

The Archaeology of Adelaide

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Introduction

The aim of this project was to investigate the archaeological excavations undertaken between 1991 and 2007 in the City of Adelaide. The primary aim was to draw together an overview of what records were available with regard to this work – for example, reports, photographs, maps etc. and provide a report to the Adelaide City Council. This involved locating the original reports and associated archival materials, and then using this material to provide a summary of past excavations for the Adelaide City Council web page.

The secondary aim was to use this initial research to develop an exhibition brief for interpreting to the public the archaeological excavation which had taken place in the City of Adelaide during 1991 and 2007. This involved the assessment of the range of stories that can be told from the artefacts recovered and the interpretations of the sites excavated.

This project was undertaken in conjunction with the Adelaide City Council and was particularly under the guidance of John Greenshields, the Senior Heritage Officer of the Adelaide City Council. His assistance, along with that of Elizabeth Caris, was invaluable and this project could not have been completed without their support. Acknowledgement must also be given to Jane Ratcliff and Anna Principe from the Archives department of the Adelaide City Council; Justin McCarthy, Managing Director of Austral Archaeology, and Jason Raupp, interim Maritime Heritage Officer of the Department for Environment and Heritage; all of whom provided assistance in locating the starting point for research.

The initial stages of this project involved many emails between many different people, in order to establish which artefacts and reports were held by whom. These included the Archives department of the Adelaide City Council (ACC), Austral Archaeology and the Department for Environment and Heritage. Following this correspondence, the next step required further investigation and the physical discovery of the artefacts and reports. This included the necessity to attend the ACC building and accessing the ACC system to locate the reports, and to request them from Archives. Once requested, the reports were retrieved from storage and made available for further investigation. Often, the requested file turned out to be a single page within a large portfolio of loose paper, and more often than not was simply an invoice rather than an actual report! Once the actual reports were discovered, photocopies were taken and the originals returned to storage.

This initial research revealed several excavations in the City of Adelaide. These included excavations at the North Adelaide Institute, the Tivoli Hotel, the 'Rookery' in the East End Market Gardens, the Queen's Theatre, the Park 23/Turner's Paddock bottle dig, 188 Gilles St and the West Terrace Crematorium (see figure 1). For each of these sites, the existence of reports and artefacts related to the dig was noted, in order to pursue the research further.

