



NEWSLETTER

of the *Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology Inc.*

Volume 42 No. 3

Print Post Regulations No: PP24359/00114

ISSN 0156-9295

ABN: 41 196 332 496

September 2012

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STATE OF THE ART

ACT NEWS

Compiled by Richard Morrison

HERITAGE AND WILDLIFE DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY, ENVIRONMENT, WATER, POPULATION AND COMMUNITIES (DSEWPAC)

Council of Australian Governments (COAG) – As mentioned in the previous newsletter, COAG met in early April 2012 and decided to progress major reforms in various areas, such as in the reduction of environment regulation and the fast-tracking of the movement of assessments and approval processes to the states, whilst still maintaining high environmental standards.

- COAG has set two clear deadlines for these reforms to be implemented.
- By December 2012 it is intended to have developed environmental standards and bilateral arrangements for accreditation of state assessment and approval processes.
- Agreements with states and territories will be finalised by March 2013.
- Discussions are already underway with states and territories about implementing this reform agenda within the deadlines set by COAG.
- Discussions at this early stage are about designing the process for meeting the COAG commitments. It is expected to begin working through the detail of bilateral assessments with each state and territory government as soon as the process is agreed.

VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS

ACT and Region Annual Australian Heritage Partnership Symposium 2012 - Valuing Heritage: advocating for community attachment in planning, 28 July 2012 – This daylong event was hosted at ANU by the National Trust of Australia (ACT); Institute of Professional Practice in Heritage and the Arts, ANU; the Donald Horne Institute for Cultural Heritage, UC; Canberra and District Historical Society; and Australia ICOMOS. The full programme included presentations to the audience of 75 by heritage professionals, community and government representatives, covering a wide range of issues relating to the themes.

It concluded with a panel (Sandy Blair; Mike Pearson, ACT Heritage Council; Pamela Hubert, ACT Heritage Unit; Eric Martin NT of Australia (ACT); Chris Johnston, Context P/L) discussion on 'Where to from here'.

The presentations at the Symposium reinforced the message that heritage and its communities are inter-related. Participants agreed that this community has made great progress in understanding and managing heritage over the past 5 years, and that this effort has positively influenced public perceptions of heritage. It was agreed that it is now time to

review and come up with a national framework or guide encompassing what has been learnt.

The discussions suggested that heritage exists outside government definitions and that there is not always a good match between the two. The way forward requires a different approach to heritage, another model of heritage assessment which recognises additional values and attributes; includes local heritage as well as regional, state and national; and recognises intangible values such as social significance and community values associated with places and objects/collections. This new approach may or may not be backed up by legislation.

It is particularly difficult in the ACT to include assessment of social and community values in heritage reports within the time frames as there is no recipe for the processes of assessing social significance and it is often seen as too hard. Reports are often commissioned when a place becomes contested, and then due to constraints of funds and time minimal assessment is undertaken. It is comparatively easy to get historians, archaeologists and architects to analyse and report on tangible values but it is very hard to find someone to capture social values. Rarely is a Conservation Management Plan fully encompassing, including helping the clients to effectively engage with the social values.

A summary of the presentations under the following themes:

- Social attachment to places - community values and memories
- Archaeology, it's not just buried in the ground - layers of time in landscapes and buildings
- 21st Century Heritage Values

is available at the Canberra Archaeological Society website www.cas.asn.au and the full presentations will be available on the National Trust (ACT) website <http://www.nationaltrustact.org.au>

NSW NEWS

Compiled by Rick McGovern-Wilson

NSW HERITAGE BRANCH, OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

Key Issues

M24 Submarine Commemoration Memorial Plaque Opening

To mark the 70th anniversary of the Japanese midget submarine attack on Sydney Harbour, the Heritage Branch, Office of Environment & Heritage, organised a heritage plaque to mark the offshore loss of the M24 submarine. The plaque was unveiled by the Minister for Heritage, The Hon Robyn Parker MP, at North Mona Vale Reserve on 28 May 2012. A flypast of a Catalina aircraft (Historical Aircraft Restoration Society) symbolised the subsequent search for the Japanese submarine fleet following the attack on Sydney Harbour. The event included speeches by His Excellency the Consul General of Japan, Dr Masahiro Kohara; Commander Shane Moore (then Director Naval Heritage Collection), and

Mr Mark Ferguson, the General Manager of Pittwater Council. The Heritage Branch provided commentary and lectures about the wreck site at various commemoration events during that week.

The plaque recalls the historical events of 31 May / 1 June 1942, when a special attack force of five large ocean-going submarines launched three midget submarines against warship targets inside Sydney Harbour. Minister Parker took the opportunity to also release unique sonar imagery of the wreck site gathered through the Heritage Branch's ongoing archaeological surveys of the *M24* wreck, with specialist support from the Sydney Ports Corporation. The data allows visitors to 'virtually fly' around the wreck for the first time.

The *M24* was discovered in 2006 by a recreational diving group, 'No Frills Divers', who joined the Minister to mark the event and the importance of the *M24* wreck site in documenting this important aspect of the State's military history.

The Minister also announced that the NSW Government will trial a project to allow recreational diver visitation to the internationally significant wreck later in the year, via a ballot. The Heritage Branch, working with the Commonwealth Government, obtained the support of the Japanese Government and the families of the two-man crew through close consultation with the Japanese Embassy in Canberra. Details will be made public via the Heritage Branch web sites and a media campaign.

Limited and controlled public access trials are considered appropriate as some six years of detailed archaeological monitoring of the site has now been obtained. Public access is a core tenant of the National Historic Shipwrecks Program. The trial *M24* access program will be monitored closely before further consideration is given to extending this unique diving opportunity. Because the site represents the tomb of the two Japanese submariners who went down with their craft in 1942, there will be strict conditions on all divers accessing the site.



Figure 1: Catalina flypast over the new sign (Photo: Colleen Klingberg, Heritage Branch)

For further information about the Japanese midget submarine attack on Sydney Harbour, please see: <http://m24maritime.heritage.nsw.gov.au/>



Figure 2: The finders of the *M24* wreck, the 'No Frills' Dive Club



Figure 3: Commander Shane Moore, Director Naval Heritage Collection



Figure 4: New M24 Plaque at Mona Vale Headland

Australian Historic Shipwreck Preservation Project

Brad Duncan participated in this project in Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, which is testing the viability of reburying shipwreck artefacts excavated from the *Clarence* back onsite (after recording) as an alternative method to long term conservation of relics. He spent 3 weeks at the project in April/ May 2012.

Australian Pioneer Village Dugout Canoe Wreck

In March 2012, the Branch became aware of the remains of a dugout canoe which had been recovered from the Hawkesbury River near Wilberforce in the 1980s. The canoe is now housed at the Australian Pioneer Village. Brad Duncan undertook an inspection of the canoe, which is located in the school house. The deteriorated condition of the canoe, which has not been treated since its recovery, retarded the ability to determine its origins as either an Aboriginal or Non-indigenous watercraft. A former cross river punt was also photographically recorded.



Figure 5: Dugout Canoe Australian Pioneer Village, Wilberforce
(Photo: Brad Duncan, Heritage Branch)



Figure 6: Bird's eye view of the canoe wreck (Photo: Brad Duncan, Heritage Branch)



Figure 7: Canoe and Australian Pioneer Heritage Village Society President, Danielle Wheeler (Photo: Brad Duncan, Heritage Branch)



Figure 8: Unidentified Car Ferry Punt, Australian Pioneer Heritage Park (Photo: Brad Duncan, Heritage Branch)

Windsor Bridge Inspection

Tim Smith and Brad Duncan inspected the location of the proposed new bridge at Windsor in May 2012. The proposed bridge location is located at the site of the former Windsor Government Wharf and historic Thompsons Square, the former town common, which dates back to Governor Macquarie's time. The Heritage Branch has provided input into the Heritage Assessment of the site prepared by Cosmos Archaeology for the Roads and Maritime Services.



