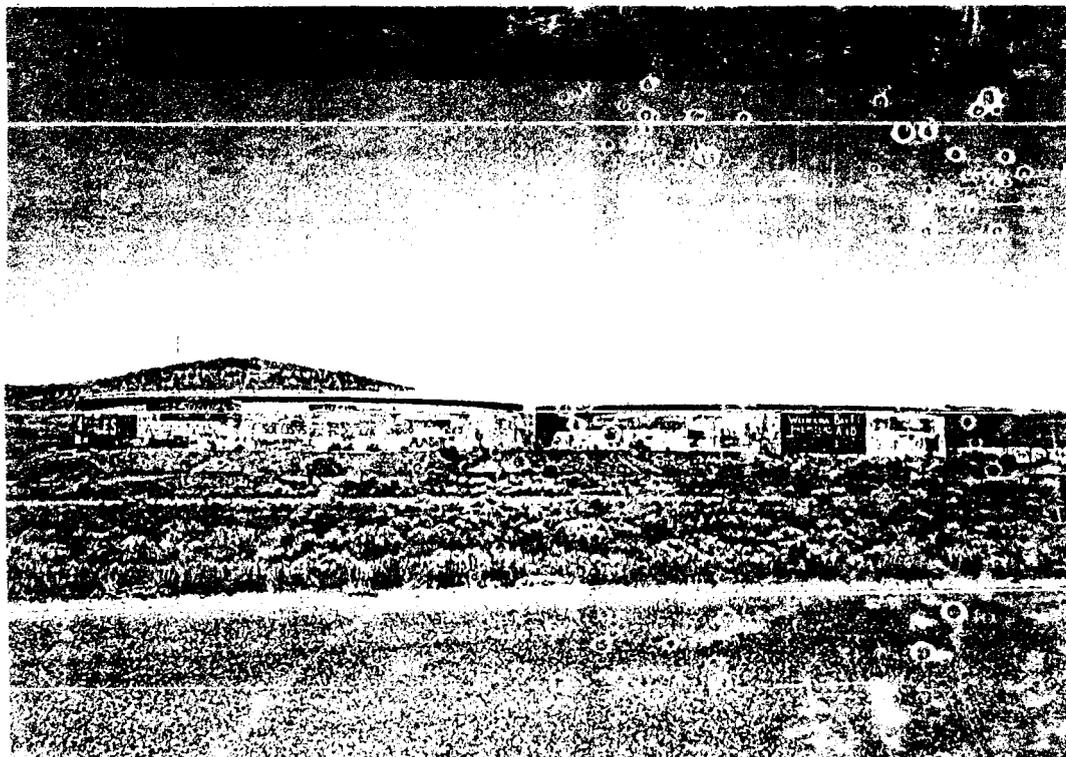


Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Incorporated

No. 74

Newsletter

March 1998



Publications Sub-Committee and Editors

Siobhan Lavelle, Jennie Lindbergh, David Nutley,
Elizabeth Rich, Katharine Sale, Rex Silcox, Cath
Snelgrove, Iain Stuart.

Contributions:

**Any contributions to the Newsletter are
welcome and should be submitted either on
floppy disk or by email. Forward to:**

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**You can also contact any other member of the
Committee regarding contributions to the
Newsletter, or send them to:**

The Newsletter Editor

Box 214 Holme Building

University of Sydney NSW 2006.

**Please forward contributions for the
next Newsletter by 31 May 1998.**



Cover:

A modern day art site. An impressive gallery of
superimposed text, motifs and layered posters on
concrete tanks on road from Port Augusta to
Whyalla. Photograph taken in 1996 courtesy of
Helen Cooke.

EDITORS' NOTES

Well, this is South Australia's first 'turn' at
preparing the Newsletter. We have also offered
to do the next one so we look forward to
receiving a lot of contributions. We must admit
that we are a little disappointed at the response,
or rather lack of it, in sending contributions and a
lot of time was spent hounding people for details
of what they've been up to of late. As you can
see, the success rate was limited (where are you
members in Queensland, Tasmania, Northern
Territory, Western Australia and Victoria??). Of
course, we are all very busy but the newsletter
will only be as good as its contributions and for
this we rely on our members so come on and
inundate us with copy for the next edition - we
can cope with it!

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**MINUTES OF NATIONAL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING**

**Minutes of
AACAI National Executive Committee Annual General Meeting
held 26th November, 1997, at 8.20 pm,
at the Benledi Meeting Room, 186 Glebe Point Road, Glebe, NSW.**

1. Present / Apologies

Present: Cosmos Coroneos, Anne Bickford, Tessa Corkill, John Edgar, Jo McDonald, Denise Donlan, Beth White, Helen Brayshaw, Robyn Stocks, Siobhan Lavelle, Tony Lowe, Mary Casey, and Stephanie Garling (taking minutes).

Apologies: Denis Gojak, Louis Warren, Peter Kuskie, Anne Ross, Ian Lilley, Eve Stenning, Jillian Comber, David Nutley, Cath Snelgrove, Bobbie Oakley, Laila Haglund, Isabel McBryde, Kerry Navin, Kelvin Officer, Patricia Saunders, Sarah Colley.

2. Minutes of the previous AGM

The only amendments to be made are to incorrect spellings e.g. Cath Snelgrove's name throughout.

Motion: That the minutes of the previous AGM be accepted with minor amendments. Moved: Siobhan Lavelle. Seconded: John Edgar. All agreed.

3. Business arising from the previous minutes

1. Sub-Committees. Corkill noted that there has been no reported progress from either the Publicity Sub-Committee or the Professional Development Sub-Committee. As no member of either of these sub-committees was present at the meeting the issue could not be discussed.

4. Annual Reports 1996-1997

President's Report:

Josephine McDonald. (Report attached).

Secretary's Report:

Stephanie Garling. (Report attached).

Treasurer's Report:

John Edgar. (Report attached). Edgar thanked Kelvin Officer for being the public face of AACAI in Canberra. White enquired why AACAI's pre-circulated 1996-97 financial statement was not signed by the Auditor. Edgar explained that AACAI's signature was required before the Auditor's, at which point the statement had been sent to all financial members. Edgar circulated the signed copy at the meeting.

Membership Secretary's Report:

Tessa Corkill. (Report attached).

Sub-Committee Reports:

Siobhan Lavelle reported on the Newsletter sub-committee. They have had some success in persuading others to take on the Newsletter's production, e.g. the Tasmanian edition, though apathy is still a problem. The energy and effort put in by Cath Snelgrove has been largely responsible for its successful production. Lavelle and Bickford noted that three members of the Newsletter production committee are public servants (in heritage management) who under AACAI current constitution must qualify as Affiliate rather than Full members, and who are unhappy with this restriction. McDonald agreed that AACAI should address this issue, and needs to broaden its membership scope to include heritage managers and others in similar positions.

Motion: That Cath Snelgrove be sent a letter thanking her for the energy she has devoted to the co-ordination and production of the Newsletter. Moved: Anne Bickford. Seconded: Siobhan Lavelle. All agreed.

State Chapter Reports:

The NSW State Delegate Anne Bickford reported that the NSW Chapter has not met as yet but will be having occasional meetings in the Benedi Meeting Room in the new year.

No reports were received from the WA, SA or VIC Chapters.

Motion: That the AACAI 1996-97 financial statement be accepted. Moved: Beth White. Seconded: Helen Brayshaw. All agreed.

Motion: That all the Annual Reports be accepted. Moved: Helen Brayshaw. Seconded: Anne Bickford. All agreed.

5. Pre-circulated Motions to be put to the AGM (Motions 1-2)

Helen Brayshaw was appointed proxy to vote on behalf of Laile Haglund. Jo McDonald was appointed proxy to vote on behalf of Peter Kuskie, Louis Warren, Denis Gojak, Anne Ross, and Ian Lilley.

1. Proposed amendment to the constitution.

Motion: To delete Article 21.(c) "receive notices of meetings of members" from Rule **2.2.5 Membership Fees** of the Constitution (page 7).

Votes in favour of Motion 1: Unanimous.

Result: Motion accepted.

2. Newsletter contributions:

Motion: To increase the cost of the Newsletter contribution to cover the cost of its production. This will affect Newsletter subscribers.

Discussion: Edgar proposed that the Newsletter subscription be increased to \$30.00 per year instead of \$20.00. There are currently twelve Newsletter subscribers. Corkill proposed that \$25.00 might be a more reasonable amount taking into consideration student membership. Donlan agreed that a 50% increase was too expensive considering students (should there be a special student rate?) and the comparative price of subscriptions to journals such as AA or AO. Corkill noted that the increase in Newsletter subscription cost would not be effective until next June.

Votes in favour of Motion 2: It was unanimously agreed in principle to increase the Newsletter contributions to cover the cost of its production, probably to \$25.00. Exact amount to be decided upon by the incoming NEC.

Result: Motion accepted.

7. **President's report on the formation of the new archaeological association (AIPA).**

Discussion of a fax received from Roger Luebbbers (Chairperson, Steering Committee) regarding the formation and proposed constitution of the new archaeological association (Australian Institute of Professional Archaeologists - AIPA). Lavelle suggested information about AIPA should be published in the AACAI Newsletter.

McDonald reiterated a number of issues previously discussed at NEC meetings including: AACAI's poor reputation in Victoria; the perception that AACAI is predominantly Sydney based; misinformation concerning AACAI, and that in Victoria AACAI has been associated with a single consulting firm. McDonald was unable to attend a scheduled meeting of AIPA (6th August) in order to ascertain exactly what they want from their association and to promote AACAI, as was proposed at a previous NEC

meeting (see minutes 30th June 1997). Also discussed was AIPA's proposal to use parts of the AACAI constitution and Code of Ethics, and the minor structural differences between the two associations - the main difference being that AIPA permits students to qualify as full members. The possibility of AIPA 're-inventing the wheel' was discussed - is it trying to duplicate the role of AACAI and/or AAA? AIPA has not set fee scales as yet, but proposes to do so. It was generally agreed that it is unfortunate that the energy AIPA has demonstrated could not be harnessed within AACAI itself, and that AACAI should be positive and proactive in its response to these issues. AACAI becoming more inclusive in its membership structure (perhaps even changing its name) were noted as worthy objectives.

Motion: That the incoming executive committee should be proactive in responding to AIPA and the concomitant issues, to the extent of coopting members within a Working Committee (made up of a variety of members) if necessary. Moved: Helen Brayshaw. Seconded: Mary Casey. All agreed.

Motion: That the retiring President, Jo McDonald; who has been actively involved in previous discussions; together with the incoming President and any other interested members, go to Victoria to discuss issues concerning AACAI and AIPA. Moved: Anne Bickford. Seconded: Robyn Stocks. All agreed.

8. AACAI 'Occasional Papers'

Beth White reported that she had circulated a letter to members concerning the proposed volume of Occasional Papers. A sub-committee or Working Party and an Editorial Committee will be required to produce it, and volunteers are needed for both. People in CRM positions would be suitable referees. Anne Ross may be interested in being on the Editorial Committee. White will investigate the cost of printing the volume and provide the information to the incoming executive committee.

9. NPWS guidelines and reviewing of reports

Bobbie Oakley had requested that this item be on the agenda. As she was not in attendance and it was felt to be a State issue, she should be directed to communicate with the State Chapter.

10. Internet site for AACAI

It was generally agreed that the incoming NEC should actively pursue the establishment of an internet site. Information placed on the site could include a listing of full members, general information, membership application forms, the Code of Ethics and fee schedules. The cost of establishment needs to be investigated. It was noted that

Maclaurin North (Sydney University) or Sarah Colley (Sydney University) might be able to design a Web-page.

11. Election of office bearers

As there were only single nominations for the positions required, no ballot for positions was necessary this year. One further member of the Membership Committee will need to be seconded in the near future as only six nominations were received by the closing time. The incoming Membership Secretary was recommended to coopt Vivienne Wood for this position. Debriefing of the new Committees will take place in January.

Motion: That the incoming Committees take effect by mid January. Moved: Helen Brayshaw. Seconded: John Edgar and Beth White. All agreed.

12 Any further business

- Beth White suggested it was about time for the modernising of AACAI's logo.
- **Motion:** That the incoming NEC write a letter to the Heritage Council and to the Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University regarding the lack of a course in Historical Archaeology at the University. Bickford nominated herself and Mary Casey to write this letter. Moved: Anne Bickford. Seconded: Siobhan Lavelle. All agreed.
- Discussion of the archiving of material relating to AACAI Committee positions. Bickford will approach the Mitchell Library (Sydney) regarding the possibility of an AACAI archive. Other material could be distributed to interested bodies such as Universities. Bickford recommended herself and Laila Haglund to sort through the AACAI material prior to its hand-over to the incoming Committees. **Motion:** That the incoming NEC be directed to sort through this material responsibly. Moved: Anne Bickford. Seconded: Siobhan Lavelle.
- **Motion:** To thank the outgoing NEC and Membership Committee for all their hard work and effort. Moved: Beth White. Seconded: Siobhan Lavelle.

Meeting closed at 8.05pm.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

I would first of all like to welcome you all to the 1997 Annual General Meeting of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc. The National Executive Committee started off having a very quiet year but there has been a bit of a crescendo as the year came to a close.

One issue which the Association did respond to was the proposed closure of the Department of Archaeology and Natural History at the ANU. While this department has no direct influence on consulting - the impact on the discipline of closing one of the country's archaeology departments (particularly one which has publication and radiocarbon dating arms) was felt to be significant enough for the Association to lend its weight to the general outcry.