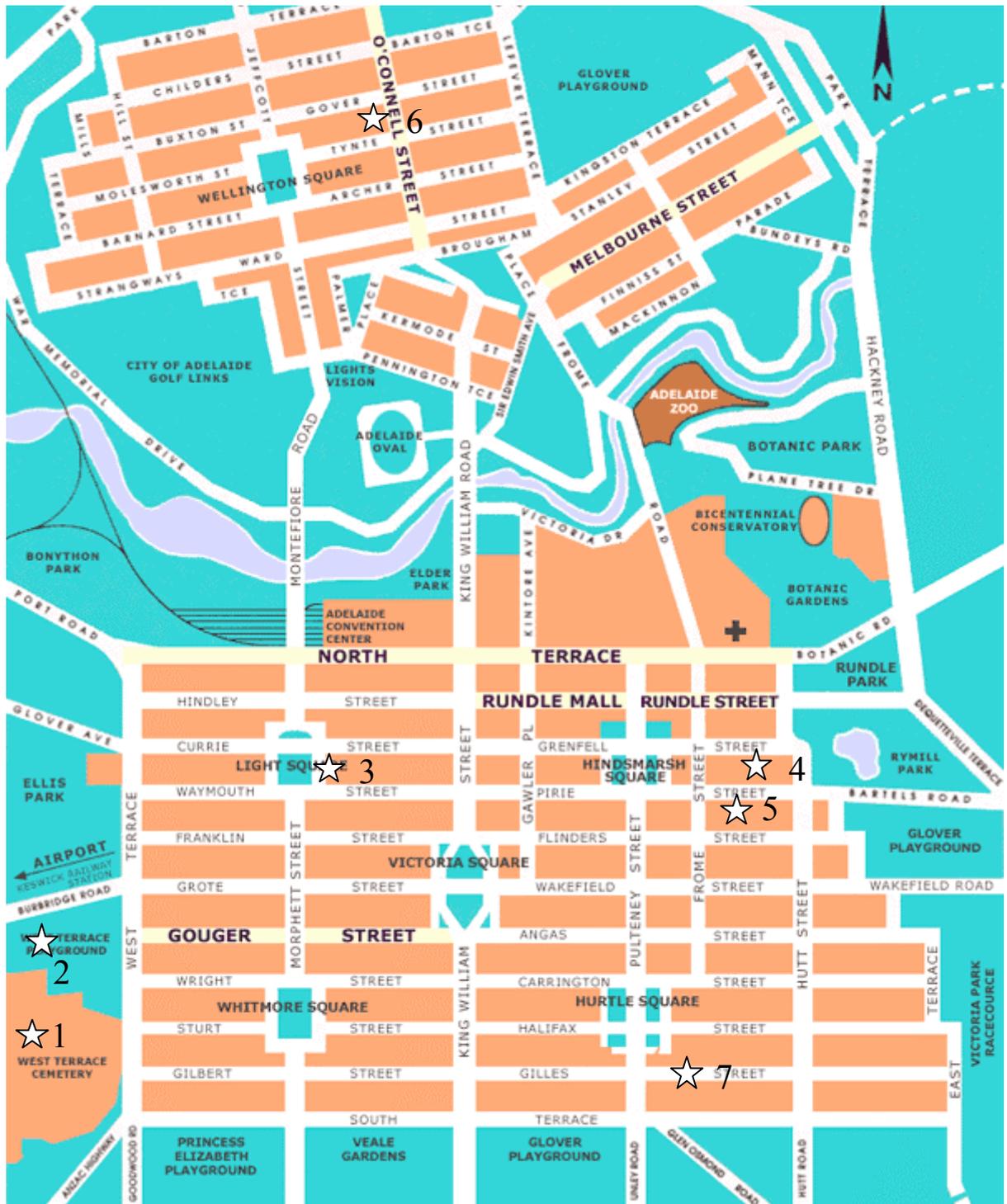


Fig. 1. Map showing locations of each archaeological site. 1: West Terrace Crematorium; 2: Park 23/Turner's Paddock; 3: Queen's Theatre; 4: The Rookery; 5: Tivoli Hotel; 6: North Adelaide Institute; 7: 188 Gilles Street

The North Adelaide Institute and the preliminary report for the Tivoli Hotel are both already on the ACC system. The reports relating to the Rookery/East End Market excavation, Queen's Theatre excavation, West Terrace Crematorium and Park 23 Bottle Dig/Turner's Paddock need to be added to the ACC electronic archives. The West Terrace Crematorium report is already in a PDF format and simply needs to be added (with the author's permission). The other reports need to be scanned in order to be added to the system. Further information regarding each site can be found in Appendix 1. The reports needing to be added into the ACC system have been brought to the attention of the Archives Department of the ACC, who are awaiting a copy of this report in order to organise to have the reports added to the system.

The North Adelaide Institute

The North Adelaide Institute building was originally constructed to house a subscription library, and was also used as a public building for dances, meetings, "entertainments", lectures and films. It currently houses a Post Office as well as a library and still has rooms for hire for venues (GSA 2006).

The report for the North Adelaide Institute was located on the ACC system (TRIM) as a PDF file, *North Adelaide Institute Building Archaeological Report on Underfloor Deposits*. The report was prepared by Austral Archaeology for the ACC, in October 2003. The collection was undertaken on 24th June 2003. The artefacts recovered are held by the ACC in Archives, in three boxes. This was a recovery project, as the removal of the floorboards in the building for replacement revealed underfloor deposits of artefacts; specifically a large

deposit on the western side of the building, and a smaller deposit on the eastern side (Austral Archaeology 2003:3). Austral Archaeology was given the task of recovering, cataloguing, bagging and tagging the artefacts. These artefacts were sorted into fabric types and then catalogued. The report identifies several artefacts as having display potential, such as:

- A personal fan
- Handkerchief
- Various printed papers, such as programmes, fliers, newspaper etc
- Bus tickets
- Various gum and confectionary wrappers
- Match books
- Various cigarette wrappers

These items appear to date from between the 1920s to the 1960s, and allow an insight into the many and varied uses of the building during these years (Austral Archaeology 2003). The surviving paper objects are especially valuable given that they have survived in good condition, which is rare.