Figure 9: Site of old Windsor Wharf (Photo: Tim Smith, Heritage Branch)

Barangaroo South Visit

Heritage Branch Staff attended a special inspection of the Barangaroo South development site at Darling Harbour in June 2012, conducted by Casey and Lowe Heritage Consultants. The archaeological program was undertaken under Part 3A approval and has revealed numerous periods of maritime infrastructure sites, including jetties, sea walls and warehouses which had been buried under subsequent landfill, some dating back to the early nineteenth century. Brad Duncan revisited the site to assist the excavators in the identification and interpretation of site specific structures. The excavation is providing valuable insights into nineteenth century reclamation and maritime waterfront practices of early Sydney, and is providing a benchmark for the consideration of buried maritime heritage sites in landfill. The Heritage Branch would like to thank Lend Lease, the site developer, and their heritage consultants, Mary Casey and Abi Cryerhall of Casey and Lowe Pty Ltd., for organising the tour of the site (see article by Abi Cryerhall below)

New Wrecks Exposed

Recent storm activity over the last 3 months has uncovered a number of wreck sites along the NSW coast. In some areas up to 85m of beach width have been scoured away, leaving the coast with steep eroded dunes and limited beach access. This has been a boon for the discovery of previously buried maritime heritage sites.

The Branch's maritime archaeologist (Brad Duncan) undertook fieldwork to inspect and document the remains of two shipwrecks which were uncovered in recent storms at Evans Head and Woolgoolga (near Coffs Harbour).

Evans Head Unidentified Shipwreck

The first wreck is an unidentified timber vessel located on Airforce Beach approximately 3.5km north of Evans Head. The wreck has been exposed previously and appears to normally be buried under foreshore sand dunes, but now lies in the intertidal zone. The wreck is in two pieces consisting of the bow and (possible) stern sections, suggesting that the vessel broke in half either when it washed ashore or as a result of wave and/or erosion activity. It is likely that the vessel may be the remains of either the two masted UK built schooner *Pilot* (lost 1874), or the Australian schooner *Jessie Matilda* (1889). A timber sample which appears to be of Australian origins, is currently being tested. Further research is being undertaken to determine the wreck's identity.

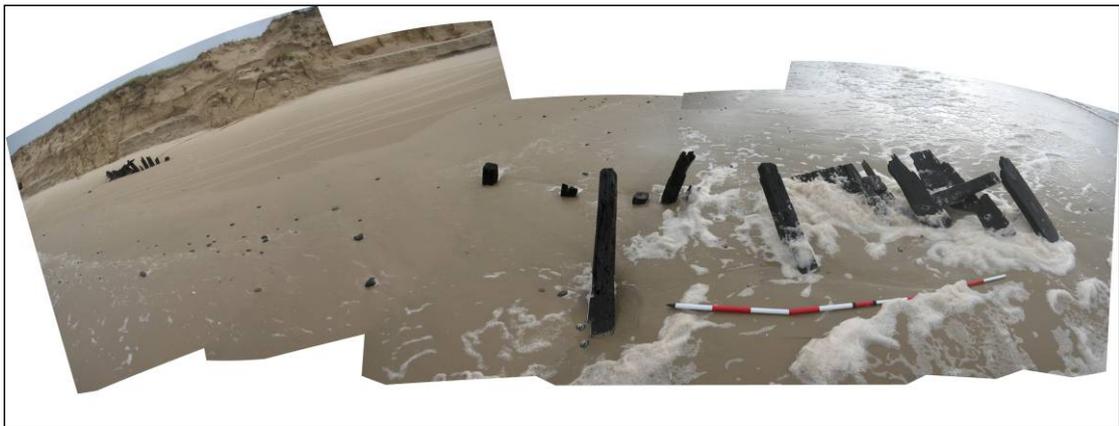


Figure 10: Stern section of the *Unidentified Evans Head Wreck* facing forward. Note bow section in distance and eroding sand dune face (Photo: Brad Duncan, Heritage Branch)



Figure 11: Bow section of the *Unidentified Evans Head Wreck*. Note large breasthook at the tip of the range pole (Photo: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)



Figure 12: Archival photo of the site
(Photo: Richmond Valley Council Heritage Study 2007).

***Buster* 1893 / Woolgoolga Pier**

Brad Duncan (Heritage Branch) and Kieran Hosty from the Australian National Maritime Museum travelled to Woolgoolga on the New South Wales mid north coast to examine the remains of the Canadian built 310 ton gross, wooden, three-masted barquentine *Buster* which had been exposed when winter storms had stripped away several metres of sand from the town's main beach in June 2012. The inspection was assisted by staff from the Solitary Islands Marine Park led by David Greenhalgh, a Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Wreck Inspector, with intern Amanda Johnson.

Although first gazetted as a town in 1888, it was the construction of a 1557 foot-long (475-metre) government jetty at Woolgoolga in 1891 that saw several sugar mills and timber mills open in the area. Whilst the sugar industry never really developed, the timber mills, connected by bullock tracks, tramways and light rail to the densely forested Jesse Simpson Ranges, saw Woolgoolga mill owners take advantage of the insatiable demand in Brisbane and Sydney for grey gum, white mahogany, tallowwood, grey box, turpentine and Australian cedar. In only a few short years millions of feet of railways sleepers, sawn timbers, piles, logs and fence palings were being exported from the port and Woolgoolga was rivalling Coffs Harbour as the principle shipping port along this section of the coast, it was even considered – for a short time – as being capable of coping with significant overseas trade until better rail and road access saw the port decline in importance in the 1940s. (*Clarence and Richmond Examiner*, 10 June 1909)

Although Green Head, just to the south of the town, gave the Woolgoolga jetty some protection, the roadstead was open to storm-driven seas and swells from the east and

north, making the loading of timber difficult if not impossible at times. During such conditions, waiting vessels could tie up at one of the offshore moorings until they could come alongside the jetty.

Although steam shipping was dominant by this time, a huge fleet of sailing ships – often relatively small and run by small, independent companies, or even individual owners – crisscrossed the globe, transporting a variety of bulk and relatively low-value cargos in competition with the more prestigious and costlier steamers. One of these was the barquentine *Buster*, launched in Nova Scotia in 1884 but then Australian-owned, which departed Sydney for Woolgoolga in mid-February 1893 to load timber for various New Zealand ports. The vessel arrived safely at Woolgoolga but due to the blustery conditions could not get alongside the jetty, putting down two anchors and running hawsers to one of the offshore moorings to wait it out.

Unfortunately over the next few hours conditions deteriorated rapidly, and early on the morning of Friday 17 February the port anchor cable parted, followed shortly afterwards by the starboard cable. For the next nine hours *Buster* rode out the waves, moored by its hawsers to the mooring buoy, but shortly after 7.00 pm a huge sea struck and first one, then the other, hawser parted. In driving rain *Buster* was blown through the breakers, crashing onto the beach stern-first with its bow slewing towards the south. The crew, seeking safety from the breaking seas, climbed into the rigging. Dawn found them wet, cold, shaken but safe, and now high and dry on the beach a mile or so north of the town.

Although the vessel had not broken up in the surf it proved impossible to refloat, and after several attempts was given up as a total loss. After the salvage of whatever could be retrieved – masts, rigging and presumably some of its timbers– the sand slowly covered the hull's remains until only a few of its timber frames and iron riders poked above the surface of the beach. In severe winter storms over the last 119 years, the sand covering *Buster* has been scoured away from time to time, revealing an amazing jumble of well-preserved timbers which has proved to be an attraction for local residents and holiday makers.

