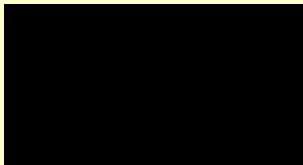
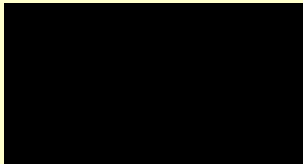


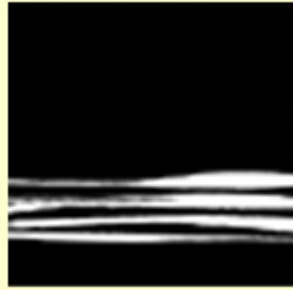
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Newsletter

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

Issue Editor: [Catherine Westcott](#)

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url: www.aacai.com.au/newsletter/

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Editorial

Catherine Westcott

National Archaeology Week was held successfully last month with an amazing array of events across the country, especially considering that it's organised on a volunteer basis and with minimal funding. It's always interesting to look at other states' activities to see what different ideas they come up with and which ones could be adapted for our own program next year.

In Queensland we aimed to bring archaeology to the notice of school students, e.g. a student seminar and a surveying/historical cemetery activity; to university students, e.g. the Lunch Time Talk series; and the general public, e.g. library displays, historic tours and simulated digs. It is easier to quantify the success of some events more than others, but I believe a long-term effort will help raise the profile of archaeology across the board.

In the newsletter this month, there is a summary of changes to the New South Wales planning system, which should be of interest to anyone practising archaeology in that state.

At a Commonwealth level, the Productivity Commission is undertaking an inquiry into Australia's heritage. The Commission has released a detailed issues paper which contains a broad range of questions, many of which are fundamental to the management of heritage in Australia. You are encouraged to make a submission to the inquiry, even if it addresses only a few of the many questions.

AACAI is currently offering new members an opportunity to join at the old rates and enjoy considerable savings on their first year of membership. See below for details.

Finally, don't forget the [Australian Archaeology in Profile](#) survey being conducted by the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Archaeology Teaching and Learning. You have until 1 July to complete it, and if you haven't done so, there's no time like right now!



Obituary: Dr Percy Trezise (28 January 1923-10 May 2005)

Noelene Cole

Percy Trezise was born on a farm in northeast Victoria in 1923. After leaving Albury High School he tried various jobs and excelled in his chosen sport of cycling. His life was changed when he joined the RAAF in

World War II and trained as a pilot. After the war Percy took a job managing a drapery store in Melbourne, but he was determined to make flying his career.

With his usual persistence, Percy succeeded in obtaining a job in the airline industry and by 1950 was working for Australian National Airways (which later became Ansett Airlines). He was drawn to tropical Australia following a stint of flying Bristol freighters in the Kimberley for AirBeef, and in 1956 Percy transferred to Cairns with his wife Beverly and their family.

As a pilot for Ansett and the Aerial Ambulance, Percy flew regularly throughout Cape York Peninsula and the Torres Strait, making friends in remote townships, stations and Aboriginal communities. As a result of his travel, personal experiences and wide reading he developed a deep interest in Aboriginal culture and art. Meanwhile as well as flying, Percy was emerging as an artist, making pottery, painting landscapes and making friends in the vibrant artistic community in Cairns.

At Karumba in the Gulf of Carpentaria he met Dick Roughsey (Goobalathaldin), a Lardil man from Mornington Island. Percy encouraged Dick to paint professionally and they embarked on a friendship and collaboration in art and writing which lasted until Dick's death in 1985. Percy always said that his association with Dick was a key inspiration of his life.

Percy's passion for Aboriginal rock art dates from his visit to the Split Rock painted shelters after they were publicised by road workers constructing the Peninsula Development Road in 1960. Thenceforth he made a point of locating likely rock art sites when flying over the spectacular sandstone escarpments and gorges of the Laura Basin. Dick Roughsey introduced him to Aboriginal Elders of the Laura district who became involved in the ongoing documentation, contributing valuable cultural and historical knowledge to the projects. Most of these recording projects involved long, arduous treks in difficult conditions across the rugged landscape of the Laura Cooktown region.

From the 1960s, Percy received research grants from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (AIAS, now AIATSIS, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies). In the 1970s he played a key role in the declaration of the Quinkan Reserves for the protection of Aboriginal rock art, a remarkable achievement which ultimately led to the return of these lands to their Aboriginal owners. In 1972 he was awarded a Churchill Fellowship to further his rock art studies in South Africa, Europe and USA. Percy was an ardent conservationist and a founder of the Cape York Conservation Council which successfully campaigned against the establishment of a wood chipping industry in the North Queensland rainforests.