Tivoli Hotel

The Tivoli Hotel was built in 1850 as a two storey hotel (Austral Archaeology 2005:10). It was enlarged and modified over the years but remained a hotel. Renovation works took place to demolish two walls in 1986/7, and it is believed that during this time an underground cellar was filled with building rubble (Austral Archaeology 2005:2).

The report on the excavation undertaken at the Tivoli Hotel was located on the ACC system as a PDF file entitled *Tivoli Hotel Archaeological Test Excavation*, and is a preliminary draft only. However, it includes all excavation results. The report was prepared by Austral Archaeology for P&S Investments of Adelaide, in April 2005. The ACC system also includes digital photographs of the excavation.

The report held by the ACC does not detail why the excavation was undertaken, but does describe the results of the excavation in detail, as well as which areas of the hotel were investigated. Four locations in the hotel had floorboards removed, and the tiles in the kitchen were lifted, as well as 3 test pits excavated in the yard. The excavation inside the hotel revealed a cellar which had been filled with building rubble. Artefacts were recovered from within the building rubble and appear to date from late 1980. The cellar itself appears to be part of the earliest (1850) hotel and fell into disuse as time went on. Another test pit revealed that the internal columns of the building were original and dated from the earliest phase of the hotel.

The pits in the yard revealed two former yard surfaces below the modern concrete. Fragmentary artefacts were recovered and included oyster shell, clear and dark olive green glass, brown stoneware, white earthenware and bone, and are typical of mid to late 19th century urban sites.

None of the recovered artefacts were very significant in themselves; rather the significance of the property is inherent in the property itself. At this stage no

good stories have been discovered relating to the Tivoli Hotel. The report held by the ACC does not provide a historical background to the hotel.

The Rookery

The Rookery site (also known as the East End Market) had three separate archaeological investigations undertaken during 1990 and 1994. The first two investigations were conducted by Austral Archaeology, and the third by Back-Tracks Heritage Consultants (Jones *et. al.* 1997:1). The initial excavation in 1990 was conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the site. The second in 1992 was designed to exhaust the archaeological potential of the site, but due to time constraints the complete site was not excavated. The third excavation in 1994 aimed to excavate the remaining portion of the site. The ACC holds the reports from all three excavations, although these are in hard copy only with Archives. The 1990 excavation report is entitled *East End Market: the Potential of Archaeology on Inner Urban Sites*. The 1992 report is titled *Archaeological Report on the Rookery Site: Conservation/Excavation report*. The 1994 excavation report is called *The Rookery Archaeological Excavation Project*.

The Rookery site consisted of Peacock's Tannery and a row of cottages believed to have housed the 'urban poor' (McCarthy 1990). This site is very early for Adelaide, and the Tannery is marked on the 1842 Kingston plan. The cottages forming the Rookery were built in the 1850s to house those 'of humble means' and were inhabited throughout the second half of the 19th century, and demolished just after the turn of the 20th century (Jones *et. al.*

1997:2). The site spread over nearly two town acres and as such provided an insight into the early landscape of Adelaide. The site was used for a mix of residential, commercial and industrial purposes, and the various excavations produced artefacts related to these usages. Artefacts recovered from the site include fragmentary and whole bottles, bone buttons, pipes, glass jewellery, coins (spanning 1806 – 1900) and musical instruments (Austral Archaeology 1992: Artefact Catalogue).

Some of the interesting bottles from the excavation date from as early as 1821, and show the variety of bottled items utilised by the inhabitants of the Rookery – such as pickles, aerated water, ink, alcohol, salad oil, perfume and pharmaceutical items (Austral Archaeology 1992:92). Many of these bottles were manufactured in England, although some were of local manufacture. Of the perfume bottles, three were identified as being French, and therefore the residents of the Rookery were able to afford French perfume (Austral Archaeology 1992:122). Other items of interest included coins, as all except one were British (the other was Belgian) (Austral Archaeology 1992:110), and one was of particular interest. This was a silver coin, a threepence, and is dated 1848. This is unusual as this was a year in which a Maundy threepence was minted, in lieu of the traditional threepence. This coin was distributed by the British sovereign on Maundy Thursday and received by specially selected men and women, and is exceedingly rare as the coins were put into circulation (Austral Archaeology 1992:110). Only a limited number were minted and to discover one in the Rookery is quite a find.

