

[What is AACAI?](#)

[National Executive](#)

[Register of Consultants](#)

[Code of Ethics](#)

[Constitution](#)

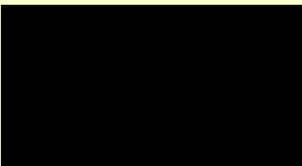
[Policies](#)

[AACAI Newsletter](#)

[Monograph Series](#)

[Join AACAI](#)

[Contact Us](#)



**STATE CHAPTERS**

[Queensland](#)

[New South Wales](#)

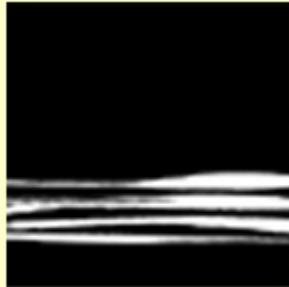
[Victoria](#)

[South Australia](#)

[Western Australia](#)



[For Members](#)



# Newsletter

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC.

Issue Editor: [Catherine Westcott](#)

Number 103, July 2005

Email: [newsletter@aacai.com.au](mailto:newsletter@aacai.com.au)

url: [www.aacai.com.au/newsletter/](http://www.aacai.com.au/newsletter/)

## Contents

<a href="#">Editorial</a>	<a href="#">Space For Lease</a>
<a href="#">Archaeology at the Ross Female Factory Historic Site</a>	<a href="#">Molecules to Morphs: 19th Annual Conference of the Australasian Society for Human Biology</a>
<a href="#">AACAI Review of Fee Scale Policy - Call for Submissions</a>	<a href="#">One Day Conference: Legacies of Slavery: Comparative Perspectives</a>
<a href="#">AACAI 2005-2006 Subscription Renewals Due</a>	<a href="#">Employment Opportunities</a>
<a href="#">Four "Thousand Buddha" Grottos: A Colossal Issue on China's Silk Road</a>	<a href="#">AACAI Workshops &amp; Meetings</a>
<a href="#">AMAC Reports Available</a>	<a href="#">Seminars</a>
<a href="#">Call for Papers: Archaeozoology Session at 2005 AAA/AIMA Conference</a>	<a href="#">Conferences</a>
<a href="#">Reminder to Send News Items for Inclusion in the Monthly Newsletter</a>	<a href="#">New Publications</a>
<a href="#">Fire and Tasmanian Aborigines</a>	<a href="#">Download PDF Version of Newsletter</a>
<a href="#">Who Cares?</a>	



## Editorial

*Catherine Westcott*



Welcome to the 103rd edition of the *AACAI Newsletter*. This is my fourth and final effort at editorship and next month I will pass the baton on to Dave Mott from the South Australian Chapter. Other volunteers are sought to take on the role of rotating editor after that.

Many thanks to the people who sent in contributions over the past four months. A little effort from a lot of people produces the same result as a lot of effort from a few people. All too often, the latter situation is the case. Please consider making a contribution either by submitting reports or announcements, or by taking on the editorship for four editions. It's all part of the big-picture aim to strengthen the discipline of archaeology and make it more professional.



## Archaeology at the Ross Female Factory Historic Site

*Eleanor Conlin Casella*

### Introduction

From 1995 through 1999, Eleanor Casella (School of Arts, Histories & Cultures, University of Manchester) directed excavations of the Ross Female Factory, a mid-19th century female convict site in Ross, Tasmania. Built in the early 1840s, this probation station incarcerated female convicts from 1847 to 1854, when the Transportation System ceased operation. Today, the Ross Female Factory is a protected Historic Site, managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service and the Tasmanian Wool Centre of Ross. Open to the public, the Overseer's Cottage contains a display on the history of this unique convict site, including a model of the Female Factory in 1851. Additionally, an interpretive display and selection of artefacts from the Ross Factory Archaeology Project is provided for visitors at the Local History Room of the Tasmanian Wool Centre of Ross.

The Ross Factory Archaeology Project enjoyed strong support from the University of Tasmania, the Parks and Wildlife Service, the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery (Launceston, Tasmania), and the Tasmanian Wool Centre of Ross. Community volunteers, regional archaeologists, local school teachers, Aboriginal Heritage Officers, and university students from both Tasmania and the Australian mainland participated in excavations as part of the Ross Factory Archaeology Project. Resulting data included a topographic survey of the "Female Factory" convict site at the Ross township, photogrammetrical recording of the remaining sandstone cottage, and excavation of three areas within the prison. This preliminary season was the first international research project to be conducted on an historic-era site in Australia.

### Background

Great Britain began transporting convicts to New South Wales in 1788. After the establishment of Van

Diemen's Land in 1803, Britain began transporting convicts to this island colony. Over 12,000 women came to Tasmania during the 50 year Convict Era. Women were typically sentenced for periods of 7 or 14 years, usually for petty theft from their employers in England. In the penal colony, women were either assigned as domestic servants to free settlers, or were incarcerated within the Female Factories. This name was abbreviated from the British institutional title "Manufactory," and referred to the institution's role as a Work House.

While incarcerated within a Female Factory, the inmates worked at laundry and sewing brought in on contract from the local community. Convicts were divided into three classes:

- The Punishment Class: sentenced to periods of "separate treatment" in the Solitary Cells.
- The Crime Class: incarcerated within the prison.
- The Hiring Class: given privileged positions within the Factory until they were assigned as domestic servants to local properties. The Ross Female Factory also housed the babies of convict women in a Nursery Ward. An enforced early weaning age and unhygienic conditions resulted in very high infant mortality rates within the Factories.

A total of four Female Factories were established in Tasmania:

- The Cascade Factory, Degraes Street, South Hobart (1829): this Factory is now an Historic Site managed by the Parks & Wildlife Service. An interpretation display is provided for visitors.
- The Launceston Factory (1832): this Factory was demolished in the 1930s, and built-over by Launceston College. The well, and an original sandstone perimeter wall remain.
- The George Town Factory (1829): this Factory was occupied for only a short period in a house rented from a local clergyman. After the Launceston Factory was opened, George Town was closed.
- The Ross Female Factory (1847): this Factory was adapted from an 1842 Road Gang Station built for male convicts. Although little architecture remains above the ground, Ross Factory is the most archaeologically intact female convict site in Australia.

Results of the archaeological excavations provided some new images of daily life experiences for female convicts at the Ross site. Summer field seasons in 1995 and 1997 opened 105 square metres, focused within three areas of the Ross Female Factory: the Crime Class (Area A), the promoted Hiring Class (Area B), and the demoted Solitary Cells (Area C) (Figure 1). These three areas represented the three stages of reform that female convicts passed through during their incarceration. A small portion of the Assistant Superintendent's Quarters was also excavated. Artefacts and architectural remains discovered through archaeological excavation were used to compare daily life within different parts of this prison.