Over a period of some 30 years Percy Trezise deposited in the archive of AIATSIS an extensive corpus of cultural heritage records which include scaled drawings, reports, audiotapes and film. Over this time many archaeologists have drawn on Percy's detailed records as a basis for their own research. His 1971 book *The*

Rock Art of South-east Cape York Peninsula published by AIAS remains a seminal work in Australian rock art studies. Other books such as *Quinkan Country* and *Dream Road* have reached a wider audience.

From the time of his earliest involvement in cultural heritage research Percy encouraged archaeologists to work on Cape York Peninsula. He took Richard Wright to Mushroom Rock and encouraged Andrée Rosenfeld to excavate Early Man rockshelter. In the 1980s he was a Principal Investigator of Earthwatch research projects to record rock art in the Quinkan region. His involvement was central to the success of the multi-disciplinary Quinkan Prehistory project of the 1990s, initiated by Mike Morwood of the University of New England. In various projects Percy enjoyed passing on his knowledge of North Queensland history, the landscape, conservation issues and rock art to an assortment of archaeologists, students and volunteers. All who had the privilege of joining Percy's campfire were captivated by his charisma, knowledge, generosity, sense of humour and of course his stories.

In 1996 Percy was awarded an Order of Australia for his service to the nation. In 2004 he was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Letters from James Cook University for his outstanding service to the North Queensland community. Percy leaves his wife Beverley, children Mathew, Vicky, Stephen, Anna and Patty, and 16 grand children. He was buried on 17 May 2005 in the bush overlooking the creek at his beloved Jowalbinna near Laura.



Major Changes to New South Wales Planning System

The NSW Premier recently announced major changes to the NSW planning system. Below is an extract from the DIPNR [website](#). See the website for full details.

"The NSW Government Planning Reforms represent the most significant changes to the NSW planning system in 25 years.

In September 2004, the NSW Government announced a major overhaul of the NSW planning system to make it simpler, more efficient and more effective.

In the first stage of reforms, the Government undertook to reduce the number of council local environment plans from 5,500 to 152 - one for each local government area. A standard template for these plans will reduce state-wide the unwieldy number of zoning categories and definitions used. This standardisation across councils will allow investors to move through the system with ease.

In this second stage of reforms, the State Government is returning to local councils some 60 percent of developments that would previously have required Ministerial approval. The State Government will now

focus more on those major projects and programs that are significant to the State on social, environmental or economic grounds.

State-significant projects will also be clearly defined in one document (a new State Environmental Planning Policy-State Significant Developments), removing the need to search through multiple policies to determine which matters require Ministerial or council approval.

Those matters that do come before the Minister will benefit from extensive reforms to the assessment and approval processes.

This latest stage of planning reforms includes:

- the introduction of a 'one assessment - one approval' approach, consolidating up to 31 potential approval requirements
- the removal of 'stop the clock' provisions for all major projects
- environmental and other assessments based on risks and likely impacts to speed up assessments and reduce the cost of major projects
- the introduction of panels of technical experts to advise on potential impacts
- the introduction of 'concept approvals' for major projects, providing up-front approval of the broad parameters of a project."



Recent Archaeological Work - AMAC Group

Martin Carney

AMAC have just completed important work on a Wentworth period building at Vacluse and contributed to an open day at Bella Vista Farm Park showcasing the archaeological component of the works to date (2002-2005). About 8000 people attended the event. Martin Carney and AMAC were also able to contribute to the 'Male Orphan School' Exhibition at Fairfield City Museum. A more detailed summary of these events is forthcoming.



The Meanings and Values of Repatriation: A Multidisciplinary Conference

Celia Bridgewater

When: 8-10 July 2005

Who: The Centre for Cross-Cultural Research, The National Museum of Australia and Griffith University in association with the World Archaeological Congress

Where: Manning Clark Theatre, Australian National University, Canberra.

To register online or for more information go to: www.anu.edu.au/culture/conf/repatriation

For many years indigenous peoples in various parts of the world have sought the return of ancestral human remains and artefacts of great cultural significance from western museums and scientific institutions. Especially since the late 1970s indigenous demands for the repatriation of remains and artefacts, combined with changing perceptions of the function of the museum have led museum workers and researchers to re-evaluate the worth of keeping these things.

