from these procedures.

One issue raised was that the letter was seen by some members as critical of consultants. Committee members explained that attendance at committee meetings is essential and past experience had shown that consultants were often unavoidably unable to attend. This was not a criticism but reflected consultants professional pressures.

Another concerned the President's letter of explanation which some members thought may have unduly influenced the election. The President replied that she had carried out the committees instructions, and had sent the letter as a separate and subsequent mailing. She also pointed out that all candidates had the opportunity to make an individual statement in the voting papers.

The President explained that one of the unusual circumstances relevant to the election was the problem caused by the non-adaptation of the constitution to the 1986 incorporation of the Society. The Incorporation Act requires that each Society produces its own special set of requirements and fits them into a model constitution. When called upon to conduct the election the committee found that it had very few procedures in place for an election involving postal votes and special

resolutions. These events resulted in the committee's being suddenly required to cope with three mailings prior to the AGM, at a time when many members were away on field work.

The President welcomed members queries and expressed the hope that the responses had been satisfactory. If members were not satisfied she requested that the present ballot be declared invalid on a point of order. No such point was raised and the meeting proceeded to normal business.

Apologies:

Don Godden, Roger Cummins, Angie McGowen, Tracy Ireland, Terry Cass and Brian Egloff.

Minutes of the 1989 AGM

The minutes of the 1989 AGM were circulated.

That the minutes be accepted. Moved: Ilma Powell, seconded: Andrew Wilson. Carried. The minutes were signed by the President.

President's Report

The report was published in *ASHA Newsletter* 20.2:8.

That the minutes be accepted. Moved: Ilma Powell, seconded: Andrew Wilson. Carried.

Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer's Report had been circulated. The Treasurer stated that this year the honorary auditor was no longer available and the report was compiled by an outside auditor. It was agreed that a stocktake be taken of ASHA publications.

That Treasurer's report be accepted. Moved: Andrew Wilson, seconded: Barbara Fitzroy. Carried.

Journal Editor's Report

The delay in publication of 1989 Journal has been due to the slow arrival of papers and editorial problems. To date the editors have in hand a total of 16 articles and of these 4 are ready, 3 are close and the remainder being refereed. It is hoped that the material available will be sufficient for the 1989 and 1990 *Journals*. The President repeated her plea for more material and archaeological reports from consultants, for inclusion in the *Journal*.

That Journal Editor's report be accepted. Moved: Andrew Wilson, seconded: Jean Smith. Carried.

Election of 1990 Committee

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

Discussion

There followed a discussion on procedures to be adopted in future elections and constitutional changes which related to the two Special Resolutions before the meeting. The following major points were generally agreed:

- That memberships are due for renewal at the beginning of the calendar year.
- That if postal voting forms need to go out they should be sent out at least six weeks before the AGM and included in the Newsletter to save postage.
- That members should not be disenfranchised because of geographic location.
- That a new draft constitution should be ready for the next AGM and that notice of amendments be circulated beforehand.

Following the discussion the Special Resolutions were put.

Special Resolution No 1

'That paragraph 9 of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the following subclause: (e) no office bearer shall hold office for longer than three consecutive years.'

Moved: Wendy Thorp, seconded: Wayne Johnson. Not carried.

Special Resolution No 2

'That the new committee set up a working party to prepare revisions to the Constitution to bring it more into line with the Society's needs. It should look at recommendations from previous committees to: increase the number of ordinary members, include the Journal Editor as a full member, further divide the Secretary's tasks. As well as considering the practicality of clause 9(d), the ambiguities of the Constitution as currently drafted and any other matters raised by the members.'

Moved: Judy Birmingham, seconded: Andrew Wilson. Carried unanimously.

Returning Officer's Report

There followed the report on the role of the Returning Officers and recommendations for future procedures when required.

The President expressed the thanks of the Society to the Returning Officers for their contribution under unusual and difficult circumstances.

The meeting closed at 8.30pm.

New ASHA Constitution:

At the 1990 ASHA Annual General Meeting the committee was directed to examine the drafting of a new constitution, as the existing constitution no longer conforms with legislative requirements, and to clear up ambiguities within the text. Many of the proposed changes have *de facto* operated for some time and require only formalisation. Other more basic changes - perhaps controversial - to the structure of ASHA are also suggested in the draft constitution here presented. One, for example, is provision for the mobility of the ASHA executive should demand arise.