An issue of more direct concern has been the shifting of the National Executive to a State other than New South Wales - both to ease the burden on this State, but also to disperse the perception that the Association is still very much NSW based. The NEC canvassed two of the active State chapters - Western Australia and South Australia about taking on the NEC for next year, but finally managed to get a team of willing and able bodies in Canberra to take on the NEC for the next two years.

Following today's election, the Association will have a brand new National Executive based in our Nation's Capital. The incoming committee are not present tonight due to a variety of reasons. However, a debriefing meeting has been arranged for January between the current and the new committee to get the show on the road.

Another issue which has arisen is the emergence of a reputedly large group of archaeologists in Victoria intent on organising a new professional association. The National Executive was alerted to this by one of our members in NSW and not, interestingly, by our Victorian Chapter. This nascent association - which it is proposed to call the Australian Institute of Professional Archaeologists purports to fill a void in Victoria - and (they suggest) the country generally - as a "forum for addressing workplace issues faced by professionals in all walks of archaeological activity, [by] its commitment to establishing standards of performance which are keyed to concepts of best practise, and to the fact that peer review will be employed with the registration of all practitioners". While this is versed in 90's beurocratise - it seems to me that the aims are very similar to those of AACCAI.

We will talk more about this proposed Association in a later agenda item (no 7), but I think it is a great shame that there appears to be a body of active and enthusiastic archaeologists in Victoria concerned about professional standards and ethics that have chosen a route other than AACAI. I think we need to think about how the Association has failed to garner support in Victoria - and whether the State Chapter there could be revamped to address some of the issues raised by the AIPA steering committee. Given the time and effort of getting our Association going and in developing the constitution and code of ethics (which I might note have been heavily borrowed from by AIPA) - to say nothing of the workplace gains that the Association has achieved for consulting archaeologists around the country, the Association needs to undertake further discussions with the Steering Committee of this proposed organisation to see if some form of 'marriage' could be achieved. I don't think this country with its small population of archaeologists generally needs another professional Association - and given the issues highlighted as important by the proposed group it seems that AACAI could be a little more dynamic - particularly with the injection of new enthusiastic blood - and adapt in a way which doesn't compromise the aims of our Association but which takes on some of the more sensible aspects proposed by the Steering Committee.

Another issue I see facing AACAI is our still small number of Full Members. I have had discussions with a number of Associates who have been thus for several or even many years and have asked why they don't see the need to upgrade their membership. The responses are varied, but two of the more common responses are 'I've been too busy to fill in the form' and 'I don't really see how it could improve my work situation' ! I think the Association needs to think about the latter response in particular and perhaps make more visible the benefits of Full Membership - as well as stressing that professionalism is a goal in itself. The Register of Members - which has been updated and 300 copies produced in the last week is one such benefit. This document is circulated widely to environmental firms, government agencies, local government and to Land Councils around the country. A new version of this is being considered as an AACAI Web- Site and the NEC this year started thinking about how this could work, who we could get to set it up, how to update and add to it, whether to put the Newsletter on it and so on. This is obviously an issue for the incoming NEC to develop further and tonight's meeting should give direction as to how the membership thinks this should proceed.

So to finish, I think there are some major issues facing the Association in the new year, and I wish the Association and particularly the fresh Executive a good and positive 1998.

Dr Jo McDonald
President, AACAI
26th November 1998

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S REPORT

Since the 1996 AGM the Membership Committee has held only one formal meeting. However we have had numerous phone, fax, mail and "face-to-face" discussions and contacts. Membership applications have been assessed and a number of other issues addressed. Among these was the acceptability of post-graduate diplomas, particularly those relating to Maritime archaeology, as criteria for AACAI membership. This issue is ongoing and will hopefully be resolved by the incoming committee.

During the past year 1 new Full Member has been accepted by the Association plus 8 Associate Members. In addition there have been 7 new subscribers to the Newsletter, of whom 2 transferred from Associateship, wishing to keep up with news of AACAI, despite no longer being involved in consulting. In the past few months, the majority of subscriptions to the Newsletter, plus requests for information about joining the Association, have originated from an entry in the Sydney University Archaeology Department Web Page.

At present only one applicant is under assessment, with several applications "in the offing" or awaiting further documentation.

The drop-out rate has decreased since last year, with only 6 members failing to renew their subscriptions by the end of the financial year. As the Treasurer has said in his report though, far too many members put off paying fees until far too late in the financial year.

Another worrying issue is the formation of a new and apparently rival association in Victoria, which the President has discussed in her report. I hope our new committees will continue to monitor this development and actively lobby Victorian archaeologists to join AACAI, which has many established practices, developed over nearly 20 years, that one would think would be valuable to all in the consulting field. If there are problems with the AACAI image in Victoria, I hope that some way can be found to solve them as soon as possible.

Thanks to all the committee members for their work over the past year, I know how difficult it is to slot it in with a busy professional career, not to mention one's personal life, without something suffering along the way. And thanks also to the retiring Treasurer, John Edgar, whose co-operation has proved invaluable for correlating membership and financial processes over the past few years.

As you know, this will be my last report as Membership Secretary. Having spent 4 years in the position I am handing over the reins to Beth White, who held the post before me and well understands the issues, problems and practicalities involved. I wish her well.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

After a slow start to the year, in which I took over from Huw Barton as Secretary, there have been three meetings of the NEC since the last AGM. Minutes of all these meetings have been archived in hard copy and on computer disc. The minutes of all the meetings were faxed or sent to all NEC members and State Chapters, care of their representatives.

All correspondence was collected, distributed to the relevant committee members, and tabled at each NEC meeting. Correspondence received included: requests for information about AACAI; a budget submission from the WA Chapter; a funding request from the Women in Archaeology Conference; newsletters and information from the Queensland Museum, the NSW NPWS, the Australian National Maritime Museum, the Australian Heritage Commission; notifications of conferences; resumes from overseas visitors looking for temporary work; promotional material from book publishers; and letters and faxes relating to a number of issues.

The major issues addressed by the NEC for 1997 were:

- the reputed practice of unqualified workers undertaking independent archaeological consultancies in Tasmania;
- the proposed closure of the ANH Division within the Australian National University;
- the NPWS' (NSW) revision of archaeological standards and Guidelines Workshop;
- the formation of a new Victorian-based archaeological association, the Australian Institute of Professional Archaeologists (AIPA);
- the lobbying of other State Chapters to take over the responsibility of the NEC for the next term

In response to these issues, letters were sent to the senior archaeologist with the Tasmanian Department of Parks and Wildlife, the Vice-Chancellor of ANU, the Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the new archaeological association, and to the relevant AACAI State Chapters. As yet, no reply has been received from the Tasmanian Department of Parks and Wildlife. This is an issue which should be pursued in the new year. Also, no reply was received from the Vice-Chancellor of ANU. Jo McDonald has been involved in ongoing discussions with AIPA's Chairperson. A number of members have been actively involved in the NPWS (NSW) guidelines Workshop.

Other business included the distribution of the Cape York Aboriginal Land Council's pamphlets on Native Title and the Wik judgement with the AACAI Newsletter. This issue is one that AACAI should make a formal statement on in the near future.

I have also been involved in the updating and production of the new Register of Consultants, for full members, which is now complete.

The minutes of this AGM will be printed in the next issue of the AACAI Newsletter.

NEWS FROM NSW

Comments from Laila Haglund

The NSW State Chapter has had its first meeting for the year. One question keeps coming up - how do we get members and potential members to tell us about problems and needs with regard to their professional work (or lack thereof) or with regard to the Association? As archaeological consultants we have all found that the profession has its own particular difficulties, but that these vary over time and with places and individuals. We get to hear a few grumbles, often in a round-about way. But we need to be told of specific problems before we can suggest solutions/alternative procedures and what we might be able to do at a NSW level. If you have suggestions or questions, do let me know! (Laila Haglund, fax (02) 9818 4541).

Another common question: how do we get new blood really involved in our activities and contributing? As the present Chairperson for NSW - and just about perennial member of some committee or other - I begin to imagine myself as one of those figures that pop out of large medieval clocks once every twelve hours, nodding and bowing.

One pleasing set of news: our program of informal and sociable (but highly professional) Occasional Meetings has started up again, very much thanks to Catherine Snelgrove who has cajoled the speakers into coming and has put together a program which may well address some of those questions which I believe to be simmering/occasionally surfacing in your minds.

Dennis Byrne and Denis Gojak from the NSW National parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) bravely fronted up to give the first talks, explaining the rationale and implications of recent NPWS work and publications detailing standards and requirements set by the Service for archaeological work, including consulting work. Lively discussion followed. There appears to be a split between some needs of creative scientific enquiry and those of heritage managers - is this division unavoidable or a result of local historical trends? There seems to be consensus that standards and guidelines are desirable, but that important principles underlying heritage management (as it is being practised in NSW and probably elsewhere) still need detailed and thorough discussion and that this discussion should have an audience wider than the body of heritage managers and archaeological consultants.

As a consultant of many years I do believe that unless we think and talk about these matters, i.e. about philosophical as well as practical aspects, consultants as well as heritage managers will be pushed more and more into performing work with ever growing aspects of what will seem like pointless slogging. Such questions are attracting attention in other countries. The US has a long tradition of independent consultants. Some other countries have traditionally run heritage investigation and management as public service activities.

I recently published an article in Sweden (in Swedish), locking into a local and acrimonious debate about whether independent archaeological consultants can practice without selling out to industry. (A few individuals had quite legally been trying to run independent archaeological consulting firms in competition with the government authority.) It seemed necessary to point out that also public servants in official agencies may be subject to pressures, e.g. from politicians or interest groups, and that being expected to function as practitioner, jury and judge in one may pose ethical problems.

However, also here it is assumed by many that as consultants we must be trying to push our clients' proposals. Protestations that we are supposed to weigh evidence and produce as unbiased reports as possible tend to be met by cynical smiles and raised eyebrows. So do let us debate - but preferably vigorously, cheerfully and without the acrimony and personal mud slinging that slips in so easily, particularly when we feel jaded and exasperated after arguing with certain bureaucrats!

NEWS FROM NSW (contd.)

Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management PL, under the direction of Stephanie Garling, have been working on a recent salvage operation at the Crookwell Wind where a unique and previously undescribed form of backed artefact has been retrieved. Called the Crookwell Point it is an obliquely backed microlith, made on a broad flake with the butt trimmed perpendicular to the long axis. The salvage retrieved 13 of these in toto as well as a couple of pre-forms which demonstrate how the artefact was made. Chalcedony and quartz was used to make these beautiful objects.

Beth White has had lots of requests for information on membership of AACA. She is also nearing completion of the Bengala Quarry Site excavation report. This is the largest systematic excavation of a quarry site in the Hunter Valley.

Cath Snelgrove is working for the Metropolitan Regional Parks Unit (NPWS) at Parramatta Regional Park as their archaeologist. She is on contract until May and is compiling a Heritage and Conservation Register for the Park as well as preparing for the management of archaeological sites.

Minutes of the Committee Meeting for the NSW Chapter

Held at the 1 Cameron Street, Balmain - 9 February 1998

Present

Anne Bickford, Mary Casey, Laila Haglund, Tony Lowe, Helen Brayshaw, Jillian Comber.

Matters Arising from AGM

1.1 Correspondence for 1997

Anne Bickford to put together the notes and faxes that were sent around the Committee.

1.2 Discussion about the historical archaeology Lectureship at Sydney University Discussion about setting up a working group that was no just AACA.

Motion

To have a working group convened by Mary Casey to start a letter writing campaign and foreshadowing a presentation to the Dean.

Suggestions for Campaign

Place a letter in the AACA Newsletter to get people to write to the Dean of Arts.

Ask ICOMOS to write a letter to Betina Cass (Dean of Arts). To Do: AB.

Suggestion that we get foreign information about historical archaeology.

Look at the needs of the high school curriculum.

1.3 Follow up letter to NPWS

About the status of discussions. To Do: LH.

1.4 Accreditation Guidelines - Heritage Office

Write a letter to Ros Strong inquiring about the status of these guidelines. To Do: AB

AB to ring Tim Smith for an initial inquiry.

AB to draft a letter.

1.5 EPA Amendment Bill

Need to resolve the status of this Bill. To Do: AB to find out who the contact person is.

Treasurer's Report

The bank statement shows that we have \$794.43 in the bank account.

MC has spoken to Rex Silcox (former treasurer) since the AGM about the Treasurer's Report for the AGM. He said he will do it. Had trouble faxing him statement but was eventually able to do so. Has not been able to speak to him by phone as it is always engaged.

To Do: MC will write him a letter requesting cheque books and organise change of signatures.

3.0 State Delegate

As far the state delegate knows there has been no Nat. Executive Meeting since their AGM. To Do: AB to follow this up with Kerry Navin the new Nat. President.

4.0 Other Business

Letter to Heritage Office recommended by AGM AL believes that this letter is no longer necessary as some of the concerns about the situation surrounding the archaeologists has been dealt with.

Secretarial Services for taking Minutes and writing some letters.

Motion

The committee decided to trial using a professional secretary to take minutes and write letters.

Moved: Helen Brayshaw

Seconded: Anne Bickford

To Do: Jillian Comber to follow this up with a friend of hers.

payments of secretary - treat it as a sub-consultancy. Organise for her to invoice the treasurer. This person has an IBM computer.

Letter Heads

Do we have any letterheads. Relevant committee members to check. AL thought he might have some on his computer. AB and LH thought they may have some as well.