Although the wreck of the *Buster* has been periodically exposed, and has been inspected on several occasions by the Heritage Branch since 2000, recent storms have uncovered previously buried sections of the wreck. The June 2012 two-day survey of the bow and port side of the wreck revealed previously unknown insights into the construction methods used on the vessel. The wreck is in a remarkable state of preservation, with remains of the keelson, mast steps, rigging and even sheathing planking evident on the outer hull. Detailed recording of the site included a survey of the bow, mast steps and other compartments and fittings within the wreck, with a focus on fastenings methods and other scantlings. The vessel appears to be very substantially built of oregon, with ten inch (252mm) square futtocks and a substantial 11 inch (280 mm) rider keelson evident along the centreline. It is anticipated that both wrecks will soon be naturally reburied in sand dunes, which is already occurring on the *Buster* wreck. Reports have also been received in the last week that the remains of the Woolgoolga Pier are also emerging from the sand.



Figure 13: *Buster* hull facing south (Photo: Brad Duncan, Heritage Branch)



Figure 14: Starboard hull section (Photo: Brad Duncan, Heritage Branch)



Figure 15: Details of anchor locker (Photo: Brad Duncan, Heritage Branch)



Figure 16: Kieran Hosty and Brad Duncan recording anchor locker of the *Buster* (Photo: Amanda Johnson, Department of Primary Industries, Coffs Harbour)



Figure 17: Forward mast step, iron rider knee and spider band, *Buster* shipwreck (Photo: Brad Duncan, NSW Heritage Branch)

During this latter fieldwork, the locations of the graves of two victims from the *Keilawarra* and *Helen Nicoll* collision located on Look-at-me-now Headland were fixed with GPS, and the sites photographed. The *Keilawarra* wrecked at Coffs Harbour in 1886 after colliding with the *Helen Nicoll*, which resulted in the loss of some 48 lives.



Figure 18: Amanda Johnson inspects the *Keilawarra* graves (Photo: Brad Duncan, Heritage Branch)



Figure 19: Grave of unknown victim (Photo: Brad Duncan, Heritage Branch)



Figure 20: Grave of unknown male victim (Photo: Brad Duncan, Heritage Branch)

Public Engagement

***M24* Commemoration Events**

The end of May heralded the 70th anniversary of the sinking of the *M24* midget submarine and the Battle of Sydney. As part of the week-long commemorations, Tim Smith and Brad Duncan participated in a number of events, including the *M24* Plaque opening, HMAS *Kuttabul* Ceremony at Garden Island and the Commemoration Service at the ANZAC Memorial in Hyde Park. Tim also participated in the *Kuttabul* Commemoration Project heritage cruise organized by Gary Traynor, and presented at another midget submarine

heritage cruise hosted by the Australian National Maritime Museum with researcher Steven Curruthers. Tim also presented a paper on the management of the midget submarine at a seminar hosted by the Historic Houses Trust, with Dr Peter Stanley Head, Centre for Historical Research, National Museum of Australia.



Figure 21: *HMAS Kuttabul* memorial

***Buster* 1893 Plaque support, Woolgoolga**

The Heritage Branch has provided financial assistance and expertise with upgrading interpretative signage for the *Buster* shipwreck and wider Solitary Islands shipwreck heritage. During previous exposures of the wreck in 2010 it became evident that planks were becoming dislodged from the site, through natural processes and were subsequently collected by local Solitary Islands Marine Parks representatives. Piles from the former Woolgoolga Jetty had also been reported washing up on the beach. The Branch is currently investigating possible uses for these relics, including for either shore-based shipwreck interpretation, or reburial on the beach (where they were in danger of washing away again).

'Diving into Archaeology' Seminar

The Heritage Branch hosted its annual seminar called "Diving into Archaeology" on 23rd May 2012, as part of the nationwide program of activities intended to celebrate National Archaeology Week. National Archaeology Week aims to: increase public awareness of Australian archaeology and the work of Australian archaeologists; and promote the importance of protecting Australia's unique archaeological heritage. The 2012 seminar was well attended with over 80 participants from a wide range of backgrounds. Speakers included Heritage Branch Deputy Director Tim Smith, Brad Duncan and Australian National Maritime Museum Curator Kieran Hosty, and independent researcher Joanne Edney.

Lectures to Sydney University Archaeology Courses

Brad Duncan and Tim Smith have delivered a total of eight lectures to an undergraduate course in maritime archaeology at the University of Sydney run by Dr Martin Gibbs. The

Heritage Branch is currently strengthening ties with the Archaeology and Geography Departments, and has also planned joint fieldwork on several shipbreaker yard sites in Sydney Harbour (including Homebush Bay); and wharf sites in the Parramatta River (Including Lockyer's Wharf). The sites will provide training opportunities for students, whilst generating archaeological plans to be used for site management.

Lectures

Brad Duncan presented two lectures on the results of the HMAS *Australia* heritage assessment and underwater photographic survey to the Naval Historical Society of Australia (NSW) and to the Engineering Heritage Australia quarterly lecture series in June. Tim Smith presented a lecture on the midget submarine to the Maritime Museums Conference in February at the Australian National Maritime Museum, the Northern Beaches National Services Association in June, and a Connected Classroom session on the midget submarine hosted by the Historic Houses Trust.

Annual Maritime Heritage Poster soon to be released

This year's Maritime Heritage Poster has focussed on recent fieldwork at the Wingecarribee River to investigate the submerged remains of canoes built by German World War I internees at Berrima. These often elaborately decorated canoes were built for pageants on the river and for recreational activities, and were scuttled after the cessation of hostilities in 1919. The discovery of one canoe hull in a sandbank downstream of the site in the 1970s prompted fieldwork by the Heritage Branch to relocate other canoe remains in the river. The poster highlights the historical and archaeological significance of this inland heritage site which has been listed on the NSW State Heritage Register. The poster, which is partially subsidised by the Federal Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, is in the final stages of production, with a probable release date of August 2012.

Norah Head Heritage Workshop

Following the discovery of several Aboriginal and non-indigenous sites at Norah Head in 2011, the Central Coast Council is hosting a Heritage Workshop in August on heritage sites in the area. Brad Duncan will be presenting a paper of NSW maritime heritage.

Other Matters

HMAS *Sydney* Mast Working Group

Tim Smith represents the Heritage Branch on the OEH-led Bradley's Head Mast Precinct Working Group. The Group has been formed to discuss the scope of works, conservation program and landscape activities at the State Heritage Register-listed mast which is subject to a major refurbishment ahead of the Royal Australian Navy's centenary celebrations of the arrival of its first Fleet (2013). Brad Duncan attended several meetings early this year on Tim's behalf.

Maritime Heritage Online web site transfer

Brad Duncan has been working with OEH web staff and consultants as part of the upgrading of the Maritime Heritage Online Website to a new platform in June/ July 2012. As part of this process OEH is providing selected staff members with training in the "Team site" program as web editors. The new platform has several new features including the ability to view site locations using Google maps/ earth; enables direct data dumps for sister

agencies and other stakeholders; and allows Branch staff to directly undertake maintenance of the web site.

New Maritime Archaeological Survey Equipment.

The Branch has purchased new equipment to be used for site inspections. The new equipment includes; a Hummingbird Side Imager unit (for underwater remote sensing), a Leica Sprinter auto level (for land surveys), an underwater camera/ housing, an underwater metal detector, GPS, and laser rangefinder.