**Figure 1. Site Plan of the Ross Female Factory showing the areas**

**excavated.**

**Area A: The Crime Class**

Sandstone foundations of the original dormitory structure were rapidly uncovered. These two walls were approximately 90cm wide and 50cm high, running along a north-south axis through the excavation trench. Quarried from a local source, these walls were constructed of roughly cut sandstone bonded with lime mortar. The high frequency of plaster washed mortar recovered from both interior and exterior sides of these foundation walls suggest the dormitories were frequently whitewashed, probably to improve the general cleanliness of this penal station. Archaeological evidence for floorboards was also recovered, in the form of three sandstone support tiers, two running parallel to both dormitory foundation walls, and one midway through the structure. The archaeological presence of the joist supports correlates with documentary evidence for significant modifications to the structure after 1847 (Figure 2).



## Figure 2. Sandstone foundations of the original dormitory structure, Area A.

According to historic documents, floorboards were installed into the convict dormitories in preparation for accommodation of female convicts. This modification of interior floors means that all objects recovered from excavation of underfloor deposits relate directly to the female convicts. These artefacts demonstrate the presence of illicit materials such as non-uniform buttons, alcohol bottle fragments, kaolin tobacco pipes, and reworked iron scrap, possibly functioning as makeshift weaponry.

On the exterior of the Crime Class Dormitory, the original muster yard flooring consisted of highly compacted dirt, pebbles and cobbles. This courtyard also contained an extensive drain system, constructed in two parts. The upper course was an intricately carved sandstone spoon drain. According to 1848 plans for Factory alterations, an entrance porch was added to the Crime Class Dormitory in preparation for the incarceration of female convicts. The course of the spoon drain outlined the exterior of this structure. Brick and sandstone foundations of this entrance porch were also uncovered, locating the exact entrance to the Crime Class Dormitory. A rectangular gap in the foundation wall marked the original location of the sandstone door sill, a structural element probably robbed from the Dormitory and recycled into some other local building after abandonment of the prison.

Given the substantial nature of this sandstone drain feature, it was remarkable that no mention of it exists in any historical documentation. Although most other architectural modifications appear in lists of funding allocations, in architectural plans, or in Superintendents' reports, no such documentation was discovered for this feature.

### Area B: The Hiring Class

Originally begun as a one metre square test trench, Area B was eventually extended to 40 square metres, sampling from both the Hiring Class Dormitory and the adjoining Assistant Superintendent's Quarters.

Architecturally, the Hiring Class dormitory proved to be very similar to the Crime Class. Foundation walls were constructed from courses of cut sandstone and rubble pack, and sandstone floorboard supports were uncovered within the structure. A dirt and pebble pack muster yard lay directly east of the Hiring Class, and remains of two upper sandstone spoon drains were located on the immediate exterior of the Dormitory structure.



**Figure 3. Foundation walls excavated in Area B.**

Excavation trenches in Area B also sampled from the Assistant Superintendent's Quarters. Delineating the entrance to this structure was a pathway of cut sandstone flags, an architectural feature that

was interpreted as a status marker within the Factory. Given the consistently inadequate supply of shoes for female inmates, winter musters within the pebble-pack courtyard would have been cold, wet and muddy experiences. The presence of a sandstone pathway for access to and from the Assistant Superintendent's Quarters must have communicated a hierarchical status for these regions within the convict prison.

In aerial photographs, the sandstone flagged entranceway cannot be seen. This architectural feature overlaid the under barrel boxdrain of Area B, and segments were lifted during excavation. Excavation of this feature recovered numerous artefacts, most significantly including two ferrous musket powder flasks. Capped with a copper-alloy self-measuring release valve spout, these pear-shaped artefacts were typical from 1750 through the late 19th century. Unfortunately, heavy oxidization of the ferrous body of these artefacts has obscured any distinguishing or decorative marks that might have once identified the flasks.

In contrast to the convict dormitories, the Assistant Superintendent's Quarters were of brick construction. Artefacts recovered from within this area demonstrated occupants of this area had greater access to goods and materials. Ceramic and glass artefacts recovered from the Hiring and Crime Class Dormitories were predominantly tiny fragments of cheap, mass produced plates, cups and bottles, possibly the slightly defective factory "seconds" shipped-out from England for use in Van Diemen's Land convict establishments. However, those household artefacts recovered in the Assistant Superintendent's Quarters were far more substantial fragments of colourful transfer-printed crockery and decorated drinking glasses.

Two copper-alloy "trade tokens" from mid 19th century Hobart businesses were also recovered, indicating a difference in access to the growing colonial economy. While incarcerated within the prison, female convicts were completely dependent on either provisions provided by the Convict Department, or on illicit tobacco, grog and food smuggled into and around the prison through underground trade networks. Whether or not the Superintendent Staff turned a blind eye towards the Factory "black market," these officials had legitimate access to goods and services of their choice, as reflected in the trade tokens.

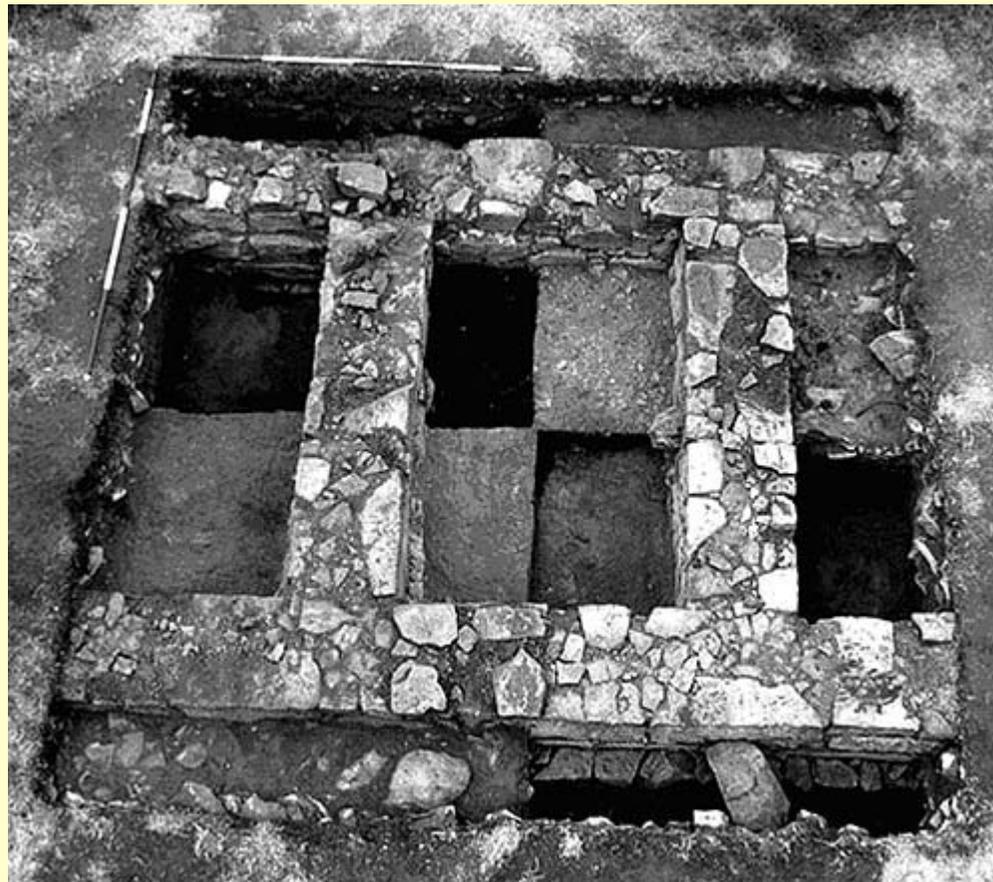
The only intact structure remaining from the Ross Female Factory, the impressive Overseer's Cottage, stands less than 10m from the beginning of the Hiring Class foundations. From 1938 to 1974, this structure housed the Knowles family, long-time residents of Ross. Overlying Factory-related artefacts were substantial deposits of 20th century items, primarily related to agricultural and domestic uses of the site by the Knowles family. This assemblage of recent artefacts did not appear to impact on earlier convict-related deposits; however, the materials were systematically recovered as part of the Ross Factory Archaeology Project. While this recent archaeological assemblage is unrelated to the female convict occupation of the Ross site, it derives some cultural significance from its reflection of how the local Ross community developed, and how Tasmanian rural life changed over the 20th century. These artefacts included a cast-iron toy gun, iron food cans, wallaby and sheep bones, a copper-alloy faucet, wire and wrought iron nails, fencing wire, bases and finishes from both clear and blue glass medicine bottles, silver-plated table cutlery, late 19th century kaolin