5.0 *Aims for 1998*

Affiliates feel alienated
they do not think that they have a role
need to get them to come to meetings.

5.2 *Sub-Committee for trying to resolve problems with who are the groups that prehistorians have to deal with other than identified Land Councils*

Laila Haglund noted that letters had been written
to NPWS and that they were not prepared to state
their position. Letters from the Land Council had
been non-committal.

Need to make a statement and put it into the
Newsletter.

To Do: LH to follow up with Beth White and
others regarding the correspondence.

5.3 *To do something about gathering together an email address list.*

To Do: LH to ask John Edgar for current emails
addresses.

Please send known email addresses to
mtcasey@ozemail.com.au MC to ask Jo
MCDonald if she has email addresses.

5.4 *Occasional Meetings*

Need cup, glass etc.

HB suggested that we buy these.

To Do: AB to buy these for the occasional
meeting.

5.5 *NPWS Guidelines*

LH raised a number of concerns regarding this
issue. That people were being asked to pay for a
publication to which they had contributed.
the final form of the Guidelines had not been
reviewed.

To Do: LH to ask Denis Byrne for a copy to if
there is a problem with authorship.

Next Meeting

At Jillian Comber's house 4 Canberra Street,
Hurlstone Park. 7pm Monday 20 April 1998.

Historical archaeology working group Meeting

7pm Tuesday 24 February at Mary and Tony's,
420 Marrickville Road, Marrickville.

Meeting Closed at 9.50 pm. Many thanks to Laila
for the lovely meal.

News from New England

Since his last report in March 1997, John Appleton
has been seeing just a bit more of NSW. Surveys
have taken him bush-bashing twice in the Jacksons
Bore region north of Mootwingee National Park,
snake-watching at Nambucca Heads, Evans Head,
and Laurieton on the north and central coasts,
gorge climbing at Valley Heights, Blaxland and
Faulconbridge in the Blue Mountains, hill climbing
in two surveys in the Timbarra Plateau area
southeast of Tenterfield, and to a variety of good
restaurants in Fifield, Cobar, Caloola, Blayney,
Coonabarabran, and Moree - and to some
wonderful seafood during two more heritage
assessments, and the monitoring of three heritage
sites in Port Macquarie. In between times a brief
visit to the Land and Environment Court gave him
a chance to see Sydney again, and he also took a
break in the UK and Singapore.

Over the next two months (Jan and Feb) he will be
back for more surveys in the Blue Mountains at
Woodford, Hazelbrook, Leura and Faulconbridge,
and returns to the Timbarra Plateau, as well as a
survey at Blackhead on the north central coast,
and monitoring another two heritage sites in Port
Macquarie (more wonderful seafood washed down
with a good Chardonnay!). Jackie Collins has been
equally busy. She has just finished the Ballina
bypass and is about to begin work on the Ulmarra
bypass. Other work coming up includes a survey
for a waste disposal site for the Hastings Council,
and sewerage augmentation at Kew and Kendall
for the Department of Public Works. Her PhD
research on the Hastings region continues as well.

Last year Alice Gorman worked with Professor
Iain Davidson at UNE teaching the Archaeology
of Stone Tools. Alice gave three lectures on
use-wear and residue analysis, and taught the
practical classes. It was most satisfying to see
students identifying very difficult stone tool types
by the end of
the course. The highlight was probably the
use-wear practical where the class hacked up
week-old bones that were a little on the strong
side! In October she presented a paper at the
one-day symposium "Does the Body
Count?" at UNE on the archaeology of body
modification. She is now concentrating on
finishing her PhD. Later this year (6 April) she
will be presenting a broadcast on Neanderthal
burials with Dr Robert Gargett, also
of UNE, in the Talking To New England series.
Check your local community radio station for
details.

**News from the University of New England
(from Wendy Beck)**

The State Forests of NSW (Northern Region Planning Unit) and the Department of Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology, University of New England has been awarded an Australian Postgraduate Award (Industry) for a 3 year Ph.D. scholarship to research 'Enhancing ecotourism in State Forests through archaeological investigation of historical landscapes'. The research will focus on developing public awareness of the cultural resources (especially historic archaeology) contained within the forests of the north coast of NSW. This will be done through archaeological documentary, oral history and botanical research, which will be analysed collaboratively with State Forests. The aim is to develop interpretive schemes, paying particular attention to the forest structure as an artefact of European colonisation with natural dimensions. This will make forest landscapes more attractive for ecotourism.

Ecotourism on the Mid-North Coast of NSW

(from the ARC Collaborative Research Grant application by Beck, Murphy and Somerville). Summary of the project. Places of significance in the area of the Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation will be researched using a range of methods including archaeology and oral history to find out how Aboriginal people have related to a number of different sites over time. Data collection and analysis will be carried out on site under the direction of Aboriginal people, overcoming the critical problem of appropriation of knowledge and material remains by outsiders. Information from multiple sources will be integrated within an Aboriginal perspective and the outcomes will be used by Yarrawarra Aboriginal Corporation to produce a range of interpretative leaflets, educational kits and information booklets for a sustainable ecotourism enterprise.

Soil Analysis of Earth Mounds in Southeastern Australia. Over a thousand Aboriginal earth mounds have been found in southeastern Australia. A number of explanations for the function, construction and economic role of earth mounds have been proposed but there has been no agreement about a single explanation for their occurrence. We have previously argued (Balme and Beck 1996) that mounds were initially built as gardens and we aim to test this hypothesis further by assessing the feasibility of using soil micromorphology to detect garden soils in a sample of southern Australian mounds. The outcomes will add significantly to the methods

available for understanding Australian hunter-gatherer plant resource management.

The Advertiser, Thursday, January 29, 1998 21

Aboriginal 'gardens' point to sophisticated past

EARTH mounds on riverbanks in south-eastern Australia could provide evidence of sophisticated Aboriginal cultivation and gardening as long ago as 1000 BC, an archaeologist said yesterday.

Dr Wendy Beck from the University of New England's School of Archaeology and Palaeo-anthropology said the mounds, up to 1m high and 20m long, might have been built as gardens.

She said research into the mounds provided additional evidence that Aborigines were sophisticated resource managers who worked together in large

The mounds would have improved soil drainage and protected plants from frost in low-lying areas, while the soil structure was similar to the round gardens used by New Guinea natives.

"Some soil analyses have found higher levels of nitrogen compared to surrounding areas, which could be evidence of composting," Dr Beck said.

"Fingerprints have been found in the clay as well as indentations from plants."

She said she hoped she could unravel the mystery of the mounds' purpose by the end of the year.

NEWS FROM THE ACT

Peter Kuskie has been trudging around the south coast. Navin and Officer are still working on gas pipelines, water pipelines and dam sties and Trish Saunders is still chasing seismic lines across the landscape.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Vivienne Wood has been busy with various consultancies after a much needed holiday canoeing on the beautiful Glenelg River and 'fishing' (ha!) on the west coast. Ph.D. research is also in the wings, as usual.

Sue Anderson has completed a National Estate project on Koonibba Mission photographic collection, oral histories and site recording. She is currently researching another National Estate project on the history, oral histories and genealogies and archaeology of the Ngadjuri of South Australia's mid-north.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA (contd.)

Keryn Walshe has been working up north and out on the Far West and that's about it. I travelled to Witjira National Park with Ingereth Macfarlane and had a great time assisting her in her intrepid field work. She has made excellent progress up there whilst carrying out a very much community based project which taps into the skills and knowledge of the Aboriginal people associated with the park. It was also very hot. I am pleased to say that Claire Smith has commenced her appointment at Flinders University, lecturing in archaeology. Apart from addressing the need for gender equity within the Department, she brings with her a broad range of experience and enthusiasm on which the students will thrive. I trust that archaeology in South Australia will be given a much needed boost.

Di Smith and Vlad Potezny (Division of State Aboriginal Affairs -DOSAA) recently attended the AURA conference titled: 'Making a Mark' which was held at ANU from 6-9 February 1998. Their attendance was made possible by DOSAA as the conference program had direct relevance to the development of current project work. Many of the papers presented at the conference outlined some innovative and interesting approaches to rock art research and Di will be taking up the opportunity to review this elsewhere. A worthwhile outcome of the conference was the chance to meet and discuss these areas of research with archaeologists and anthropologists working across Australia and from overseas. Even better - being able to catch up with several AACAI consultants and discuss news and current work in progress. It was also great to talk with people who occupy counterpart positions interstate, in terms of cultural heritage management, such as Kath Sale, whose enthusiasm for her work with the Sydney Zone of NPWS was most refreshing. All in all, the AURA conference promoted a broad range of interaction between people of *all* ages - yes, even those under 12 months old!!

Mark Staniforth has been involved in fieldwork on Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island in South Australia and Bruny Island in Tasmania as part of the AWSANZ (Archaeology of whaling in Southern Australia and New Zealand) project. The AWSANZ project is an international collaborative project initiated and directed by Dr Susan Lawrence at La Trobe University in Melbourne and Mark Staniforth at Flinders University in Adelaide. The project addresses aspects of the archaeology and history of Australasia's colonial

whaling industry. Fieldwork in South Australia under the direction of Mark Staniforth commenced in April 1997 and continued in November and involved the recording of whaling station sites on the Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. Funding of more than \$40,000 for this part of the project and the development of a Website and GIS database has come from a Flinders University URB establishment grant, the Ian Potter Foundation, the Australian National Centre for Excellence in Maritime Archaeology (WA Maritime Museum) and a small ARC grant.

Scott Cane has been working on a large site survey for the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement. It involved surveying 42 mineral exploration leases, held by 15 mining companies over an area of 44,000 sq km in the Yellabinna Regional Reserve and claimed by 6 competing Native Title claimant groups. I think it is the largest and most complex cultural heritage investigation yet conducted in Australia. He has also completed three major surveys in the Great Victoria Desert - within the Maralinga Lands, and been negotiating with the WA State government over a Framework Agreement for a significant Native Title claim in WA. These negotiations are nearing completion.

Annie Nicholson has assisted with part of the 'womens' side of the Yellabinna Survey (see Scott Cane's entry) and has conducted a major survey in the maralinga Lands. She has also completed a number of surveys at Lake Cowal in NSW. Annie is also conducting a large community heritage project at Witjira NP, in NE South Australia and assisting with cultural information for management plans for the Coongie Lakes and two smaller parks on the Lower Eyre Peninsula.

James Knight has been admitted as a candidate for a Ph.D. at UNE with Rob Gargett and Mike Morwood as supervisors. His project is looking at the layers of information on Fleurieu Peninsula. He is also currently finishing a report on Sellicks Beach area which conveniently falls within his Ph.D. research area. See his report in this issue.

Neale Draper is working in the western goldfields on a Native Title claim as well as at Sellicks Beach with James Knight. He has just moved to a 1930s house in Hackney.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1997-1999

Only single nominations were received for each position, therefore no elections were necessary. A seventh member for the Membership Committee will need to be seconded as only six nominations were received by closing time for nominations.

<i>President</i>	Kerry Navin
<i>Vice-President</i>	Tessa Corkill
<i>Secretary</i>	Patricia Saunders
<i>Treasurer</i>	Peter Kuskie
<i>Membership Secretary</i>	Elizabeth White
<i>Returning Officer</i>	Josephine McDonald

Membership Committee

Helen Brayshaw (NSW)
 Kerry Navin (ACT)
 Michael Jones (Tas)
 Josephine McDonald (NSW)
 Siobhan Lavelle (NSW)
 Tessa Corkill (NSW)

AACA WEB SITE

The AACA now has a proper WWW site. The URL is:

<http://www.archaeology.usyd.edu.au/AACAI>

The site has the following headings:

- Introduction
- Code of Ethics
- Publications
- Guide to the Register
- Register of Consultants
- List of Affiliate Members
- List of Associate Members
- Information for Archaeological Assistants
- Enquiry Form
- State Chapters

Please have a look at the site and send any corrections, suggestions or additional information which might be incorporated to Ian Johnson, Archaeology (P&H), University of Sydney NSW 2006 (johnson@acl.archaeology.usyd.edu.au). In particular we need up-to-date information from the State Chapters and any news items that you would like to see in a News section.

PUBLICATIONS

Conservation and management of archaeological sites

A quarterly journal which started in 1996 and is 'devoted to the publication of original research and review articles on any aspect of the preservation and presentation of archaeological sites'. Of possible relevance are articles like: Agnew, N., Maekawa, S., Coffman, R., and Meyer, J. 'Evaluation of the performance of a lightweight modular site shelter' (CMAS 1.3: 139-150) and Casella, E.C. 'To enshrine their spirits in the world: heritage and grief at Port Arthur, Tasmania' (CMAS 2.2:65-80).

Annual individual subscription is US\$60 from James & James (Science publishers) Ltd, Waterside House, 47 Kentish Road, London, NW1 8NX, UK.

14/11/98 p. 31
The Advertiser

Heated debate over display of ancient iceman

INNSBRUCK, Austria: The frozen body of a 5300-year-old man discovered in the mountains straddling Austria and Italy is to be handed over to an Italian archaeological museum amid fierce protests by Austrian academics.

Professor Konrad Spindler, head of the prehistory department at Innsbruck University, recently published a letter threatening to block Friday's transfer of the "iceman" because Italy's Bolzano's museum plan to put the cadaver on display.

He said exhibiting the remains in Bolzano - just over the border - would be a low example of "sensationalism", pandering to the public's fascination to see "the most macabre object possible".

The body was discovered in 1991, just metres over the Italian side of Austria's border, but has been kept in Innsbruck University.