Things have changed greatly since 1989, when the World Archaeological Congress adopted the Vermillion Accord, in an effort to see the fate of human remains reached by negotiation on the basis of mutual respect for the legitimate concerns of communities for the proper disposition of their ancestors, as well as the legitimate concerns of science and education. New partnerships have been established between cultural and scientific institutions and indigenous communities. Human remains and culturally significant objects have been returned to the care of indigenous communities, although the fate of bones and artefacts in a numerous collections remains unresolved and, in some instances, the subject of controversy.

It seems timely to take stock of what has occurred since the Vermillion Accord by a conference that hears from museum personnel and researchers who have been involved in repatriation, and from indigenous community representatives and knowledge custodians charged with the responsibility of reclaiming remains and culturally significant items. We need to ask what have been the benefits of repatriation? What have been the problems? And have the concerns of indigenous people, scientists and educators been equally well met?

Further, looking back over the past two decades, a noticeable feature of repatriation has been that it has seen much debate and interaction between indigenous people and researchers in disciplines with direct interests in the continued scientific preservation of human remains. Yet, it has become clear that repatriation is a complex phenomenon with cultural, historical and ethical dimensions that we would do well to explore. We are therefore also keen to learn from specialists in other disciplines such as history, philosophy, law, and cultural studies who are exploring the meanings, values and uses of bodily remains, sacred places and things.



Heritage at Risk 2004/2005
Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy

Of interest for those with a world focus is the new edition of *Heritage at Risk* which is available online at:
www.international.icomos.org/risk/2004/index.html

Heritage at Risk 2004/2005 groups national and regional reports on monuments and sites in danger, highlighting threats and risks affecting cultural heritage worldwide and diffusing this information. Subjects include wars, interethnic conflict, barbaric acts, plundering and pillage, natural catastrophes, atmospheric pollution, urban development and inappropriate planning regulations, not to mention neglect, uncontrolled tourism and inaccurate restorations.



Call for Papers: SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

Mark Staniforth

When: 11-15 January 2006

Who: Society for Historical Archaeology

Where: Sacramento, California

To register online or for more information go to: www.sha.org

The call for papers (see the website) has been extended until 30 June 2005.

Proposed Session: Amanda Evans and Mark Staniforth

Anyone interested in giving a paper in a session on Vernacular Boats and Ships as Technological Adaptations to New Environments (see the abstract below) should contact either [Amanda Evans](#) or [Mark Staniforth](#).

Colonising or settling new lands brings unique challenges, not the least of which is adapting to local environmental conditions. Technological systems that offered maximum efficiency in one environment may not work as well in new areas. In the archaeological record, shipwreck sites represent a valuable opportunity to observe technological innovation. Ship design, construction, use and discard are expressions of human behaviour, and as such offer insights into human adaptation. The papers in this session will demonstrate how inhabitants in various parts of the world created, used and discarded ships that specifically addressed local conditions and environments.



AACAI Review of Fee Scale Policy - Call for Submissions

AACAI is undertaking a review of the current [AACAI Recommended Minimum Fee Scale Policy](#). This policy was last reviewed by the NEC in 2003, but has not been changed for several years. Some members have expressed concern that the current policy is out of step with current professional fee scales. Please email submissions or comments to [Sue McIntyre-Tamwoy](#) for consideration at the next NEC meeting.

**AACAI New Membership Savings - Limited Time**

AACAI is currently offering new members an opportunity to join at the old rates and enjoy considerable savings on their first year of membership.

Apply to join AACAI before 30 June 2005 and you qualify for the following discounts:

Category	Old (up to 30 June 2005)	New (after 30 June 2005)	Savings if Joining Now!
Full	\$160	\$180	\$20
Associate	\$50	\$100	\$50
Affiliate	\$40	\$80	\$40

**AACAI 2005-2006 Subscription Renewals Due**

Subscriptions for membership of AACAI for 2005-2006 are due on 1 July 2005. Please renew your membership by downloading a subscription form [here](#). Please return the completed form with payment to the Membership Secretary, AACAI, Box 214, Holme Building, University of Sydney, Sydney NSW 2006. If you have any questions about your membership status contact the [Membership Secretary](#).

**Australian Archaeology in Profile: A Survey of Working Archaeologists 2005**

Sean Ulm, University of Queensland

Hard copies of a questionnaire to survey archaeologists working in, or based in, Australia were recently mailed to members of the Australian Archaeological Association, Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology, Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology and Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc. Relevant archaeologists who are not members of these associations are encouraged to complete the survey by downloading it from www.atsis.uq.edu.au/survey/.

