

NEWSLETTER

Volume 32.2.2002

June 2002

asha_secretary@yahoo.co.uk

Print Post Regulations No: PP24359/00114

PO Box 220 Holme Building

ISSN 0156-9295

University of Sydney 2006

ABN: 41 196 332 496

Website www.archaeology.usyd.edu.au/ASHA/newsletter/news-1.html

STATE OF THE ART

ACT News

Australian Heritage Commission

Commonwealth heritage legislation amendments saga: the re-drafted Bills are to be re-introduced in the Winter Session of Parliament. Consultation has occurred in recent months with the National Cultural Heritage Forum (ASHA has a representative on this body) sub-committee, and Commonwealth Ministers and Departments.

Lincoln Hayes in the Commission's Historic Assessment Section has just received his PhD. His historical archaeology-related thesis was entitled 'Pacific Islanders on Queensland Plantations: archaeological landscapes of power and survival in the 19th Century.' Lincoln's research explored the ideology and symbolism behind the cultural landscapes of 19th Century Queensland sugar plantations from the perspectives of both plantation owners and their indentured Melanesian servants.

Richard Morrison

New South Wales News

Two Requests for Information

I have recently received two requests for information/assistance. I am including them here for anyone who's interested.

1) Designing an Archaeological Centre

My name is Michael McPherson and I am studying Architecture at the University of Newcastle. Our final year requires us to choose an individual project that we are to work on for the whole year. I have chosen some sort of an archaeological centre because I have always had an interest in archaeology (Indiana Jones movies) and because it is a reasonably unique project type.

There are four main questions that I need answered at this stage that will help me with the initial orientation process:

- (1) The possibilities of an Australian Archaeological Centre within Sydney's urban context, perhaps even located on or nearby an archaeologically significant site (for research/display/administration/archives/teaching).
- (2) Even though it is a purely hypothetical project there is a need to develop real life scenarios. This includes the formulation of a real client. Have you any suggestions who might fund a project like this? (Could be multiple groups)
- (3) Local or global precedents of similar building type that you are aware of?
- (4) The archaeological fields that would be relevant to the Australian context? (At this stage I am thinking that 'historical', 'marine' and 'industrial' archaeology would be the most relevant)

Your help with any or all of these questions would be most appreciated. My contact phone number is 0413371980 if you wish to call. (email micmacpaddywak@hotmail.com)

Michael McPherson

2) Taino Arte Rupestre Recording Proposal

I am seeking advice and direction, to aid a proposal I have been working on for several years. I have attached a synopsis below to hopefully aid your decision in direction to me. I thank you for your time.

The indigenous cave art of Jamaica is an essential part of the country's cultural heritage that can only increase in significance as the years pass, as rare remaining examples fade or are vandalised. Threats to the very fibre will constantly appear with time, and these cultural icons must be protected. Thus their recording is of great significance, so that they will always be a reference point, to compare not only stylistic traits, but also to aid plans of future management of these wonderful records of past times. Similar works in Cuba and the Lesser Antilles have already been well documented, (Dr Lee in Cuba, DuBelaar in the Lesser Antilles) enhancing their respective nations' character and sense of past. Such knowledge can only lead to an

upsurge in archaeological tourism/interest, an area still in an early growth stage in Jamaica.

I am a Jamaican-educated artist and speleologist, and member of the Australian Rock Art Research Association (AURA) and IFRAO. I have been recording Australian rock art for several years now. My proposal is to commence the massive task of recording Jamaican cave art via digital photographs and drawings, then to put the results into a website or book, to share these irreplaceable works with the world. The spreading of this information can only benefit the nation as a whole, and increase the level of respect worldwide that these works deserve. A series of art works could also be produced based on these ancient works, graphics and paintings and presented to a responsible establishment as either items of decor/p.r. or as an eco guide book, for a not fully recognised growth industry amongst the ever increasing 'green' tourists. I believe that this proposal is essential. Thus I am seeking expressions of interest in this proposal, or perhaps guidance in my quest.

Examples of my recording work are available at URLs below.

Cave Art:

<http://artshack.tripod.com/caveart.html>

Aboriginal Art

<http://artshack.tripod.com/aboriginalrockart.html>

Glenn Woodley

Museum Curator

Hill End Historic Site

(email heaps@ix.net web: <http://artshack.tripod.com>)

Sydney Water Heritage Register Endorsed by NSW Heritage Council

Sydney Water Corporation (SWC) has completed the update to its S170 Heritage Register, which it is required to maintain under the NSW Heritage Act. This revised Register was endorsed by the Heritage Council in April 2002. The upgrade has come about through a major consultancy project which ran over 1998-2001. Over 400 different assets were examined by a team of consultants, with approximately 300 assets being assessed as having some level of Heritage significance. Approximately 1/3 of those assets went over to the ownership of the Sydney Catchment Authority in 1999 (principally bulk water supply assets such as dams and canals).

The SWC Heritage Register now contains 222 items of both state and local Heritage significance, including industrial Heritage items (reservoirs, pumping stations, aqueducts, stormwater channels), buildings (the Art Deco 1939 Head Office), archaeological sites (Veteran Hall, home of William Lawson), cultural landscapes (Prospect Reservoir & environs) and early colonial sites (the Tank Stream and Busby's Bore). Most of

these assets are part of the operational water supply, sewerage and drainage systems of the greater Sydney area.

Information for items listed on the S170 Register can be obtained from Jon Breen, SWC Heritage Officer on 02 9350 5057. SWC is in the process of converting the database to an online format, which should be available for self-service access through the corporation's website by December 2002 (<http://www.sydneywater.com.au>). Information is also available through the website of the NSW Heritage Office <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au>.

Sydney Water is now in the process of developing its corporate Heritage Strategy and is undertaking a project with its movable Heritage items.

MacLaren North

Heritage Manager

Sydney Water Corporation

News from Claire Everett, RTA Archaeology & Heritage Specialist

In mid-March we welcomed Ian Berger to the RTA Archaeology & Heritage team. Ian has a wealth of experience as a "digger" and has decided to try his hand at the assessment side of heritage management. Ian has been working on a Statement of Heritage Impact for a deck modification on an Allan truss Bridge at Abercrombie, near Bathurst, and is project manager for the preparation of CMPs for Lennox Bridge at Parramatta and Lansdowne Bridge at Lansvale. Claire is still slogging away at the preparation of numerous SOHIs for bridge alterations, as well as working on the CMP for Monkerai Bridge, and reviewing 20+ bridge CMPs prepared by external consultants.

In March we farewelled Adam Ford who has gone off to DPWS Heritage Unit. His wit and humour are sadly missed.

New Cultural Heritage Policies for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service has recently adopted three new Cultural Heritage Policies.

The new policies are:

- ☐ Cultural Heritage Strategic Policy;
- ☐ Cultural Heritage Information Policy; and
- ☐ Cultural Heritage Community Consultation Policy.

The *Cultural Heritage Strategic Policy* is a strategic 'head' policy for cultural heritage management within the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. The policy recognises that landscapes will contain a variety of cultural values. Cultural heritage is the value that people have given to landscapes or features within those landscapes through their associations with them.

These values or associations may be of Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal origin or shared between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. Taking a landscape approach involves examining ways of dealing with all cultural heritage regardless of origin. That is, the same principles should apply to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage. However, the management of particular items or landscapes may differ depending on the nature of the associations. One major initiative in this regard is the new emphasis within the Division on integrated conservation management planning. Draft integrated Conservation Management Plans that address natural, Aboriginal pre-contact and (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) historic heritage issues that have been completed over the past year include plans for Hartley Historic Site, East Kunderang Pastoral precinct, Oxley Wild Rivers NP, Former Kinchega Pastoral Station, Kinchega NP, Bantry Bay Explosives Magazine complex, Garigal NP, and Royal NP Cabins, Royal NP.

The *Cultural Heritage Strategic Policy* employs a definition of cultural heritage that is inclusive of a broad range of cultural values that may be given by people to landscapes and features within them. Manifestations of cultural heritage values may be non-physical and/or physical and include, but are not limited to, cultural practices, knowledge, songs, stories, art, buildings, paths, and human remains. When natural elements of the landscape acquire meaning for a particular group, they may become cultural heritage. These may include landforms, flora, fauna and minerals.

The *Cultural Heritage Information Policy* is intended to inform and guide NPWS staff, the consultants and contractors NPWS employs and other potential users of cultural heritage information held by NPWS, in the protocols for dealing with such information. The principles and protocols contained in the *Cultural Heritage Community Consultation Policy* were developed to guide NPWS staff and the consultant/contractors it employs in planning and conducting consultation with communities on cultural heritage issues. The policy also contains additional information regarding cultural considerations when consulting with Aboriginal communities.