Many of the academics there, such as Professor Spindler, regard the iceman as



Oetzi the iceman.

"theirs" and have been jealously guarding the perfectly preserved body, from which much scientific knowledge has been gleaned.

Researchers there said last year that the man, baptised Oetzi, was possibly a trader undertaking a hazardous journey to barter flint daggers in prehistoric Europe.

The corpse will be transferred under high security, surrounded by ice and a special cloth. The cost of the move has been put at 12.5 million schillings (\$A1.56 million).

The public will be able to see the body from March. - AFP

BRECCIA

by TFC

Comings & Goings

In February I visited our new President Kerry Navin and her partner, AACAI member and rock art researcher Kelvin Officer, at their magnificently renovated home on Red Hill in Canberra. Kerry is recuperating from a serious back operation but was back on her feet when I saw her - according to Kelvin she actually has more trouble sitting down than walking around. We hope you are soon back to full strength Kerry.

A number of AACAI-ites were spotted at the AAA Conference at Coffs Harbour in December and four contributed papers or posters. Associates Claire Everett and Iain Stuart gave a paper on archaeological investigations near Cooks River, Sydney (among other things they concluded that a shell deposit on the site was a natural shell bed, not a midden). Affiliate Ian Johnson (and others) demonstrated the TimeMap project, a GIS approach to mapping change. Affiliate Anne Ross presented a poster showing the results and usefulness (though time-consuming) of fine-mesh analysis for fish-bone retrieval from a midden at Moreton Bay, Queensland. In addition, enterprising Associate James Knight had manufactured a number of impressive conjoin sets of flaked stone, which were on sale to the more affluent attendees.

Ethno-Botanical Databases

At the AAA Conference Beth Gott gave me a leaflet about her Aboriginal plant-use databases, which now cover all of southeastern Australia. They are organised by States and are lodged with AIATSIS in Canberra, as well as various State bodies (not detailed in the leaflet). There is info on names (scientific, common and Koori), uses, nutritional values, habitats, seasonality, probability of archaeological presence, references, and a number of other variables. This is likely to be a valuable resource for any archaeologist researching plant use and availability in their area of research. For further information email Beth at: Beth.Gott@sci.monash.edu.au.

Future Events

My undercover agents tell me that this year's AAA Conference, to be held again in northern NSW, is likely to have a session investigating claims that CHM (or CRM to the old-fashioned) has contributed nothing to the development of Australian archaeology. Those of you who know this to be untrue and want to let the academic world in on the secret had better be

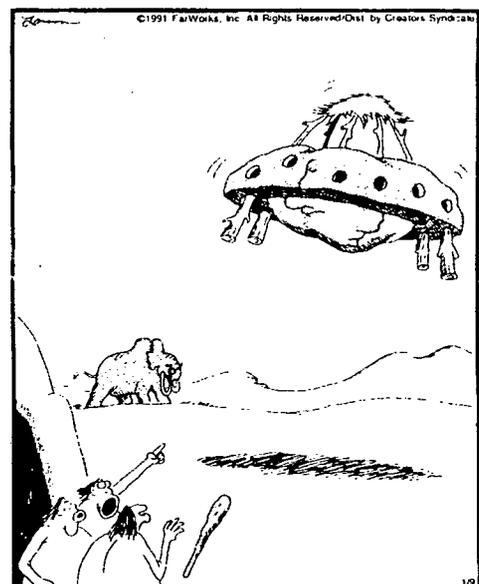
ready to offer papers as soon as the organiser of this session is announced, or we'll be outmanoeuvred once again. So start sharpening your pencils and attacking your keyboards without delay. To the Barricades!

Internet Interests

1) The AACAI Home Page is up and running, at least in a preliminary form - you can get to it through the Links section of the University of Sydney's Archaeology Home Page at <http://www.archaeology.usyd.edu.au/> More info and hyperlinks are being added as I write.

2) You can find the most amazing things on the Internet - did you know, for example, that there are dozens of Web sites devoted to Toast? They include a number of Toaster Museum sites, Toasterhead (the exploits of a Toaster owner), TinyZine (the adventures of Tiny the Toaster), Dr Toast's Amazing World of Toast (which contains a haiku by James Reynolds: "Angry toastless man, Malfunctioning appliance, Senseless killing spree"), Probabilities and Buttered Toast (incredibly useful statistical theory for us archaeologists) and many more. Just thought I'd share that with you - my friend John has gone to check if we've got any bread to toast or butter in the fridge - he says it's lunchtime and he's heard enough of this nonsense!

The Far Side by Gary Larson



Primitive UFOs

FORTHCOMING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

1998 ASHA Conference

First announcement and call for papers

The 1998 ASHA conference will be held in Sydney from 3 to 5 October 1998. Hosted by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service with the generous support of the Museum of Sydney.

Papers are sought on all topics relevant to the historical archaeology of Australia, New Zealand and the region. We are keen to receive papers on the themes of cultural contact, archaeology of identity, public archaeology and urban archaeology.

All conference correspondence:

Denis Gojak
NPWS
PO Box 1967
Hurstville NSW 2220
Australia

For further information email
denis.gojak@npws.nsw.gov.au

1999 SHA Conference

January 5 -10, 1999.
THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE ON
HISTORICAL AND
UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY will be held
at the Hilton Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah. The
theme is 'Crossroads of the West: 19th Century
Transportation, Mining and Commercial
Development in the Intermountain West'
(including emigrant trails, stagecoach routes, the
Pony Express, the Transcontinental Railroad,
telegraph lines and highways). Please contact Don
Southworth, Program Coordinator, Sagebrush
Consultants, L.L.C., 3670 Quincy Avenue, Suite
203, Ogden, Utah, 84403 (E-Mail address is
Sageb@aol.com) or Michael R. Polk, Conference
Chair, Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C., 3670
Quincy Avenue, Suite 203, Ogden, Utah, 84403
(E-Mail address is sageb@aol.com); telephone
801/394/0013; fax 801/394/0032.

1999 WAC Conference

The fourth meeting of the World Archaeology Congress (WAC) will be held in Cape Town, South Africa from 10 - 14 Jan 1999. WAC4 is currently calling for symposia and papers through any of the following categories: Symposium Convenor - Symposia comprise a set of papers (4-5 or 8-10) that address a central theme. Convenors submit suggestions for symposia and, once accepted, take responsibility for co-ordinating the session. Workshop Convenor -Workshops provide a two hour forum for sharing information and skills. Workshop convenors are responsible for organising the session and leading discussion.

Symposium Paper Presenter - Fifteen minutes are allotted for paper presentations. Papers are presubmitted and will be available to all Congress participants through the World Wide Web.

Poster Presenter - Posters and photographic presentations may be offered by delegates and will be on display throughout the Congress. For further information contact the WAC4 organisers by email at wac4@globalconf.co.za or see the web site at: <http://www.uct.ac.za/depts/age/wac>.

The Australian Society for Historical Archaeology

Talks for 1998

to be held at The Rocks Visitors Centre, 106
George Street, The Rocks at 6pm.

23 April Roland Fletcher 'The Menace of the
Material'

25 June Wayne Johnson 'Archaeology in
Newcastle and Environs'

Further talks to be announced later in the year.

FORTHCOMING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

The AACA Inc. Occasional Meeting Series for 1998

Each talk will be held on the first Thursday of the month in the Benledi Room of Glebe Library at 186 Glebe Point Road from 6pm.

There is a charge of \$5.00 for members and \$8.00 for non-members to cover the costs of the room and drinks and nibbles.

3 April: News from Interstate
Jillian Comber: Far North Queensland
David Nutley: Maritime Archaeology interstate

7 May: Monitoring Archaeological Sites
Tessa Corkhill: Monitoring Rock Shelters
Laila Hagland: Monitoring open sites in the Hunter Valley

1 June: Heritage Teaching and Training: A role play case - Sarah Colley and Paul Dwyer

2 July: CRM and Research
Beth White: Using CRM consultancies in research programmes
Mary Casey: topic to be confirmed

6 August: Occupational Health and Safety
Various speakers will examine OH&S issues in Aboriginal historic and maritime archaeology. A guest speaker on OH&S will be there to provide advice and answer questions

3 September: End of Year Bonanza
Val Attenbrow: topic to be arranged
Siobhan Lavelle and Anne Bickford: Diana watch: a right royal phenomenon

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION



National Estate Grants Program 1998-99

Funding for National Heritage Projects

The National Estate Grants Program is a Commonwealth Government program that provides financial assistance for projects of national importance which identify, document, conserve or promote places of heritage significance.

Applications are now invited from eligible community, Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, educational, religious, professional and government organisations for the 1998-99 program.

The program gives priority to:

- projects that help identify, conserve and promote nationally important cultural heritage places;
- projects that encourage and facilitate community involvement in heritage activities;
- seminal studies that develop methodologies or policies for heritage issues of national application and importance; and
- model studies, plans or projects which can serve as exemplars.

The 1998-99 program will give particular emphasis to:

- historic and indigenous projects; and
- on-the-ground conservation projects for nationally important cultural places.

For application information please contact:

NEGP Unit
Australian Heritage Commission
GPO Box 1567
CANBERRA ACT 2601
Phone: 1800 020 652
Fax: (02) 6217 2095
Email: Christine.Wells@ea.gov.au

Please note:

- Applicants seeking funding for natural environment projects are encouraged to explore options under the Natural Heritage Trust. Contact Countrylink on 1800 026 222 or Environment Australia on 1800 803 772 (Monday to Friday 9am-4pm EST).
- Applicants who were unsuccessful in the 1997-98 program will need to submit a new application under the 1998-99 program.

APPLICATIONS CLOSE ON FRIDAY 24 APRIL 1998

5th World Congress - Heritage Interpretation International

Sydney, AUSTRALIA

*31 August - 4 September, 1998
(registration Sunday 30 August)*

THEME: 'facing the future - using interpretation'

Hosted by:
the Quarantine Station,
Heritage Interpretation International
Sydney Harbour National Park in association
with: Interpretation Australia Association

Major Sponsor:
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Mail address:
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
Heritage Interpretation International Congress
PO Box 1967 Hurstville NSW 2220
AUSTRALIA
Fax (02) 9585 6555

The Congress
Interpreters from around the world will meet at Sydney's Quarantine Station for Heritage Interpretation International's (HII) 5th World Congress. Here we will showcase the latest practical interpretive solutions to environmental and cultural issues, and explore the theory behind the practice. Our international keynote speakers and workshop leaders will motivate and challenge us.

There will be site-based workshop sessions, market-place swap/talking poster sessions, field trips, trade displays and interpretive art, music and drama performances.

The workshops will be presented by individuals or groups who will involve participants in solving a specific problem by using interpretation. Each workshop will have an outcome, based on the collective results of the participants' involvement. Both practice and theory will be explored and the results of each workshop will be written up to serve as future resource notes for interpreters not attending the workshop. All workshops will be based in and around the Quarantine Station, so if you want to conduct such a workshop you need to give us an idea of your content, so we can assist you with an allocation of venue (eg rock engravings, woodland, heathland, endangered

species, urban bushland, zoo, museum, art gallery, botanic garden, passive recreation site, industrial relics etc).

For those participants needing to 'present a paper' to relate case studies etc, we have a special session whereby you will have a secure (lock-up) space (3 metres x 3 metres) in which you can set up your 'wares'. Presenters in this Market Place Swap/Talking Poster Session, will be grouped together - eg evaluation, training techniques, signs, interpretation for people with disabilities, multi-media interpretation, exhibitions, visitor centres etc. Participants will then mingle, listen, question, argue, discuss and swap ideas, while you can persuade, display, interact, discuss, astound and answer. There will be several such sessions so that if you are 'presenting', you can also attend other sessions.

Our audience - communicators!

Environmental, cultural and science communicators, educators, heritage interpreters, rangers, trainers, Aboriginal people interpreting their own culture, exhibition designers, illustrators, photographers, film-makers, landscape and conservation architects, tour guides, eco-tourism and cultural tourism specialists - just to name a few!

Our participants

We seek interpreters who can share their experiences, specialist subject, communication technique and apply it to an environmental or cultural issue.

We warmly welcome new interpreters, who can bring enthusiasm, innovation and freshness to solve interpretive challenges.

Christine O'Brien
President HII & Congress Convenor

The Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association (IPPA)

1st to 8th July 1998

The 16th Congress of IPPA is being co-organised with the Department of Museums and Antiquities (Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism, Malaysia), the Malaysian Archaeologists Association (Ikatan Ahli arceologi Malaysia) and the Melaka State Museum Corporation. It will be held in the Century Mahkota Hotel, Melaka.

Further details can be obtained from the IPPA website at <http://artalpha.anu.edu.au/web/arc/ippa>

**FORTHCOMING SEMINARS
AND CONFERENCES**



THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**Archaeology Seminar Series 1998
SEMESTER 1**

- 9 MARCH **RHONDDA HARRIS**
Honours Student in Archaeology, Flinders University
*Toy Trucks and Buttons. Interpreting Artefacts from the Swan Reach
Aboriginal Mission in the 1940s and 50s*

- 16 MARCH **MAGGIE FLETCHER**
MA Student, Visual Arts
*Beyond the Gallery Wall: Aboriginal art production in some remote
communities*

- 23 MARCH **MARK STANIFORTH**
Lecturer in Archaeology
*Where land meets sea - the archaeology of whaling in Southern
Australia and New Zealand*

- 30 MARCH **CLAIRE SMITH**
Lecturer in Archaeology
Indigenous art as social strategy

- 6 APRIL **JOHN VIDEON**
MA Student, Archaeology
*Pick up thy doctrine and walk - peripatetic images along the trade
routes of Inner Asia*

Mid Semester Term Break
(Seminars for the second half of first semester will follow shortly)

SEMINARS TAKE PLACE ON
Mondays 2.15 - 4.00 pm : Room 152
Social Sciences South Building (close to car park 4)



FORTHCOMING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

Indigenous Heritage Management Short course & Certificate course option

Uluru - Kata Tjuta National Park, 18 - 29 May 1998.