What is the purpose of this survey?

This survey aims to build a basic profile of professional archaeology in Australia and to define key archaeology learning and training issues. The survey targets demographic, employment and professional activities data. Unlike the United Kingdom and the United States, there has been no comprehensive information of this type collected for the archaeological profession in Australia.

Who should complete this survey?

This survey is designed to be as inclusive as possible and recognises the use of archaeological skills in a broad range of fields. Participation in this survey is voluntary. It should be completed by anyone who:

- used archaeological skills in **paid** employment during 2004; and
- works in Australia, or is based in Australia and works overseas.

How do I get more information about the survey project?

If you would like to find out more about the "Australian Archaeology in Profile" project, please contact the Project Coordinator, [Sean Ulm](#). Surveys must be returned before 1 July 2005.

**Warriors of the Qin**

Tessa Corkill





The Terracotta Warriors in Xian, China are famous the world over. They are prominent on the World Heritage list, exhibitions travel extensively and there is even a Terracotta Museum in Dorchester, England.

I recently visited the site and came away staggered at its sheer extent and the problems surrounding its excavation, conservation and future development.

For those who like facts and figures, many thousands of life-sized warriors, horses, chariots and armaments were fabricated during the reign of Emperor Qin Shih Huang in the third century BC. After his death in 210 BC, Qin was buried in a tomb about 1.5km from where the first of the warriors was rediscovered in 1974, by a farmer digging a well. At that time, although many cultural relics had been destroyed during the Cultural Revolution, many were protected by government edict, probably through the influence of Premier Chou En Lai. Realising the potential significance of the site the State Cultural Relics Administration organised a team to investigate further and excavation started forthwith (Bonavia 1988; Travel China Guide 2005; Tu and Han 1978). According to our guide, Mr He, foreign help (including Australian, by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam who was visiting China around that time) was offered but refused, as the country was anxious to preserve its own heritage, after years of looting in the 19th and early 20th centuries by foreign adventurers (of which more in a future article).

The first pit to be excavated, and now on display in the Museum complex, is 230m long, 62m wide and 5m deep. It has 11 corridors, containing 38 columns of troops - around 6000 in all. Pit 1 was opened to the public in 1979. Pits 2 and 3 are smaller; excavations of these commenced in 1976 and they were opened to the public in 1994 and 1989 respectively (Travel China Guide 2005).

The Museum complex was started in 1975 and is an ongoing project. Today there are separate buildings over each pit, plus a relics museum, a research and conservation facility, a movie theatre and, of course, a shop (more about shopping below).

The movie theatre is a good but vertiginous introduction to the site. Tourists, mainly Chinese, are herded inside and stand while a 360 degree movie of the life and tempestuous times of Qin and his warriors thunders around them. The construction of Qin's tomb and manufacture of the terracotta army during his lifetime, followed by his death and burial, the destruction of parts of the buried army by marauding hordes and the eventual discovery by the farmer in 1974 are all included in the film.

Today Pit 1 has been set up with columns of intact figures, plus a jumble of many that were damaged. Nevertheless they are an impressive array.

Each of the [life-sized] soldiers has distinctive facial features, and there is a wide range of hairstyles, beards and moustaches ... The ranks of soldiers are divided into archers, cavalry, charioteers and infantry. Many real bronze weapons have been discovered, but the wooden weapon hafts have completely decayed. The horses stand 1.5 metres tall, and the metal parts of replica chariots have been found (Bonavia 1988:34).

In recent times modern technology has been applied to the study of the main tomb (which is yet to be excavated) and the army. This includes aerial survey to draw up "A shadowchart ... elevation drawings and isograms"; computer data on air quality and soil composition; microbiology technology to investigate mould growth; x-ray diffraction, fluorescence and spectrum analysis to determine the figures' textural composition (People's Daily 2001a).

Overseas assistance has now been accepted for some of the work. For example, with help from Bavarian experts, researchers have developed a technique for preserving the coloured pigments that are visible on newly excavated figures but subsequently tend to fade fast (People's Daily 2001b).

Despite our guide's reassurance that money borrowed to construct and maintain the site has all been paid back, an article in a Beijing weekly magazine indicates there are insufficient funds available for upkeep, preservation and research (Lusby 2002). Although literally millions of tourists visit the site each year, their entrance fees, plus state and overseas funding, are not nearly enough. Like all tourist venues around the

country, there is a shop at the museum. However, similar and much cheaper souvenirs are sold by market hawkers and shops around the area, and it is doubtful that much of any profit returns to the site. There has even been a proposal to list the relics on the stock exchange; however "the government departments failed to reach a consensus on the issue at the time" (Lusby 2002).