New Maritime Archaeological Advisory Panel appointments

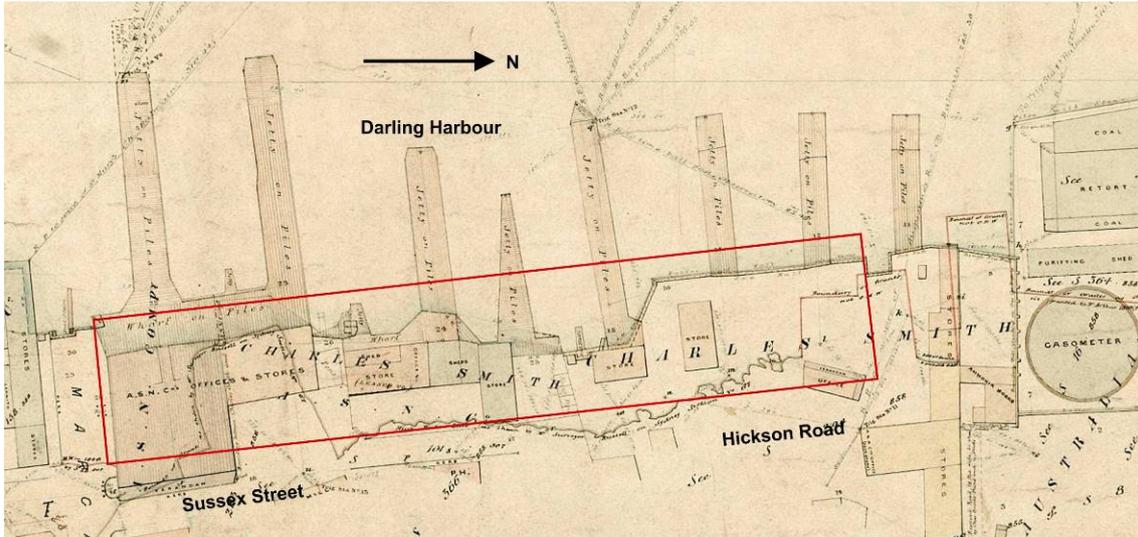
The tenure of the current Chair of the Panel (Debbie Hardy) has expired. The Heritage Council of New South Wales supported the nomination of the following Members to the positions as specified below for the standard three year terms (March 2012 – February 2015).

- Dr Wayne Johnson as Chair of the Maritime Archaeology Advisory Panel for a 3 year term from 4 April 2012 to 3 April 2015
- appoint Commander Damien Allan (RAN) as Deputy Chair for a second 3 year term from 4 April 2012 to 3 April 2015;
- appoint Karina Acton as the representative for materials conservation for a second 3 year term from 4 April 2012 to 3 April 2015; and
- appoint Dr Cindy McCreery as the Maritime Historian representative for 3 year term from 4 April 2012 to 3 April 2015.

Dr Brad Duncan and Kieran Hosty

BARANGAROO SOUTH ARCHAEOLOGY

The redevelopment of Barangaroo South by Lend Lease (Millers Point) has provided an opportunity to undertake a detailed archaeological investigation of this significant former 19th-century wharf site. Development of this part of Darling Harbour's eastern foreshore had begun by the 1830s with the construction of jetties and wharves, and infrastructure necessary for the shipping of goods and raw materials to and from the businesses located on the waterfront. Extensive and substantial archaeological remains of sandstone seawalls, reclamation fills, jetties, wharves, yard surfaces and warehouses provided evidence of how this site was formed, remodelled and utilised throughout the 19th century. The Casey & Lowe team have just concluded a 10-month excavation program, completed in three stages between January 2011 and August 2012.



1875 plan showing the original shoreline near modern Hickson Road. The study area is full of mid-19th century jetties and warehouses (SRNSW, AO Map 4775)



Sandstone seawall with timber pile revetment and visitors from the Heritage Branch; 1840s with later modifications (Photo: Brad Duncan, NSW State Maritime Archaeologist)

Located at the northern end of the site, Henry Bass was one of the early grant holders. By the 1830s he had reclaimed a portion of land to provide wharfage for his shipbuilding business. A roughly built sandstone seawall keyed-in to the natural sandstone shoreline retained the southern edge of the reclamation. A building depicted on plans from the 1850s was built mostly on an elevated natural outcropping but with its western façade and verandah on the seawall and the newly reclaimed land surface. This demonstrated how its construction respected both the natural topography and the made landform. It was demolished in the late 1800s and though annotated as an 'office' or 'store' on historic plans, the artefacts suggest that this was also at one time a domestic dwelling.

To the south of the site another early grant holder, Francis Girard had also reclaimed a large parcel of land by the 1830s. Girard built and operated a flour mill adjacent to the foreshore and the reclaimed land supported the maritime infrastructure necessary for his milling business. Land consolidation and modifications to the wharf and jetties were on-going up to the 1860s by which time the Australasian Steam Navigation Co. occupied the site. Archaeological remains included a relatively intact timber wharf, sandstone walling that functioned both as a warehouse footing and a seawall, and occupation-related deposits for both the warehouse and a store. Within the warehouse was an extensive *in situ* deposit of charred hessian sacks, grains and corn indicating that there was a fire in the later 19th century. Only minor fire damage to the timber wharf was evident.



Archaeologist Mike Hincks recording the Australasian Steam Navigation Co. timber wharf remains at high tide (Photo: Abi Cryerhall)

The large parcel of land between Girard and Bass was the last to be developed. By the 1840s it was owned by Breillat. Reclamation of the foreshore appears from early historic plans to have initially been quite piecemeal and the archaeological evidence supports this. However during the 1840s to 1850s the land had been consolidated and retained by a substantial sandstone seawall that was at least 45m in length and 2m-3m in height. The base of the seawall was around 1m below the low tide mark and built on rubble fill overlying the harbour floor. At the southern end of the wall was a timber jetty and to the east on the land-side were the remains of two structures; a smithy's workshop and a store building. By the 1870s the land had been consolidated and a further three courses added to the seawall. An occupation deposit within the store building yielded artefacts associated with the men who worked on this wharf.



Sandstone seawall constructed around the 1840s, probably by Breillat, with three courses in larger stones added after the initial construction. (Photo: Phil Noller, The Moment It Clicks Pty Ltd, on behalf of Lend Lease)

The eastern foreshore of Darling Harbour was vitally important to the 19th-century industrial and economic development of Sydney. The excavation of such a large portion of this maritime landscape has provided a phenomenal amount of archaeological evidence relating to the 19th-century reclamation and development of maritime infrastructure.

Abi Cryerhall, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd

NEW ZEALAND NEWS

Compiled by Rick McGovern-Wilson

Nothing to report for this issue.

NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS

Compiled by Ilka Schacht

[Ilka advises that there is nothing to report from the Top End this quarter! – Ed.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEWS

Compiled by Adam Paterson

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRACES OF THE SEVEN STARS HOTEL, MALLALA

Built in 1865, the Seven Stars Hotel was the first hotel in the vicinity of Redbanks township. Located at a prominent intersection where seven roads joined, the hotel was licensed from 1865 until 1888, hosting bullockies, travellers and locals. After its license was cancelled,

the building continued to be used as a community hall until it was demolished in the 1930s. As with all hotels, it operated as a licensed inn and billiards parlour, as well as a venue for a wide range of other community uses, such as inquests, balls, public meetings and other entertainments and services to the public.