(AY0013 Assessment of Cultural Significance)

Background to the course

In 1994, the Department of Communications and the Arts, with support from the Australian Heritage Commission, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies and the Australian Nature Conservation Agency, conducted a training course on the management of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander places at Carnarvon Gorge in central Queensland. This was an initiative of the Indigenous Cultural Heritage Protection Program and was aimed at providing training in the principles of site management, particularly those places that are under pressure from visitor use. The course was intended to develop skills in site management and planning.

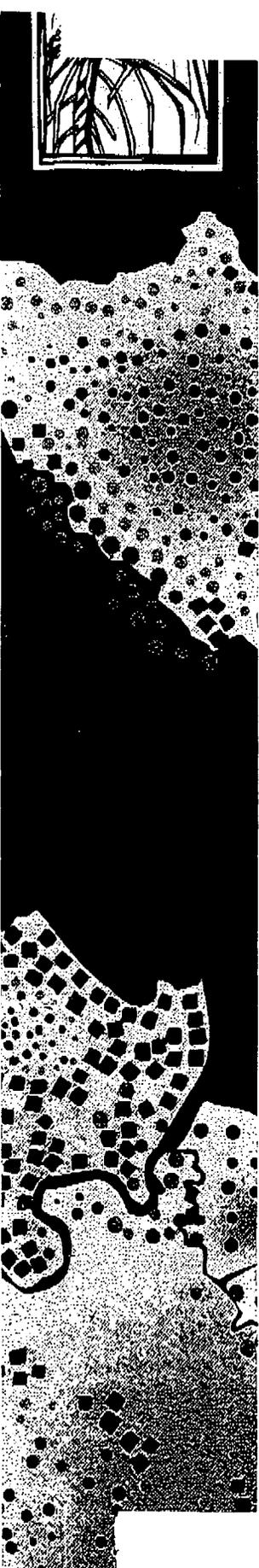
One of the outcomes of this course has been the development of a partnership between the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at James Cook University and the above agencies to incorporate the training course into our Cultural Heritage Studies program and in 1996, the course was run at Mission Beach with elders from the nearby Jumbun community. Participants on the course included our master of Cultural Heritage Studies students who took the course as one of the subjects on their masters program, as well as Aboriginal & Torres Strait Island people from all over Australia.

In 1998 the course is to be hosted by Anangu people from the Mutitjulu Aboriginal community at Uluru, from the 18th til the 29th May. It will focus on Aboriginal sites around Uluru and the problems encountered in managing these, particularly in relation to the demands of tourism. In response to comments made by participants on the previous course, we are offering the course as both a short-course option as well as a component of the Certificate of Social Science (Cultural Heritage Studies).

About the course

The aim of the course is to develop an awareness of the principles and planning processes involved in the management of heritage places and to provide some practical experience in these. Most importantly, we want to provide students with the opportunity of developing management plans in partnership with traditional owners.

The course itself will include both indigenous and non-indigenous students drawn from different parts of Australia and overseas. These will include students involved in the master of Cultural Heritage Studies program as well as participants undertaking the subject as a 'short' or certificate courses. The interaction between students and the development of a concept of team work between participants is a fundamental part of the learning process. Participants in the course will be accommodated at the Yulara Ayers Rock Resort.



FORTHCOMING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

Prehistoric and Historical ARCHAEOLOGY SEMINARS

Semester I, 1998 3pm Main Quad Room N302

- March 13 Huw Barton, Sydney University
"Hunter-gatherers in a time before ethnography."
- March 20 Dr. Glenn Summerhayes, Australian National University
"Exciting new Lapita sites: archaeological investigations on Anir, New Ireland, PNG"
- March 27 Dr. Jim O'Connell, University of Utah
"Grandmothers and the evolution of Homo Erectus"
- April 3 Dr. Peter Hiscock, Australian National University
"East of Casablanca: the appearance of the Upper Paleolithic in north Africa"
- EASTER BREAK**
- April 24 Professor Tim Murray, La Trobe University
"In Little Lon wiv Ginger Mick: archaeology and the Melbourne poor of the 1870's"
- May 1 Matt Campbell, Sydney University
"Agriculture and settlement in prehistoric Rarotonga"
- May 8 No seminar
- May 15 Dr. Li Liu, La Trobe University
"Who were the ancestors? The origins of Chinese ancestral cult and racial myths"
- May 22 To Be Announced
- May 29 Alistair Patterson, Sydney University
"Pastoral landscapes in arid Australia: the entanglement of Aboriginal and settler worlds"
- June 5 Dr. Laurajane Smith, University of New South Wales
"Riversleigh as a cultural Landscape."
- June 12 Dr. Steven Brandt, University of Florida
"Women the tool maker: hide working and flaked stone tool use in Southern Ethiopia."

FORTHCOMING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES



INVESTIGATING AUSTRALIAN ROCK ART

Session 1: 8th - 26th June, 1998

Session 2: 6th - 24th July, 1998

School of Anthropology and
Archaeology
James Cook University
Townsville, QLD 4811
Australia

Rock art for conservation and management will be taught in the School of Anthropology and Archaeology at James Cook University in two separate Winter Schools: 8 - 26 June and 6 - 24 July, 1998.

The first session is worth 4 credit points for Masters degree students while the second is for undergraduate and adult education students (credit points or course certificate will be awarded). Each Winter School will consist of one week of intensive introductory lectures covering the ethics and theory of rock art site documentation, analytical and dating methods and recording techniques. Two weeks will be spent at art sites in north Queensland mapping, recording, sampling and assessing rock art conditions.



FORTHCOMING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

Certificate of Social Sciences (Cultural Heritage Studies) from James Cook University. Other short-course options offered by the School of Anthropology & Archaeology can be used to complete the credit points for this qualification (see attachment and enclosed pamphlets). Enrolment for certificate courses must be completed by the 31st March and therefore applications should be forwarded to the University as soon as possible.

Presenters of the course will include Sharon Sullivan and Nicholas Hall (Australian Heritage Commission), Shelley Greer (School of Anthropology and Archaeology, James Cook University of North Queensland) with the guidance of Anangu traditional owners. Other organisations participating in the course include the Office for joint management of the Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park and Parks Australia.

Target groups

The target groups for the training program are:

1. Representatives from Aboriginal community organisations whose area of responsibility or interest covers either rock art sites, and/or other sites which have a high public profile;
2. Those whose jobs involve directly managing sites through their employment with heritage agencies;
3. Those involved with the development of policy or programs which involve the management of heritage places both in Australia and elsewhere.

Course content

The course will give participants practical experience in identifying interests, gathering and using information for management, applying concepts of significance, identifying management issues, dealing with stakeholders, determining objectives for management, cultural and physical maintenance of sites, monitoring, physical conservation, visitor management strategies, interpretation and management plan preparation.

Dates and fees

The course will be undertaken from Monday 18th to Friday 29th May 1998. Fees for this course are \$4,400 which includes the following:

- tuition;
- manual and reference materials on heritage management
- accommodation and meals for the duration of the course.

Participants are expected to be responsible for return airfares to Uluru.

Enquiries should be directed to:

School of Anthropology and Archaeology
James Cook University
TOWNSVILLE QUEENSLAND 4811 AUSTRALIA
Ph: (07) 4781 4855
Fax: (07) 4781 4045
email: shelly.greer@jcu.edu.au

FORTHCOMING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

What you will learn:

An holistic approach to documenting rock art for conservation and management will be used. Options for protecting and managing rock art sites from an indigenous perspective will be highlighted. Students will be instructed on-site in a range of surveying and recording techniques, the measurement of environmental and rock surface parameters and in observing visitor and tourist impacts. Recording motifs, assessing rock art stability and selecting potential dating samples will be done under close supervision. Methods used for sampling, analysing and dating rock art will be explained.

Objectives:

Sound conservation practice dictates that rock conditions and site factors should be assessed before visitor, conservation and other site management options are implemented at rock art sites. Students will gain an appreciation of the value and significance of rock art sites to Aboriginal people. Students will be taught practical skills needed for describing, sampling, analysing and dating rock art. They will be advised on a range of intervention and non-intervention options for protecting and managing rock art.



Educational Credits:

The Winter School subject is credited as 4 units towards a Masters degree. It complements existing units in the Masters of Cultural Heritage Studies. Although the subject will be taught at a graduate level, JCU encourages applications from Aboriginal and other people who may be non-graduates and who have strong interests and experience in preserving and protecting sites of cultural significance.

Itinerary:

Week 1: Introductory lectures, descriptions of documentation process, laboratory and equipment demonstrations.

Weeks 2 and 3: Under supervision students will document a site and an art surface, practical field recording techniques will be demonstrated.

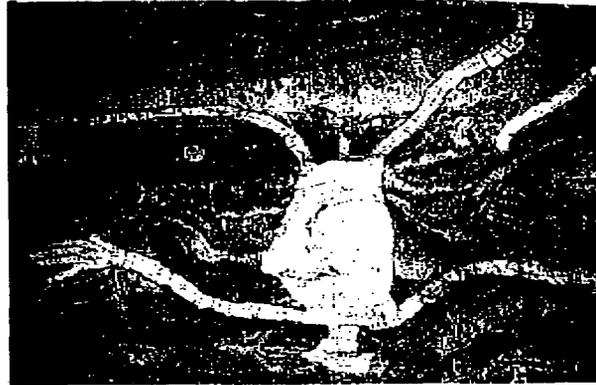
Logistics:

The first week of the June session will be based in Townsville and that of the July session in Cairns. The international airport at Cairns links to air, rail and bus services to other Australian cities. Students must arrange their own transport to the Winter School of their choice. Ground transport to the field will be provided.

Accommodation:

Students must arrange their own accommodation. Some student housing may be available at the respective campuses. Students must bring a sleeping bag, mosquito net (or tent) and air mattress for the field camp. Australian meals will be provided as part of the field fee. Shower and toilet facilities will be available in the field.

FORTHCOMING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES



Cost:

Students should enrol before 31st March 1998 in the 4 unit Winter School, part of a year-long Masters subject (AY 5030:12 credit points), starting mid 1998 and continuing via Internet lectures during the second semester. Fees vary according to academic status and credit points sought. The student administration office can provide details of tuition fees. An additional \$350 (AU) is levied for transport, equipment, meals and accommodation at the field camp.

Contact:

Further details about the subject content and logistics are available from Dr Alan Watchman, School of Anthropology and Archaeology, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland 4811. Email: Alan.Watchman@jcu.edu.au
Tel.: 077 815155, Int'l (+61) 77 815155
Fax: 077 815244

Enrolment:

Contact the Student Admissions office:
Telephone: 1800-24-6446 Fax: (077)81-4644
Email: Admissions@jcu.edu.au
JCU home page is <http://www.jcu.edu.au/>

FORTHCOMING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

National Biennial

Coastal

management conference

Sharing Responsibility

RECEIVED
28 JUL 1997
ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

COAST TO COAST

...from scientist
to surfer

Perth

29 April - 1 May
1998

Themes of the conference

Coast to Coast '98 is an Australasian conference which will bring together people involved in planning, managing and using the coast. It is the only conference of its type and reflects the diversity and complexity of the coastal zone by drawing together scientists, resource managers, academics, State and local government representatives and the many people in the community who are involved and interested in our wonderful coastal areas.

For the first time, this important conference will be held in Western Australia.

Its theme will be...

Sharing Responsibility



FORTHCOMING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

If we are to succeed in protecting and caring for our coastal zone, we must combine professional expertise and advice with the ability to deliver active management on the ground. This means everybody - from the scientist to the surfer - must share responsibility and take action if we are to conserve this precious resource for the future.

The conference will have three sub-themes.

Our **attitude** to the coast, including the views of indigenous people.

How together we can take effective **action**.

How we can ensure **accountability** from all levels of government and the community.

Australia is leading the world in best practice care and management of its extensive coastline. The conference offers an opportunity to share examples of the world's best with other Australians and with delegates from overseas.

There will be exciting and provocative speakers, a coastal art exhibition, a poetry competition, a range of interesting and informative field activities and best of all, a wonderful array of social activities where people can network and relax.

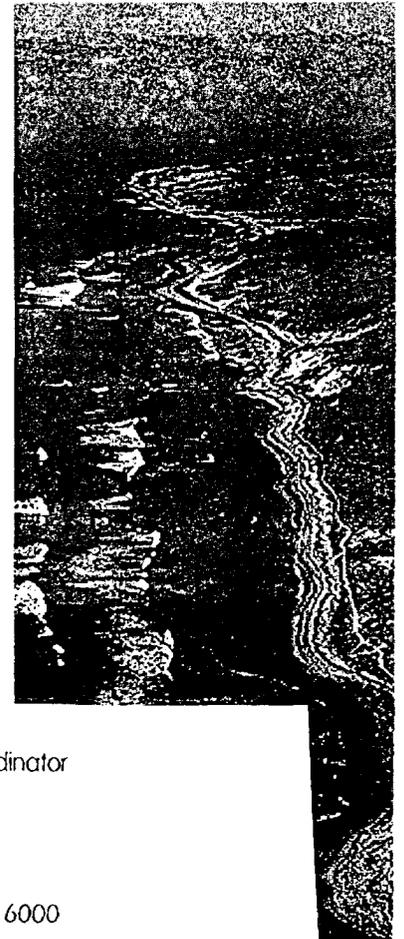
The conference program is currently being finalised and Western Australia is seeking speakers and people interested in leading a workshop or field trip.