Copies of the new Cultural Heritage Policies can be obtained by contacting *Sophie Burkett* sophie.burkett@npws.nsw.gov.au

Shared histories: an Archaeology of Attachment to the Heritage of the Pastoral Industry in NSW.

Shared Histories of the pastoral industry is a strategic cultural heritage research project developed by the Research Unit, Cultural Heritage Division, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. The project is now in the second year of a three year program. The

project was developed to further the integration of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal history in cultural heritage management in NSW. Through recording oral histories, undertaking archaeological field survey and mapping places and traces of people's movement through pastoral landscapes, this project seeks to document and understand pastoralism both as a social milieu for interaction between Aboriginal and settler Australians, and as a land use strategy that allows particular ways of interacting with and 'knowing' landscapes. The project is also intended to inform NPWS regarding the social significance of the heritage of the pastoral industry to the people of NSW.

The project has focussed on two field study areas, one in north-eastern NSW at Kunderang east in the Upper Macleay Valley in Oxley Wild Rivers National Park, the other in Western NSW at the former Aboriginal reserve of Dennawan and associated pastoral stations in Culgoa National Park. Both places had been identified as important to both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community during prior cultural heritage assessment processes. The focus of the project has been on the materiality of place to complement the convergence of people and place that is central to both Aboriginal and non-indigenous pastoral narratives and to NPWS land conservation and management planning. While 'place' and 'landscape' are important focal concepts in this study, the 'intangible' heritage of memory and attachment is also examined in detail. Moreover, the project seeks to articulate the dialogue between social attachment and the material traces of the archaeological record, and their significance in communicating stories about the past. Through examining these and other case studies, the project has sought to problematise the division in the management of Aboriginal (read 'prehistoric') and historic (read 'settler') heritage, and document the shared cross-cultural history of the pastoral industry in NSW.

The archaeological and oral history project has involved mapping both indigenous and non-indigenous people's memories of the landscape and places in it, focussing on story-places, trails and patterns of movement. During oral history interviews, people have been asked to map their memories of 'place' onto 1:50 000 scale topographic maps and 1:5 000 scale aerial photographs. These have been mapped and registered as separate layers in a GIS, one for each person interviewed. The maps have then been used to identify places such as remote huts and camps that had previously not been documented in detail, and trips to these sites have been arranged with those people who 'remembered' them, so that the sites could be recorded. Standard archaeological recording of these sites has then been undertaken, with further layers in CAD developed for mapping people's memories of the places. What emerges is a 'deep map' that is technical in detail but begins to capture 'intangible' heritage

values of the places being recorded. The maps are thus an amalgam of physical description, biography and memory, at the same time sensual and factual.

At Dennawan, the site of a former Aboriginal reserve near Weilmoringle, in western NSW, technical detail obtained from fine-grained differential GPS recording is being integrated with anecdote and memory to produce a multi-vocal, textured representation of the archaeological record, and to provide insights into a shared past. An artefact database linked to a hand-held computer and differential GPS has been used to record all of the artefacts and structural features at the site. Digital audio recordings taken in the field have been captured as a separate layer and also integrated into the GIS. Dennawan emerges as a place that links together many other places in the landscape. With its ephemeral housing and piles of tin cans and other 'rubbish', it is clearly not the kind of place that would have attracted research under an archaeological/cultural heritage discourse that focuses on the deep prehistoric past, or prominent built structures such as pastoral homesteads. It is the deep layering of memory and attachment, and the complex structuring of the archaeological record that becomes apparent in dialogue with the oral history, which makes Dennawan a significant place in the surrounding landscape.

Field data collection for the project will be completed early in 2002. Proposed outcomes of the project include a discussion paper that addresses the relationship between pastoral heritage in its broadest sense and NPWS land management. A monograph, provisionally titled *Sharing the landscape: an archaeology of attachment to the heritage of the pastoral industry in NSW*, is scheduled for publication through Pluto Press in 2002-3. If anyone has any queries or would like to discuss the project they should contact the project manager : rodney.harrison@npws.nsw.gov.au.

Rodney Harrison

Historical Archaeologist
Research Unit, Cultural Heritage Division
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Godden Mackay Logan News

Godden Mackay Logan have recently appointed a third archaeologist, Darren Griffen from Adelaide, to join Matthew and Anne and all are very involved on various projects.

In NSW, GML are currently working on an excavation on Harris Street, Ultimo (Bullecourt Place Site). The project is being funded by Australand Holdings Pty Ltd, and will focus on the backyard industries of a series of 1870s+ terrace houses which fronted Harris and Quarry streets. The houses and lanes in this area were a focal point for working class families in the late nineteenth century. The majority of

these terraces were destroyed in the early twentieth century, and replaced by the Australian Mercantile Land and Finance (AML & F) Wool Store, which burnt down in 1992. The excavation aims to find out more about the extent of the industries carried out in the small backyards, and the nature of the commercial enterprises of the occupants of the site. The test trenching phase, which was completed last week, identified the foundations of several terraces and their associated backyards. The open area excavation of this site is expected to require 2 to 3 weeks.

GML have been involved in the archaeological monitoring work for Taronga Zoo's new Backyard to Bush precinct in the South East corner of the site. The Athol Quarantine Station, which was established in the 1880s and comprised of a series of structures and a tram track that joined them to the Athol Wharf, was situated in the area. No archaeological evidence of these features was found during monitoring, however during subsequent excavation work three cannons were uncovered, just 50 cm beneath the concrete foundation of the Bird Aviary which was built on the site in 1945. The cannons were found together in a 3 metre fill deposit, with no other associated artefacts. It is surmised that the fill was brought in to the area to provide a level terrace, either when the Athol Quarantine Station was built or when the Zoo was constructed in 1912. The cannons may have been part of this fill episode or may have been buried some time between these dates and when the Aviary was constructed.

The cannons have been positively identified by Australian Army Officers from the North Head School of Artillery Museum as cast iron carronades, named after the Carronade Foundry in Falkirk, Scotland where they were made. The carronades are approximately one metre long and are in various stages of corrosion. No identifying marks were found on the carronades because of the corrosion. They consist of two 12 pound carronades with trunnions on the side and one 24 pound carronade with a loop underneath. Preliminary historical research has indicated that these type of carronades were used by merchant ships for limited defence purposes. Whaling ships and forts also used small cannons for signalling, but it was more common to use bronze howitzers for these purposes. The 24 pound type of carronade was the type used by the British Royal Navy during the Napoleonic Wars, and gained the nickname 'the smasher' because of the damage it could do at close range.

The precise origin of these carronades or details of how they came to rest where they did at the Zoo has not been determined. Intense media interest in the carronades has led to many theories being presented to our offices. GML are currently following up on these theories as part of its ongoing work for the Zoo. If

anyone has any more information regarding these artefacts we would be pleased to receive it.

Conservation work is currently being conducted on the carronades by ICS. Taronga Zoo plans to display the carronades at their new precinct once conservation work has stabilised their condition.

Jennie Lindbergh

Queensland News

The Story of Tom, Dick and Harry

An article about the human remains found in association with the wreck of HMS Pandora has recently been published in issue 11 of the international electronic journal Internet Archaeology (<http://intarch.ac.uk>). Dayman Steptoe and Dr Walter Wood present the results of their forensic examination of the three individuals found with the wreck of the ship that was sent to find the Bounty mutineers and which sank off the coast of Queensland in 1791. As well as giving insight into their health and lifestyle, this article tries to answer the question of who these individuals were.

Internet Archaeology is a journal that has no print equivalent and every article utilises the unique presentational qualities of the web (databases, VR, geospatial display, video). This article is no exception and contains a wealth of high quality colour images from the forensic study and the Queensland Museum excavations, as well as an interactive database of the material under study. This research will appeal and inform a wide readership from maritime historians to physical anthropologists to anyone with an interest in the story of the Mutiny.

Internet Archaeology is a peer-reviewed, not-for-profit e-journal for archaeology and has been publishing quality archaeological research on the web since 1996. Contents are archived for the long-term with the Archaeology Data Service. A subscription is required to access content from issue 2 onwards - see <http://intarch.ac.uk/subscriptions.html> for full details.

Croydon Chinatown Award

Croydon Shire Council, in north east Queensland, was recipient of a National Trust John Herbert Heritage Award for Conservation Works recently. The Queensland based Awards are given annually for heritage conservation and related issues. In this instance the award was for the presentation of the Chinatown and temple archaeological site in north Croydon. The project includes an interpreted loop walking trail around the temple foundations and pig oven. The core area of archaeological interest has been fenced. It is anticipated that systematic analysis of this

area will be undertaken as funds – and research interest – permit.