The first publican, farmer Charles Tilley, built the hotel on Section 103, Hundred of Grace and first licensed it in December 1865 (*South Australian Advertiser* 12 December, 1865). The premises contained '12 or 14 rooms', a long bar, licensed billiard room and dining room, wells, tanks and stables (*South Australian Advertiser* 21 September, 1867). Tilley's time as publican ended in 1872 and for the next 16 years the property went through many changes of lessee. In July 1885 the property was put up for sale, including:

All that Splendid AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY (known as Mr. Thos. Cowan's REDBANKS ESTATE) comprised in Sections 8, 9, 10, Part 11, 12, 16, 17, 22, 98, and 103, in the Hundred of Grace, containing in all 3,037 Acres, with the SEVEN STARS HOTEL (12 Rooms. &c), which, with 37 Acres, will be sold separately if it should be deemed desirable, large Tanks, Stabling, Sheep and Cattle Yards, 2 Wells, Seven-Roomed House, and other substantial improvements. The River Light intersects the Property, which is only 5 miles from the Wasleys Railway Station.

(*South Australian Register* 18 July, 1885)

It doesn't seem to have sold, because early the following year J. P. Hogg, the publican at the time, died at the hotel and shortly after the property was classed as 'under distress for rent'; all the furniture and effects were to be sold at auction (*South Australian Register* 18 May, 1886). In the early 1900s the hotel was rented out as a residence and boarding house and was still on site in 1938, when a Coursing Club meeting held a luncheon in the old pub (*The Advertiser* 27/6/1938). Sometime after this date the hotel was demolished, although the exact date and extent of this remain uncertain.

The Site

Today the site is just a paddock, ploughed regularly and planted with crops. No surface traces of the hotel or its outbuildings are visible, although thousands of fragments of ceramic and glass litter the ploughed soil. In April 2012 the Flinders University Archaeology Department surveyed and recorded the site. As part of a field school in archaeological field methods, 13 students, 5 staff and members of the Mallala community spent a week recording, mapping and collecting over a thousand artefacts.

Nothing much is known about what the pub looked like, where its outbuildings were or how extensive it was. There are no plans, sketches, paintings or drawings of the site, and only some oral history recollections of the place when it was a ruin in the 1940s, 50s and 60s. Oral histories recall a building made of limestone and located in the north west corner of the paddock.



Archaeologists plotting artefacts with an RTK GPS unit prior to collection

Geophysical survey of the site with a ground penetrating radar produced little data because the ground was too compacted or heavily vegetated to produce decent results. Further geophysical survey using different instruments may produce a better result. As part of the field school in April 2012 students excavated test pits across the site to try and locate any buried features but the paddock remains bare. No evidence of walls, footings or other features has been revealed in the ploughed paddock, although there is some indication of a potential feature on the road verge, just outside the paddock's fence. Why is anything on the road verge? Because the road that runs past the site has been altered to correct its alignment and convert it into a safer, more sweeping bend. This has cut off the corner of the original paddock, shifted the fenceline and probably destroyed the most likely location for the hotel building itself. The potential feature that remains is far to the rear of the block, and may represent a well or other relatively contained feature.

What's in a Hotel?

Hotel sites are interesting places for archaeologists. Other hotel sites excavated in South Australia (e.g. the Beresford Arms Hotel in Gilles St, Adelaide city) have revealed a dominance of food service ceramic vessels (mostly dinner and twiffler plates in transfer printed earthenware), relatively few serving dishes, platters or condiment containers, no breakfast vessels and an emphasis on beer as the preferred beverage, along with ginger beer. This suggests that dinner was the primary function of the venue and that meals may have been served on corresponding plates directly to the patron (Beric 2008: 80). The Red Cow Inn site in Sydney demonstrated a similar focus on food service—specifically dinner—as the dominant ceramic function (Ward 2005:3), albeit with more serving-related vessels. The larger plate sizes recovered from the Beresford Arms might also be a reflection of the

type of meals and the quantity of food which the hotel served on a regular basis: large filling meals for lodgers and local residents.

In contrast, the Trevethan Creek Hotel near Cooktown in Queensland (Moore 1999), which operated between 1886 and 1925, revealed a slightly different pattern, with ceramics representing all three main meals (and including dinner plates, pudding plates, soup bowls, side plates, saucers and cups, serving dishes and lids, deep dishes, egg cups, and a pitcher), mainly manufactured from unpretentious 'hotel ware' (plain or minimally decorated whiteware), and a similar focus on beer and spirits. The bottle glass and preponderance of small shot glasses at the Trevethan Hotel site suggests that customers drank about five times more spirits on average than drinkers in England at the same period (Moore 1999: 62), a pattern possibly related to masculine behaviours associated with mining fields.

Excavation at the Seven Stars site has the potential to answer research questions about the variations between urban and rural hotels and the eating, drinking and wider behaviours associated with each, but also to contribute to wider debates about the contribution of detailed artefact studies to a deeper understanding of the particularities of the Australian colonial situation. In the past decade or so there have been a number of significant reviews of the potential of artefact studies within Australian historical archaeology (e.g. Brooks 2002; Crook 2005). Some have been based on specific urban sites (e.g. Casey 1999; Lindbergh 1999), while others relate to broadening the approach taken to artefact studies in general (e.g. Brooks 2005; Crook, Lawrence and Gibb 2005).

A widespread concern has been to focus attention on the lack of detailed Australian artefact studies in comparison to other colonial situations, such as the United States, and to argue for more meaningful quantification methods than summary single-spreadsheet catalogues or limited and often flawed type series (Crook, Lawrence and Gibb 2005). Detailed analyses of ceramics, glass, and other artefact categories can provide evidence of a wide range of subtle social behaviours, such as purchasing power, status, taste, gentility or ideology.

The artefacts collected from the site will be analysed at the Flinders University Archaeology Research Lab, catalogued and eventually returned to the Mallala and Districts Historical Museum for curation and display.