If you can play an active part that links in with one of the sub-themes, please let us know.

We are keen to hear from coastal users of every persuasion - recreational, tourism, development, conservation, and people with responsibility for and experience in care and management of the coast.

Please consider the program themes and sub-themes and, if they are relevant to your experience or expertise, fill in the tear-off slip indicating your interest in and willingness to be invited to formally contribute to the success of the conference.



Reply Paid 321
Coast to Coast '98 Coordinator
Ministry for Planning
Albert Facey House
469 Wellington Street
Perth, Western Australia 6000

or complete this information at our website
<http://www.wa.gov.au/planning/conference/Coast98>

If you have any questions ring the Conference

FROM THE SIEVE

The Drying of a Continent

By Philip Cohen

From New Scientist, 20/27 December 1997

Humans arriving in Australia 50 000 years ago may have drastically altered its climate forever. Researchers said last week that destruction of vegetation in the interior by early settlers could have stopped monsoon rains from penetrating inland, turning much of the continent's heartland into desert.

Australia's monsoons begin in December, when winds from Asia blow in moist sea air, and last about three months. Geological records show that in the past 150 000 years, monsoons everywhere were much wilder and wetter at the end of an ice age, when the warmer weather swelled the oceans.

However, there was one exception. When the last ice age thawed about 10 000 years ago, the Australian monsoons did not grow more severe. By contrast, records of monsoons in Africa and Asia at that time show that they became violent.

Gifford Miller of the University of Colorado in Boulder and his colleagues wondered if it was mere coincidence that this unusual dryness came after people arrived on Australian shores. "We knew people were there," says Miller. "The question was why should that be important?"

Modern Aborigines commonly use fire to clear land. If the first Australians carried out the same practice, they may have significantly reduced the plant cover in the interior. Plants absorb water and then transpire it, so it can be absorbed by nearby vegetation. With few plants in the interior, water would fail to filter inland and much would evaporate away.

To find out if this process could have caused the climate change, the researchers simulated the Australian monsoon using a computer climate model. They tested how having an interior covered with desert or vegetation would affect rainfall. To their surprise, vegetation doubled the average amount of monsoon rains on the continent to about 4 millimetres per day. "If this is true, the bottom line is that even with low technology, humans have changed climate on a continental scale," he says.

"It's a very nice analysis and a surprising result," says Jenni Evans, a meteorologist at Pennsylvania State University in University Park. But she cautions that even the best climate models need to be confirmed by direct evidence. Miller agrees and says there is already geological evidence that the amount of burning did increase fivefold after humans arrived. He intends to look for signs of a shift in the type of vegetation growing in the interior at the same time.

Museums to give up native artefacts

14 The Advertiser. Saturday, February 28, 1998

By TIM LLOYD

THE FATE of 7200 Aboriginal human remains along with 11,000 sacred Aboriginal objects in Australian institutions was decided at a meeting of Australian arts ministers in Adelaide yesterday.

The annual Cultural Ministers Conference was held at Ayers House and attended by the federal Arts Minister, Senator Alston, and arts ministers from throughout Australia.

The ministers decided to raise \$3 million to proceed with the repatriation of Aboriginal remains and sacred items.

SA Arts Minister Ms Laidlaw said after the conference that half the funding would be sought from the Federal Government, with the rest required from State Government coffers.

She said the decision did not constitute a firm commitment to the funding but she was confident the

repatriation process would proceed.

A strategic plan to deal with the sensitive issue had been under development since the Cultural Ministers Council last met in December, 1996.

Ms Laidlaw said the plan was being developed largely in accordance with pioneering work by the South Australian Museum.

The museum is the world's largest repository of Aboriginal ancestral remains and secret/sacred objects.

The objectives of the plan include identifying the origins of the articles, notifying affected indigenous communities and negotiating with museums and communities for the return of the articles, should that be requested.

Ms Laidlaw said that in some cases the SA Museum continued to hold such articles in secure storage at the request of communities.

Heritage Council - Archaeological Advisory Committee

The Archaeological Advisory Committee of the Heritage Council has been recently convened to provide advice on all matters pertaining to archaeological heritage in the state of Victoria. The Committee, chaired by Dr Jan Penney (Chair of the Heritage Council) consists of Dr Elizabeth Pemberton (University of Melbourne), Professor Tim Murray (La Trobe University), Mike McIntyre (Heritage Victoria), Megan Gouling (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria) Dr David Dunstan (Monash University), and Andrew Long (consulting archaeologist)

This Committee will look at matters ranging from advising on policy issues relating to the operation of the Heritage Act, to working on briefs for various thematic studies. Current issues include: and also streamlining and strengthening data collection, advising clients on the employment of casual archaeologists and the statutory requirements and standards expected from such work.

After considerable discussion the committee is convinced that the profession itself should undertake the primary role of 'accreditation'. The model developed by Professional Historians Association may be suitable.

The PHA accredits historians on two levels, Associate or Professional, depending on qualifications and experience which ensure that those wishing to enter the profession are not disadvantaged. Members must adhere to a Code of Ethics, have access to a Approved Fee Scale, can use the Contract Checklist which protects each party to any agreement, has access to a Panel in the event of any dispute over fees or work provided and so on. The PHA itself prints a Register of Historian available for contract work and thus ensures that only historians accredited and working by the Code of Ethics are promoted.

Neither Heritage Victoria nor Aboriginal Affairs Victoria can recommend a consultant nor can they suggest to any client that a consultant is not qualified to undertake any specific project. This is outside the role of government bodies. Professional bodies, such as the proposed AIPA, has a responsibility to both promote their profession, to ensure that appropriate standards are maintained, and to assist potential clients obtain the information they need to make an informed decision on the hiring of consultant archaeologists.

We urge all professional archaeologists to consider the implications of undertaking this important role and make it the priority of any new organisation.

■ SCIENCE CONFERENCE SMH 18.2.98

First Americans much earlier than thought

Philadelphia: Linguistic and physical evidence is mounting to show that the first Americans migrated from Asia as long as 40,000 years ago.

The first people to make the trek across what is now the Bering Strait from Asia into Alaska may have arrived even before the last Ice Age covered North America with glaciers, experts said on Monday.

The discovery of a site apparently 12,500 years old in

can Association for the Advancement of Science.

Ms Johanna Nichols, a language expert at the University of California, said computer models could show how long it would take people to move from Alaska to Monte Verde - about 13,000 km after crossing the ice sheet. "It would have taken about 2,000 years to travel on a beeline at a good clip. That would put the first settlers at 14,500 years ago at the very latest."

Some of the most compelling evidence is linguistic, said Ms Nichols. Native North American languages are so different that they must have evolved over tens of thousands of years. "The linguistic population of the New World is 40,000 years old, or something like

*Geological experts point out that heavy glaciers covered much of the continent at that time, so the trek must have taken place much earlier.

Even if people had migrated into the Americas constantly over a period, without any interruptions by glaciers, it would have taken 30,000 years for that many groups to develop, she estimated.

Reuters

that," Ms Nichols said. There are 130 to 150 different language families in Native American languages today, and it takes such a family about 6,000 years to evolve.

Even if people had migrated into the Americas constantly over a period, without any interruptions by glaciers, it would have taken 30,000 years for that many groups to develop, she estimated.

Reuters

FROM THE SIEVE

10/2/98 SMH PS

Libs enlist Nazi race laws for court fight

By MARGO KINGSTON
in Canberra

The Federal Government yesterday endorsed its lawyers' claim to the High Court last week that the Constitution's "race power" permitted Nuremberg laws and apartheid, and that the court had no right under the power to strike down extremist race laws.

A spokesman for the Attorney-General, Mr Williams, QC, said the claim was "theoretically right".

"It's the Attorney-General's view that the court was testing the theoretical limit of the powers and not the present situation . . . The Government would not seek to introduce any such extreme laws."

He said that "the democratic checks and balances that restrain the executive and legislature" would protect Australians from such laws.

Justice Michael Kirby said last week that "it seems unthinkable that a law such as the Nazi race laws could be enacted under the race power and that this court could do nothing about it".

The Government argument that the race power allowed untrammelled racial discrimination came during the hearing of the Hindmarsh appeal.

The Government's Hindmarsh law - which assists a South Australian developer by excluding the Ngarrindjeri people from using heritage protection laws - is the first since Federation to use the "race power" to take away rights on the grounds of race.

The Hindmarsh judgment, to be handed down by May, is considered important to the fate of the Prime Minister's Wik bill, which relies on the race power to wind back native title rights.

The Government also argued that although voters in the 1967 referendum giving the Commonwealth power to make laws for Aborigines expected it to be used for their benefit, it also allowed laws detrimental to indigenous Australians.

The shadow attorney-general, Senator Nick Bolkus, said the Government's views "are morally repugnant - they put the Government in the same boat as Pauline Hanson".

"If they can't distinguish between a decent constitutional framework in a democracy and a dictatorship or oppressive regime, then they're in the same category as Pauline Hanson in the eyes of the world," he said.

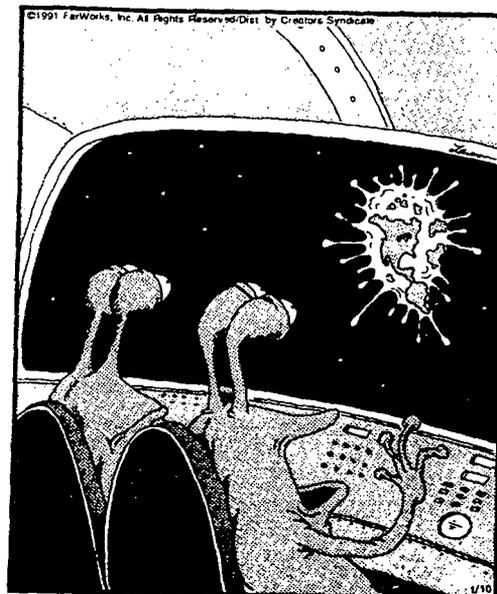
The president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, Mrs Diane Shteinman, said it was "incomprehensible to think that this is the case in Australia - I just hope it is not the correct interpretation of the Constitution".

She said the council hoped the republic convention would "consider changes to the Constitution to endorse the rights of minorities".

The chairman of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC), Mr Gatjil Djerrkura, said the Government's view "certainly does not accord with community standards".

"Whatever the situation was in 1901 [when the Constitution came into force], the circumstances of the 1967 referendum and our international human rights obligations lead us to believe that the race power cannot now be used for a detrimental purpose."

The Far Side by Gary Larson



"Oh, gross!"

FROM THE SIEVE



RICH PAST: The Angkor complex where ruins of an earlier city have been found.

Ancient city found at Angkor

LOS ANGELES: Radar images had revealed evidence of an earlier civilisation at the Angkor temple complex in Cambodia that had been hidden by a thick jungle covering, NASA announced yesterday.

The latest finding establishes there was a city 200 to 300 years earlier at the same place as the magnificent Hindu temple of Angkor Wat, an archaeologist said yesterday. She added that having two temple sites located so closely implied the spot was sacred to the Khmer people for centuries.

Angkor, a complex of

temples covering 260 sq km in northern Cambodia, is virtually uninhabited today. It is most famous for Angkor Wat, a temple dating to 1150AD that is surrounded by a moat and approached by a massive causeway.

In December, 1996, a NASA DC-8 jet with specialised radar spotted a circular mound at the edge of the moat that could suggest human settlement.

Working with 3-D maps from NASA, Ms Elizabeth Moore, head of the Department of Art and Archaeology at the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies, then went to the mound to ex-

plore it on foot. She found partially-exposed remains of a 10th century city at Angkor. The city was built 200 to 300 years before Angkor Wat, she said.

Ms Moore found ruins of six undiscovered temples. The mound itself may date to a few hundred years BC.

Following radar hints, Ms Moore also discovered a site about 25km away with a temple the size of a football stadium - about half the size of Angkor Wat. But it's not clear when it was built.

Mr John Stubbs, vice-president for programs at the World Monuments Fund, called the findings "extremely promising." - AP

El Nino 'sinks' raft

A BAMBOO raft journey from Indonesia to Australia, which was supposed to prove that Australia's first residents could have sailed here between 100,000 and 700,000 years ago, failed yesterday after just five hours.

The bitterly disappointed leader of the Nale Tasih expedition, British historian and adventurer Mr Bob Hobman, blamed the El Nino weather phenomenon for the raft's failure.

"It was amazing. The current was wrong and the wind was all wrong for this time of year," he said.



GRANITE CANVAS: Custodians of the Bradshaw figures have sought academic help.

Unravelling a mystery as old as the ages

By PETER COLLINS
in Sydney

THE origins of the world's oldest paintings are no longer a mystery.

The Bradshaw figures in the remote Kimberley region of Western Australia have long perplexed researchers, with everyone from a mystery pre-Aboriginal race to aliens credited for the spectacular paintings.

Everyone, that is, except the Aborigines who have lived in the region for thousands of years.

Once described as "like the walls of an Egyptian temple" by British explorer George Grey, the paintings were recently dated at 40,000 years old, replacing the Lascaux cave paintings in France as the oldest in the world.