clay pipes, the left leg of a bisque clay baby doll, and a rather striking pink-on-white moulded glass vase.

### **Area C: The Solitary Cells**

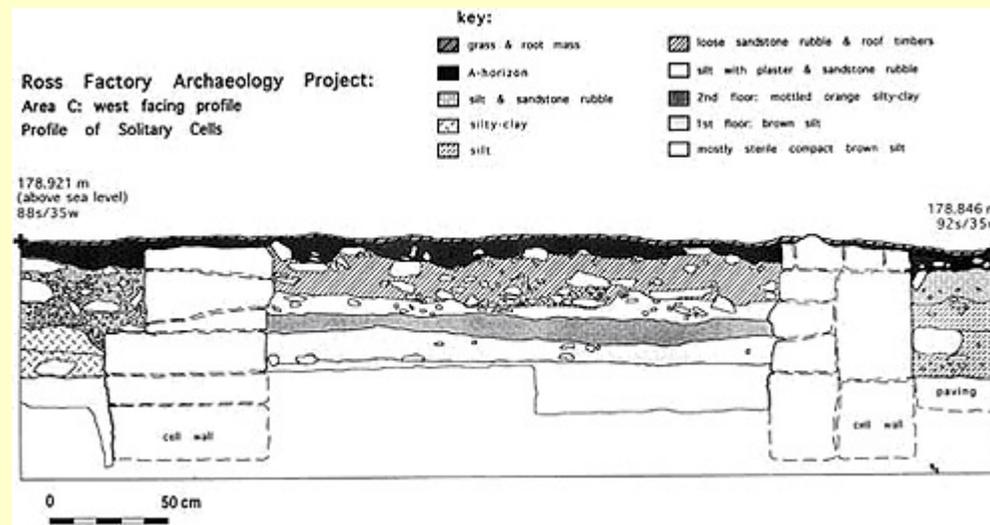
The Ross Factory Solitary Cells were highly significant as the only remaining separate treatment cells built explicitly for the punishment of female convicts. Architecturally, the Solitary Cells were designed to maximize the isolation of inmates. Rough cut sandstone walls, approximately 50 cm thick, contained women undergoing "separate treatment," minimizing sound transfer and communication between cells.

Archaeological excavations determined individual cells were approximately 1.3m wide by 2m long, or roughly 4 by 6 feet, a space just large enough to accommodate a single inmate. Period architectural plans suggest the cells were entered from the northern exterior. Archaeological evidence for the location of cell doors remains ambiguous, with post-Factory period recycling and demolition removing most of the structure, including all door sills or stairways which might have existed.



**Figure 4. Excavated individual cell, Area C.**

Unlike structures in the main Factory compound, the Solitary Cells contained packed earthen floors. Furthermore, these floors appear to be significantly lower than the cell doors. Floor features underlay 35cm to 50cm of demolition debris and structural collapse. This evidence suggests that entry into a Solitary Cell required a descent of more than half a metre, suggesting interior stairs once existed for each cell. Regardless of the height of the original doors, to undergo "separate treatment," convict women descended into a cramped, darkened, silent cell for up to three weeks of isolation. This spatial movement can be interpreted as a metaphor of punishment and atonement, with the stigmatized woman descending into her solitary cell, reforming through silent prayer and contemplation, and ascending to rejoin the general penal community once her sentenced period of separate treatment had been served.



**Figure 5. Profile of individual cell in Area C, showing different floor levels.**

Archaeological deposits within the Ross Factory Solitary Cells reflect constant power struggles between Factory inmates and guards. Experiencing the degradation and isolation of architecturally enforced "separate treatment," female convicts appear to have minimized their disadvantage through importation of forbidden luxuries - archaeological evidence of tobacco, alcohol and increased food rations were recovered in each excavated cell. At some point after 1851, a fire occurred within the Solitary Cells, concentrated in the southern half of one cell, but affecting at least the two adjoining cells. Since documents from other Female Factories suggest female convicts committed arson to create public spectacles of violent confrontation, the burning of the Ross Solitary Cells could be interpreted as a similar event. Provoked by such brazen disobedience, and saddled with a semi-functional cellblock, Ross Factory authorities responded by restoring

the structure. The Solitary Cells were relaid with a second floor layer of hard silty-clay. These new earthen floors were less easily adapted, and more easily inspected, for caches of forbidden materials.

However, power struggles continued. The new floors, probably accompanied by tightened penal regulations, were partially successful disciplinary tactics, and the frequency of these "luxuries" appearing in the Solitary Cells decreased. However, the trade did continue, and archaeological evidence accumulated within the second floor feature. The material residues of these insubordinate activities were both scattered through the new floor, and concentrated inside a small pit dug within the western cell.

### **Further Reading**

Archaeology at the Ross Female Factory Historic Site: An Overview Report. Online publications of the Tasmanian Parks & Wildlife Service. <http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/publications/tech/rossarch/arch.html>

Bartlett, A. 1994 The Launceston Female Factory. *Tasmanian Historical Research Association, Papers & Proceedings* 41(2):114-124.

Brand, I. 1990 *The Convict Probation System: Van Diemen's Land 1839-1854*. Hobart: Blubber Head Press.

Casella, E.C. and C. Fredericksen 2004 Legacy of the fatal shore: The heritage and archaeology of confinement in post-colonial Australia. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 4(1):99-125.