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Heather Burke

VICTORIAN NEWS

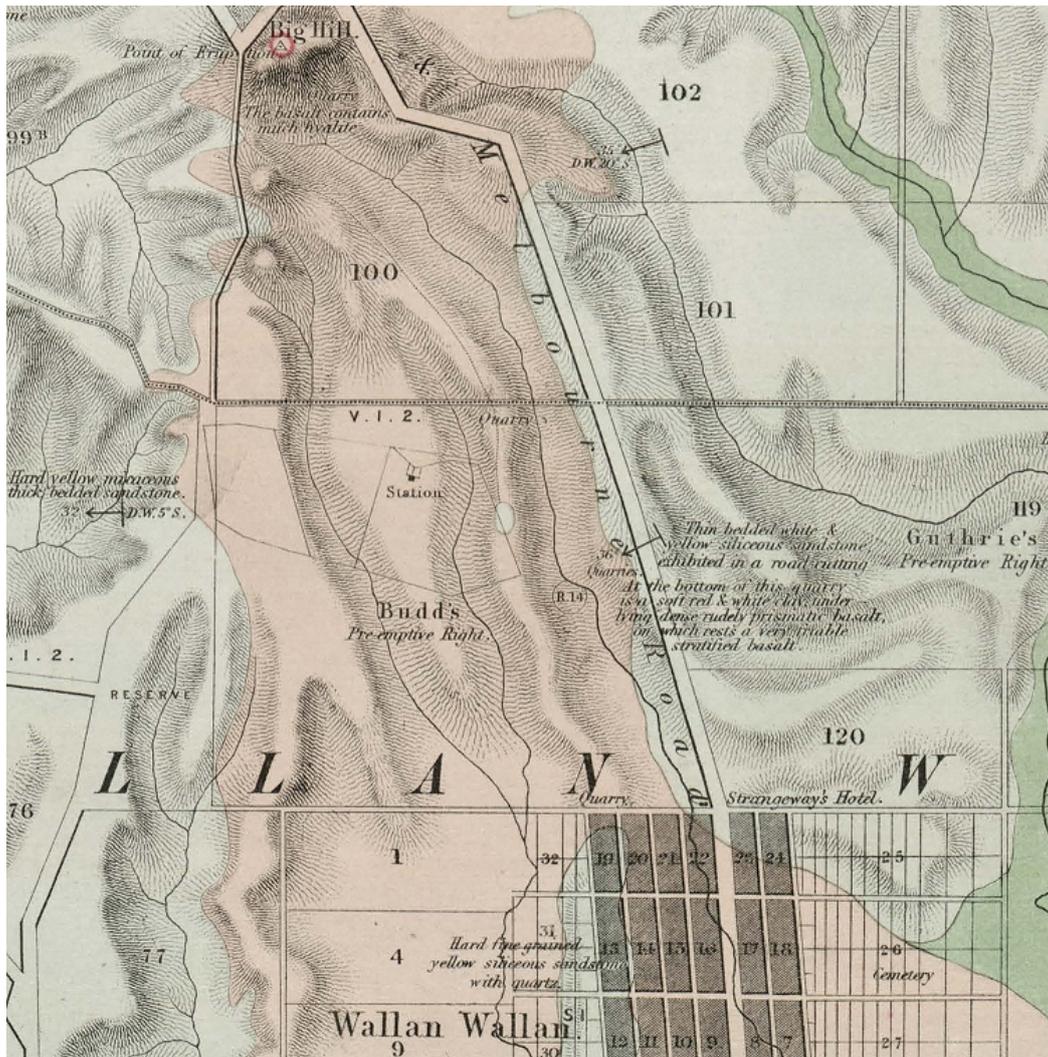
Compiled by Andrea Murphy

BUDD'S PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT STATION, NORTHERN HIGHWAY, WALLAN, VICTORIA: SUMMARY RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY TEST EXCAVATIONS

In 2010 Archaeology at Tardis was commissioned to conduct an historic assessment of 126 hectares of land situated on the western side of the Northern Highway at Wallan, approximately 50km north of Melbourne. The land will be part of a future residential estate, which in fact will represent the northern most limits to the Urban Growth Boundary (until the Minister decrees otherwise).

During the initial research stage it became apparent that this lot contained a Pre-Emptive Right holding in the name of Budd and excitement levels quickly rose. An 1857 geological survey map (below) first shows Budd's 'Strangeways Hotel', which was positioned halfway up a large hill known as Big Hill. Budd had initially leased the 1860 acre Strangeways Pastoral Run in 1848 so had been in the area for quite some time before purchasing the Pre-Emptive Right. Budd opened the Strangeways Hotel on 11 May 1854 which was situated at the junction of Sydney Road and Darraweit Roads to take obvious advantage of the considerable traffic heading to NSW.

William Hartley Budd was very successful at both his farming and commercial enterprises, with his holdings expanding considerably and his maize venture gaining acclaim state wide. It is not clear when the Strangeways Hotel closed as a commercial venture but when William died in April 1912 the building was described as a homestead "comprising bluestone house of 8 rooms with complete appointments, dairy, 11-bail cowshed, buggy shed, smithy, engine house, hay shed for 50 tons, and other outbuildings. Never failing water supply, and water is laid on to the house, dairy and cow shed. Subdivided into 12 paddocks". After the Budd Family sold their interest in the property in 1913, ownership transferred on several occasions and it appears to have been used as a residence at late as 1989.



The property is now in the hands of a development company who engaged Tardis to conduct an assessment of the property as part of pre-planning requirements.

A survey of the area was undertaken in 2011, and despite low ground surface visibility much of the structural remains established by William Budd were identified and recorded with Heritage Victoria as site H7823-0079. During the background research a photograph of Strangeways was kindly provided by a Budd descendant, and this can be compared to the condition of the site in 2011. Apart from the hotel/homestead remains, a large number of related features were recorded as part of this site over a one hectare area; comprising a variety of outbuildings including a dairy, and several footings & concrete floors, two wells, cobbled driveway, bluestone ford, two large bluestone quarries and a limited range of exotic plantings.



Strangeways circa 1975



Strangeways circa 2011

Map of remains of Budd's Station



Aerial Courtesy of Nearmap Website

Legend:

 Denotes Activity Area
126.8 hectares (approx)

0 250 500
Scale of Metres




GDA
Zone 55

Budd's Station, Quarry, Cobbled Track and Bluestone Bridge

As a registered historic site, a consent application to expose an archaeological site was submitted to Heritage Victoria. A three week program of testing was undertaken in July 2012, focusing on the homestead, but also investigating a number of the related features

for their archaeological potential. The layout of the homestead as well of several structures has been established, however, importantly no significant deposit of portable relics or the farm rubbish dump was identified. At this stage the homestead appears to have been bulldozed into its current condition sometime in the past 25 years.

The next phase in the management of this site will be to undertake further excavations to salvage the more significant archaeological deposits associated with this site (such as intact sub-floor deposits). This further work is scheduled for later in 2012. This project will form one of the few Victorian excavations of a Pre-Emptive Right structure and will hopefully make a significant contribution to this part of the discipline.

Summary of July 2011 Excavation Results

Archaeological testing conducted at VHI site H7823-0079 in accordance with Heritage Victoria Consent to Disturb C797 investigated six previously identified features; bluestone and brick ruin, two possible wells, concrete floor, brick footings and possible well, artefact scatter and cobbled driveway. In the course of investigating these features, seven additional features were identified; brick and cement footpath, cistern, two former sheds, two bluestone platforms and a stone drain. For clarity of recording all features were given a structure designation A – M.

Structure A

Structure A comprises the ruins of an east-facing house previously identified by Murphy et. al. (2011) as a bluestone and brick ruin. The house had originally been two-storey but was partially demolished with the second floor and upper part of the ground floor destroyed. Destruction rubble was removed by mechanical excavator and by hand from the interior and exterior sides of the remaining north, east and south walls and verandah. The walls are constructed of cut bluestone and brick. The east wall (front façade) contains one doorway and the partial remains of one windowsill. A verandah adjoined the east wall, the superstructure of which had been destroyed. The under-floor level of the verandah on its south side is largely intact. The north and south walls form the gable ends of the house and each contained the remains of a chimney and fireplace. Two possible buttresses abut the north and south walls on their eastern side. The west wall (rear façade) had been completely demolished with no stonework remaining.

North – south and east – west running trenches were placed in the interior of the house to identify internal walls. Two east – west running walls and one north – south running wall were identified. The internal walls form four rooms and one hallway (east – west). The majority of floor surfaces had been destroyed, however partial remains of floorboards were present in the southeast room. Under-floor deposits revealed in the internal trenches appear intact as each room exposed contained distinctive deposits, differing in composition and colour.



View through the front door (Structure A)



View through the back door (Structure A)



View of trenches (Structure A)



View of south fireplace (Structure A)



View of south fireplace, skirting boards and floor boards (Structure A)



View of northern fireplace and trenches (Structure A)

Structure B

Structure B comprises the subsurface remains of a cistern which had not been previously recorded. The cistern was identified during cleaning works around Structure A. The cistern is brick lined and had been backfilled. The upper deposit consists of compact silt with brick and bluestone fragments. Structure B is located north of the north wall of Structure A



View of cistern immediate north of house (Structure B)

Structure C

Structure C comprises an intact brick and cement footpath with a ceramic tile drain, which had not been previously recorded. The footpath was identified during cleaning works around Structure A. Structure C runs north – south and approximately east – west abutting a cement and brick surface west of the former west wall (rear façade) of Structure A.