Chinese Australian Cultural Heritage Committee

A Queensland committee has been established to further the AHC funded project to identify Chinese sites nationally. That initial project resulted in the exceptionally well produced publication 'Tracking the Dragon'. The Queensland committee is co-chaired by Ray Poon and Leoni Leong. Other members include Dr. Regina Ganter, Judith Wassell, Kevin Rains, Kam Louie, Paddy Waterson and Gordon Grimwade.

The Archaeology of Tourism in Cairns

James Cook University student Justine Thorp, is studying the tourism aspects of cultural heritage places in the Cairns Region under the supervision of Jan Wegner. Justine is looking at both the way local tourist attractions, which have focused on the natural environment, have become cultural icons and on the material culture that accompanies changing emphasis. This project has implications for the growing links between historical archaeology and tourism.

Gordon Grimwade

Victoria News

La Trobe University and the Former Police Garage Site in Melbourne

A project conducted by the Archaeology Program of La Trobe University on behalf of RMIT University is reaching finality. The City Campus of RMIT University has expanded in recent years to encompass the former legal precinct of Melbourne which includes the old City Watchhouse (c.1908), a former Magistrates' Court (c.1910) and the former Russell Street Police Garage. The latter, constructed in 1937 and adjacent to the National Trust's Old Melbourne Gaol cellblock, occupied what was once the site of the gaol hospital and yard; some parts of which date from 1845.

RMIT University is in the process of redeveloping the Police Garage site into landscaped open space within the standing stone walls of the old gaol yards. The work is proceeding under the watchful eyes of Ray Tonkin, Dr Leah McKenzie and Jeremy Smith of Heritage Victoria.

La Trobe Archaeology's consultancy, under the broad supervision of Professor Tim Murray, has involved test excavations conducted by Maddy Atkinson, Dr Peter Davies and Chris Williamson who then excavated the footings of the 1855 hospital building. More recent work, directed initially by Maddy Atkinson and subsequently by Geoff Hewitt, has involved a watching brief during removal of the remaining approximately 1000 square metres of concrete slab floor and some 2000 cubic metres of contaminated fill.

Rather than the straightforward process expected, fill removal soon revealed a vast and complex archaeology. Intact paved surfaces, the stone footings of walls and buildings, arrays of timber post features, cesspits, cisterns and a network of drains of various type and period came to light under the layers of clay, asphalt and broken stone. Beneath it all, clear traces of the pre-European landscape became evident.

Keeping pace with the contractor necessitated a substantial archaeological team which included La Trobe postgraduate and undergraduate students Ghattas Sayej, Libby Riches, Ilya Berelov, Peter Waldie, Fiona Anderson, Adrienne Ellis, Jenny Porter, Greg Deftereos, Lynne Dore, Caroline Wilby, Chu Youxin, Josara de Lange and Zvonka Stanin. Practical assistance was also given by volunteer Celia Parham and by Liz Kilpatrick of Heritage Victoria.

Unusual finds included a mass burial of young and robust dogs, probably the result of (unsuccessful) experiments, conducted at the gaol during the 1870s, to evaluate an antidote for snakebite.

A new perspective on the ineffectiveness of quicklime as a means to dispose of unwanted corpses was provided by the discovery of the body of an executed prisoner buried in the hospital yard. The remains, tentatively identified as Albert Edward Budd, a former stevedore and returned soldier wounded at Gallipoli who was hanged in the Melbourne Gaol early in 1918, were exhumed under the direction of Emeritus Professor R.V.S. Wright and subsequently re-interred at Fawkner Cemetery. The remains of two other individuals, who had been incompletely exhumed from the hospital yard during 1937 were also reburied at Fawkner.

At the time of writing, the task of interpreting the archaeology of the former Police garage site - and compilation of the report - is progressing in parallel with the last of the watching brief.

Geoff Hewitt

Heritage Victoria Conservation Lab

The Heritage Victoria Conservation Laboratory is on the move. After 13 years at our present location in Francis Street we are being moved along to make way for expensive apartments. The new laboratory will in Harper Street, Abbotsford. Our collection of land and maritime artefacts is currently being packed away for the move and will be unavailable for use from 31 May to approximately the 11 June. The projected move dates are the 7 and 8 June.

The new facility is purpose-built. Among other fabulous things, it will feature increased storage space

for the collection, increased laboratory space for work on both land and maritime artefacts, and a nitrogen chamber for use on archaeological food and wine. There will be a specifically designed artefact sorting room with large movable benches, substantial shelving, Neidermeyer extendible elephant trunk fume extractors (for protection from B72 and acetone fumes while labelling your artefacts with pen and ink), a balance, a microscope and a lovely red feature wall. The laboratory will be very flexible, as most of the benches and tubs will be on wheels, allowing for any configuration.

Tours of the new facility will be run for archaeologists and other interested parties once the lab is up and running.

Annie Muir

Casselden Place

Godden Mackay Logan, in association with the Archaeology Program at La Trobe University and Austral Archaeology, have begun fieldwork at Casselden Place in Melbourne's CBD. The site is being developed by its owners (Industry Superannuation Property Trustees) for the purposes of creating commercial property (mostly office space). It is the final stage in a redevelopment process that began in earnest in 1989. The project is being directed by Richard Mackay, the site managed by Justin McCarthy and the excavation directed by Graham Wilson. The fieldwork is seen as a major step forward in creating learning experiences for Bachelor of Archaeology and Bachelor of Archaeological Heritage Management students at La Trobe.

Casselden Place is part of the 'Little Lon' block (bordered by Exhibition, Spring, Lonsdale and Little Lonsdale Streets), a late 19th Century working-class inner city Melbourne neighbourhood that, as many newsletter readers will know, has been the focus of extensive archaeological research in the past.

While recognising the cliches inherent in the categories, the research design (written by Tim Murray and Alan Mayne) uses six 'influential overlays' through which the research principles of the fieldwork (past and present) can be applied:

'A bridge to the past'

Archaeology fascinates the general public, but levels of public interest and support are conditional. They carry a legitimate expectation that the results of these projects be built into accessible and credible histories. The challenge facing this project is to demonstrate that the seamless application of archaeology and history can take us beyond historical stereotypes, and reveal the vanished community that was 'Little Lon'.

'Earlier is better'

'Little Lon' is an artefact of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Although the uncovering of evidence of pre-European and early colonial settlement would be welcome, it is unlikely, and should not drive excavation strategies and lab analysis. While alert to the possibility of the unexpected, analysis will therefore concentrate upon the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the final quarter of the century, and the first third of the twentieth century.

'At the bottom of the pile'

In public understanding, 'Little Lon' was a slum. This perception conditioned contemporary public policy and continues to condition historical understanding of the precinct. Slums are constructions of the imagination: a stereotype that was fashioned in the early nineteenth century by bourgeois entertainers and social reformers and that obscured and distorted the varied spatial forms and social conditions to which it applied. Past archaeological work has demonstrated that supposed slum sites are remarkable for the quantity and range of their surviving material culture. The places were clearly not, as stereotype suggests, an unstable mishmash of listless and directionless deviants. Nor were they homogeneous neighbourhoods comprising an uneducated and unskilled underclass. The 'Little Lon' study area provides an opportunity to test and elaborate upon these findings. What was the urban fabric of this place like, and how did it change through time? What patterns of occupation and ownership are evident across time? To what extent was the precinct really singled out by local authorities and the police? Do arguments about the emergence of a 'culture of poverty' in Melbourne match the site evidence?

'Brotheldom'

Extensive historical hyperbole on 'Little Lon's reputation as a debauched red light district, while a misrepresentation, has often overlapped with the slum stereotype. Two overlooked research questions relating to prostitution require attention. First, how absolute were the borders of discontinuity between the different social worlds that made up 'Little Lon'? Secondly, how widespread and enduring an activity was brothel-based prostitution after the more prominent brothels closed?

Ethnic Ghetto

It has been suggested that by the early twentieth century, 'Little Lon' had become amongst the most cosmopolitan neighbourhoods in Australia. This suggestion needs to be rigorously tested. Lebanese and, to a lesser extent, Italians did settle in the neighbourhood from the late nineteenth century. It is also now generally accepted that a significant Chinese presence was evident from the late 1890s. It is important to ask how permeable cultural and racial boundaries were within the neighbourhood. For

example, did Chinese cabinet makers use 'Little Lon' only as a workplace, or did they live there as well? To what extent did they participate in the reciprocal relationships of neighbourliness which characterised this community?

Marginality

A slum is supposedly a marginal place, the antithesis both of the residential suburbs where responsible workers lived, and of the business inventiveness that underwrote city growth. Indications that an extensive and enduring (if volatile) collection of small businesses existed in 'Little Lon' further erodes the slum stereotypes, and need to be tested further. Ph.D. research by University of Melbourne history student John Leckey is demonstrating that the study area also housed innovative, large-scale, and successful businesses. Does business entrepreneurialism at 'Little Lon' disprove the slum stereotypes? Or does it highlight the fragmented, fractured and discontinuous worlds that perhaps characterised the district? Was industry an outside phenomenon that intruded upon and unravelled the residential essence of 'Little Lon', or had it always been a core component of the district?