A preliminary draft was prepared by the Constitutional Sub-committee, discussed at length and amended by the full committee. The draft is included in this *Newsletter* and all members of ASHA are urged to read it and participate in the discussion about its adoption.

The current constitution is printed in *ASHA Newsletter* 17:1 (Autumn 1987).

Procedure for Adoption

At the forthcoming AGM, to be held during the ASHA Conference, in September 1991, two main issues will need to be determined. The first is whether to change the name of the Society to the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology. Secondly, members will be asked whether they wish to vote to adopt the draft constitution at the time, or whether they would like more time to consider it. If so a special meeting will be held some time later to decide on its adoption. In the meantime all committee members are available for discussion on the changes.

The motion to change the name of the Society will be put separately from the adoption of the constitution, although the attached draft shows the new name for illustration.

Main Features of the New Constitution

Only the main changes to the constitution are discussed. Many minor changes were required in order to remove inconsistencies or to conform with NSW legislation. The aims and objectives of the Society remain the same.

Name (#1)

Changes the name of ASHA to the Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology. This will be voted for separately from the rest of the constitution.

Membership (#10-23)

Corporate bodies now lose their voting rights, effectively becoming subscribers to the *Journal* and *Newsletter* only.

#14 allows the Society to expel members who act contrary to its objectives or who bring discredit to ASHA. The procedures to be followed are set out in detail and include provision for appeals against expulsion.

Fees and subscriptions (#24-26)

Clarifies when membership ceases due to non-payment of annual subscriptions. Annual subscriptions fall due on 1 January, and the member gets no *Newsletter* or *Journal* until the subscriptions are received. If they have not paid by 30 June, their membership ceases entirely.

National Committee (#27-28)

The National Committee consists of elected office-bearers (President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary), and four committee members who may be nominated for specific duties, e.g. Publications Officer. The Editor is not elected by ballot, but appointed by the incoming National Committee.

In the draft constitution the executive region, the administrative base of ASHA, is the region from which the President comes. To ensure that the main administrative functions are maintained the Treasurer and Secretary, plus two ordinary committee members, must also be from the executive region. The executive region is presently NSW.

The President must have served in the previous year as an office-bearer. Office-bearers must have served the previous year on the national committee. Thus to move the committee to another state or region the new region must provide candidates first for committee positions and the following year for one office bearer (presumably Vice-President). In the third year the new region will be eligible to nominate for President and, if so elected, the base for the national committee will move to the new home region.

Election of Committee Members (##31-58)

Provides explicit procedures for the election of committee members for the guidance of the Returning Officer who will be the final arbiter.

Ballots will be by postal vote of the full membership. The ballot will close several days before the AGM in order to allow the Returning Officer time to check all ballots and prepare the result.

In order to allow the executive region mechanism to work, nominations for Treasurer and Secretary will only be accepted if there is also a valid nomination for a President from the same region. There are mechanisms to co-opt committee members in the case of resignations or failure to reach the needed number of nominations.

Regional committees (##59-62)

Allows any five members in a region (city, state, territory, country) to apply to become a regional committee. This will allow them to run local activities under the auspices of ASHA, to represent the Society on, e.g: local heritage issues, and to run for election as the executive region.

Annual report (##101-102)

An annual report which contains the financial statement of the Society is to be sent to members before the AGM, to allow them time to examine the Society's accounts.

1991 Annual General Meeting Special Resolutions:

1. 'That the name of the Society shall henceforth become the Australasian Society For Historical Archaeology'.

This resolution seeks to reflect increasingly active involvement from New Zealand and, potentially, other countries in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. If passed the name change will take effect immediately.

A vote **FOR** the resolution will be to change the name of the Society, including in the new constitution, if adopted. A vote **AGAINST** the resolution is to retain the existing name.

2. 'That the special resolution in Item 10 of the Agenda be voted on at this meeting'.

This resolution is to allow the membership the chance to decide if they want to vote on the draft constitution immediately, or to defer a decision.

A vote **FOR** the resolution is to have a vote on the constitution at the AGM. A vote **AGAINST** the resolution is to defer voting on the constitution.

3. 'That the proposed new constitution ('draft constitution') be adopted by the Society'.