View of brick path out the back of the house (Structure C)

Structure D

Structure D comprises the subsurface remains of a well which had been previously identified by Murphy et. al. (2011). The well is brick lined and had been backfilled with building rubble including corrugated iron, timber, bluestone and brick.



View of the well next to concrete slabs of outbuilding behind the house (Structure D)

Structure E

Structure E comprises the floor level and foundations of a former shed which had not been previously recorded. The shed was identified during cleaning works around Structure D. The floor is cement and the wall foundations are cut bluestone. Structure E is adjacent to Structure D to the north.



View of concrete slabs (well is in background to the right) (Structure E)

Structure F

Structure F comprises a collapsed concrete slab previously identified by Murphy et. al. (2011) as a possible well. The collapse is pronounced and concave indicating the possibility of a cavity below. Structure F is west of Structure E.



View of sunken concrete slab (Structure F)

Structure G

Structure G comprises the floor level and foundations of a large dairy shed previously identified by Murphy et. al. (2011) as a concrete floor.

Structure H

Structure H comprises the floor level and foundations of a former shed adjoining Structure G to the north, which had not been previously recorded. The shed was identified during cleaning works around Structure D. The floor level was not investigated and the foundations appear to be cut bluestone.

Structure I

Structure I comprises the floor level and foundations of a two-roomed former shed previously identified by Murphy et. al. (2011) as brick footings and possible brick lined well. The floor is concrete and the construction is similar to Structure G. The floor of the south room is set below ground level. Structure I is adjacent to Structure G to the west

Structure J

Structure J is a cut bluestone platform east of Structure G which had not been previously recorded. It was identified during a walk-over of the site. Structure J may be the remains of a metalled surface or former shed.

Structure K

Structure K comprises a stone and compacted gravel drain running west – east from Structure J, which had not been previously recorded. It was identified during a walk-over of the site.



View of part excavated drain (Structure K)

Structure L

Structure L is a cut bluestone platform located northwest of Structure A which had not been previously recorded. It was identified during a walk-over of the site. Structure L may be the remains of a metalled surface or a former shed.

Structure M

Structure M comprises the remains of a partially metalled farm access track previously identified by Murphy et. al. (2011) as a cobbled driveway. The track is coarsely metalled with basalt fieldstones. Structure M provides access to the farm complex from the east.



View of cobbled driveway (Structure M)

Artefact scatter

The artefact scatter previously identified by Murphy et. al. (2011) was not relocated. A series of hand excavated test pits were placed at the location but failed to yield any artefacts. The scatter was likely ephemeral and associated with object discard from the adjacent Northern Highway.

Tardis will be presenting a paper at the 2013 ASHA conference on these excavations and would welcome reference to any reports on comparative sites that members may have excavated or been involved with.

Reference

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Andrea Murphy, Archaeology at Tardis

STAMFORD PARK, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE – FORTHCOMING EXCAVATIONS

Stamford Park in Rowville (Plate 1) is one of the few remaining large nineteenth-century homes still located in the outer south-eastern region of Melbourne. The existing house was built in 1881-82 at about the time that Edward Row took over the management of the property from his father. Edward was the second eldest of three sons (Frederick (b. 1854), Edward (b. 1856), and Richard (b. 1860)). Prior to the 1880s, there was a small cottage on the property dating to about the 1860s that may have been incorporated into the later, existing structure. This house was used by Frederick Row Snr and his family as a “weekender”, as their main residence was located in Collingwood where he worked as a fellmonger, selling wool and skins. Frederick Row Snr is thought to have run cattle or sheep on the property during this time as this was the predominant industry in the region. Under the management of Edward Row, the property expanded its activities to include tobacco growing and the breeding of horses. Stamford Park was one of a number of Melbourne estates of the time supplying horses to the Indian Army. They also bred horses for racing and jumping with ‘Mahonga’ being recognised as their most successful horse.

Stamford Park was considered the hub of local social activity during the 1880s and 1890s with large parties of guests reported to have visited or stayed there, particularly during the spring racing season. In 1903, the region surrounding the Stamford Park estate was named Rowville, apparently in recognition of the influence the Row family had in the district and as local employers.

In 1900, a fire destroyed the stables at Stamford Park, killing a number of horses. Horse breeding at Stamford never fully recovered and Edward Row sold the property in 1910. The period from 1910 to 1986 saw Stamford Park pass to several different owners and large sections of the estate were sold off. In 1986, the house and land became vacant. Knox City Council purchased the Stamford Park Homestead site and approximately 30 acres of the original landholding in 1987 and since then have been undertaking periodic restoration of the property.

There have been several small-scale excavations at Stamford Park over the last five years. These excavations have added greatly to our knowledge about the original layout of the house and grounds, as well as daily activities undertaken by the family and servants. Excavations in 2011 revealed a rubbish pit thought to possibly date to the early phase of occupation between 1860 and 1880, based on the manufacture dates for the ceramics and glassware present. A number of the ceramic wares were found to be almost complete during post-excavation analysis (Plate 2).

The forthcoming excavations in September will be looking to answer several questions in relation to the initial occupation period of the early cottage phase by Frederick Row and his family, as well as the following occupation phase associated with Edward Row. The archaeological excavation will be held over two days and will be open for public viewing. Further information regarding the excavation dates and public viewing times can be obtained from Peter Kavan at Knox City Council (Peter.Kavan@knox.vic.gov.au).



Stamford Park Homestead (Source: Knox Historical Society)



“Chantilly” Dinner Plate from Area A – Rubbish Pit

Kathleen Hislop, Heritage Insight Pty Ltd, kathleenhislop@heritageinsight.com

WESTERN AUSTRALIA NEWS

Compiled by Gaye Nayton

[Gaye advises that there is nothing to report for this quarter. Conference information is reported separately later in this Newsletter – Ed.]

QUEENSLAND NEWS

Compiled by Cameron Harvey

[Nothing received from Queensland for this quarter – Ed.]

TASMANIA NEWS

Compiled by Annita Waghorn

REASSESSMENT OF MAUREEN BYRNE'S EXCAVATIONS OF THE PORT ARTHUR PRISONER BARRACKS

In 1977 historical archaeology in Australia was still in its infancy. In January of that year a young PhD student from Sydney University, Maureen Byrne conducted the first formal archaeological excavation at the Port Arthur Historic Site, Tasmania. Port Arthur was already well known as the notorious secondary punishment settlement which operated from 1830 until 1877. Among Maureen's research aims was to ascertain whether the site had intact archaeological remains that could contribute to the understanding of its history. Maureen selected the site of the First Prisoner Barracks within Port Arthur as the focus of her investigations. This area, at the very heart of the penal settlement, had been used since c.1833 for dormitory accommodation for convicts and later paupers and lunatics within the convict system. The Prisoner Barracks buildings were removed c.1877 when the penal settlement was closed down.

Although Maureen was only 24 at the time of the excavations, she was already an experienced and well-regarded excavator, having worked on many investigations including the Irrawang pottery in the Hunter Valley, and Elizabeth Farm in Parramatta. She had also directed a series of small excavations. Her publications included the first major archaeological report on the Coal Mines Historic Site and an important study of the Ross Bridge, both in Tasmania.

When Maureen began her work at the Prisoner Barracks site in Port Arthur, little surface evidence remained, its location being marked only by a series of cut benches in the natural slope. Her excavations uncovered well-preserved subsurface structures and deposits related to rooms occupied by convicts and guards, as well as cobbled and paved muster yards. The excavations proved that the Port Arthur Historic Site did indeed possess intact and potentially important archaeological remains. As a result, archaeological investigations became a focus of the Port Arthur Conservation and Development Project, a federally and

state-sponsored programme which ran from 1981 to 1986, and which injected millions of dollars into the conservation of the site. Among the results of this programme were significant advances in archaeological methods that became central to Australia's fledging discipline of historical archaeology. These advances were collated in the 1987 *Port Arthur Procedures Manual* authored by Kristal Buckley and Martin Davies; Davies had been a volunteer on Maureen's 1977 excavation. Maureen's fieldwork was important for the rare training opportunity it offered to students. Although the excavation only lasted for seven weeks, amongst her volunteers were many who have since played notable roles in Australian archaeology.