My visit was short, but long enough to come away much impressed, and interested to learn more about this amazing site.

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Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage

Cassandra Philippou

Following the "Ethics and Archaeology" seminar held for National Archaeology Week in Melbourne, *The Age* ran a story on the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage and the seminar. The seminar was very successful, with more than 50 attendees, including divers; academic, government and consultant archaeologists; students and interested members of the public. Thanks to everyone who helped to make the event a success, especially Lucia Lancellotti, Marika Vicziany and Ross Anderson and the guest speakers.



Productivity Commission - Historic Heritage Inquiry

Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy

As you may be aware, the Productivity Commission is undertaking a broad-ranging inquiry into Australia's heritage. Details can be found at www.pc.gov.au/inquiry/heritage/index.html.

Things you can do include:

- please make a submission to the inquiry by 29 July
- register your interest in the inquiry with the Commission through its website
- encourage other people and organizations to make a submission (perhaps a local heritage/community group or an interested owner of a heritage place)

The Commission has released a detailed issues paper which contains a broad range of questions, many of which are fundamental to the way in which heritage operates in Australia. This is not just about the Commonwealth - it affects all levels of heritage management and practice. Don't be daunted by the number of questions. A submission which addresses just one or two key questions will be valuable.

AACAI members are asked to send copies of any submission they make as individuals to the NEC via [email](#) to me.

Below is an extract from Australia ICOMOS E News #176, which outlines the Productivity Commission and its Terms of Reference.

The Productivity Commission announced its intention earlier this year, to undertake a public inquiry into the conservation of Australia's historic heritage places. The terms of reference are reproduced below.

An issues paper titled Conservation of Australia's Historic Heritage Places has just been released. The paper can be downloaded from the Productivity Commission website at www.pc.gov.au

The inquiry process will run for 12 months with recommendations to be handed down in April 2006. Initial written submissions are due by 29 July to be followed by public hearings and a draft report by early December.

We encourage our members to make individual submissions and register individual interest on the Productivity Commission Website. There will also be opportunity for members to contribute to the Australia ICOMOS submission. We will post further information about how you can contribute in the next few weeks.

Terms of Reference

With the commencement of amendments to the Commonwealth's Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 on January 1 2004, which provide greater protection of our national heritage values, it is timely to review the current pressures and issues associated with historic heritage conservation.

Although there has been significant research into the policy framework and incentives for the conservation of our natural heritage, there has been less work undertaken on historic heritage places and their social and economic value in the context of Australia's overall natural, indigenous and historic heritage. The conservation of our built historic heritage is important. Places of historic significance reflect the diversity of our communities. They provide a sense of identity and a connection to our past and to our nation. There is a need for research to underpin how best to manage the conservation and use of our historic heritage places.

The Commission is to examine:

- (i) the main pressures on the conservation of historic heritage places
- (ii) the economic, social and environmental benefits and costs of the conservation of historic heritage places in Australia
- (iii) the current relative roles and contributions to the conservation of historic heritage places of the Commonwealth and the state and territory governments, heritage owners (private, corporate and government), community groups and any other relevant stakeholders
- (iv) the positive and/or negative impacts of regulatory, taxation and institutional arrangements on the conservation of historic heritage places, and other impediments and incentives that affect outcomes
- (v) emerging technological, economic, demographic, environmental and social trends that offer potential new approaches to the conservation of historic heritage places, and
- (vi) possible policy and programme approaches for managing the conservation of Australia's historic heritage places and competing objectives and interests.

The Government will consider the Commission's recommendations, and its response will be announced as soon as possible after the receipt of the Commission's report.



Reminder to Send News Items for Inclusion in the Monthly Newsletter

Please don't forget to send in any items of news that might be relevant to members. These could include short reports of interesting projects, job and consultancy adverts, conference and seminar notices or interesting snippets of news. Many members have said how they find it interesting just to hear the range and types of projects that members are undertaking - so even if you don't have much time a series of dot points on recent projects keeps your colleagues in touch with what you are doing.



Pruning the Human Family Tree

Richard Fullagar

Archaeologists are either lumpers or splitters, depending on their tendency to minimise, or maximise, the number of hominid species recognised. Recently splitters have hogged the headlines, bringing the total number of described species to about 20. But recent studies are questioning this trend.