British Pottery in Australia, 1788 – 1901

La Trobe University post-doctoral fellow Alasdair Brooks (your newsletter guest editor seems to be writing about himself in the third person) has started work on a book titled *An Archaeological Guide to British Pottery in Australia, 1788-1901*. The current aim is to provide not only a basic guide to the identification of ware, form, decoration and date for these materials, but also some thoughts and tips on analysis and interpretation. The book will be specifically aimed at an Australian audience, with traditional northern hemisphere typologies and analytical systems critiqued accordingly. In order to provide international context, a brief comparative historiography of pottery analysis in Australia, the UK and North America will also be included. I regret that for logistical reasons, I don't currently plan on including data from New Zealand, though this may change, and hopefully many of the themes will in any case be transferable across the Tasman.

I'm currently looking to round out parts of my data sets. I would be extremely grateful if anyone, particularly outside of Victoria and New South Wales, would be willing and able to provide lists (quantified where possible) of identified transfer prints and makers' marks from either individual assemblages or broader collections. Tips on recommended grey literature reports I might not be aware of would also be appreciated, whether because you think they're fantastically wonderful examples of good practice or horrific never to be repeated examples of poor practice from days of yore.

Any data or further queries can be sent to:
a.brooks@latrobe.edu.au or...
 Alasdair Brooks
 Department of Archaeology
 La Trobe University
 Plenty Road
 Bundoora Vic 3086
 03 9479 3269

Alasdair Brooks

West Australia News

Current Honours Projects in Historical Archaeology, Centre for Archaeology, University of Western Australia:

Joel Deacon - A Spatial Analysis of Ngurrutiji Walk-off Camp: an Aboriginal historic site in northern Central Australia

I aim to discover and interpret patterns, both of entire artefact and artefact type distributions, representing the spatial organisation at the site by using ethnographically derived models, such as Kent (1984) and O'Connell (1987). This project is important in evaluating the usefulness of these models and because archaeological studies of Aboriginal historic sites are rare and can reveal 'hidden histories' unknown to most Australians.

Claire Allen - Gender in the archaeology of Guildford Gaol and Police Station

Archaeological excavations at Guildford Gaol and Police Station revealed high numbers of artifacts related to gender specific roles and activities. These are being analysed to determine the possibilities and limitations of using archaeology to discuss women's roles in contexts in which they have previously remained unrecognized.

Christine Woodham - Site formation processes on remains of nineteenth-century railway infrastructure.

...

Otherwise

WA has had a bit of a drought and not just in terms of water. The slow down in CRM work has however let Gaye Nayton write some papers and get on with her Ph.D. research topic. She has had a paper accepted for the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology conference in Southampton, which will be published later in the year in their annual monograph. Since the monograph is not likely to be on the must read list of every Australian Historical archaeologist there is a short summary below.

The conference theme was cities of the world and her paper uses her Ph.D. research on Western Australian towns to demonstrate that even though these towns were tiny in terms of urban population and physical size they conformed to theories developed from the study of

much larger centres. The paper was therefore able to build on the work of Wade (1959) and other frontier theorists and adds to it the work of urban locational theorists such as Papageorgiou (1990).

Wade pointed out that the provision of central place functions was a better measure of centrality than population size for frontier towns, which by definition, are in low population areas. A study of central place functions within Western Australian towns found that they did develop through definable stages linked to hinterland population size. The provision of central place functions basically only varied, between the Southwest and Northwest frontiers, in the amount of population needed to sustain them. In the Southwest river valleys it took a hinterland population of only approximately 50 people to prompt the provision of basic services in a town nucleus. In the Northwest a frontier population of approximately 150 people was needed to reach the same level.

Study of the location of functions and people within the towns has further found that the work of urban locational theorists such as Papageorgiou developed on cities are also applicable to towns smaller than most English hamlets. Bid rent values, zoning, sectors and enclave clusters could all be distinguished in Western Australian frontier towns. This linkage provides a body of theory with a set of predictable outcomes that can help explain the site patterning noted by frontier theorists such as Lewis (1985) and against which deviations from the norm can be identified and questioned.

Two main development patterns were distinguished. Firstly, those of inland towns which followed Lewis's predictions of a two row settlement growing into a grid settlement. Secondly, that of ports, which had a T-shaped arrangement of the main shopping street ribbon development and the main arterial ribbon as suggested by Bird's *Anyport* model. Within these basic patterns using urban locational theories to examine the actual positioning of social groups and services within each town takes on an extra clarity which can be fascinating for archaeologists interested in social dynamics within the landscape.

Alistair Patterson

New Zealand News

There hasn't been any news from NZ for a while so this time we have a bumper issue for you. A couple of these relate to early Maori contact period sites and emphasise the integrated nature of heritage management in NZ.

Dr Stuart Bedford...

the Historic Places Trust's Regional Archaeologist (Northland, Auckland), has undertaken two investigations of Pohue Pa (N11/11) in Kaeo, in

conjunction with Te Runanga O Whaingaroa, to recover information to assist the Runanga in their proposal to recreate part of the site to promote cultural tourism in the area. The pa is of high cultural and historical significance: it is a recorded archaeological site, a registered wahi tapu and a scheduled site of significance to Maori. Oral traditions talk of the pa being established in the late 1700s by Ngati Uru following their move into the area from the Bay of Islands. Te Pohue is also described as the pa that was the papakainga of Te Ara ('George') who led the attack on the *Boyd* in Whaingaroa Harbour in December 1809. The 1st Wesleyan Missionary settlement was established in the shadow and protection of Te Pohue between 1825 and 1827.

The initial test-pitting of the site took place over the period 30 November to 4 December 2001. Excavation on the very top of the hill and on the large upper terraces revealed that these features were substantially intact despite the fact that a bulldozer had more than once visited the site. There was however very little evidence for any permanent activity on any of the upper terraces. The second phase of the investigation occurred on the 10–12 April 2002 inclusive and involved further excavation on the tihi and on the lower eastern terraces. Archaeological remains on the tihi indicate several phases of activity with a number of small rock-filled hearths being identified, some of which have been buried by later levelling activities

The Trust is working with the Runanga in the development of their proposals – recognising their needs to recreate a site of important to them, while still recognising ICOMOS principles regarding reconstruction etc. Stuart is also encouraging the Runanga to assess the potential of recently developed digital software that could recreate the pa as a 3-D model. Such technology would enable the Runanga to explore the possibility of ultimately incorporating all paa within their rohe as a component of a visitor and/or cultural centre. The Historic Places Trust/Pouhere Taonga has very much benefited from this collaborative endeavor with Te Runanga O Whaingaroa and is keen to continue to be involved as plans are further developed.

Jill Hamel...

has undertaken a number of projects recently in Central Otago. Intensive development of the central areas of our old goldfields towns in Otago has provided three useful opportunities in the last two years to excavate large assemblages of nineteenth century. Two sites in Queenstown of about 3000 m² each and one in Alexandra of 2000m² included sections occupied by a printer's family for two generations, a hotel laundry, and several widows in Queenstown, and the families of successive bank managers, a coal merchant and storekeepers in Alexandra. The material is in the form of discrete assemblages from rubbish pits, cesspits, and long drops that can be roughly dated from sequences of marked ceramics and bottle types. There is ample evidence from land titles, rates rolls and old newspapers as to who occupied particular sections in each decade.

The structural evidence of interest also included various types of latrines and wells in Queenstown. In Alexandra, the local people were as surprised as I was when we found the traces of cob-walled cottages with smooth-trodden dirt floors which had been dug down about 60 cm into the fine silt which underlies the whole of the main business area of the town. The cob walls had been dropped back in to fill the interiors, and included types of rubbish which showed that this had happened early on, probably about 1872 when the Bank of New Zealand took title to the sections. These pit-dwellings must have been the response of miners to the first bitterly cold winters of Central Otago in the 1860s, but they are not documented in early accounts of goldfield housing. Excavation and analysis of this material is being funded by The Warehouse which is erecting a large store on the site.

Rod Clough and Associates...

have managed many projects in recent months among which are three large-scale historic projects:

Britomart – is a large-scale project involving the development of one of Auckland City's waterfront blocks. The block was reclaimed from Commercial Bay between 1879 and 1886 and was the location of Auckland's central railway station until it shifted out of the Centre c.1930. The new development brings rail once again to the centre of Auckland. Archaeological monitoring of the excavations is recording features relating to the mid 19th century such as the Gore St wharf which appears to have been buried partially intact. From within the reclamation fill, thousands of artefacts relating to industries and activities in the second half of the century are being recovered. The project is contributing material to the Maritime Museum and a chapter in the history of development of Auckland's ports.