Casella, E.C. 2002 *Archaeology of The Ross Female Factory: Female Incarceration in Van Diemen's Land, Australia*. Records of the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery 108. Launceston: QVMAG Publications.

Casella, E.C. 2001 Landscapes of punishment and resistance: A female convict settlement in Tasmania. In B. Bender and M. Winer (eds), *Contested Landscapes; Landscapes of Movement and Exile*, pp.103-120. Oxford: Berg Press.

Casella, E.C. 2001 To watch or restrain: Female convict prisons in 19th century Tasmania, Australia. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 5(1):45-72.

Casella, E.C. 2001 Every procurable object: A functional analysis of the Ross Factory archaeological collection. *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 19.

Daniels, K. 1998 *Convict Women Sydney*. Sydney: Allen & Unwin.

Kerr, J. 1984 *Design for Convicts: An Account of Design for Convict Establishments in the Australian Colonies during the Transportation Era*. Sydney: Library of Australian History.

Oxley, D. 1996 *Convict Maids: The Forced Migration of Women to Australia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Robinson, P. 1993 *The Women of Botany Bay*. Ringwood, VIC: Penguin Books.

Smith, B. 1988 *A Cargo of Women: Susannah Watson & the Convicts of the Princess Royal*. Sydney: New South Wales University Press.

Note: Eleanor Casella is a Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Manchester, United Kingdom. During 2005 Dr Casella is a Visiting Lecturer at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney.



### **AACAI Review of Fee Scale Policy - Call for Submissions**

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



### **AACAI 2005-2006 Subscription Renewals Due**

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



### **Four "Thousand Buddha" Grottos: A Colossal Issue on China's Silk Road** *Tessa Corkill*

The "Silk Road" is actually a network of routes that have been used to transport goods (and ideas) between China, the Middle East and the Indian sub-continent for thousands of years.

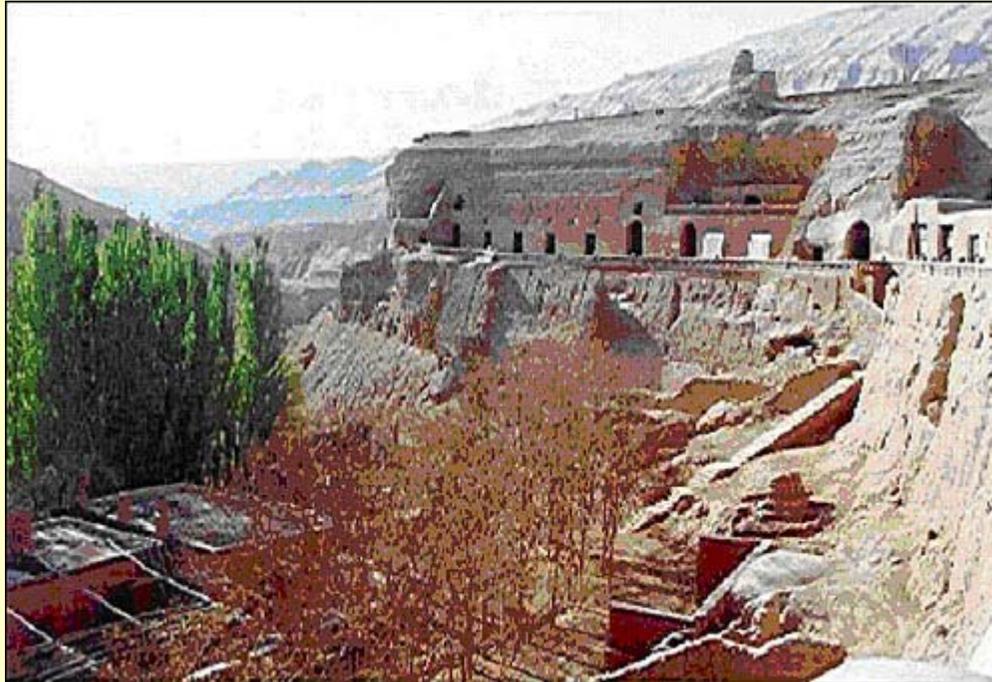
Although many stretches pass through desert, described by missionary Mildred Cable as a "howling wilderness" (Bonavia 1988:105), there are numerous Buddhist grottos carved out of eroded sandstone and loess escarpments that flank the route. Some of these date back to the Later Qin and Northern Wei Dynasties, with ongoing additions and adornment until the 19th century (see below for dates of dynasties).

After years of neglect there are now efforts to conserve and manage the sites, which are visited by many Chinese and foreign tourists and devotees each year.

During our recent Silk Road trip we visited four "Thousand Buddha" grotto sites. From west to east these were: Bezeklik near Turfan, Mogao near Dunhuang, Binglingsi near Lanzhou and Maiji near Tianshui. All are protected under various local and national heritage legislation; in addition, Mogao was listed as a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1987. Each has particular management issues but there are a number that are common to all such sites. After describing the four sets of grottos I'll outline a few of the common and particular problems and some measures that are being taken to address them.

### **Bezeklik**

Between the Northern Wei and Yuan Dynasties around 70 grottos were hewn into a loess cliff, on the west side of the Wooden Ditch River. Forty still contain stucco and straw based murals, but many of these were removed by foreigners in the early 20th century (see also below). Among the remaining murals is a three metre high Buddha with a red robe and precious stone belt. Frescos depict episodes from the life of Buddha, mythical creatures and demons, monks, musicians and benefactors. Some portraits clearly show "Indo-European, Persian, Chinese, Indian and Turkic features and dress" (Bonavia 1988:144-145; see also [www.china-travel-tour-guide.com](http://www.china-travel-tour-guide.com)).



**Figure 1. Bezeklik grottos (Photograph: J. Edgar).**

### **Mogao**

This UNESCO World Heritage listed site dates from the Later Qin to the Yuan Dynasty and comprises around 700 grottos, of which 492 contain murals and painted sculptures. There are over 2,000 statues, one more than 20m tall, and 45,000 square metres of mural. Among the frescos of Buddha, Bodhisattva and "kings of paradise" ([www.toptrip.cc](http://www.toptrip.cc)) are numerous Apsaras (angels), flying fast with their colourful ribbons and musical instruments across skies scattered with lotus blossoms and curly clouds.



**Figure 2. Flying Apsaras - Mogao Grottoes, Cave 216. Sui Dynasty (postcard series).**

In 1900 over 50,000 items were found in the "Library Cave", which had been sealed since the 11th century. They included paintings and religious, historical, medical, mathematical, philosophical and literary texts in a number of languages. Between 1907 and 1914 foreign researchers studied the documents and many thousands were purchased (for minimal amounts, supposedly to be used in restoration of the grottoes) and transported to other parts of the world. Many murals were also removed (using a "not particularly successful technique") and shipped to America in 1923 (Bonavia 1988:95-100; see also [www.toptrip.cc](http://www.toptrip.cc)).