An upper jaw and lower face from Olduvai Gorge (Tanzania), for example, may help prune one twig in the human family tree. Robert Blumenschine (Rutgers University) and colleagues showed that this 1.8-million-year-old specimen, dubbed OH 65, had a mix of features found in two previously described species - one already present in the Olduvai deposits (the type specimen of *Homo habilis*, made famous by the Leakey family) and one not recognised in this area before (*Homo rudolfensis*, from Koobi Fora, Kenya). The team suggests that the new specimen and the one from Koobi Fora are really just normal variations of *Homo habilis*, and that the name '*Homo rudolfensis*' should be dropped.

Tim White (University of Berkeley) also argues that there are too many species, but believes this may have come about from a misunderstanding of geological processes. Take *Kenyanthropus platyops*, the 3.5-million-year-old 'flat-faced man from Kenya', described in 2001 on the basis of a skull made up of over 4,000 pieces of bone. According to White, the specimen gets its distinctive features not from its genes, but from what he calls 'expanding matrix distortion'. During fossilisation, the matrix expands in a non-predictable fashion, splintering the bone into fragments and distorting the original shape. White suspects that *Kenyanthropus* is really just another form of 'Lucy' (*Australopithecus afarensis*).

The case for shaving the bush and trimming the tree is gaining favour again - but for new reasons.

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Lousy Clothes *Richard Fullagar*

When did we start wearing clothes? And I'm not talking bearskin rugs here, but fitted, layered garments. Useful archaeological indicators, such as the oldest delicate bone needles, indicate we were sewing clothes at least 40,000 years ago. But now Ralf Kittler and colleagues (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Germany) argue that DNA from the Body Louse provides a new clue to the origin of clothing (*Current Biology* 13:1414).

Unlike the Head Louse (*Pediculus humanus capitis*), which lives and feeds exclusively on the scalp, the Body Louse (*P. h. humanus*) feeds on the body but lives in clothing. This ecological difference, the researchers argue, would have evolved at about the time that humans started wearing clothes.

DNA analysis of 26 Head and 14 Body Lice collected from around the world indicates that the two subspecies parted genetic company 72,000 ± 42,000 years ago. (The calculations were based on a molecular clock that assumes human and Chimpanzee lice diverged at the same time as their hosts about 5.5 million years ago.) They also found that the diversity of African Body Lice is greater than elsewhere, indicating that lice, like humans, originated there. The time period of 30,000-114,000 years ago is critical in human evolution as this is when we begin to find evidence of modern human behaviour, first within, then out of Africa (see "Becoming Human", *Nature Australia* Summer 2001-2002).

Wherever clothing was invented, it must have been an important factor that enabled humans to colonise the Arctic and other climatic extremes.

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Tour Lake Mungo World Heritage Site with Eddie Kneebone

Monica Yeung

Aboriginal culture and art, evidence of the earliest Aboriginal people who lived on the shores of a lake now long gone. Discover also the area's geological history and how climate change in the past has affected the people living there. Today's landscape is a stark reminder of how things can change and how transient everything is. There is simply no better interpreter of Indigenous culture, prehistory and art than Eddie Kneebone, Elder of the Pangarang people, Artist-In-Residence at Wodonga Institute of TAFE and Senior Lecturer in Aboriginal Prehistory; story teller, teacher of Indigenous art and highly regarded for his ability to interpret cross-cultural issues.

The tour starts in Tumut (with possibilities of transport from other areas). It is excellent value and offers an interesting and informative program. It will include an insight into the life and times of some of Australia's earliest Aboriginal people who lived on the shores of Lake Mungo (both now long gone) as well as modern Indigenous issues. Discover how these early inhabitants lived, what they ate, how they used stone, animals and plants, where they travelled and what they traded.

For more information on any of the above please contact:

[Monica Yeung](#)

Gondwana Dreaming

PO Box 3017

Weston Creek ACT 2611

Website: www.gondwana-dreaming.com



Employment Opportunities

Position: Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology, Flinders University

Description: The Department of Archaeology at Flinders University is seeking a suitably qualified and experienced Lecturer in Maritime Archaeology (Level A or B) for a three year (convertible) post. The post is currently being held by Dr Joe Flatman whose 12 month contract ends at the end of June 2005. Joe has taken up a post at the University College London and has indicated that he will not apply for this convertible post. Interested individuals should contact Mark Staniforth by email or phone in the first instance. Applications (which must directly address the Selection Criteria) close on Tuesday 14 June 2005.