Now, after two centuries of silence, the lawmen of the Kimberley region have decided to reveal their secret associations with the Bradshaw figures - a secret that had been kept at pain of death.

Italian Rock Art Research Association InterCongress 1998 in Canberra were presented with new research and a film showing custodians from the remote Kimberley region talking about their ancestries publicly for the first time.

Paddy Neowarra, Kimberley elder of the Ngarinyin tribe, the core language group of the vast area encompassing the paintings, asked the experts to begin a research program to understand and properly document the mysteries of the paintings.

Mr Neowarra, backed by academics from the University of Sydney and the Pathways Project, also called for academics to stop calling the paintings the Bradshaws, after the white explorer who found them, and instead use their Aboriginal name Guyon.

"Guyon is those early people from the beginning. I've come here today to ask you to change the name to Guyon Guyon, that's all I have to say right now." Mr

myths of the paintings could not be told until recently because of Jenaragi Jenaragi - the secret to protect blood law of the family lines the paintings represent, which was revealed to Australian academics for the first time at the conference.

Long revered by academics, spiritualists and amateur pre-history authors for their sophistication and supernatural appearance, the ancient symbols and figures were painted into cliff dwellings and sacred sites before the last Ice Age.

Ranging between 20cm and 40cm, the figures of bird-like creatures and ancestral stick-like spirit people are alongside the later Wandjina paintings, often confused by colonial explorers as "chambers" and dated at between

of the Ngarinyin, elders including the late David Mowaljarlai talk frankly about the continuity of living traditions in the area.

The ancient human imagery and vital secret connections were a mumumburra - or custodians of law - and any indiscreet exposure of knowledge was punishable by death.

Many custodians who talk in the film have helped anthropologists with linguistic research in the area, but only recently have they begun to speak out about the paintings.

It was previewed last year at the Paris UNESCO forums and the Musee National d'Histoire Naturelle and won preliminary support in the push for recognition of Aboriginal connections to the

earliest people's evolutionary steps - or munganunga - and the development and use of tools, including resins for sealing the ancient works to the faces of the wet and dry caves.

Independent researcher Michael Barry also presented data to the conference that challenged theories by some academics in the past that the paintings may have been developed outside Australia.

Mr Barry's statistical data on 2230 similar paintings worldwide clearly identified the Guyon works as separate to those found in Algeria, Malaysia and Indonesia.

"They did not come from anywhere, they are part of the Australian Aboriginal heritage and should not be called Bradshaws."

FROM THE SIEVE



WARRABINGA NATIVE TITLE CLAIMANTS ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

Postal Address 535 Pheasants Nest Rd., Pheasants Nest 2574. Ph. 0246 84 1341 Mobile 041 841 0540

The Australian Association of Consulting Archeologists
PO BOX 214
Holme Building
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY 2006

The Secretary,

I am writing to inform your Association that Warrabinga Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation is now an Incorporated Body.

We write to inform you that Warrabinga represents the descendants of the North and Eastern Wiradjuri Nation. We consist of the Clans of Mudgee, Dabee, Bogee, Yeranderee, the clans of the Coxes River, Cudgegong River and the Goulburn Rivers. The present day areas of Mudgee, Lithgow Rylestone, Rydal, Oberon and Tucana.

We would appreciate your members consultation with us when they work in the areas in which we are presently organising to place Native Title Claims

Our Legal representative is Solicitor Stephen Friend assigned through the 202 Body NSW Aboriginal Land Council. Native Title Unit.

There seems to be a lot of activity in our areas and there has not been much consultation.

We would appreciate Notification of any previous studies in Our Area and would welcome a representative to attend our meeting 28th and 29th March, 1998 in Lithgow.

Sunday would be the most suitable time on our Agenda.

Could you please reply in writing or Phone

Looking forward to meeting your representative at Lithgow.

Yours in Indigenous Unity,
Wendy Ann Lewis
Wendy Ann Lewis,
Secretary (Hon.)
5th March, 1998

FROM THE SIEVE

Mawson kept warm with nymphs

The Advertiser, Tuesday, February 24, 1998 15.

By DOUG CONWAY
in Sydney

CENTREFOLD pin-ups are banned at Australian Antarctic bases these days. But it is now clear that the revered Sir Douglas Mawson was an instigator of the practice early this century.

"Mawson had girlie pix in his room, like any man," said Dr Estelle Lazer, who has just helped to uncover such secrets frozen in time for 86 years.

The intrepid archaeologist believes the discovery makes Mawson appear not only more human but more heroic.

Mawson's prints, showing naked women making daisy chains watched over by satyrs, may be tame by today's standards but would have been considered artfully risqué in 1912. "They were among a number of personal belongings we found which help form an image of



Sir Douglas Mawson:
racy wall hangings.

Mawson and his men as ordinary people rather than heroes," Dr Lazer said after returning from a two-month mission to the icy continent. Public displays of pornography have been banned at Australian stations.

In the interests of heritage, however, authorities have de-

cidated to save the so-called "Sistine Ceiling" containing 92 pin-ups from the 1970s and 1980s at Weddell hut, 3500km from Mawson's original huts at Commonwealth Bay.

Dr Lazer found Mawson's hut just as the Australian explorer had left it, with racy wall hangings, his boots, a feather duster and the freeze-dried remains of one of his sled dogs.

On photographer Frank Hurley's desk was the pencilled inscription: "Near enough is not good enough". She also found Hurley's infamous roulette wheel, a crudely made device which tipped the odds significantly in favor of the bank.

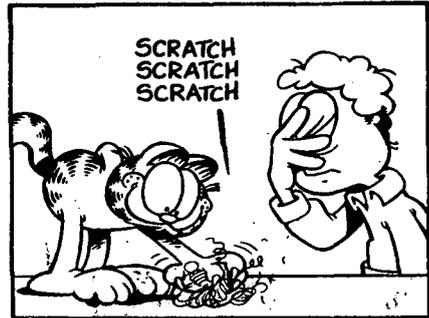
"I don't know how Hurley and his partner biased it, but they made such a killing it had to be banned," Dr Lazer said.

"Members of the expedition used to wager luxury items, such as chocolate and personal effects."

- AAP



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STATEMENT by James Knight

A preliminary predictive statement for the archaeology of the Adelaide Region

Ph / Fax (08) 8339 6255 Mob. 018 778 540

Preamble

This statement of the regional archaeology of Adelaide is to put on record how I see my local patch. This is a work in progress, not a polished final. I would be interested in other views of this landscape¹.

It was compiled from fieldwork in the Adelaide region and from both published and consultancy reports. I thank the many consultants who compiled reports which have contributed to this statement. I apologise to any that are omitted.

Introduction

The Adelaide Region is the name for the historically recorded country of the Kaurna (Gar-na, Gow-na) people. Kaurna country is delimited by natural and ecological features², as is commonly found in Aboriginal Australia. The Adelaide region also forms a convenient unit for archaeological analysis

The Adelaide region can be divided into four broad landforms: Northern plains, Adelaide Plain (core urban area), the Southern Vales and the Fleurieu Peninsula. The region is bounded to the east by the Adelaide Hills or Mount Lofty Ranges (well-watered mixed forests of various types) and to the west by the St Vincent's Gulf.

The Northern plains were predominantly dunes covered with mallee with waterholes in interdunal swales. The area is still mostly rural, but some market gardens are established in the southern part of the area.

The Adelaide core urban area is now covered by suburbs, but used to be a mix of plains, forest and woodland, riverine forest along watercourses, areas of floodout, open grasslands and isolated inland dunes.

The Southern Vales is the name given to a series of rolling hills and river valleys. Urban development is well established and still increasing in this area. Initially the development was for holiday shacks along coastal dunes, but residential developments are now more common.

The Southern Vales ends at the Willunga fault line (Willunga Scarp) where the Fleurieu Peninsula begins. This is marked by steeper hills and high coastal cliffs cut by precipitous creek gullies. The precipitous terrain of the Fleurieu Peninsula is relieved only by the valley in which sit the twin towns of Yankalilla / Normanville.

Dreamings

Few Dreamings have been recorded in any detail³.

The best known ancestor is Tjirbruke⁴. He travelled (amongst other places) from the story place at

Warriparinga on the Sturt River in the present suburb of Marion⁵, to Brighton, and along the coast to Cape Jervis, establishing a series of springs and soaks. The coastal part of his Dreaming track was signposted about 15 years ago⁶. Most signs have now been lost to vandals.

Another major Dreaming site, formed by the actions of at least three ancestors, is the complex at Moana / Ochre Cove. The archaeological traces include an ochre source, a fishtrap⁷, a stone arrangement⁸, a series of residential sites, knapping of the beach cobbles and stone from Pine Point and the north⁹.

Stone used

Quartz is most the common stone used¹⁰. Quartzite, eroded from the ranges to the east, is carried by watercourses onto the plain. Blocks of quartzite are common in the creeks, while cobbles are found on high energy sources such as Sellicks Beach and some in Permian till. Silcrete and chert, common in the north, are only occasionally found in Kaurna Country, usually on major meeting places (apparently traded /exchanged south)¹¹. Flint is very rare and is washed onto beaches from undersea sources in Backstairs Passage and on southern coasts. Ground stone hatchet heads from the Flinders ranges (originally from Mount Isa, Qld), or from Victoria (along the River) rarely make it into Kaurna country. Kidney-shaped Slate scrapers (for working skins) are known mainly from Kaurna and Peramangk country, often occurring in pairs¹². The making of slate scrapers is probably a response to a relative lack of stone for other types of skin scrapers. A range of hammers are known, some casual, others special purpose, both ovate and discoidal shapes were usually used as both hammer and anvil. A range of hammer sizes, to carry out most stonework is known. Small ovate hammers with wear only on the ends were used for knapping small bladelets from good quality stone¹³. Backed artefacts were formerly common on the landscape, but are now most numerous in the South Australian Museum¹⁴.

Sellick's Beach¹⁵ is a major stone source for this region. The quartzite for knapping, metamorphics and quartzite for hammerstones and soft ochre rocks are eroded from

⁴ Berndt 1940, Brunato and Wood ND, Campbell 1985b, 1988b:203-5, Clarke 1991:66-7, Groom 1983, Harvey 1939 in Clarke 1991, Lucas 1989, Mulcahy ND, Ramsay Smith 1996, Ross 1984:7, Tindale 1987, Tindale and Mountford 1936

⁵ Edwards 1964, Cameron 1972

⁶ Ross 1984:11

⁷ Tindale 1982:96,

⁸ Mountford 1939

⁹ Anon 1994, ASSA 1981, Campbell 1980, 1983, 1985b, 1986c, 1988b:52-90, 201-3, 298-303, Draper and Draper 1991, Draper 1997, Gregory 1997, Hassel 1995a, Howchin 1934, Johnson 1991, PPK 1997, Ross 1980, 1984, Tindale 1926, 1936, 1975, 1982:90, Tolcher and Tolcher 1975, Walsh and Wood 1996,

¹⁰ See Knight 1991

¹¹ Such as Onkaparinga (Czerwinski 1997), Moana (Gregory 1997), Sellicks Beach (Gara 1988:13), and Parsons Beach

¹² Basedow 1925a : b, Campbell 1924, Campbell 1986a, Hossfeld 1926, Howchin 1934:79-82, Edwards 1963,

¹³ Cooper 1961b

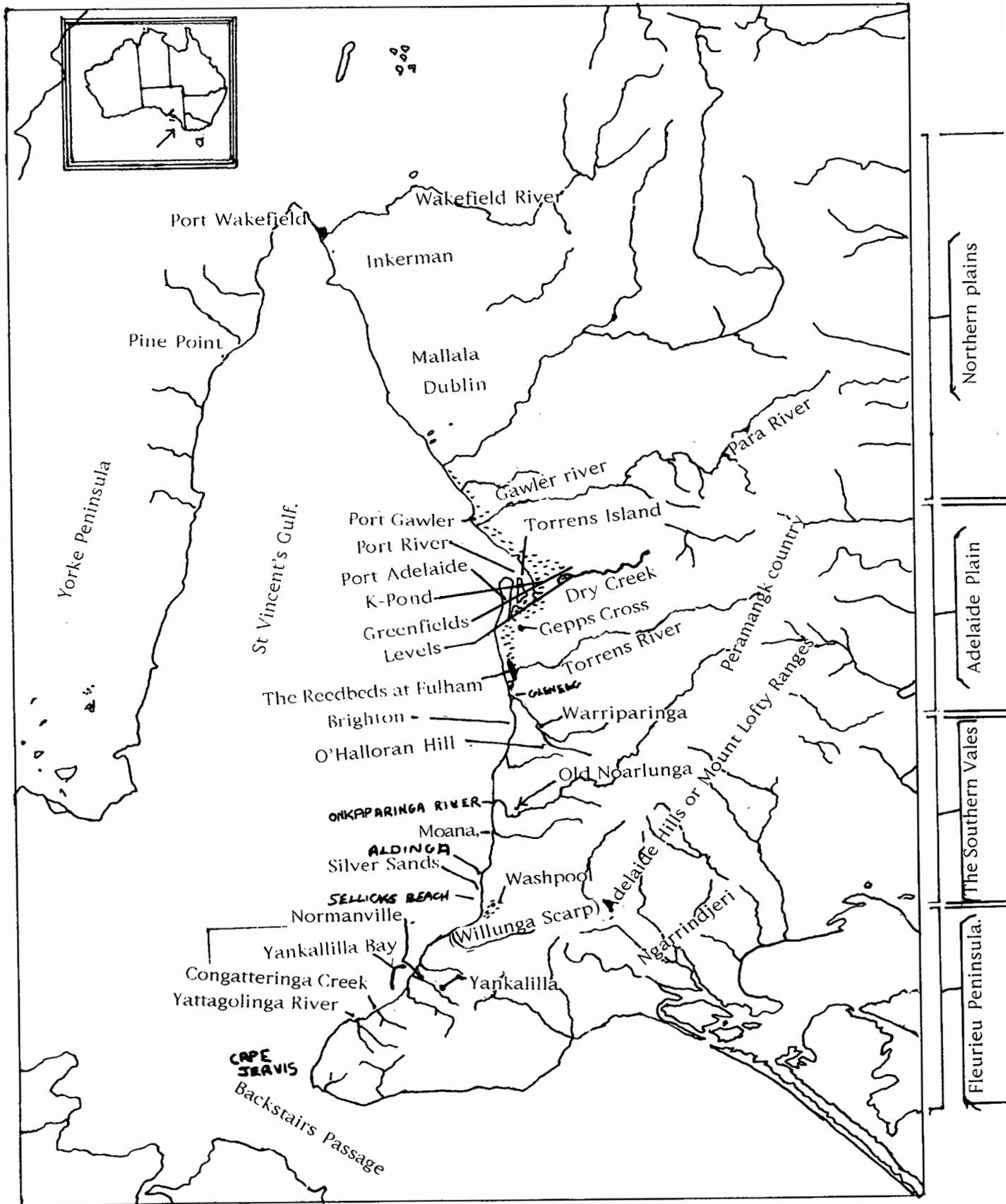
¹⁴ I have seen three backed artefacts in the field in SA in four years.