Grafton Gully – is located in the valley/bay

immediately to the east of Auckland's central business district and was historically known as Mechanics Bay. The name reflects its industrial and commercial history. A motorway extension down the middle of the valley has provided an opportunity to investigate the bays industrial past. To date the earthworks have uncovered remains of furnaces, breweries, aerated water producers and many other industries. The furnaces relate to the Phoenix foundry established in the 1860s. They date from the end of the century and were used for recycling Auckland's scrap metal. Numerous partly-molten artefacts were encapsulated in the last cake of slag remaining in the furnace when the operation ceased.

Albert Barracks –was the largest military fort in 19th Century NZ. It was the base of the British Army in NZ and many of the regiments and militia spent time in the Barracks before being shipped to the front line. The fort was constructed c.1848 and encircled by a large basalt wall - part of which remains intact within the University grounds today. The investigation of a small part of the barracks was carried out in advance of construction of a new student amenities block. It revealed the foundations of the barracks wall, numerous post-holes relating to barracks buildings, rubbish pits and some 13,000 artefacts reflecting aspects of barracks life. Buttons and badges identified a number of regiments including the 40th, 58th, and 65th. Other artefacts provided insights into family life in the barracks including children's toys. The barracks played an important part in the social and economic life of Auckland between 1848 and 1871 when it was demolished.

Peter Petchey...

is currently carrying out a survey of the Port Pegasus tin mining field on Stewart Island for the Department of Conservation. This was the site of New Zealand's only tin rush, in 1888. The field proved a failure, but this didn't deter a company from making a second attempt to mine there from 1912–1917. The extensive archaeological remains are scattered throughout a large area of regenerating forest.

Peter is also engaged on a large-scale survey of the lower Waitaki Valley for Meridian Energy, as part of the environmental work for the proposed Project Aqua scheme. This scheme involves the construction of large canals joining lower level dams down the valley, irrigation works, and associated infrastructure. The survey work has identified a complex archaeological landscape that has evolved over 150 years, with land tenure history being a vital element in interpreting that landscape.

Chris Jacomb...

the Historic Places Trust's Southern Regional Archaeologist recently carried out some small-scale excavations at the French Farm site on Banks

Peninsula. The European presence in southern New Zealand in early 1840 was restricted to a handful of shore whaling stations and one or two small farms. By the end of the year, the country's only French settlement had been established, in Akaroa Harbour on Banks Peninsula. On 20 March 1840 the *Comte de Paris* had set off from France with 59 emigrants on board, accompanied by the 32-gun corvette *Aube*. On 28 May Major Thomas Bunbury arrived in Akaroa Harbour on board HMS *Herald* seeking Maori signatures for the Treaty of Waitangi, and the British Flag was raised at what was to become Akaroa on 11 August, four days before the arrival of the *Aube* and six days before the French colonists aboard the *Comte de Paris* landed. The French lost the race to lay claim to part of the new colony of New Zealand, although the emigrants were allowed to land and begin their settlement at Akaroa.

The living proved very hard for the French, set ashore in a hostile environment amongst an indigenous population who disputed the sale of their land. To make matters worse, the organisers of the colonising expedition had not provided the wherewithal to cultivate the ground and plant crops, and most of the livestock had perished during the journey, so the first year was one of considerable poverty for most.

To feed the hungry members of the fledgling community, the crew of the *Aube* established a garden in a bay on the other side of the harbour – eventually building ten houses and an observatory there. A road constructed around the harbour by navy engineers to what is now known as French Farm was among the first in the South Island.

Traces of the farm can be seen today in the form of cultivation lines, ditches and banks, drains, stonework and possible house terraces. The most striking feature, however, is a wooden house on the site that almost certainly dates from the early 1840s. Proof of the exact date of construction has proved elusive, however one clue to the nationality of the builders is contained in the structural details of the building. All of the timber and the spacings between them are metric. France converted to the metric system in 1799 and it is reasonable to conclude that Frenchmen constructed the building.

The purpose of the recent excavations was to document the sub-floor construction of the building and to investigate an adjacent feature that looked like a house terrace.

Katharine Watson...

a consultant archaeologist working out of Christchurch, has completed some extremely varied and interesting investigations lately.

Tekapo Station Homestead –

The Tekapo Station Homestead was built on a small peninsula jutting into Lake Tekapo, in the Mackenzie Country, sometime in the 1860s. In the early 1950s, the site of the house, garden and farmyard was flooded when the lake level was raised as part of a hydroelectric power scheme. The spring of 2001 was an exceptionally dry one, and Lake Tekapo fell to such an extent that the site of the homestead was exposed. While no traces of the homestead itself remain (it was moved to nearby Rokeby Station when the site was flooded), there is still a significant amount of archaeological material on the site, which was mapped. There were two sets of building foundations. It was not possible to identify the use of one of these, but archival research showed that the larger foundations were from a combined garage, store and laundry. The course of the driveway was still evident, and much of the form of the garden was still obvious. Garden plots and paths had been marked with large slabs of rock placed vertically. Lines of darker soil (the result of the addition of manure to the soil and the practice of manuring) indicated where the vegetable garden had been.

Magazine Bay –

Magazine Bay, Lyttelton, is named for the military complex built there during the Russian scare in New Zealand in the late nineteenth century. This complex consisted of a gun emplacement and associated buildings, a magazine shed and a torpedo boat. Most of the buildings still stand, but there is no trace of the shed that housed the torpedo boat. The area is currently being turned into a historic reserve. As part of this project, excavations were undertaken on 13 May to locate the foundations of the torpedo boat shed. A large bitumen surface (14 feet wide, at least 35 feet long) was exposed. Within this, two trenches that held the rail bearers that, in turn, supported the rails that formed the slipway for the torpedo boat were also located. In places, the rail bearers still remained.

Lincoln Mill –

In 1867 Henry Moffat established the first mill in the Ellesmere district in the small town of Lincoln. The mill was built on the L1 River, which was dammed to run the water wheel. At some stage in the later part of the nineteenth century, Moffat built a house to the northeast of the mill. The house no longer stands on the site and accounts vary about what happened to it. Some people suggest it was burnt down, while others think that it was moved to a new site. A house built in the 1960s stood on the site until the winter of 2001. Demolition of this house revealed a stone-lined cellar underneath it. Excavation in April 2002 revealed that the cellar also had a stone floor, which was probably added later (it has concrete pointing, which none of the rest of cellar has). The cellar is 23'8" (7.11m) by 12'9" (3.9m), and has a maximum depth of 5'7"

(1.73m). It is constructed of bluestone slabs, laid horizontally, which have been mud-mortared together. Two insets that probably held shelves run around the cellar walls.

Simon Holdaway (Auckland University) and Michael Taylor (Archaeology North)...

have undertaken one season of work on a site in northern Taranaki that will be affected by the construction of the Bell Block Bypass on SH3. Excavations of site P19/262 revealed a complex concentration of features spanning an as yet unknown period of time. Features included a large house occupied sometime between the 1850s and 1870s; beneath this house is evidence of two other structures. Also present were defensive features interpreted as a bunker and rifle pits and evidence of agricultural activities at the site. The results of the preliminary excavations of the site exceeded expectations and it is now clear that P19/262 possesses extremely high archaeological values. The site is also of considerable importance to tangata whenua. The site has the potential to provide important information about the culture and history of the Taranaki region and New Zealand.

A geophysical survey was also been carried out over about half of the area affected by the road construction. From the results of the survey and the excavations to date, it is apparent that P19/262 extends over a much wider area than has been excavated.

Rick McGovern-Wilson...

Senior Archaeologist for the Historic Places Trust, has been involved in the final decisions to grant archaeological authorities to Transit NZ for the construction of the Wellington Inner City Bypass. The New Zealand Company with its contingent of European settlers arrived in the Wellington Harbour in 1840. The city was divided into 1100 one-acre blocks for sale, known as "town acres". One tenth of these acres was to be set aside for Maori. The city layout and street alignment from the 1840 plan is largely that in use today, although the majority of town acres have been further subdivided. Te Aro was one of the earliest settled and built parts of the city. The flat area attracted dense residential settlement. As there was no control over the internal subdivision of the town acres many small alleyways and lanes were created, including Tonks and Footscray Avenues.

Whilst there was marked social differentiation in the area, rich and poor lived in close proximity to each other, a characteristic of New Zealand towns in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Upper Willis St and Able Smith St were at times home to prominent and wealthy Wellingtonians. Willis St was popular with doctors and dentists. Upper Cuba and Arthur Sts were occupied by shopkeepers and working class people.