### **Binglingsi**

These grottoes were hewn out of spectacular sandstone cliffs near the Yellow River, between the Northern Wei and the Qing Dynasties. Some years ago 171 of the lower grottoes were drowned under the waters of the Liujiaxia Reservoir but many colourful murals and nearly 700 stone and 82 stucco statues survive, including the 27m high Tang Dynasty Maitreya Buddha, the upper body being carved directly into the cliff face and the lower body constructed of clay and straw. In a more secluded grotto nearby is a many-faced gold-painted figure, while across the narrow gorge an enormous reclining Buddha lies serenely in a small temple that was constructed over the excavated hillside recess (Bonavia 1988:47-51; see also [www.toptrip.cc](http://www.toptrip.cc)).

**Figure 3. Binglingsi: Maitreya Buddha (Photograph: T. Corkill).**

**Maiji**

Although it is thought the first grottos were hewn out of this conglomerate hill more than 2,000 years ago, the earliest extant ones date to the Northern Wei, with the latest additions in the Qing. Because the rock is mostly too gravelly for carving, nearly all of the 7,800 statues, including some huge Buddha images, were made out of clay. "Figures from the sixth century show strong influence by the Gandharan (Greco-Indian) tradition, while the clay statues of the Tang and Song, often lively and bold, follow more closely Chinese models" (Bonavia 1988:43; see also [www.englishchina.com](http://www.englishchina.com)).

**Conservation and Management**

Gradual weathering and erosion are ubiquitous in archaeological sites, and in grottos that are generally only partly sheltered from the elements, statues and murals have deteriorated to varying extents over the years. In addition, more catastrophic events have affected the sites. For example, an earthquake in 734 caused part of the Maiji hillside to collapse and many supporting pillars in the grottos were broken; luckily most of the statues survived.

Human activity has also taken its toll. At Maiji, recently, a statue collapsed due to shockwaves generated by a passing military aircraft. As mentioned above, at Binglingsi the rising waters of the massive Liujiaxia Reservoir drowned 171 grottos. People have also damaged various sites through the removal of murals, statues and documents. And in Mogao, 400 White Russian soldiers sought refuge in the grottos in 1920, soot from their campfires compounding the damage caused by incense burned during celebrations over many years. (Bonavia 1988:97; see also [www.englishchina.com](http://www.englishchina.com)).

Although some damage to the sites has been repaired (for example restorers in the 1960s and 70s managed to remove the soot at Mogao; see Bonavia 1988:97) in most areas there is not sufficient funding for conservation. Charging entry fees brings in more or less money depending on the popularity and accessibility of the site. From our observations, in early spring before the main tourist season, Chinese visitors, from inside China and overseas, make up the majority in all areas. In recent years Mogao Grottos has apparently received around 30 million yuan (approx \$A5 million) annually, while Maiji earned only 2 million yuan (less than \$A½ million) ([www.englishchina.com](http://www.englishchina.com)).

Publicity about the sites, at least in nearby cities, is widespread. For example there are postcards, books and souvenirs available everywhere—at the sites themselves, in city shops, in hotels, at airports and from numerous itinerant hawkers. In Dunhuang we saw many elegant Flying Apsara statues throughout the city. And most venues are publicized via the Internet, in a number of languages.

But tourism brings its own problems, including increased wear and tear, the necessity for expensive

infrastructure such as non-damaging lighting in dark grottos, information boards, walkways, toilet and litter facilities, and, of course, increased security measures.

According to Peking University Professor Qi Dongfan, the protection of cultural relics should be the first priority. He does not agree with suggestions that increased tourism is the only way to bring in enough money for ongoing conservation. He states "Cultural relics are not resources, and they will never reappear once damaged" ([www.englishchina.com](http://www.englishchina.com)). Raising the awareness of the whole society towards protection, and encouraging sponsorship is suggested as a way forward. However, according to a recent report, a local authority that offered anyone willing to invest in Maiji Grottos the right to hang their portrait at the site (as happened in earlier times), had not received any takers up to the time the report was published ([www.englishchina.com](http://www.englishchina.com))

#### **Relevant Dynasties (all AD)**

Later Qin 384-417

Northern Wei 386-504

Sui 581-618

Tang 618-907

Son 960-1279

Yuan 1279-1368

Qing 1644-1911

#### **References**

Bonavia, J. 1988 *Collins Illustrated Guide to The Silk Road*. London: Collins.

Internet sites accessed 21/6/2005:

[www.china-travel-tour-guide.com/attractions](http://www.china-travel-tour-guide.com/attractions)

[www.englishchina.com/newstoday/0614.htm](http://www.englishchina.com/newstoday/0614.htm)

[www.toptrip.cc/destination/spot/gs\\_binglingsi.htm](http://www.toptrip.cc/destination/spot/gs_binglingsi.htm)



#### **AMAC Reports Available**

*Martin Carney, AMAC Group*

The AMAC website (established 6 March 2004) has a list of the majority of the reports created by Martin Carney and the AMAC Group since 1989 and the list is currently being updated. The reports themselves are being evaluated for loading in toto onto the web site, however all of the reports are available upon request, or can be located in the Heritage Office Library. See [www.archaeological.com.au](http://www.archaeological.com.au).



## Call for Papers: Archaeozoology Session at 2005 AAA/AIMA Conference

*Joe Dortch and Oliver Brown*

Archaeozoology includes most of the methods that archaeologists have at their disposal for determining the economic relationship between people and their environment. Increasingly, the analyses conducted by archaeozoologists are both broader in scope and finer in detail than simply sorting and identifying faunal assemblages and selecting a most plausible explanation from the resulting quantified 'grocery list'. The aim of this session is to provide those working in archaeozoology in Australia with an opportunity to present new areas of research, new sites or new methods, and to provide an overview of the field. Proposals are invited for both papers and posters.

Session times and other relevant details will be available from the conference [website](#) at a later date.

Papers: Please submit a 200 word abstract for your proposed presentation as an email attachment to either Oliver or Joe. All paper presentations will be 15 minutes in length with 5 minutes allocated for questions and discussion.

The schedule for this session needs to be finalised in August so please submit proposals asap. Each proposal submitted must include a separate title page, detailing:

- Title of submission
- Type of presentation (i.e. paper or poster)
- Session for which submitted
- Name(s) of author(s)
- Mailing address(es)
- Email address(es)
- Phone number(s)
- Fax number(s)
- Corresponding author if different to lead author

Posters: Archaeozoological research is often very well suited for poster presentation. We encourage poster presentation to provide as complete an overview of our field as possible. Proposals must be submitted by 1 September 2005. All posters should be designed to fit either A0 or A1 sheets. Examples of posters submitted in previous years can be seen at the [AAA website](#).

For more information contact [Joe Dortch](#) or [Oliver Brown](#).