This is a vote to replace the existing constitution with the draft constitution. The change will become effective once the new constitution has been approved by the NSW Corporate Affairs Commission. Clause 1 ('Name of the Society') will be determined by resolution 1.

A vote **FOR** the resolution is to adopt the new constitution as it is. A vote **AGAINST** the resolution is not to adopt the new constitution and to continue operating under the existing constitution.

Amendments

Because constitutional changes require formal notice as special resolutions it will not be possible to move amendments to the draft constitution from the floor. The constitution can be adopted in principle with 'fine-tuning' to follow, or adoption is deferred for further circulation of drafts and discussion.

Denis Gojak, Richard Mackay, Andrew Wilson
ASHA Constitution Sub-committee

Future of the ASHA Journal:

The ASHA committee has resolved to conflate the forthcoming Volume 9 of the *ASHA Journal* into a single 1990-1 edition in view of the shortage of copy in hand.

In view of this continuing problem, the Editorial panel will initiate a broad-ranging discussion of the Journal's future direction at the end of the forthcoming AGM. Possible options for members to consider are discontinuation, publication on a two-yearly basis rather than annually, conflation of Newsletter and Journal as a six-monthly publication, none of which the Journal Editors see as desirable. Another option is the introduction of new categories of content such as the abstracts of research project and contract reports usually required anyway by funding bodies, and any other shorter, less time-consuming formats such as research notes and review articles. This should substantially increase the amount of copy available, while also making important categories of information more accessible to the profession both in Australia and overseas. Together with this option should go more flexibility in the length of each issue, so that the size of each volume is determined by the amount of refereed and corrected copy available by October of each year.

THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY INC

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THE STATE OF THE ART

New South Wales:

Ceramics Network

The first workshop on ceramic identification was held prior to ASHA Conference in Melbourne. Participants were able to examine ceramics from the Little Lonsdale site, look at material and photographs from all over the country as well as enjoy wide ranging initial discussion on problems and approaches to ceramic identification and analysis.

Thanks to the Museum of Victoria and to VAS who provided the venues, and to all those who participated.

The initial project of the Ceramic Network is the compilation of a catalogue of all marked ceramics from Australian sites and wrecks. All marks are included both makers marks and pattern names whether published or not and whether they are complete.

This will be made generally available in either hard copy or as a computer database when sufficient data has been entered to make it a useful research tool. There will be periodical updates.

Anyone able to send entries should do so in hard copy giving a transcription of the mark, and brief description of the sherd, site and provenance details with contextual dates (if any!).

Anyone who was not at the workshop, who wishes to join the network please send your mailing address to Judy Birmingham or preferably your e-mail address to judy.birmingham@antiquity.su.oz.au

The University of Sydney

The last year has seen considerable structural change in archaeology at Sydney University and these changes have included Historical Archaeology. Prehistory has left the Anthropology Department to join Historical Archaeology in a new department of Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology (what other kind is there?). As part of the formation of schools within the Faculty of Arts this new department now forms part of the School of Archaeology, Classics and Ancient History.

This will result in increased coordination with all the branches of archaeology taught at Sydney University, especially now that there are new staff members in Near Eastern and Classical Archaeology.

The courses have been combined, so that the first year course is now Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology I. Second and third year include prehistoric and historical options, with the Special Entry (formerly honours) courses maintaining their emphasis on practical and laboratory work. Fourth year consists of a joint and parallel seminar series, and a thesis.

The first group of Fourth Year students to experience this new regime have been particularly successful. Of the five students who did the Historical Archaeology option, three were awarded first class honours, and two received excellent second class, first division. The topics of their theses were: Tony English *Faunal Analysis and Site Comparison on Australian sites*, Megan Atkins *A Study of the Availability of Ceramics in Sydney 1803-1870*, Pam Hourani *Women Status and Domestic Space: Sydney 1860-1915*, Colleen Callaghan *The Botany Sewerage Farm*, Rachelle Graves *The Ceramic Assemblage from Bella Vista*. Congratulations to them all.

The Master of Arts/Master of Letters in Public Archaeology, which was taught for the first time by the new department, also achieved excellent results. Equally important, there are continuing enrolments for the course by professionals working in archaeology, heritage administration, education and related fields.