It is speculated that the people who inhabited these cottages consisted of families with children, in which the women worked from home while the children played outside. This is drawn from the artefactual evidence, much of which in the cottage area itself is related to women and children (Austral Archaeology 1992:121-22), and at least one of the women was a seamstress who sewed beads onto clothing (Austral Archaeology 1992:122). None of the artefacts were stand-out, but many whole bottles, including those for French perfume, were excavated, as were child related artefacts, such as porcelain dolls, domino pieces and mouth organs (Austral Archaeology 1992:121).

West Terrace Crematorium

The report on the excavation at the West Terrace Crematorium is held in hard copy and in PDF form by the author, Justin McCarthy of Austral Archaeology, and is entitled *West Terrace Crematorium Archaeological Excavation*. The crematorium on West Terrace was the first in Australia and was built between 1901 and 1903 (Nichol 2003:118). As such it holds important cultural and social information relating to public attitudes towards cremation as a burial practice. The first cremation took place in 1903. The crematorium consisted of a chapel and chimney above ground, and a subsurface furnace area for the cremation of the bodies. The chapel and attached crematorium fell into disuse in 1959 and was demolished in 1969 (Nichol 1994:360). The demolition only removed the above ground chapel, however, and caused the furnace basement to be backfilled with rubble.

The excavation at the former West Terrace Crematorium took place in 2005 and was undertaken by Austral Archaeology to determine the extent of the subsurface remains and to establish their suitability for conservation and display (McCarthy 2005:1). It was also required as the West Terrace Cemetery wished to extend the area designated for burials into this area, and therefore the archaeological potential of the site needed to be established (McCarthy 2005:1).

The archaeological excavation was concerned with discovering the original footings of the chapel and investigating the structural integrity of the furnace basement (McCarthy 2005:1). Artefacts recovered during the investigation included building debris, such as bricks, linoleum and scraps of metal. The bricks used in the construction of the furnace itself were mainly imported, but manufacturer's marks suggest that the later stages of construction of the crematorium utilised locally manufactured materials (McCarthy 2005:31). The bricks were stamped with a 'frog', giving the manufacturer's name, allowing particular bricks to be identified (McCarthy 2005:31). Photographs of these are included in Austral Archaeology's report of the excavation on pages 32 and 33. Also recovered in the furnace basement were artefacts related to the operation of the furnace, such as stock-piled wood and a damper for the chimney. The majority of the items of archaeological interest discovered were structural. The artefacts are held by the West Terrace Cemeteries Authority.

The Queen's Theatre

The Queen's Theatre was built between 1840 and 1841, and is shown on the 1942 Kingston Survey of Adelaide (McCarthy 1988:6). Adjoining the theatre was a tavern which incorporated a billiard room. The theatre was used for purposes other than theatrical performances, such as meetings and lectures (Heritage Group 1990:16). However, the theatre was not an economic success due to the economic climate of Adelaide during the 1840s and the final performance was held on 28 November 1842 (Heritage Group 1990:16). For a short period in 1843 the theatre was used as a commercial exchange (auction house) and as an extension of the next door tavern (McCarthy 1988:6), and in the June of 1843 the theatre was converted to a law court (Austral Archaeology 1995:5).

In 1846 the billiard room of the neighbouring tavern was converted into a small theatre (Austral Archaeology 1995:5), while the rest of the original theatre continued in use as the law courts. This smaller theatre was known as the New Queens and continued to operate until the April of 1850, when the law courts were vacated (Austral Archaeology 1995:5). By December of 1850 the law courts were re-established as a theatre which operated under the name of the Royal Victoria Theatre (McCarthy 1988:7). From 1868 the theatre was used for a variety of purposes, including the City Mission, a horse and carriage bazaar, light engineering works and car showrooms (McCarthy 1988:8). The various uses of the site included major structural changes at many stages of development (Austral Archaeology 1995:8), most of which may be reflected in the archaeological record.