Maureen Byrne during the 1977 Prisoner Barracks excavations



Structures uncovered during the 1977 excavations

Maureen's intention was to return to Port Arthur and continue the excavation in January 1978. Tragically, she died in November 1977 due to a severe asthma attack. Upon her death, the meticulous notes and documentation she had amassed on the excavation, as well as the recovered artefacts were packed away and sat largely untouched for the next 35 years. An exception to this was a publication authored by Alexandra Dane and Richard Morrison on the clay smoking pipes recovered during the excavation.

The collection's lengthy time in the dark, however, is coming to an end. Recently, the excavation and its collection has become the focus of a collaborative project between the University of Sydney and the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority (PAHSMA) which seeks to ensure that this important excavation is finally published. In July PAHSMA hosted and co-delivered a University of Sydney Advanced Archaeology Practicum in archaeological artefact analysis. Seven students led by Dr Martin Gibbs and under the supervision of Collections Specialist, Jeanne Harris, spent two weeks at Port Arthur sorting, cataloguing and quantifying the artefacts recovered from the 1977 excavations. The course participants undertook the first structured assessment of this material since its initial recovery some 35 years ago. At least two Honours level projects are being developed from the course.

Although analysis is still being undertaken, one of the more surprising aspects of the collection is that the material from the deposits is already suggesting that parts of the barracks were occupied for a short period by families, as it demonstrates an interesting mixture of artefacts associated with women and children. This suggests a level of domestic life unlikely to be related to the convict experience. It seems probable that sometime in or after the 1850s, when the area ceased to be used as the barracks, that military families lived in the several buildings that Maureen excavated at the front of the site. Placing families in the heart of the convict landscape may offer a significantly different view of how Port Arthur operated. As Martin Gibbs notes about the initial work on the Byrne archive, "It really highlighted the value of us re-examining these old collections, proving that you can make significant discoveries on what is often thought of as a very well researched site."

The current project to reassess and publish Maureen Byrne's work is only possible because of her original insistence on the keeping of meticulous and detailed notes and plans. David Roe, PAHSMA Archaeology Manager, noted that "Byrne's work was the first structured archaeological excavation undertaken at Port Arthur and is important both for the potential of the material recovered to tell us more about the early phases of the settlement and because Byrne's work marked a number of methodological advances in historical archaeology in Australia generally". The reassessment of the excavation is also satisfying to people who knew Maureen and respected her work. In his 1977 obituary for Maureen, Ian Jack, a close friend and former University of Sydney Dean of the Faculty of Arts, wrote that Maureen saw "publication as an essential part of the archaeologist's task". The eventual publication of her work by PAHSMA and University of Sydney staff and students will be apt recognition of an archaeologist with enormous promise who achieved much in a life cut tragically short.

Annita Waghorn

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTICES

2012 JOINT AUSTRALASIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY/ AUSTRALASIAN INSTITUTE FOR MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE FREMANTLE

The organisation of the 2012 Joint Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology/Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Conference between 30 September and 3 October is progressing smoothly. The venues of the top-floor of the University of Notre Dame Australia education building and the Maritime Museum will give visitors a full appreciation of the west end of Fremantle's natural and cultural heritage.

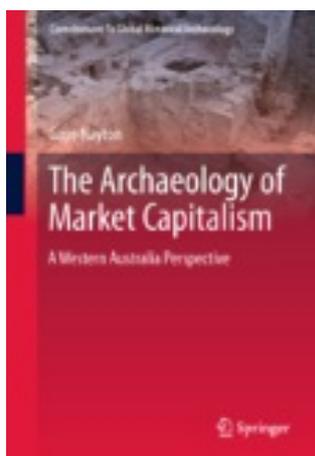
The conference's aim to draw together the shared interests of researchers in historical and maritime archaeology by linking aspects of land and sea has been successful with the submission of 65 papers. Registration to the conference occurs on-line at the conference's website at www.ashaaima2012.org

The conference organisers and the Western Australian historical and maritime archaeological communities wish to thank the following sponsors of the event:

- Ironbark Heritage and Environment Pty Ltd;
- AHMS;
- Beta Radiocarbon dating;
- Eureka Archaeological Research and Consulting
- The Esplanade Hotel Fremantle
- Maney Publishing

Shane Burke

PRE-CONFERENCE BOOK OFFER



To celebrate that the ASHA conference is coming to Western Australia for the first time Springer Australia are offering a pre-conference, pre-order special offer on ***The Archaeology of Market Capitalism: A Western Australian Perspective*** of \$65 AUD.

All pre orders should be confirmed by email by **14 September**. Please send pre orders to rebecca.chong@springer.com

This book is the first published volume on the historical archaeology of Western Australia. It is particularly suited to the themes of this year's ASHA/AIMA joint conference as it examines how being settled as part of an international supply and demand network affected the shape of settlement development and society.

The work is a combination of extensive historical research, both primary and secondary, on the colonisation and development of Western Australia and archaeological research on the patterning left in the landscapes and culture of Western Australia by these processes. The scope of the volume covers both the Swan River Colony to ca. 1860 and the later colonisation of the Northwest from 1863. The volume also looks at varied scales of analysis from the effect of international trade and power relations through regional, town site and individual site pattern analysis.

The last sections of the book focus on the results of a major excavation carried out at the Knight and Shenton store site in the town of Cossack within the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The long occupational sequence of the site is archaeologically separated into assemblages covering ca. 10 year segments for the first 30 years of site occupation. This allows the archaeology of the site and household to be closely associated with three different families sequentially occupying the building during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. This close association enabled the examination of the changing use of private and public space and social display by the households.

A book review by William Lees for the Australian Archaeological Association can be found in volume 73 (Dec 2011).

Gaye Nayton

NEW STATE REPRESENTATIVES

The purpose of the Newsletter is to keep members up to date with field activities, meetings, events and any other news in historic archaeology in Australasia. It is only as good, however, as the material that is supplied for inclusion. State Reps do a good job in trying to round up material to forward to me each quarter, but members should also be proactive in ensuring that they are supplying material – either to their State Rep (listed on the next page) or directly to the Editor. I am always extremely grateful to those Reps who send copy for the Newsletter, but in general tends to be material that they are doing themselves. This Newsletter is for all members and you should take the opportunity to use it.

We need to find two new State Reps:

- One for **NSW** where we have not received any material from the incumbent for over a year. I thank Brad Duncan from the NSW Heritage Branch for sending material through each issue.
- One for the **NT** to replace Ilka Schacht who recently advised that she will be heading off to take up a position as Deputy Director at a museum in the Middle East. Thanks Ilka for keeping us informed of what's happening in the Top End (although it seems to rain all the time and impede fieldwork) and good luck for the new job!

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FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

The ASHA Newsletter is produced quarterly with the assistance of State Reps. In order to facilitate a more efficient newsletter production, all contributions should be forwarded to the e-mail address of your state rep (see ASHA contacts on the previous page for address details) by the following dates:

March issue: *15 February* September issue: *15 August*

June issue: *15 May* December issue: *15 November*

This is your newsletter and your contributions are vital. Please check deadlines diligently. Your efficiency will be greatly appreciated. I look forward to your forthcoming news of events.

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