Victoria:

Deck Chairs Department

With the further secondment of Kristal Buckley to the Office of the Environment till June 1992 there has been an adjustment to the positions at VAS. Shirley Strachan is now in charge of the Archaeology Branch. While Iain Stuart now looks after Maritime Archaeology as well as Historical Archaeology. David Clark's role in running Aboriginal archaeology has expanded to include the Site Officers program.

The restructuring of the Department of Conservation and Environment has lead to an industrial dispute with the Victorian Public Service Association and almost all of the Department's client groups. Megan Goulding has been off on various committees and had learned almost all the words and some of the tune to 'the Red Flag'. The Historical Archaeology Unit has been short of staff due to these changes. Which is just as well as staff freezes has prevented the employment of staff to undertake several National Estate Funded projects.

Victoria Archaeological Survey Projects

Karen Townrow completed her project on Sealing and Whaling on the Victorian coast in November. Basically she has developed a model for predicting locations where site were located and then proceeded to survey these areas. Unfortunately little survives of sealing and whaling sites in Victoria

The major VAS project is the *Time and Tide* exhibition which opens on 28th November at the Queenscliff Maritime Museum. This displays VAS's work on Maritime archaeology and how it links into other aspects of archaeology (mainly featuring historical archaeology with work by Peter Morgan on bottles and Tony English on bones briefly discussed) and the community. There is an attractive booklet that accompanies the Exhibition. Copies of this were on sale at the ASHA Conference and are available from VAS.

This is a major exhibition which will be touring around Victoria. It starts at Queenscliff then moves to Port Campbell, the Living Museum of the West and then the Museum of Victoria. Hopefully it will tour interstate.

Anyone visiting Victoria shouldn't miss it. Call VAS for details!

Work on the Queen Victoria Market continues, with Justin McCarthey (Austral Archaeology) and his crew finding more and more burials. However it looks like the Melbourne City Council will be able to construct their shed without having to exhume any burials at all. An interesting collection of artefacts has been collected from a deposit on the site which seems to have been a dumping area. These artefacts relate to the use of the areas as a market, Military barracks and the cemetery.

Justin has also completed work on the Richmond TAFE site. The report on the salvage excavation of a house site in Appleton Street dating from around the 1890's is an interesting discussion of the nature of the archaeology of a site with a regular waste disposal system (no not the Yarra!). It will be a useful guide for evaluating the significance of similar sites in Melbourne's Inner Urban Area.

Construction work on Stage 1 of City Link (Quay West) has begun. Ironically VAS was recently asked about moving into one of the buildings as part of the DCE restructuring.

Iain Stuart has been working on the report of his Furneaux Island survey. He now claims to be the expert on the archaeology of the sheep dip and other esoteric subjects. Others wonder about his sanity.

Cos Coroneos who has been working with the MAU writing the Conservation Plan on the Clarence shipwreck gave a paper at the AIMA Conference on Australian built shipwrecks in Victoria (pre 1850). He argued that the large number of Australian built shipwrecks reflects the numbers of Australian built ships in the trade and the difficult nature of the coast on which they worked. This is in contrast to the accepted view that the Australian built ships were poorly built. Hopefully a revised version of the paper will come out in the AIMA Bulletin.

Gary Vines of the living Museum of the West has been working on the Northern Suburbs factory study. He has looked at some 150 factories mostly dating from the early 20th century. Stuck along them are some relics from the earlier period. Valuable things to come out of it were the number of factories of a particular type that survive, for example there are several boot factories surviving in Collingwood, breweries along Victoria Parade, textile factories in Brunswick and Coburg. A few early bluestone factories remain such as Aitkens distillery, Vauxhall distillery, the Yorkshire brewery and Nettletons woolworks. In contrast with sites along the Maribyrnong River, few of the early sites along the Yarra River have survived. This is due to later

redevelopment and the general clean up of the River that began fifteen years ago.

CONFERENCE NOTES

Eleventh Annual ASHA Conference:

The 'Land and Sea Connections' Conference held in Ormond College of Melbourne University was a memorable one, not least because of the unprecedented number of interstate conferees taking advantage of deregulated air travel. It provided a wonderful opportunity not only to hear some excellent papers but also to exchange ideas with interstate and international colleagues. Highlights included the opening cocktail party, the excursion to the goldfields, and of course the Conference Dinner... The organisers are to be warmly congratulated on a successful and wide-ranging conference, held in a particularly congenial and convenient setting.