Closing Date: 14 June 2005

More Information: Mark Staniforth on (08) 8201 5195 or [email](#)



AACAI Workshops & Meetings

Date: 6 June 2005

State: NSW - Sydney

Title: *Playing with Power: An Archaeology of the Ross Female Factory, Tasmania*

Who: Eleanor Conlin Casella, University of Manchester

Time & Place: 7pm, Benledi Room, Glebe Library (Cnr Glebe Point Road & Wigram Road, Glebe, Sydney)

Details: www.aacai.com.au/chapters/nsw/

Date: 1-2 October 2005

State: QLD - Brisbane

Title: *Introduction to Australian Cultural Heritage Legislation*

Who: Luke Godwin, Central Queensland Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd

Time & Place: 8am-5pm, TBA

Details: www.aacai.com.au/workshops/



Seminars

Date: 9 June 2005

State: QLD - Brisbane

Title: *Prehistoric Mortuary Practices in Southern Melanesia*

Who: Frédérique Valentin

Time & Place: 3-4pm, Room 207, Gordon Greenwood Building (#32), St Lucia Campus (map), University of Queensland

Series: Working Papers in Archaeology

Details: www.atsis.uq.edu.au/workingpapers.html

Date: 23 June 2005

State: NSW - Armidale

Title: *Interdisciplinary Research in Indigenous Heritage*

Who: Wendy Beck

Time & Place: 12pm, SHES2 or 3, School of Human and Environmental Sciences, University of New England

Series: Heritage Futures Research Centre

Details: [Andrew Piper](#)

Date: 21 July 2005

State: NSW - Armidale

Title: *Spreading the Net: Regional Archives in New England*

Who: Bill Oates

Time & Place: 12pm, SHES2 or 3, School of Human and Environmental Sciences, University of New England

Series: Heritage Futures Research Centre

Details: [Andrew Piper](#)

Date: 25 August 2005

State: NSW - Armidale

Title: *Who is Looking After Our Past?*

Who: Nicole McLennan

Time & Place: 12pm, SHES2 or 3, School of Human and Environmental Sciences, University of New England

Series: Heritage Futures Research Centre

Details: [Andrew Piper](#)

Date: 22 September 2005

State: NSW - Armidale

Title: *Local Government, Heritage, and Social Identity*

Who: Max Eastcott

Time & Place: 12pm, SHES2 or 3, School of Human and Environmental Sciences, University of New England

Series: Heritage Futures Research Centre

Details: [Andrew Piper](#)

Date: 20 October 2005

State: NSW - Armidale

Title: *Valuing History, Huts and Heritage: Cultural Heritage in National Parks*

Who: Piers Thomas & Christine Lehmann

Time & Place: 12pm, SHES2 or 3, School of Human and Environmental Sciences, University of New England

Series: Heritage Futures Research Centre

Details: [Andrew Piper](#)



Conferences

Date: 6 July 2005

Place: London

Title: *Marine Aggregate Extraction - Helping to Determine Good Practice*

Convenor/s: Coastal Management for Sustainability, on behalf of the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Venue: Brunei Gallery lecture theatre, The School of Oriental & African Studies, Russell Square, London

Details: www.coastms.co.uk

Date: 8-10 July 2005

Place: Canberra, Australia

Title: *The Meanings and Values of Repatriation: A Multidisciplinary Conference*

Convenor/s: The Centre for Cross-Cultural Research, The National Museum of Australia and Griffith University in association with the World Archaeological Congress

Venue: Manning Clark Theatre, Australian National University

Details: www.anu.edu.au/culture/conf/repatriation

Date: 22-24 September 2005

Place: Dubrovnik, Croatia

Title: *The Best in Heritage*

Convenor/s: -

Venue: TBA

Details: www.TheBestInHeritage.com/

Date: 28-30 September 2005

Place: Tamworth, Australia

Title: *Thinking Rail: Lessons from the Past, the Way of the Future*

Convenor/s: Heritage Futures Research Centre, University of New England

Venue: Tamworth, Australia

Details: www.une.edu.au/campus/confco/nrhc2005/

Date: 17-21 October 2005

Place: Xi'an, China

Title: *ICOMOS 15th General Assembly and Scientific Symposium: Monuments and Sites in their Setting - Conserving Cultural Heritage in Changing Townscapes and Landscapes*

Convenor/s: International ICOMOS

Venue: Xi'an People's Hotel, Xi'an, China

Details: www.international.icomos.org/xian2005/index.html

Date: 8-12 November 2005

Place: Ranataua, Tauranga, Aotearoa/New Zealand

Title: *The Uses and Abuses of Archaeology for Indigenous Populations [WAC Inter-Congress]*