## Reminder to Send News Items for Inclusion in the Monthly Newsletter

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



## Fire and Tasmanian Aborigines

*Richard Fullagar*

The idea of any group of people not knowing how to make fire seems offensive because fire is one of those quintessential things that make us human (or at least it was). No doubt modern city-dwellers dropped into the Tasmanian wilderness would freeze and be forced to eat their meat raw; if indeed they could find any. And yet, this is what academics made of the historical evidence: although Tasmanian Aborigines carried smouldering sticks for cooking, warmth and clearing country, they could not generate fire, relying instead on lightning strikes. New evidence in 1991 questioned this argument, and now Beth Gott (Monash University) has rejected it completely.

Gott describes four Aboriginal methods used to ignite tinder on mainland Australia, as a baseline for assessing the Tasmanian evidence. 'Percussion' involves striking suitable stones together to produce a spark. The 'drill' requires spinning a thin wooden shaft on another piece of wood to create frictional heat. The 'saw' entails a wooden knife that is drawn rapidly across a cleft in a stick. And the 'fire-plough' works by rubbing a thin stick longitudinally in a wooden groove. Aborigines use a variety of stones, timbers and tinder for starting fires across Australia, and suitable fire-making materials are well documented in Tasmania.

Gott then re-examines the historical evidence, and concludes that other scholars overlooked or wrongly rejected reliable accounts of fire-making, including compelling evidence for the use of percussion, the fire-plough and the drill (*Current Anthropology* 43: 650). Of these, the drill may have been learned from Victorians, but the fire-plough and percussion seem to have been part of traditional Tasmanian culture. She speculates that the mistaken interpretation of a fireless people flared up because it matched prevailing views of a technologically depauperate, if not primitive, society, and justified the European colonists' belief in their rights to take over the island.

So Tasmania is not such a strange place after all, and anyone who can light a fire in its windswept, damp, cold corners has my greatest respect.

## References

Gott, B. 2003 Fire-making in Tasmania: Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence. *Current Anthropology* 43(4):650-656.

Davidson, D.S. 1947 Firemaking in Australia. *American Anthropologist* 49:426-437.

Reprinted with permission, from *Nature Australia* Winter 2004, vol. 28, no. 1, pp.14. Read more about *Nature Australia* at [www.natureaustralia.net](http://www.natureaustralia.net).



### **Who Cares?**

*Richard Fullagar*

Humans can inflict and survive a variety of nasty diseases, deformities, physical disabilities and ghastly wounds, but recovery is often with a bit of help from our family and friends, if not the doctor. A similar degree of support was attributed to Neanderthals based on a scarred and nearly toothless fossil jaw from Aubesier, France, whose impairments were said to have required extra care for survival (see "Neanderthal Nurses", *Nature Australia*, Spring 2002). But new research by David DeGusta (Stanford University) challenges this evidence for compassion and social support among Neanderthals.

DeGusta points out that the degree of tooth loss found in the Neanderthal jaw is also found in a variety of other primates, such as Chimpanzees, which do not practise human-like caretaking behaviour (*Journal of Human Evolution* 45:831). Field studies of wild primates, such as lemurs, also show they sometimes survive tooth loss and other diseases on their own. Clearly, bad or missing teeth do not demand special care from the troupe. Likewise, a Neanderthal with a sore jaw and a gummy grin could have mashed his own food and taken care of himself.

This study shows that definitive evidence of increasing care among archaic humans requires more than just dental disease.

### **Reference**

DeGusta, D. 2003. Aubesier 11 is not evidence of Neanderthal conspecific care. *Journal of Human Evolution* 45:831-834.

Reprinted with permission, from *Nature Australia* Winter 2004, vol. 28, no. 1, pp.14. Read more about *Nature Australia* at [www.natureaustralia.net](http://www.natureaustralia.net).



**Space For Lease**

### *Martin Carney, AMAC Group*

For sublease: Portions of the famous *Blokeworld*, 122c Percival Road Starnore NSW 2048.

Features include:

- Individual or larger spaces
- Low cost per week
- Internet connection available
- Communal artefact washing/sorting area
- Communal equipment storage area
- Access to extensive library
- Central location
- Close to rail and shops
- Off-street parking
- Loading area
- 24 hour access
- Leafy deck
- Smoking area outside
- Continual stream of interesting jobs and people passing through

The spaces are available from mid-March and can be inspected by appointment. Contact [Martin Carney](#), AMAC Group, Parramatta Hills (02) 9686-7115; Sydney Inner West (02) 9568-6093; Mobile 0411 727395.



### **Molecules to Morphs: 19th Annual Conference of the Australasian Society for Human Biology**

*Denise Donlon*

Archaeologists involved or interested in biological anthropology and forensic anthropology will be interested in this forthcoming conference to be held from 5-8 December 2005 at the University of New South Wales, Kensington, Sydney. It is jointly organised by the School of Medical Sciences (Faculty of Medicine) and the School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences (Faculty of Science), University of New South Wales. For further information contact [Denise Donlon](#) or go the conference [website](#).



### **One Day Conference: Legacies of Slavery: Comparative Perspectives**

*Maria-Suzette Fernandes-Dias*

The Centre for Cross-Cultural Research is hosting *Legacies of Slavery: Comparative Perspectives* at the Australian National University on Monday 11 July 2005

Convened by Dr. Maria Suzette Fernandes Dias, this one day conference will bring together scholars from history, literature, anthropology, art history and cultural studies to examine the indelible mark left by slavery on societies, cultures and peoples all over the world and the artistic and literary attempts by artistes and writers to mitigate this stigmata of History and reclaim their slave ancestry. Keynote speakers include: Prof. Patrick Manning, Director, World History Centre, Northeastern University, Boston A/Prof. Bill Ashcroft, University of New South Wales

Further details about the program and speakers at [www.anu.edu.au/culture/conf/slavery/index.htm](http://www.anu.edu.au/culture/conf/slavery/index.htm).



### Employment Opportunities

**Position:** Assistant Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council

**Description:** Working within the Landscape Planning & Heritage department, your role will be to maintain and enhance the Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record. You will be dealing with varied enquiries received in the department and responding to consultations on a regular basis. You will also be working with a number of different internal and external contacts, including members of the public, students and various public and private organisations. You should be educated to degree level, or equivalent, with a good standard of computer literacy. Some experience of working with Historic Environment Record databases would be an advantage but is not essential. Able to work on your own initiative, you will be confident in prioritising your workload. This is a good opportunity to gain experience in this field and to progress within Hampshire County Council. To view further details of these or any of our current vacancies, visit [www.jobs.hants.gov.uk](http://www.jobs.hants.gov.uk). To apply please contact the Resourcing Centre on 0845 850 0184, or [email](mailto:) us. Please quote Ref. 7331.