¹⁵ See also Cooper 1943:346, 1961a, Draper 1988:32, 1992b:115-127, Hassel 1995b, Knight 1997c

¹ Published views include (Campbell 1979, 1981b, 1981c, Graham and Whipp 1982, Radford and Campbell 1982), Marin 1992, Campbell 1988b

² see Tindale 1974:135

³ See Clarke 1991 for a limited summary



the unconsolidated cliffs. Nature places the stones on the beach cobble ridge by size and shape. Stoneworkers simply need to know the beachridge and walk to the area where the size, shape and material they want are present. The stoneworkers assessed quality taking a flake off the end of the cobble.

Colour of Sellick's Beach quartzite is a clear guide to quality. Blue or blue-grey (often with patches of brown) is the finest grain, best material for knapping¹⁶. Light colours (yellow and white) are usually sugary in texture with a larger grain size and is very poor material. High quality material is only about 2% of the beach ridge, and the wide distribution of 'Sellicks Beach Blue' Quartzite demonstrates that it is one of the better raw materials in the region.

Stone distribution is generally a simple distance from source pattern. Large artefacts are found at or near the stone source; the amount and size of a specific raw material declines as distance from source increases. The exception to this pattern is stone exchanged or brought by visitors, such as Yorke's Peninsula Pine Point chert and northern silcrete at Parsons Beach, near Victor Harbour, and northern chert at Moana and Onkaparinga.

Site location patterns

The North Coast

The coast is lined by mangroves, with few watercourses reaching the sea. The coastal dunes are low, only a few metres above the saltmarsh flats which flood at King tides. Camp sites and burials have been recorded in these dunes at Port Gawler, Dublin and Port Wakefield Naval testing range¹⁷.

North Inland

Sites have been recorded at Port Wakefield, Inkerman, Mallala¹⁸ in the lee (east) of dunes and adjacent to salt pans which may have been more drinkable before clearing of the mallee. There is a significant background scatter. In mallee sandy areas, sites are to be predicted near water and/or near shelter. Larger sites will be found in areas which offer two or more resources (water, shelter etc).

Many sites are known along watercourses, such as the Wakefield River¹⁹. The recorded sites are mainly stone working sites, placed on the resource (the river brings the stone from the ranges).

The Northern plains of the Adelaide suburbs

Isolated burials are recorded from the Gawler area and there is a report that a burial ground was disturbed during the construction of the Gawler bypass. A few isolated burials are recorded in suburbs along the Gawler river. Some inland dunes with occupation and burials are recorded, few exist today (they were blown out, flattened for housing or were sandmined).

I have seen a scatter of quartz artefacts exposed in silt in a quarry next to the Para River, west of Gawler. This is likely to be part of a pattern of living on dry ground in winter and near waterholes in summer²⁰.

Floodouts and mounds

A few of the creeks flood-out onto the plain, creating seasonal swamps. Within these floodouts are mounds composed of rich black organic soil. A large mound at Greenfields was damaged during earthworks in 1992²¹. It revealed multiple burials as well as large volumes of worked stone and well preserved organic remains, including fish scales. Historic accounts suggest that these mounds were once common. Reports in the 1920's talk about using the soil as garden fertiliser.

The Dry Creek occasionally flows over the Adelaide plain, but usually runs out of energy to cut its way, drops its sediment load and floods out about 5 kilometres from the sea at North Arm. The floodout run northeast to what is now salt pans west of Port Wakefield Road. At K-Pond (a salt pan west of Port Wakefield Road), the coastal edge of the floodout touches the tidal samphire marsh, beyond which lay mangroves. Small quartz artefact scatters are recorded on this samphire marsh²², these represent stopping points between the residential mound sites on the floodouts and the resources of the mangroves and estuary. Most of this landform has been destroyed by salt pans.

In known Floodout areas (Greenfields, Levels, Buckland Park), mounds were created to raise the living camps above the water level. These mounds are extremely rich and complex and should not be disturbed as they are likely to contain human burials. These mounds are comparatively rare in Australia, but are known from many seasonally flooded landscapes such as on the Hay Plain (NSW), the Mid Murray (NSW/Vic) and in Western Victoria.

Adelaide Plain (Port Adelaide to Brighton)

From Port Adelaide to Brighton, the sandy shore was backed by high dunes. Between the Port River and Glenelg, unbroken coastal dunes stopped the Torrens River. The water flooding into swamps and gently flowing both north and south. The Reedbeds at Fulham, a permanent reedy lagoon 400 metres wide and 1.2 kilometres long²³, are within this area.

Historical accounts speak of middens, stone working and burials in all coastal dunes in the urban area. The northern-most dunes are on Torrens Island, three campsites were recorded by Draper. Sites were reported in eroding dunes in an arc along the coast between Gepps Cross (southeast of Torrens Island) and Glenelg²⁴.

¹⁶ Campbell and Noone 1943:282

¹⁷ SEAGT 1988, Gara 1985, ND

¹⁸ Nicholson, A 1994, Edmonds 1995a, Resource Development P/L 1995, Hodgson 1996,

¹⁹ Cooper 1961a, TOAPL 1979a + b, Gara 1983, Wood 1994c

²⁰ Wood, D. 1994

²¹ Draper 1992a, Wood 1995b, Knight 1998

²² Edmonds 1990, 1995b + c, Freeman 1995a, Wood 1991, 1992, 1994b + c, 1995b

²³ Howchin 1919, Campbell 1988b:30-1, Tindale 1957:21

²⁴ Hale 1926, Howchin 1934:9-11, Cotton 1949, Cooper 1950, Campbell 1988b:134, 126-147

Southern Vales and the Fleurieu Peninsula

The archaeology of the Southern Vales is poorly known. It is clear that dry, soft areas in the river valleys, estuaries and coast were favoured places to camp²⁵

The small scatters of worked quartz in sheltered hollows on O'Halloran Hill (overlooking the Adelaide plains), may be resting places along a path, that is, traces of travelling rather than of sleeping or eating²⁶.

At Hallett Cove the cliffs are 200 feet high. The sites are clustered near a gully which acted as a staircase up and down the cliff²⁷. Since the 1930's, ploughing the loamy soil on top of the coastal cliff has exposed many artefacts. Cooper collected from Hallett Cove for thirty years and found that the implements 'often occurred in patches'. Campbell described and illustrated 13 sites within the Hallett Cove area²⁸.

Inland sites are poorly known. Large residential sites may be located in defensible, well drained, soft locations near water. A known site at Morphett Vale on Christies Creek is almost surrounded by a bend in the creek, while being high enough to escape flooding²⁹.

The estuary of the Onkaparinga (Women's River)³⁰ has a significant archaeological signature³¹. The estuarine flats, hillslopes and sandhills were all used, while the town of Old Noarlunga sits on a burial and campsite at the 'Horseshoe', a bend in the river³².

Sites on top of cliffs are thought to be lookouts, where groups of men sat, talking business, using stone tools to make business items and signalling to those in the creek valley when schools of fish came by³³.

Sandhills

The most visible archaeological traces are in the coastal sandhills. This is because of erosion caused by animals, by mining and by residential developments.

Sandhills are well known from Moana, Aldinga Bay (Aldinga / Silver Sands / Sellick's Beach)³⁴, and Yankallilla Bay on the Fleurieu Peninsula (Carrackalinga / Normanville)³⁵. The sites are located in sandy areas near the coast and estuary. The washpool at Aldinga Bay is also a major story place³⁶.

Creeks and Cliffs

A different type of creek outlet archaeology is found on the Fleurieu Peninsula, where the Congatteringa Creek (Wirrina Cove)³⁷ and Yattagolinga River (Rapid Bay) cut through the cliffs. The archaeology is found within the alluvial fan created when the creek meets the sea. A stone fishtrap was also recorded at Congatteringa Creek in 1995, but the entire creek outlet was destroyed by a marina development in 1996. Sites are known in sea cave³⁸, on a ridge overlooking the creek mouth and inland on sheltered, sandy ground³⁹. Burials are known from Rapid Bay⁴⁰. The shape of Rapid Bay has been radically altered by dumping quarry waste⁴¹.

Cape Jervis is a special case, at the end of the land in this region. Archaeology appears to be very dense in the flat lands of the cape, with numerous burials and stone artefacts recorded. In fact the archaeology is so dense that any development here is risky. This archaeological density is a reflection of the social and cultural importance of Cape Jervis to both the Kurna and the Ngarrindjeri⁴².

'Sites'

It would be a mistake to believe that the sites described above are cleanly delineated. In truth, they are the accumulation of many episodes of people leaving things behind on repeatedly used ground. They usually lie on and within a discrete landform, but they are rarely neatly bounded enough to draw a line around. Instead one estimates where the 'drop off' zone lies.

'Sites' occur because the nature of the ground at the time and the people's active choices about their activities. 'Sites' are usually placed to use one or more resources (Eg dry soft ground, fresh water, fish, animals, stone for tools etc).

We can predict that socially and economically more important places will be located near a greater number of resources. These places are may be visited more, and so may accumulate more archaeology. Perhaps this is how Site Complexes like Moana are formed.

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I thank the Kurna people whose archaeology is the focus of this study.

²⁵ Of course these conform to Godwin's Dictum's. Luke Godwin is credited (by Steve Sutton) with the two most useful dictums in Australian archaeology:

1: People like to sit where their bums are dry
2: People do not like to sit with rocks up their crack.

Not surprisingly, these have not been published before.

²⁶ Wood 1995a, Knight 1997a + b, Freeman 1997

²⁷ This pattern also occurs on the Lower Murray.

²⁸ Campbell 1988b: 153a-160, Cooper 1959, 1968a + b, Cooper et al 1970, Flood 1995:144, Lampert 1981:39, Tindale 1937a:561, 1957.

²⁹ Tindale 1974:56

³⁰ O'Brien and Williams 1991

³¹ Draper 1991, Freeman 1993, Czerwinski 1997a + b, Wesolowski and Czerwinski 1998

³² Yelland 1970:32-3, Graham and Whipp 1982:1

³³ Cooper et al. 1970:30, Campbell 1979:7, Tindale 1982:95, Gara 1989:9, Draper 1997.

³⁴ Campbell 1981a, 1985a, 1988b:91-125, Cooper 1943:346, Freeman 1995b, Ross 1984, Nobbs 1984, Wood 1993, 1994a,

³⁵ Campbell 1988b:25-51, Wood 1994d

³⁶ DCW 1988, Gara 1988, Hassell 1995b, Lucas 1989, 1992

³⁷ Cooper 1943, Warrell 1994, Wood & Edmonds 1994,

³⁸ Tindale and Mountford 1936

³⁹ Wood & Edmonds 1994,

⁴⁰ Betty Fisher Pers. Comm., Wood 1994f

⁴¹ Bourman 1988, Williams 1991:187,

⁴² Draper 1988:32-3, Lance 1990

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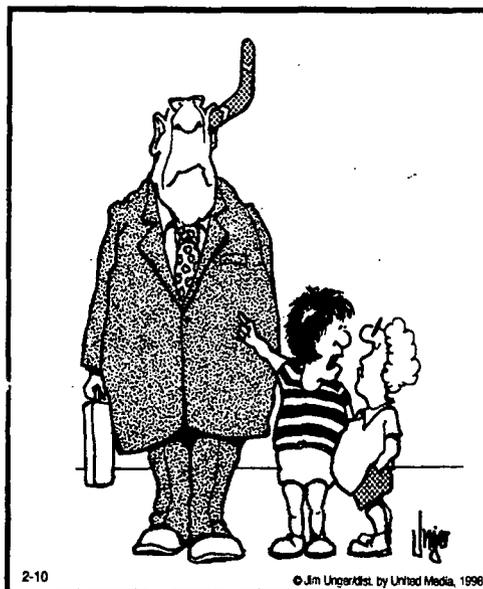
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Herman



"That's why it didn't come back."