By 1990 the building was for sale and existed as a “large building shell with partially excavated grounds” (Heritage Group 1990:54). The 1989 excavation aimed to excavate the understage and dressing room areas of the theatres, and to record any extant structural remains of the New Queens Theatre and the adjacent tavern (Heritage Group 1990:99). The structure and layout of the original theatre was the focus of the excavation in 1995 (McCarthy 1988:28), and revealed different stages of occupation of the site, such as the pavement related to the car showroom stage, and the pavement below related to the horse bazaar. Other relevant archaeological features revealed artefacts such as wallpaper from differing stages of occupation, and artefacts related to the theatre and tavern, such as bottles, candlesticks, greasepaint and makeup, a gold earring, sequins and buttons from costumes, upholstery studs from seating, shoes, combs and toothbrushes, as well as many others (Heritage Group 1990:138).

The remaining belowground features of the theatre site are a feature of the extant above ground features and as of 1995, were still extant. A further conservation report of 1994 was prepared by Walker and Winkworth, but was not found as part of this investigation. According to the History Trust of SA’s webpage, as of 2003, the Queen’s Theatre is currently available for hire and has been conserved and restored to its original magnificence (HTSA 2003).

Turner’s Paddock

Turner’s Paddock was the site of a bottle dig undertaken by the Adelaide Historical Bottle Club. Turner’s Paddock was the site of one of Adelaide’s

early rubbish tips and as such contained large numbers of historical bottles. Flinders' University students also participated in the dig, which took place in January of 1993. No formal report has been produced with regard to this site, although a pre-excavation history was produced by Susan Piddock in 1992.

Turner's Paddock is located between West Terrace, West Terrace Cemetery and Sir Donald Bradman Drive, in the area of the Parklands known as Park 23. It is named after Turner's Butchers, who pastured their horses there (Piddock 1992:1). The Parklands were used as a place to dump refuse, street sweepings and night soil produced in Adelaide from the establishment of the colony until the construction of a refuse compactor in 1910 (Piddock 1992:4). It was likely that Turner's Paddock was used mostly for household waste, as many different areas were used for refuse disposal (Piddock 1992:4). Refuse was dumped in layers between 3-4 feet and covered with soil before the next layer; this is important in understanding the stratigraphy of the site (Piddock 1992:7). The public of Adelaide was against the use of the Parklands as dumping grounds and was commented upon in *The Advertiser* of October 17 1899 in which the degradation of the Parklands was condemned (Piddock 1992:8). Public opinion was also taken into consideration in the Mayor's Annual Reports, from 1899 to 1907 (Piddock 1992:8). An investigation into the site allowed the extent of the dump (both physical and chronological) to be established, as prior to the excavation this was unknown.

The site had been the favoured digging spot for bottle hunters for over 20 years prior to the excavation undertaken by the AHBC in 1993, and their

application to conduct the excavation was prompted by this problem (AHBC 2001). According to their website the layers of the tip showed usage dates of 1870 to 1915. The final catalogue of items relates to bottles, due to the nature of the club undertaking the excavation, although other items of interest are mentioned, such as doll's heads, Chinese opium bowls, "body and pudding dolls", and an "unusual bisque ugly figurine" (AHBC 2001). No analysis of the excavation was provided, and as mentioned previously, no final report has been produced.

The Beresford Arms Hotel

188 Gilles Street is also known as the Beresford Arms Hotel, or the Oddfellows Inn. Built in 1839-40, the hotel was used as such until 1860, when it became a private residence. This hotel holds great significance for Adelaide as it is one of only a few structures surviving from before 1845, and is the only public house from this time to survive (Sumerling 2006:1). It is also only one of about 12 buildings which are extant from the Kingston Map of 1842 (Sumerling 2006:8). The former Beresford Arms Hotel also forms one of Adelaide's earliest sub-divisions (Sumerling 2006:1). Additions were made to the building sometime prior to 1880, as an additional bathroom, outhouse and a structure in the northwest corner of the property are visible on the Smith Survey of 1880 (Sumerling 2006:10). The building has only had four owners since its construction, a marvel in today's buy-and-sell market. This is perhaps one of the reasons why the property has survived for so long (Sumerling 2006:3).