Without a substantial investment of time and money, the future of many of the buildings looks grim. Although the Trust has registered these buildings in recognition of their heritage values, the organisation is unable to provide for their physical wellbeing. Transit NZ propose to construct the Inner City Bypass to shift traffic across the southern part of the city. The work will consist of the construction, operation and maintenance of the road and associated works, including excavation and filling and the development of associated amenities and mitigation measures. This mainly involves the relocation of heritage buildings, construction of noise barriers, pedestrian footpaths and a cycle path.

Over 40 buildings will be relocated, demolished or removed within the project area. Selected heritage buildings will be relocated outside the route of the bypass. There are two main focuses of these relocated buildings; upper Willis St and the "New Tonks Ave". The granting of the authorities included a set of stringent conditions relating to the archaeological investigations, analysis, public education, and report writing. The conditions required a number of the investigations to be undertaken (project managed) by the Trust, funded by Transit. As part of the background preparation Transit are required, in conjunction with the Trust, to prepare an overarching Research Strategy to guide the archaeological work and Management Plan for the day-to-day operations on site. This will be one of the largest projects undertaken to date in NZ, and is on a scale similar to the Broadway works in Sydney, and the forthcoming Lonsdale St investigations in Melbourne.

Rick has also been working with a group of investors who run the submarine operation in Lake Wakatipu. On a recent dive they located the remains of the *Ben Lomond* – a lake steamer built in 1872 that was scuttled by NZ Rail in 1952, after having its superstructure removed. There are heritage issues involving another individual who claims he has bought the 'wreck' and has been trying to raise it. The company is also looking for the wreck of the *Expert*, and a traction engine that fell off a pontoon in the early 20th century.

Rick McGovern-Wilson

Tasmania News

Great news from the Apple Isle, we have a new State rep. Greg Jackman: greg.jackman@portarthur.org.au. Please assist him by supplying much-needed articles from Tasmania.

News from Port Arthur:

Cultural Landscape mapping project –

Recent proposals for increased forestry activity within the PAHS visual catchment have prompted the initiation of a study of cultural landscape elements relating to convict industry. The project aims to document and map known convict sites, including transportation infrastructure and the extent of historic timber getting and stone quarrying within the Port Arthur area. This is in order to identify potential development impacts on the region's rich convict heritage, and to assist local land owners and managers make informed decisions about sustainable land use.

Archaeology Summer Programme (January-March 2002) –

Entitled Circus, the programme once again brought together specialists in the arcane fields of geophysics, archaeology and interpretation to explore forgotten or neglected aspects of the Site's convict history, present it for the edification and education of visitors, and provide important information in support of Conservation Programme initiatives. The following spectacles were on offer:

Geophysical remote sensing –

An electrifying triad, gauging the buried secrets of the convict sawpits and tannery, workshops complex and prisoner ablutions areas adjacent to the penitentiary. Principally involving aerial manoeuvres - with minimal ground contact.

Commandants pathways –

The return of this popular act, first performed during the 80s by the travelling players of PACP, was long awaited. The dramatic piece focussed on the idea of movement, of both people and animals, within the grounds of the former settlement Commandants house. Tastefully executed in a pleasant garden setting.

Separate Prison Keeper's house –

Cunning stunts of many descriptions were on display behind the Separate Prison. Featuring fine individual performances, the ensemble brought to life a poignant tale of rivalry and sacrifice, of the once fine house that got in the way of expedient homage to the neighboring prison building.

Convict sawpits and tannery –

Entertaining comedic duo Tim Owen and Jody Steele delighted crowds with their interpretation of life in the convict sawpits and tannery – presented on the oval. This witty and insightful performance was run as a family show, and solicited participation from a wide audience.

Maritime archaeology survey–

Celebrated merman Cosmos Coroneos and his intrepid band of aquanauts delighted the fish over a short spell

in March, in what was the final performance of a three year saga of exposing Port Arthur's watery secrets. An engrossing tale of convict skill, oppression and sabotage.

Settlement Creek spoil screening - a tragedy of 400m³ proportions –

The chance to perform in a special matinee was offered to select volunteers eager to participate in the mechanical separation and recovery of finds from last summer's main show on Settlement Creek. A variation on Dante's inferno, the daily tragedy was played out in a hell-like setting of mutated industrial machinery, wrecked car bodies and steaming mounds of organic matter.

Public Archaeology –

Once again the duo of Steele and Owen entertained thousands with their fast-paced version of history, archaeology and the uses of children as electrical conductors. An interactive, web-based account of their triumph was also crafted and can be visited at

<http://www.portarthur.org.au/archaeology/index.htm>

Collections management –

The spectacular summer season was rounded off by an incredible extended solo performance on the archaeology collections by Catherine Tucker. The work involved creating and ascending a flaming relational database before diving into a glass of tequila.

In all seriousness though, the Port Arthur summer archaeology program, Tasmania's largest and most varied archaeological activity, was a success and universally enjoyed by participants and visitors to the site. Visit the Port Arthur web site at:

<http://www.portarthur.org.au/> for more details.

Islands of Vanishment Conference June 2002 –

In addition, the Port Arthur Historic Site is hosting an international conference from 7-10 June of this year. Entitled Islands of Vanishment, the conference has attracted the participation of some very high-profile figures in the fields of cultural studies and heritage management, and should be a very stimulating and challenging event. The conference brochure is now available and a pdf file of the brochure is attached. Hard copies can be obtained through the conference organisers at mike@conventionwise.com.au, or simply check the conference website at <http://www.arts.utas.edu.au/islands/>

The contact person at Port Arthur Historic Site is:

Peter Romey
Conference Convenor
Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority
Tel: 03 6251 2330 Fax: 03 6251 2322
E-mail: peter.romey@portarthur.org.au

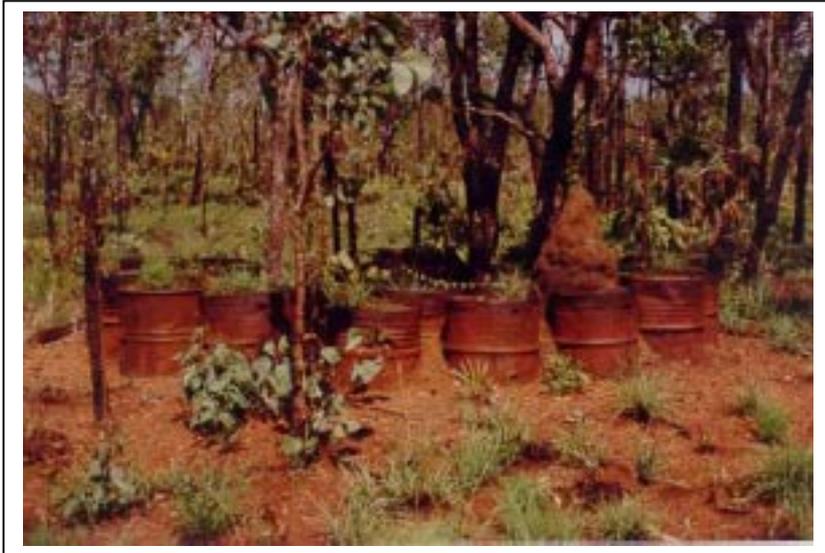
Northern Territory News

A New Threat to World War 2 Sites

The sites of World War 2 military occupation form an important component of Top End historical heritage. One important site type comprises the airfields constructed at the height of the Japanese bombing of Darwin. Many remain visible today, some adjacent to the Stuart Highway that links Darwin with Alice Springs and towns between. One historically important airfield that lies alongside the highway is Livingstone, the first field purpose-built for fighter aircraft. Livingstone was completed in April 1942 and named in honour of Lt. Livingstone USAAF, who was killed in an attempted emergency landing on the barely finished field after being wounded in combat over Darwin. Between 1942 and 1943 planes from Livingstone destroyed 94 of the 180 Japanese aircraft that failed to return from missions over the Top End. NTU postgraduate student Colin De La Rue has had a lasting interest in Livingstone field, having carried out a small excavation of one of the anti-aircraft emplacements for his undergraduate studies and surveyed the field and related structures for a GIS project. He has filed the following sad report:

“This year, on or about 14 April, the sixtieth anniversary of this notable Australian heritage site was commemorated with the arrival of bulldozers. A forty metre swathe of railway easement for the North Australia Railway has been ripped to the immediate west of the runway, destroying dispersal and access lanes and the most complete of the remaining anti-aircraft gun emplacements. What remains of one of the most significant sites relating to World War Two in the Darwin region is now totally divorced from any meaningful context. A few gun emplacements east of Stuart Highway and a cluster of building pads and stumps at the camp site north-east of the runway provide some sort of memento to what is gone.”