**Closing Date:** 6 July 2005

**More Information:** David Hopkins on 01962 846735

**Position:** Lecturer in Archaeology, University of Queensland, Brisbane

**Description:** Primary Purpose of Position: To engage, as a lecturer, in undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, in postgraduate research supervision, and in further development of the School's Archaeology Program, to perform research, administrative and other activities and duties associated with the School, its Archaeological Science Laboratory and its Archaeological Services Unit. Qualifications (Essential): PhD in Archaeology/Anthropology. Experience (Essential): Publication in the area of archaeology in high-ranking refereed journals; Contribution to research, including successful external grant applications. Personal Qualities (Essential): Willingness and demonstrated ability to work collaboratively with colleagues in both teaching and research teams; high-level communication, interpersonal and communication skills.

Applications are to be sent to: Human Resources Consultant, Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, The University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD 4072 or email: [applications@sbs.uq.edu.au](mailto:applications@sbs.uq.edu.au).

**Closing Date:** 22 July 2005

**More Information:** A/Prof. Jay Hall on (07) 3365 3235 or [email](#)

**Position:** Graduate Archaeologist, Comalco Aluminium Ltd, Weipa

**Description:** Whilst developing your technical and practical skills you will be responsible for assisting in the coordination and management of the cultural heritage management system. This will involve, implementing the scope of works for various heritage surveys and projects, liaising with key stakeholders regarding the heritage assessment process, assisting the Archaeologist in the logistical organisation of heritage surveys and the supervision of field teams, maintaining the Heritage Geographic Information System (GIS), promoting the heritage management program, and cataloguing scientific reports and data entry. To be considered for this role, you will possess or be eligible for a tertiary qualification in Archaeology or Cultural Heritage Management, previous experience utilising a GIS and archaeological fieldwork, strong interpersonal and written communication skills, a collaborative work style, and possess a C-class driver's licence. It is also desirable that you have had exposure to working with indigenous communities. Apply online at <http://www2.recruitmanager.net/comalco/publicjobs/>.

**Closing Date:** 24 July 2005

**More Information:** Kate Johnson on (07) 4069 8516

**Position:** Senior Heritage Consultant, Environmental Resources Management (ERM), Sydney

**Description:** Environmental Resources Management (ERM) is one of the world's leading providers of environmental consulting services. Our 2,500 staff in over 100 offices worldwide provide innovative and sustainable solutions to the leading Fortune 500 companies and governments in over 37 countries. Based within our Sydney office, you will play a key part in the growth of our already expanding New South Wales heritage business which comprises of projects throughout Australia and overseas. Your time will be spent working on a variety of heritage projects in addition to continually paying attention to opportunities that will result in business growth. Ideally you will possess a minimum of five years experience in consulting practice dealing with complex assessments and possess and excellent knowledge of relevant legislation. Your expertise in Aboriginal archaeology, historical archaeology or heritage architecture will be fully utilised as your role will see you providing expert heritage advice to clients in addition to providing assistance in team leadership and business development. Your ability to demonstrate strong project management skills along with your strong track record in developing solid client relationships will be extremely highly regarded. In return for your strong 'hands on' technical skills and your desire to play a key part in growing the business, you will be rewarded with an opportunity to build upon your existing technical skills and diversify your client and project management experience all within an environment that encourages both personal and professional development. If you are interested in growing your career in a challenging and innovative working environment and believe you have the drive and ability to match ours, please forward your CV (preferably by email) to [Clare Ford](#), Building C, 33 Saunders Street, Pyrmont NSW 2007.

**Closing Date:** 31 July 2005

**More Information:** Clare Ford on [email](#)



## AACAI Workshops & Meetings

**Date:** 1-2 October 2005

**State:** QLD - Brisbane

**Title:** *Introduction to Australian Cultural Heritage Legislation*

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

**Time & Place:** 8am-5pm, TBA

**Details:** [www.aacai.com.au/workshops/](http://www.aacai.com.au/workshops/)



## Seminars

**Date:** 21 July 2005

**State:** NSW - Armidale

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

**Who:** Bill Oates

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

**Series:** Heritage Futures Research Centre

**Details:** [Andrew Piper](#)

**Date:** 22 July 2005

**State:** QLD - Brisbane

**Title:** *Looking at Lapita: The First Microscopic Lapita Residue Analysis*

**Who:** Alison Crowther

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

**Series:** Working Papers in Archaeology

**Details:** [www.atsis.uq.edu.au/workingpapers.html](http://www.atsis.uq.edu.au/workingpapers.html)

**Date:** 29 July 2005

**State:** QLD - Brisbane

**Title:** *Tracing Human Dispersals: Developing New Techniques for Characterising Early Modern Human Core Technologies*

**Who:** Chris Clarkson

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

**Series:** Working Papers in Archaeology

**Details:** [www.atsis.uq.edu.au/workingpapers.html](http://www.atsis.uq.edu.au/workingpapers.html)

**Date:** 5 August 2005

**State:** QLD - Brisbane

**Title:** *Mortality and Mourning*

**Who:** Hilda Maclean

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

**Series:** Working Papers in Archaeology

**Details:** [www.atsis.uq.edu.au/workingpapers.html](http://www.atsis.uq.edu.au/workingpapers.html)

**Date:** 25 August 2005

**State:** NSW - Armidale

**Title:** *Who is Looking After Our Past?*

**Who:** Nicole McLennan

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

**Series:** Heritage Futures Research Centre

**Details:** [Andrew Piper](#)

**Date:** 22 September 2005

**State:** NSW - Armidale

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

**Who:** Max Eastcott

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

**Series:** Heritage Futures Research Centre

**Details:** [Andrew Piper](#)

**Date:** 20 October 2005

**State:** NSW - Armidale

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

**Who:** Piers Thomas & Christine Lehmann

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

**Series:** Heritage Futures Research Centre

**Details:** [Andrew Piper](#)



## Conferences

**Date:** 6 July 2005

**Place:** London

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

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

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

**Details:** [www.coastms.co.uk](http://www.coastms.co.uk)

**Date:** 8-10 July 2005

**Place:** Canberra, Australia

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

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

**Venue:** Manning Clark Theatre, Australian National University

**Details:** [www.anu.edu.au/culture/conf/repatriation](http://www.anu.edu.au/culture/conf/repatriation)

**Date:** 11 July 2005

**Place:** Canberra, Australia

**Title:** *Legacies of Slavery: Comparative Perspectives*

**Convenor/s:** The Centre for Cross-Cultural Research, Australian National University

**Venue:** Conference Room, Old Canberra House, Australian National University

**Details:** [www.anu.edu.au/culture/conf/slavery/conf\\_program.htm](http://www.anu.edu.au/culture/conf/slavery/conf_program.htm)