Following the closure of the public house, the property has been used as a domestic residence up until a fire swept through in 2002 (Sumerling 2006:1). The closure of the hotel has been attributed to the drought in South Australia in 1860 which affected the South Australian economy until the mid 1860s (Sumerling 2006:3). The property utilised several lots, with adjacent lots used as stockyards for cattle being taken to the markets on the corner of North and West Terraces (Sumerling 2006:8). In the property lease beginning in October 1848, the hotel is described as possessing a “Long Room” and a “Square Room” – which may provide an insight into the use of the property. Often a “Long Room” was used for entertainments such as cards, meetings, and activities other than drinking, which took place in the “Tap Room” (Sumerling 2006:10).

The pub was originally located “out in the wilderness”, far from the centre of business located around the Hindley Street locality (Sumerling 2006:21). It provided a convenient stop for cattle-drovers taking their produce to market. Until October 1841, the pub served only a small community of local drinkers, at which time a road from Adelaide to Mt Barker was finished, providing a steady stream of traffic past the pub’s front door (Sumerling 2006:21). It was also the scene of controversy in 1853, when the pub was part of a cattle-stealing enterprise. Eight stolen cattle were found in the stockyard of the pub in November of that year, although the publican of the time was not implicated in the case (Sumerling 2006:37). In 1855, Ester Smithson took over as the publican and was fined £10 for not having a licence. She had tried to escape the licensing requirements by having the former publican’s wife (who was a

licensee) sleep in the hotel and occasionally serve in the hotel (Sumerling 2006:38), but this was unsuccessful and she received a fine which was equivalent to ten weeks rent, and therefore not an insignificant or trivial fine (Sumerling 2006:38).

The archaeological excavation of the property was concerned with determining the use of each room and the location of the cellar (which was known to exist, but its actual location was unknown) (Stone 2007:1). The survey was conducted by Austral Archaeology, and included students from Flinders University. The excavation located original entrances to rooms, which had been bricked up and new entrances created. The staircase leading to the sub-surface cellar was located. A final report on the site and the excavation, as well as the artefacts, is pending, but was not completed within the parameters of this study.

Exhibition Plan

Several stories could be presented from the archaeological excavations conducted in the City of Adelaide. Firstly, it should be noted that the West Terrace Crematorium excavation did not reveal many artefacts with display potential and that the potential is formed by the site itself. This site, however, forms an important part of South Australian, and indeed Australian, history, due to the fact that it was the first crematorium built on Australian soil. Nevertheless, due to the nature of the exhibition required for National Archaeology Week, this site may be best represented through simple acknowledgement of the archaeological work undertaken there, and more of a

focus on the other sites which have revealed more artefacts. Displays consisting mainly of photographs and literature tend not to be as stimulating as those formed by a combination of photographs, literature and artefacts, especially if they are presented in an interactive format (Grimwade p1). The exhibition should focus on what the archaeology can reveal about the people of Adelaide from settlement to today

Several stories and exhibition plans will be developed in the hope that one, or a combination of several, may be of assistance in the preparation for National Archaeology Week, or for any other future uses.

Target Markets

- Local Historians or those interested in the history of the City of Adelaide
- History students (secondary and tertiary)
- Residents of Adelaide
- Local, domestic and international tourists interested in learning about the city they have come to visit.

“The Archaeology of Adelaide: From Settlement to City”

The objective of this exhibition would be to present to the public an overview of all the archaeological excavations that have taken place in Adelaide between 1991 and 2007. An overview may be the most comprehensive plan given that it can utilise photographs of sites as well as artefacts from each excavation. The sites excavated span from the 1840s (The Beresford Arms

Hotel) until well into the 1960s (the North Adelaide Institute and the demolished site of the West Terrace Crematorium), and hence spanning the time from the first settlement of Adelaide to the time of it being acknowledged as a city. However, having the archaeological results spanning such a great deal of time and change in Adelaide may be too much information, and it may be better to shorten the date range to perhaps the 1900s at the latest.

A connecting feature of each site could be an examination of the daily life of the early Adelaideans, through the artefacts they left behind – such as bottles and shards of jars, money, toys and the numerous other artefacts contained in the archaeological record. Each site provided information about the domestic habits of these people, and this is a good way for the visitor to connect with the past – through being able to see that these early settlers were just normal people, making life work with the resources that were available to them.