Before and after photographs are reproduced here to show the extent of destruction to the gun emplacement site. It should be added that the easement work did not contravene Northern Territory heritage legislation. A heritage assessment was carried out prior to the work and, despite strong objection from some quarters, the impacted features were deemed to have too little significance to warrant preservation. As far as I am aware no recommendation was made for mitigation excavation or detailed recording before commencement of the work.



Livingstone Airfield Before (Colin De La Rue)



Livingstone Airfield After (Colin De La Rue)

Sanyo Maru expedition

In April Paul Clark, curator of maritime history and archaeology at the Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory, led an expedition to investigate the possible site of the *Sanyo Maru*. The *Sanyo Maru* was a Japanese pearling mother ship that sank in a storm in July 1937 off the coast of Maningrida, 370 km east of Darwin. The exact location of the wreck was unknown until the Royal Australian Navy, when recently conducting a sonar sweep off the Arnhem Land coast, happened across a likely wreck site in 22 metres of water. Built in 1935 the *Sanyo Maru* was approximately 300 tonnes and measured 37m x 7.5m x 4m. The vessel was employed at the time of loss as a pearling lugger mothership, whose primary function was to transport the shell collected by the luggers back to Palau in Micronesia. Motherships at the time also carried supplies of food, water and spares (tools and

parts for diving equipment). A fascinating aspect of the history of the wreck is a connection that exists with the Maningrida community. After their ship foundered the crew, except for the purser and an ill diver who both drowned, made it safely to shore where they lived for a time with the local Aboriginal community. Today that event is incorporated into the oral history of the community and the people of the community maintain a cultural link with the wreck. Although the museum expedition was cut short by inclement weather, Paul Clark and his team were able to relocate the site and make a number of dives. They plan to return later this year to complete a pre-disturbance survey.

Clayton Frederikson

Pacific Island News

Potential Fieldwork in the Phoenix Islands (Kiribati)

I'm looking for institutions that might be interested in participating in an international program of historical archaeology, probably specifically historical household archaeology, on the island of Nikumaroro in the Republic of Kiribati. The island was the site of the last new colony of the British Empire, established in 1938 and abandoned in 1963. The archaeological leavings of the colony comprise an extensive collection of government building ruins

and housesites associated with individual families of I-Kiribati (Gilbertese, Micronesian) and Tuvaluan (Ellice Islanders, Polynesian) people, each house site represented by artifact scatters associated in some cases with small-scale structural remains. There's an extensive body of historical, ethnographic, and anecdotal data on the colony, and veterans of it remain alive in Kiribati and in the Solomon Islands. It appears to offer interesting possibilities for studies (at least) of household archaeology, transformation processes, differentiating archeologically between ethnic groups (Micronesian/Polynesian) and processes of site abandonment under non-emergency conditions.

Over the last 12 years the site has been visited six times by The International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery, which is studying the island as the possible landing and death site of Amelia Earhart. TIGHAR has carried out small-scale reconnaissance in the village, together with an intensive surface study of one house

site (see TF King *et al*, 'Amelia Earhart's Shoes'. Altamira Press, 2001 – www.altamirapress.com). TIGHAR's interest in the village lies primarily in the fact that aircraft aluminium was used by its residents in the manufacture of handicrafts and tools, but TIGHAR is not equipped to conduct a full-scale investigation of the village, and its interests are relatively narrow. However, we believe that the village should be investigated in the context of a broader body of research interests. The site is currently experiencing significant erosion along its SW side due to rising sea levels, and may soon be destroyed. Further information on TIGHAR's work can be found at www.tighar.com

Institutions in Canada and the United Kingdom have already expressed interest in collaborating on a project proposal and I am hoping to find other collaborators. Working on the island is expensive because of its extremely remote location near the centre of the Pacific. The Phoenix Islands are the most isolated part of the Republic of Kiribati, and only Kanton Island is permanently inhabited.

Anyone interested in discussing possible participation in a grant proposal to support work on Nikumaroro should contact me at tfking106@aol.com or write to:

Tom King
Project Archaeologist, TIGHAR Amelia Earhart Project
410 Windsor Street
Silver Spring MD 20910
USA

UK News

Conserving Scotland's Historic Graveyards: The Carved Stones Adviser Project

As longstanding exposure to the elements takes its toll, anecdotal evidence shows that Scotland's graveyard monuments are deteriorating at an alarming rate. On their own, these reports confirm that positive intervention is necessary to ensure that the nation's burial grounds are preserved for future generations, but when coupled with current concerns over widespread memorial instability, it is clear that the need to act now is urgent.

In recognition of the need to better appreciate the vulnerability and value of graveyards, Historic Scotland (the government agency responsible for archaeology in Scotland) has funded the appointment of a Carved Stones Adviser at the Council for Scottish Archaeology (CSA). This builds on the research set out in Historic Scotland's recent publication *The Practitioners' Guide to the Conservation of Historic Graveyards*, which offers practical guidance on deterioration processes,

specialised repair and conservation techniques, and routine burial ground maintenance.

The Carved Stones Adviser Project aims to draw together cemetery professionals, conservation specialists, local volunteers and community groups in order to gather information on - and propose solutions to - the current threats to Scotland's graveyards. A key role of the Adviser is providing cemetery managers with an initial point of contact for guidance on all aspects of graveyard conservation. To be effectively implemented any guidelines for good conservation practice must embrace the needs of cemetery managers and their available resources. This project hopes that by working together, conservationists and cemetery managers will benefit from one another's experience and help clarify the priorities we hold in common.

The project hopes to achieve three main objectives:

1. *The creation of a graveyard inventory*, detailing the number, situation and type of burial grounds that exist in Scotland and to provide basic information their current condition and operational use. This will be achieved through a nation-wide recording programme using volunteer field surveyors. Special emphasis is placed on identifying the primary threats to gravestone preservation and providing a better understanding of the factors that makes Scotland's burial grounds significant.
2. *The establishment of a Scottish Graveyard and Cemetery Forum* to bring together the local authority and private cemetery managers, conservation specialists from both the built and natural environments and volunteer cemetery support groups to discuss priorities for graveyard management and to exchange information.
3. In consultation with the above committee, the Adviser will *compile and distribute information* on conservation guidelines, funding opportunities and a list of relevant contacts. Written case study examples will demonstrate the potential of cemeteries and graveyards within urban regeneration schemes, tourism, and local authority and community partnership projects.

One important result of the project will be to assist in identifying the priorities for graveyard management and conservation for Scotland. The challenges of managing burial grounds in Scotland differ from other areas in the British Isles, not least because local authority cemetery managers are responsible for the vast majority of churchyards as well as cemeteries. More information is needed on problems, but also the many successes in managing graveyards in Scotland. With the help of cemetery managers, the Carved Stones Project hopes to address both of these points.

While the research is inevitably focused on Scotland, the central issues addressed are very much relevant to the conservation of historic cemeteries internationally, and the Carved Stones Adviser would welcome contacts with researchers working on related research in Australia and New Zealand, particularly as 19th-century cemeteries are an important part of the project.

To find out more about the project please contact:

Susan Buckham, Carved Stones Adviser,
The Council for Scottish Archaeology,
c/o National Museums of Scotland,
Chambers Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1JF.
Telephone: 44 131 247 4119
email: s.buckham@nms.ac.uk

For details of how to order The Practitioners' Guide to the Conservation of Historic Graveyards and other publications on the conservation of carved stones please contact:

The Publications Department,
Scottish Conservation Bureau,
Technical Conservation Research and Education
Division (TCRE),
Historic Scotland,
Longmore House,
Salisbury Place,
Edinburgh,
EH9 1SH
Telephone: 44 131 668 8668

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT & CALL FOR PAPERS

*The Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology
(AIMA)*

*The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology
(ASHA)*

*The Australian Archaeological Association
(AAA)*

Combined Annual Conference 2002

***Land and Sea: Common ground and contemporary
issues for Australasian archaeology***

This first combined conference between the three major Australasian archaeology associations AIMA (Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology), ASHA (Australasian Society for Historic Archaeology) and AAA (Australian Archaeological Association) is to be held in Townsville from 17 November to 22 November 2002.

This will provide participants with the first 'formal' opportunity to discuss common themes and issues in the world of Australasian archaeology and to consider future directions. It will also be a rare opportunity to

become familiar with new and innovative research from the diverse fields of interest of the Australasian archaeological community.

The Conference will be jointly hosted by the Maritime Museum of Townsville and the School of Archaeology, Anthropology and Sociology at James Cook University. The venue is the Southbank Hotel and Convention Centre in Palmer Street, South Townsville <www.southbankhotel.com.au>.