Abstracts of many of the papers delivered are reproduced below: the complete program was published in the last issue of the *Newsletter*.

This Muttonous Diet

Tony English
University of Sydney

This paper was based on work undertaken as part of a BA Honours thesis at the University of Sydney. The systematic analysis of butchering marks in faunal assemblages from historic sites can reveal patterns related to many aspects of the supply and consumption of meat. While this involves identification of species and elements and classification of cuts and marks, it must be based on the successful understanding of site formation processes and valid interpretation of depositional behaviour. Investigation of selected assemblages from the wreck of the *William Salthouse* and the City Link Development Site (Quay West) in Victoria, and Hyde Park Barracks and Regentville in NSW is used to show the potential of this material for both site specific and intersite interpretation.

Urban Site Recording in Dunedin, New Zealand

Ian Smith
University of Otago

Recording urban archaeological sites is a major component of the Dunedin Historical Archaeology

Project, which combines the teaching of field recording methods with an ongoing systematic survey of the older parts of the city and experimental development of survey and recording methods. Three broad approaches to site recording are outlined and their advantages and disadvantages assessed. The basic methods of the archaeologically-oriented site finding approach are described, and initial results suggest that it is the most suitable for systematic site recording in the urban environment.

A Survey of the Archaeological Resources in Dunedin.

Peter Douglas
University of Otago

The feasibility of employing a Geographic Information System (GIS) within an urban environment has been tested. The result has been the creation of a graphic database that allows the user to identify the location of colonial period archaeological sites beneath the contemporary landscape of Dunedin. The spatial information contained within nineteenth century maps and plans of the city have been digitised into ARC/INFO, and from here a user is able to extract archival data linked to images, and to compare and manipulate two or more of the images in order to model the changing spatial structure of the city through time.

The Ethnography of Place: Place Names in the Victorian Goldfields

Susan Lawrence Cheney
La Trobe University

During the gold rush of the nineteenth century names were given to hundreds of towns, villages, and physical features in Victoria. Many have survived and are used presently, many more have been forgotten, but all can be used to study those who created and used the names, and the society in which they lived. Physically the names provide a map of the geographic areas where people lived and worked and indicate which places were considered significant, providing information on settlement patterns and landscape use. Referentially place names describe the physical and social world that existed at the time and recall past events or distant lands. As such they commemorate local happenings and personalities and permanently record the date by recording current events. Ideologically place names can be read as artefacts to interpret both explicit meaning and more subtle messages being conveyed. The nature of the names chosen reveals changes in Victorian society as the early egalitarian days of the gold rush were left behind. Place names are artefacts of a past society, created and used by people in everyday life, and those of the Victorian gold fields provide

unique access to the internal functioning of a developing colony.

Ceramic Supply in New South Wales 1803-1870

Megan Atkins
University of Sydney

This paper is based on work undertaken as part of a BA Honours thesis at the University of Sydney. On the basis of a major study of ceramic advertisements in Sydney newspapers from the beginning of publication until 1870, a model of ceramic availability has been produced. This lists all the identifiable decorative categories of domestic utilitarian ceramics and the period during which they are known to be available because they are advertised for sale. The model was compared with a model of availability and fashion derived from George Miller's work on ceramic supply in the United States to gauge the scope of the Sydney market, and with the privy assemblage from Regentville to explore differences between market availability and consumer choice..

Material Culture Changes on a Frontier: Research at Cossack

Gaye Nayton
University of Western Australia

It has been suggested that frontier studies could provide a focus for Australian historical archaeological research (Birmingham and Jeans 1983). My research aims to test the viability of such an approach by applying four models of frontier development to the North West frontier. Historical research in Western Australia suggests that here the frontier may have passed in as little as thirty years. This presents a major methodological problem to any research wishing to study the effects of the frontier at the level of changes in material culture. A major aim of my research is to develop methods capable of dividing up the archaeological record into time frames small enough to be useful to frontier studies.

Cossack and the Missing Link

Jack McIlroy
Consulting Archaeologist, Melbourne

Cossack, 1600 km north of Perth, was the first port in north west Australia. Established in 1864 it served as a base for the pearl industry and as an entry point for settlers and for the Pilbara goldfields. A Chinatown developed on the fringes of the white settlement and the Asian population at time outnumbered the European-Australians. Recent survey work in Cossack in 1988 and 1990, and critiques of the surveys, are used to

discuss management and research approaches to historical archaeology, leading to an examination of broader themes of relevance to archaeology in general.