Given that no space as yet has been allocated to the exhibition, the initial layout is conjectural. A general flow of the exhibition would be best served with the presentation of the Beresford Arms Hotel/188 Gilles St in the first position, as this site represents the earliest surviving hotel in Adelaide. A chronological sequence of sites could follow, in order to take the visitor on a journey through both Adelaide, and time. The section for the Beresford Arms Hotel would incorporate photographs of the excavation and historical photographs/maps of the site, as well as artefacts and audio visual created during the excavation. Patricia Sumerling's history of this site would be very useful for the literature required for the display, a copy of which is in the

author's possession. This would need to include dates of construction, usages of the site, possibly a list of owners and any interesting anecdotes of the site, such as the story of the stolen bulls, or the fine received by Ester Smithson. The focus would need to be on the type of people utilising the site – for example, who would drink at the pub? What kind of family life did they have? Where did they live and what did they do for a living? Presentation from a human point of view would be more attractive and interesting than a simple presentation of the information in an archaeological context.

The information (and the rest of the information presented throughout the exhibition) should be presented in small snippets on separate display boards in order not to overwhelm the visitor with information. These boards should be interspersed with photographs and maps to make the information attractive. This particular display would focus on the fact that this site is the only surviving example of a hotel from this early period of Adelaide's history and its significance to the city as such.

The Queen's Theatre excavations should be represented next in the chronological scheme. This could include information regarding theatrical performances staged there, and information regarding its myriad other uses, such as an auction house, law court etc. Plans of the building and its changes in structure over the years would be an interesting addition to the exhibition (these are available from the Austral Archaeology report). Photographs of the building, as well as of the different wallpapers from the interior, are also included in this report and would add some interest to the exhibition.

Turner's Paddock is next chronologically, and would be interesting to present an overview of what the people of Adelaide were eating and drinking, as well as what products were contained in bottles from the earliest days of Adelaide. An interesting idea (although, without a complete inventory of bottles from the site, may not be possible) would be a typology of specific types of bottles – for example, Bovril through the ages. Turner's Paddock provides a unique example of how archaeologists can learn about the past from many different sources – not all of them sanitised!

Due to the lack of reports and questions as to the location of all the artefacts, this particular site may not need to be represented. However, this is a unique site and should be included simply for its interest and “yuck” factor! More information for this site can be found in the Mayor's Annual Reports for Adelaide, right from the settlement of the city until the closing of the dumps.

The Tivoli Hotel excavation could be represented next, as the excavation revealed sections remaining from the earliest (1850s) stage of the hotel. Artefacts from this site were not extremely exciting, but still allowed an insight into hotel life within the centre of Adelaide at the time. The artefactual evidence provides information regarding what people were eating and drinking when they were not at home – having a nice night out at the pub! It also forms a contrast to the Beresford Arms Hotel in the way it has been used, from their original construction to today. The Tivoli has remained a hotel throughout its lifetime, while the Beresford Arms was only a hotel for the initial period of its life and then became a dwelling. Comparisons can be drawn

between the two sites with regard to the clientel they served (the Beresford Arms was “out in the wilderness”, while the Tivoli was a lot closer to the centre of town). Interpretation would include photographs (both historic and those of the excavation) and some of the better preserved artefacts (oyster shells etc) as well as interpretive boards.

Next stop on the journey should be the Rookery/East End Markets. Again, this would include photographs, maps and artefacts as well as interpretive information. Pages from rate books and census information could be placed on display to generate a feel between those people who once inhabited these cottages and the visitor to the exhibition. Personal biographies could be utilised, or perhaps concluded from the artefactual evidence – for example, the abundance of beads and sequins showed that at least one of the occupants of the Rookery was working as a seamstress, beading high quality dresses. Artefacts to include would be those of special interest – the rare coins (such as the Maundy Thursday silver coin, for example) and possibly the jewellery and musical instruments excavated. This would be used to prove a connection to the people of early Adelaide and the way they lived in the mid-19th century.

The West Terrace Crematorium excavation would be next on the journey, given the construction date of 1901-03. This site reveals the changing attitude in Christian society to the cremation of the deceased, which was a relatively recent development. Interpretation would mainly consist of photographs and interpretive boards, although some of the whole bricks recovered from the

building debris with maker's marks (such as the frog) could be displayed in order to show the usage of both imported and local materials in the construction of the first crematorium in Australia. This excavation shows a side of Adelaide most people would not ordinarily consider – what did the people of the past do with their dead? It shows the progressive thought of the early Adelaideans and how they were prepared to accept progress in their city. Attitudes towards the crematorium were presented in the newspapers of the day, and several articles are mentioned in both McCarthy's report of 2005, and Nichol's books of 1994 and 2003.