The general format of the conference will be as follows:

Mornings: 'Common Ground' –

daily joint sessions, with a combination of invited papers and/or panel discussions, addressing one of these daily themes:

- * Archaeology and Heritage Practice
- * Public Perceptions, Promotion, and Interpretation
- * Management and Sharing of Data and Resources
- * Teaching and Training

Late morning and afternoons: 'Contemporary Issues' –

three concurrent sessions, each 'sponsored' by one of the societies, but open to any speaker or participant. The sessions will reflect a wide range of innovative research programmes and current regional studies from all of the sub-disciplines of Australasian archaeology. Papers are invited for all of these sessions, with preference given to presentations that cross boundaries between the sub-disciplines and/or explore interesting directions for the future of Australasian archaeology. Papers presented in the afternoon sessions that address also the main themes of the conference are especially welcome. Consideration will also be given to proposals for other sessions.

Suggested theme topics

- * New Directions and Developments:
- * Technologies and Techniques in the Service of Archaeology
- * Theory and Practice
- * Archaeology and the Public in Australia
- * Museums and Archaeologists
- * Professional Training and Opportunities
- * Landscapes and Seascapes
- * Colonization, Contact and Cultural Transference
- * Frameworks for Historical & Maritime Artefact Analysis
- * The Pacific at War
- * Marine Parks and Heritage Management
- * Regional Australasia: Progress and Prospects
- * The Tropics and Torres Strait
- * Both Sides of Bass Strait
- * Australia: West & Northwest; South & Central
- * The Pacific and Beyond
- * Archaeology of Urban Areas

A 200-word abstract should reach the Conference Organisers by Friday 21 June:

Land and Sea Conference Organisers
School of Anthropology,
Archaeology & Sociology,
James Cook University
Townsville, 4810
Queensland
Email: Martin.Gibbs@jcu.edu.au
Phone: + (61) 7 4781-4759
Fax: + (61) 7 4781-4045

For further information on Townsville and possible accommodation:

<http://sunzine.net/townsville/>
<http://www.townsvilleonline.com.au/>

NEWS FROM THE SECRETARY

Items of interest from the May 2002 ASHA Committee meeting

Copyright – ASHA has joined Copyright Agency Limited, a non-profit copyright clearing house which will managed reproduction rights and royalties for the ASHA Journal. All back issues of the Journal will be scanned by the National Library of Australia as a part of this initiative and will be available on line (for a fee) from the Australian Full Text journal service. Paul Rheinberger has also drafted a Deed of Copyright between ASHA and authors published in *Australasian Historical Archaeology* to clarify copyright matters. This Deed will be used with all future ASHA publications, starting with *AHA* Volume 20.

ASHA Website – ASHA is shortly to obtain its own domain name and migrate and update its website to www.asha.org.au. Many thanks to Andrew Wilson for all of his past hard work on the website. Until the 2002 Annual General Meeting, Paul Rheinberger (Vice President) and Ross Gam (Newsletter Editor) will act as interim co-webmasters. At the AGM a proposal will be discussed with members to create a Committee office of ASHA Webmaster.

ASHA Charitable Status – It was pointed out the to Committee in May that in the distant past, ASHA held status as a charitable institution but that status had lapsed. The Committee is going to investigate getting reinstated as a charitable educational body. Watch this space so that you may make those generous tax-deductible donations when the time comes!

Publications received

Vital Signs Issue 1 April 2002 – Vital Signs is a new magazine published 3 times per year by State Records

NSW, the NSW government agency responsible for public records and archives in NSW. Articles include a discussion of digital records and the 'Registry of Flash Men', an online project relating to the Sydney underworld in the 1840s.

Heritage Trades Training Newsletter Issue 2 April 2002 – Provides updates on projects to train tradespeople in traditional building methods.

Mac North

Jennie Lindberg is desperately seeking persons willing to talk to ASHA groups on a Thursday evening. Interested, or know someone, please contact Jennie JennieL@Gml.com.au

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Colleague,

Caucasian Summer School ASSA offers educational travel and ecological tours. We think, that Caucasus and especially Georgia is less known for American and European people. The aim of Caucasian Summer School ASSA is to get to know the foreign citizens the culture, art history, ethnology and archaeology of Georgia.

Please look through our web site: <http://www.tsmu.edu/assa>, which we suppose, will make you to take an interest. In case of your desire please reply.

Best regards,

Zurab Sanikidze
Director of Summer School ASSA
Tbilisi
Georgia

FORTHCOMING NEWSLETTERS

The ASHA Newsletter is produced quarterly with the assistance of guest editors. The 2002 guest editors are:

This issue	Alasdair Brooks: email: a.brooks@latrobe.edu.au
September	Tracy Ireland email: tireland@griffin-nrm.com.au
December	Martin Gibbs: email: Martin.Gibbs@jcu.edu.au or Rick McGovern-Wilson: email: rmcgwilson@historic.org.nz

In order to facilitate a more efficient newsletter production, all contributions should be forwarded to the e-mail address of your state rep by the second week of the month prior to circulation. See ASHA contacts on last page for address details.

As this newsletter is now distributed electronically to those who request it, we now have colour. Please submit colour photos with your articles if you desire. As one person, who was originally against the emailing of the newsletter, commented when I sent her a sample ... "What a pleasant surprise, it only took 2 minutes to download. Spiffy, great work"...

The guest editors are asked to finalise the newsletter in the third week of the month prior to circulation. Final copy must reach the General Editor, (Ross Gam), by the final week of the month prior to circulation.

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.

Ross Gam
General Editor
ASHA Newsletter

email: agam@ceinternet.com.au

Post: "Windemere Cottage"
RMB 130R Nundle Road
Tamworth NSW 2340
Phone: 02 67694103

POSTSCRIPT

Internet Archaeology sent me copies of the brochure (only ordinarily copied next column). If you take the Newsletter:

- by mail, copy is enclosed for your convenience.
- By e-mail, and you would like a copy, please advise me by e-mail, (above) and I will send you one.

Ross Gam

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Internet Archaeology
Department of Archaeology
University of York
King's Manor
York
YO1 7EP
UK
Email: editor@intarch.ac.uk
Tel: +44 1904 433955
Fax: +44 1904 433939

ASHA CONTACTS

ACT	Richard Morrison 25 Forbes Street, Turner, ACT 2612	ph: 02 6274 2133 W 02 6247 9574 H fax: 02 6274 2095 e-mail: richard.morrison@ea.gov.au
NSW	Jennie Lindbergh 23 Thomas Street, Darlington, NSW, 2008	ph: 02 9698 2417 e-mail: Jennie.Geoff@bigpond.com
NZ Taonga	Rick McGovern-Wilson New Zealand Historic Places Trust/Pouhere PO Box 2629, Wellington, NZ	ph: 0011 64 04 499 0699 e-mail: rmcgwilson@historic.org.nz
NT	Clayton Fredericksen Dept of Anthropology, Northern Territory University Darwin, NT, 0909	ph: 08 8946 6865 fax: 08 8946 6955 email: clayton.fredericksen@ntu.edu.au
QLD	Gordon Grimwade PO Box 9, Yungaburra, QLD, 4872	ph: 07 4095 3737 fax: 07 4095 2117 e-mail: gga@austarnet.com.au
SA	Jody Steel Dept of Archaeology, Flinders University PO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001	ph/fax: 08 8201 2863 e-mail: jodys@senet.com.au
TAS	Greg Jackman Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority Port Arthur, Tasmania 7182	ph: 03 6251 2336 fax: 03 6251 2322 e-mail: greg.jackman@portarthur.org.au
VIC	Fiona Weaver 24 The Avenue, Belmont, Vic., 3216	ph: 03 5243 1462 e-mail: fjweaver@iname.com
WA	Alistair Paterson Archaeology, University of Western Australia Nedlands, WA 6907	ph: 08 9380 2867 fax: 08 9380 1023 e-mail: paterson@cyllene.uwa.edu.au

2002 COMMITTEE

President:	Neville Ritchie	NRitchie@doc.govt.nz
Vice Presidents:	Susan Lawrence	Susan.Lawrence@latrobe.edu.au
	Paul Rheinberger	pr@umwelt.com.au
Secretary:	Mac North	maclaren.north@sydneywater.com.au
Treasurer:	Charles Brackenridge	chaval@primus.com.au
Committee Members:	Maddy Atkinson	m.atkinson@latrobe.edu.au
	Graham Connah	graham.connah@effect.com.au
	Clayton Fredericksen	clayton.fredericksen@ntu.edu.au
	Ross Gam	agam@ceinternet.com.au
	Nadia Iacono	nadiazita@aol.com
	Jennie Lindbergh	JennieL@gml.com.au
	Rick McGovern-Wilson	rmcgwilson@historic.org.nz
	Katrina Stankowski	stankat@hotmail.com