**Date:** 13-15 July 2005

**Place:** Melbourne, Australia

**Title:** *Old Myths and New Approaches: Advances in the Interpretation of Ancient Religious Sites in Southeast Asia*

**Convenor/s:** Monash Asia Institute and the Centre for South East Asian Studies

**Venue:** Ramada Hotel, 270 Flinders Street, Melbourne

**Details:** [www.arts.monash.edu.au/mai/sacredsites/](http://www.arts.monash.edu.au/mai/sacredsites/)

**Date:** 22-24 September 2005

**Place:** Dubrovnik, Croatia

**Title:** *The Best in Heritage*

**Convenor/s:** -

**Venue:** TBA

**Details:** [www.TheBestInHeritage.com/](http://www.TheBestInHeritage.com/)

**Date:** 28-30 September 2005  
**Place:** Tamworth, Australia  
**Title:** *Thinking Rail: Lessons from the Past, the Way of the Future*  
**Convenor/s:** Heritage Futures Research Centre, University of New England  
**Venue:** Tamworth, Australia  
**Details:** [www.une.edu.au/campus/confco/nrhc2005/](http://www.une.edu.au/campus/confco/nrhc2005/)

**Date:** 17-21 October 2005  
**Place:** Xi'an, China  
**Title:** *ICOMOS 15th General Assembly and Scientific Symposium: Monuments and Sites in their Setting - Conserving Cultural Heritage in Changing Townscapes and Landscapes*  
**Convenor/s:** International ICOMOS  
**Venue:** Xi'an People's Hotel, Xi'an, China  
**Details:** [www.international.icomos.org/xian2005/index.html](http://www.international.icomos.org/xian2005/index.html)

**Date:** 8-12 November 2005  
**Place:** Ranataua, Tauranga, Aotearoa/New Zealand  
**Title:** *The Uses and Abuses of Archaeology for Indigenous Populations [WAC Inter-Congress]*  
**Convenor/s:** Des Kahotea & Joe Watkins  
**Venue:** Ranataua, Tauranga, Aotearoa/New Zealand  
**Details:** [ehlt.flinders.edu.au/wac/site/confer\\_nz2005.php](http://ehlt.flinders.edu.au/wac/site/confer_nz2005.php)

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

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

**Date:** 5-8 December 2005  
**Place:** Kensington, Sydney, Australia  
**Title:** *Molecules to Morphs: 19th Annual Conference of the Australasian Society for Human Biology*  
**Convenor/s:** School of Medical Sciences (Faculty of Medicine) and the School of Biotechnology and

Biomolecular Sciences (Faculty of Science), University of New South Wales  
**Venue:** BioMedical Theatre E, Building E27, University of New South Wales, Kensington Campus  
**Details:** <http://notes.med.unsw.edu.au/medsciences.nsf/website/newsevents.calendarofevents.ashb2005>

**Date:** 12-15 December 2005

**Place:** Canberra, Australia

**Title:** *Australasian Archaeometry Conference 2005*

**Convenor/s:** Andy Fairbairn & Sue O'Connor

**Venue:** Department of Archaeology and Natural History, Coombs Building, Australian National University

**Details:** [car.anu.edu.au/Archaeometry/archaeometry\\_conference.html](http://car.anu.edu.au/Archaeometry/archaeometry_conference.html)

**Date:** 11-15 January 2006

**Place:** Sacramento, California

**Title:** *Life on the Edge [SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology]*

**Convenor/s:** Society for Historical Archaeology

**Venue:** Hyatt Regency Sacramento

**Details:** [www.sha.org](http://www.sha.org)

**Date:** 20-26 March 2006

**Place:** Manila, Philippines

**Title:** *18th Congress of the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association*

**Convenor/s:** University of the Philippines, National Museum of the Philippines & W.G. Solheim II Foundation

**Venue:** University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, MetroManila

**Details:** [arts.anu.edu.au/arcworld/ipa/ipa.htm](http://arts.anu.edu.au/arcworld/ipa/ipa.htm)

**Date:** 15-18 May 2006

**Place:** San Juan, Puerto Rico

**Title:** *Heritage Interpretation*

**Convenor/s:** The Association of Interpretation

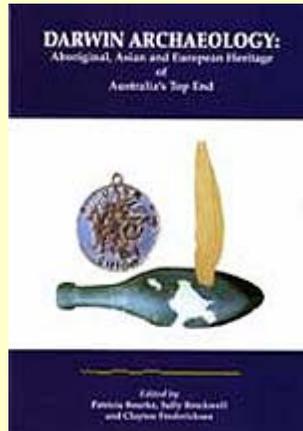
**Venue:** TBA

**Details:** [www.interpnet.com/iwh/](http://www.interpnet.com/iwh/)



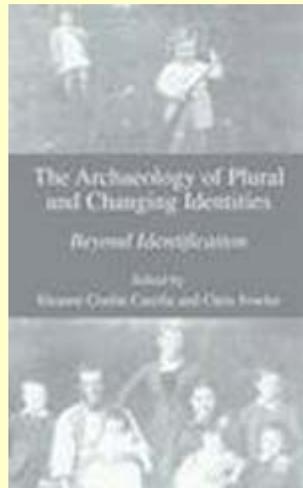
## New Publications

*Darwin Archaeology: Aboriginal, Asian and European Heritage of Australia's*



***Top End* edited by Patricia Bourke, Sally Brockwell and Clayton Fredericksen**

This volume represents the first compilation of archaeological research for the Darwin region. The collection of papers in this volume focuses archaeological attention on a single region from a variety of perspectives, over a time period from 4000 years ago to the Second World War. Some papers expand upon former research on subsistence and settlement of past millennia, while others are groundbreaking in their treatment of the material remains of the very recent past. The aim is to make the results of this research accessible to the general public, as well as to archaeologists and historians." ([ref](#))



***The Archaeology of Plural and Changing Identities: Beyond Identification* edited by Eleanor Casella and Chris Fowler**

"As people move through life, they continually shift affiliation from one position to another, dependent on the wider contexts of their interactions. Different forms of material culture may be employed as affiliations shift, and the connotations of any given set of artifacts may change. In this volume the authors explore these overlapping spheres of social affiliation. Social actors belong to multiple identity groups at any moment in their life. It is possible to deploy one or many potential labels in describing the identities of such an actor. Two main axes exist upon which we can plot experiences of social belonging – the synchronic and the diachronic. Identities can be understood as multiple during one moment (or the extended moment of brief interaction), over the span of a lifetime, or over a specific historical trajectory." ([ref](#))



**Download PDF Version of Newsletter**

To download a printer-friendly version of this newsletter in Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) click on the link below. You will need the free Adobe Acrobat Reader to open this file. If you don't have Adobe Acrobat Reader on your computer go to the Adobe Acrobat Reader [website](#).



AACAI Newsletter No. 103 June 2005



---

Published by the [Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc.](#), Box 214, Holme Building,  
University of Sydney, New South Wales, 2006, Australia

ISSN 1832-1267

[Home](#) | [What is AACAI?](#) | [Executive](#) | [Register](#) | [Code of Ethics](#) | [Constitution](#) | [Policies](#)  
[Newsletter](#) | [Publications](#) | [Join](#) | [State Chapters](#) | [Contact Us](#)



[feedback](#)  
© 2005 Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc.  
ABN 45 726 098 396  
Authorised by President, AACAI  
Maintained by [Webmaster](#)  
Last Updated July 2, 2005