The National Institute excavation would be next, mainly due to the fact that the datable artefacts recovered range from the 1920s to the 1960s. This would provide a bit of light relief following the grim reality of the crematorium display, as many of the artefacts relate to theatre, dancing and music. Again, photographs would be important, but the artefacts recovered are in an exceptional state of preservation and deserve to be the focus of this particular segment. Artefacts to be displayed would include the lady's fan, various paper scraps, such as theatre programmes, ticket stubs etc., as well as a mini-exhibition of sweet wrappers. This could form an interesting side-kick to the main exhibition, to present the changing face of sweets from the 1920s to the 60s, and may especially appeal to children, as it may provide a link between themselves and the people of their grandparent's and parent's generations. These sweet wrappers would need to be presented in chronological order and in their brands, and this is a viable option given the abundance of wrappers

recovered. Mention would also be made of the discovery of shoe-parts and laces as related to the dances which took place in this building.

The main focus of this section would be the fact that this site provided a location for many different activities throughout the years, from theatre to voting and dances. It formed an integral part of Adelaide's social history. However, utilising the information regarding this site may make the exhibition too involved and start to get boring for the visitor. This site also did not involve an actual archaeological excavation and if this exhibition is planned for National Archaeology Week, may not fit in to the general theme of archaeological excavations. Nevertheless, an archaeological "rescue mission" did take place at this site, and therefore may be an interesting way to present that not all archaeology involves digging!

Alternative Exhibition Ideas

This exhibition could also be displayed by location (i.e. physical location in Adelaide – to locate each segment in relation to each other as though it were physically related to the others). For example, see the map in figure 1. Exhibition boards could be set up as though the visitor was walking the streets of Adelaide in miniature, visiting each archaeological site as it is physically located in Adelaide. Possibly a large floor map of Adelaide would work, with the visitor tracing the streets as they travelled the exhibition.

A variation of the title and thematic display could be "The Archaeology of Adelaide: from Decadence to Death in the Early Days" and could start with the

drinking houses excavations, the NA institute and finish with the crematorium. However, I think this is a bit dreary for an exhibition, especially given the hotels were not especially a place of decadence.

Alternative titles could be “Adelaide: the Early Days”, but this would not necessitate the alteration of the original exhibition plan. “The Archaeology of Adelaide: A Journey through Time” could be an appropriate title, especially for National Archaeology Week. “An Archaeological History of Adelaide” could work but needs a little “zap”.

“Adelaide in the early days: Food and Drink” would be a good theme to investigate and would provide interest for the visitor. Perhaps some different types of food and drink could be available at the exhibition, kinds that may reflect those to which the early Adelaideans had access?

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Appendix One

Site	Date of Work	Date Range of Site	Type of Site	Contractor
North Adelaide Institute	June 2003	1920s – 1960s	Public building	Austral Archaeology
Tivoli Hotel	April 2005	1840s – 2005 (?)	Hotel	Austral Archaeology
The Rookery	1990; 1992; 1994	1850s – 1900s	Housing	Austral Archaeology; BackTracks Heritage consultants
The Queens Theatre	1988; 1990; 1995	1840s - current	Various - public	Heritage Group; Austral Archaeology
Turner's Paddock	1993	1840s - 1920s	Quarry and dump	Flinders University; Adelaide Historical Bottle Society
West Terrace Crematorium	2005	1901 – 1969	Crematorium	Austral Archaeology
188 Giles St	2006	1840-2006	Hotel; private dwelling	Austral Archaeology; Flinders University

Site (cont)	Quantity of Material	Location of Material	Missing Items	Comments	Holder of Report
North Adelaide Institute	3 Boxes	ACC Archives	Photographs	Report is brief; recovery only	ACC
Tivoli Hotel	Minimal	Reburied on site	Artefacts	Preliminary report only	ACC
The Rookery	Boxes	Heritage Branch		Actual location of artefacts unknown	ACC
The Queens Theatre	Large quantities	Heritage Branch			Austral Archaeology
Turner's Paddock	Large quantities	Flinders University	Decent report	Pre-excavation report only	N/A