Glass Bottles from the *William Salthouse*

Peter Mark Morgan
La Trobe University

The paper was based on work undertaken on the glass bottles from the wreck of the William Salthouse for VAS and as part of a La Trobe University BA Honours dissertation. The lack of research into material culture was cited as the main justification for the analysis as well the fact that shipwreck data is often underutilised. The research process was outlined and the bottle assemblage was described in particular emphasis on the measurement and classification system used. Insights into (1) ships victualling and cargo assembly, in particular the ordering, assembly, financing and distribution of trading ships cargoes, (2) the consumption and distribution of alcohol in Port Phillip and (3) glass bottle recycling, particularly in Port Phillip were discussed. The paper closed with the reminder that material culture analyses must be undertaken in order to properly understand and thus fully exploit the material culture which constitutes the historical archaeological record.

Regentville: A Report on the 1991 Excavation Season

Andrew Wilson
University of Sydney

The 1823-1825 mansion of Sir John Jamison at Regentville near Penrith has been the subject of a long term historical archaeological investigation by the University of Sydney Centre for Historical Archaeology since 1985. This year the two week excavation season examined the privy and western stables block. The privy and its associated drainage system revealed a significant assemblage of domestic ceramics, glassware, and architectural hardware deposited between 1823 and 1869. Preliminary analysis of the assemblage indicates that it includes a very wide range of ceramics and glass covering the whole occupation of the site, but probably acquired during three short periods of relative affluence.

The Archaeology of the New Zealand Wars

Nigel Prickett
Auckland Museum

The various campaigns of the New Zealand Wars between Maori and Pakeha which took place in the years between the mid-1840s and early 1880s have left

a rich archaeological landscape. Maori fortifications, or *pa*, were developed out of experience in pre-European warfare and in the early nineteenth century musket warfare between tribes. *Pa* of the New Zealand Wars were relatively sophisticated as they had to withstand artillery. They were an important part of Maori tactics and strategy. European fortifications were earthwork redoubts or wooden stockades and blockhouses, again thrown up for tactical or strategic reasons. The distribution of Maori and European fortifications in the landscape says much concerning the purpose and course of the various campaigns, and their ultimate result.

Contact Archaeology and the Van Diemens Land Company 1827-1842

Tim Murray
La Trobe University

A brief survey of relations between the VDL Company and the Aboriginal people of NW Tasmania is followed by a report of discoveries made at the site of Burghley in the Surrey Hills Block of the Van Diemens Land Company holdings. Burghley was occupied between 1827 and 1839/40(?) and was the scene of a number of large-scale attacks made by Aboriginal people on the residents of this Company stock camp. Archaeological excavation has revealed that the site was reoccupied by Aboriginal people after its abandonment by the VDL Company, and that these Aboriginal people (probably the family group which had William Lanne as one of its members) manufactured bone, glass and stone tools on the site. It also appears likely that the shepherd's hut at Burghley was burnt down during this period of reoccupation. It is then argued that Burghley represents one of the most significant phases in contact archaeology, that short period during which Aboriginal societies successfully sought a basis of adaptation to European colonising forces.

Wybalenna: Deconstructing the Record

Judy Birmingham
University of Sydney

Plomley's journals covering G. A. Robinson's four years at the Aboriginal Settlement on Flinders Island, Wybalenna, at first sight provide voluminous information about life at the Settlement 1835-9. Excavation of two of the cottages built for the Aborigines by Robinson revealed that their life-style differed in significant detail from Robinson's account, and prompted a return to the journals with a new set of questions. These in turn trigger an alternative view of the dynamics of relations between the Tasmanians and the Europeans, in which the uncritical acceptance of Robinson's journals as sources is revealed as unsound. The archaeological evidence - especially the

occupational residues - provides a separate and arguably more valid source for the life of the Tasmanians as well as the minds of their European protectors.