Convenor/s: Des Kahotea & Joe Watkins

Venue: Ranataua, Tauranga, Aotearoa/New Zealand
Details: ehlt.flinders.edu.au/wac/site/confer_nz2005.php

Date: 25-28 November 2005
Place: Melbourne, Australia
Title: *Corrugations: The Romance and Reality of Historic Roads*
Convenor/s: Australia ICOMOS, Royal Automobile Club of Australia, VIC Roads
Venue: RACV Clubrooms, Melbourne
Details: www.corrugations.net.au

Date: 27-30 November 2005
Place: Fremantle, Australia
Title: *The Archaeology of Trade & Exchange*
Convenor/s: Western Australian Maritime Museum and University of Western Australia
Venue: Maritime Museum, Fremantle, Western Australia
Details: www.aaa-aima-2005.conf.uwa.edu.au/

Date: 12-15 December 2005
Place: Canberra, Australia
Title: *Australasian Archaeometry Conference 2005*
Convenor/s: Andy Fairbairn & Sue O'Connor
Venue: Department of Archaeology and Natural History, Coombs Building, Australian National University
Details: car.anu.edu.au/Archaeometry/archaeometry_conference.html

Date: 11-15 January 2006
Place: Sacramento, California
Title: *Life on the Edge [SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology]*
Convenor/s: Society for Historical Archaeology
Venue: Hyatt Regency Sacramento
Details: www.sha.org

Date: 20-26 March 2006
Place: Manila, Philippines
Title: *18th Congress of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association*
Convenor/s: University of the Philippines, National Museum of the Philippines & W.G. Solheim II Foundation
Venue: University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, MetroManila
Details: arts.anu.edu.au/arcworld/ippa/ippa.htm

Date: 15-18 May 2006

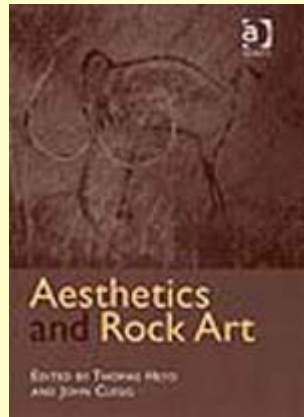
Place: San Juan, Puerto Rico
Title: *Heritage Interpretation*
Convenor/s: The Association of Interpretation
Venue: TBA
Details: www.interpnet.com/iwh/



New Publications

***Aesthetics and Rock Art* edited by Thomas Heyd and John Clegg**

"Rock art research, the study of paintings and drawings on rock surfaces made by peoples from time immemorial up to the present, is a field that is growing in importance in such disciplines as archaeology, anthropology, and art history. This book is the first treatment of the subject to analyse it from the perspective of aesthetics.

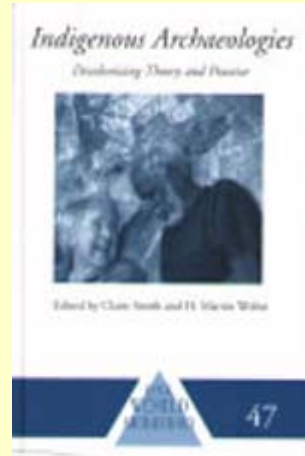


Divided into three parts - The role of aesthetics in rock art research, Aesthetic appreciation of rock art: constitutive factors, and Case studies: opportunities and tensions in cross-cultural appreciation - the book is a collection of 16 essays by leading authorities in aesthetics and rock art. It includes contributions from Peter Lamarque on Palaeolithic cave painting: a test case for trans-cultural aesthetics, John Coles on Illuminations and reflections: looking at Scandinavian rock carvings, Howard Morphy on Aesthetics across time and place: an anthropological perspective on archaeology, and Sven Ouzman on Seeing is deceiving: rock art and the non-visual.

These essays illustrate how an approach stemming from aesthetics adds to the understanding of rock art and also show how a focus on rock art can contribute to new perspectives in aesthetics." ([ref](#))

***Indigenous Archaeologies: Decolonising Theory and Practice* edited by Claire Smith and H. Martin Wobst**

"With case studies from North America to Australia and South Africa and covering topics from archaeological ethics to the repatriation of human remains,



this book charts the development of a new form of archaeology that is informed by indigenous values and agendas. This involves fundamental changes in archaeological theory and practice as well as substantive changes in the power relations between archaeologists and indigenous peoples. Questions concerning the development of ethical archaeological practices are at the heart of this process." ([ref](#))



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