Historic Coal Mining Features on the Huntly Coalfield, Waikato, New Zealand

Neville Ritchie
Regional Archaeologist, Department of Conservation

The slide presentation was given of the sites recorded during a recently completed field survey of historic coal mining features on the Huntly coalfield, the largest producing coalfield in the country. Two thirds of N.Z.'s coal is derived from the Huntly field in the Waikato, an area located c.100km south of Auckland. Thirty three historic sites and associated structures were recorded in total, including incline haulages, hauling machinery, screens, fan-houses, bathhouses, workshops, and explosive magazines. The most notable site consists of the numerous standing structures associated with the former Waikato Carbonisation and Briquetting Works. While some of the recorded sites will eventually be destroyed by opencast mining, discussions are underway with a view to establishing a Huntly Coalfields Heritage trail around a selected group of the sites.

DIARY NOTES

Twelfth Annual ASHA Conference

6-8 November 1992

The next ASHA Conference will be held in Sydney slightly later than usual. This is to allow coordination with two other conferences likely to be of interest to ASHA members - the AIMA Annual Conference and an ICOMOS Australia meeting. Details of all these will be supplied in later *Newsletters*.

The title of the 1992 conference is **Questions in Archaeological Contextualisation**. Papers which probe and analyse the relationship between documentary and comparative resources in the interpretation of sites, as well as those pursuing methodological and theoretical issues in this area, will form the major focus of the conference.

The relationship between archaeological data and documentary sources is at the heart of the discipline,

requiring constant critique and re-evaluation. The use of synchronic and diachronic comparison is equally basic to the archaeological method. The conference is designed to provide a forum to encourage debate in these aspects of archaeological practice which now demand attention.

Most traditional areas of historical archaeological investigation have the potential to contribute to this issue. Current work as well as past projects can provide the raw material for developing ideas in this area.

Contributors should note that papers should aim to go beyond the presentation of undeveloped case studies in historical research, and sessions will be structured by the nature of the relationship between data and documents rather than by the type of site or evidence.

EDITORIAL

This edition of the Newsletter completes twenty one years during which it has been produced in Sydney, and three years under the present editors who were responsible for its change of format and presentation since 1988: a change which prompted much favourable comment.

We would like to thank all who have contributed from their regions, as well as those who assisted in its production and distribution - mostly members of the ASHA Committee over many years. We also thank the University printing service for their professionalism and patience.

In line with the strengthening and growth of the Society over this period, especially in regions other than Sydney, expressions of interest in sharing the Society's work have been made by several groups. In response we now welcome the offer from Victoria to take on the deceptively straightforward task of editing and producing the Newsletter for the next couple of years, and take this opportunity to congratulate our new editor Iain Stuart at VAS.

The form of the Newsletter, and the process of collecting information from regional representatives, will remain much the same, but copy should now be sent to Iain c/o Victoria Archaeological Survey, PO Box 262, Albert Park 3206, Australia. Telephone 03 6905322, Fax 03 6962947, but watch the next issue for further details about how copy is to be submitted in future.

ASHA NEWS

Election of 1992 Committee

President: Judy Birmingham. Vice-Presidents: Ilma Powell and Graham Connah. Secretary: Dana Mider. Treasurer: Ted Higginbotham. Committee Members: Aedeen Cremin, Brian Egloff, Barbara Fitzroy, Denis Gojak, Andrew Wilson.

ASHA Constitution Review

The 1991 ASHA Annual General Meeting saw lively discussion about the proposed new constitution. While in general members present at the meeting expressed strong support for the overall approach in the draft constitution, and most of its provisions, concern was voiced about specific issues. The meeting expressed the following views:

To delete Clause 38, requiring the President to have previously served on the committee as an office bearer, and

To delete Clauses 39 and 40, requiring the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer to have previously served on the committee, and

To delete Clauses 14 to 23, providing for the expulsion of members.

That the National Committee should not be empowered to refuse membership.

That only the President, a member of the Committee, or a delegate should speak on behalf of the Society.

That the name of the Society should be decided after further investigation.

That the existing constitutional sub-committee should continue, although the convenor is no longer a member of the ASHA committee and that constitutional revisions should be sent directly to it.

Facing Page: Eleventh Annual Conference participants at the Garfield Wheel during the goldfields excursion. Photo: Denis Gojak's tripod.



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
Volume 7 (1989)	\$16.00	\$20.00

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

\$6.00 each

Judy Birmingham & Carol Liston <i>Old Sydney Burial Ground</i>	
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 I</i>	
Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) <i>Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Part II</i>	

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