

Engage

July 2013



Flinders
UNIVERSITY

A special industry-focused edition

Bulletin of the Graduate Programs in

Archaeology

Cultural Heritage Management

Maritime Archaeology

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Graduate Convenor's Message

For many years Australian archaeology has debated the role that industry should play in the training of graduates. Suggestions have included providing greater opportunities to move between industry and the academy for training and research, and the creation of collaborative projects between different stakeholders, especially universities and industry or agencies. We've reflected on this before in other issues of *Engage*, but this time we decided to approach things a little differently.

This issue of *Engage* is a special edition geared towards showcasing some of the work that our graduate students have been doing with – and for – industry in 2012-13. At one level it's simply a focus on the range of opportunities that Flinders students have to interact with Industry Partners throughout their graduate degree. At another, it shines a light on the needs of our Industry Partners and the outcomes that can be achieved through the kind of university-industry partnerships that the discipline has been grappling with for decades.

Through Directed Study projects, heritage management plans, thesis research and short or long term practicum placements, our students have been working across a wide spectrum of industry, from not-for-profit voluntary groups, Indigenous organisations and non government organisations, to consulting companies, local councils and state government agencies.

Each project demonstrates how our students can make a difference through their research. None of these projects was conducted in a vacuum, and all of them contributed something meaningful in terms of knowledge, practical assistance or advice, while also allowing students to conduct much needed original research. This is particularly important for under-resourced community organisations, many of which are staffed by small cadres of dedicated volunteers. Each graduate project in this edition of *Engage* is unique and all of the articles have been written by the students themselves. We hope you enjoy – as we do – discovering what such collaborations can achieve.

Associate Professor Heather Burke
Flinders University

Child's Play

Samantha Fidge, Graduate Diploma in Archaeology student

Childhood is a much overlooked aspect of Australia's colonial past.

As part of a Directed Study with the Southern Midlands Council in Tasmania, Samantha Fidge had the opportunity to research toys left by generations of Gaolers' children living at the Oatlands Gaol.

The Oatlands Gaol in Tasmania was opened in 1836 and housed up to 76 prisoners at any one time, both male and female. Prisoners were sent here for various offences, but the longest sentence ever served was only 18 days long. Between 1844 and 1860 a total of eight men were executed at the Gaol.

The Gaol was run and organised by a Gaoler and from 1837 to 1878 a total of eight Gaolers were appointed. They and their families lived in the Gaoler's Residence and shared their home with the prisoners. Three of the Gaolers – William Glover, Peter Pegus and William Gumley – were known to have had children of various ages who lived in the residence from 1838 until 1873.

It is not known whether any of the superintendents who resided in the property from 1878 onwards had children.

After 1863 much of the Gaol building was demolished, as it was beyond the needs of a municipal facility. The yard and the solitary cells were demolished in 1937 and in 1954 a public swimming pool was added to the site.

The Gaoler's Residence survived this destruction and some of the outer walls are also still standing.

Over the past three years summer archaeological programs have been run at the site by the Southern Midlands Council as part of a larger project to renovate the Gaoler's Residence, (southernmidlands.tas.gov.au/oatlands-gaol/).

The archaeological program worked to uncover the men's yard, the privy, the gallows and the solitary cells, amongst other parts of the old gaol.

The Gaoler and his family lived on the second floor of the Residence, while the first floor was shared between the Gaoler and the prisoners. An 1835 plan shows that the first floor housed two kitchens – a men's kitchen and a women's kitchen – as well as a lobby, store room and porter's room.

The second floor housed two bedrooms, the Gaoler's kitchen, an office and a parlour.

During renovations to the Gaoler's Residence, toys and other domestic artefacts were discovered under the floorboards of the bedroom, kitchen and rear bedroom on the second floor.

The roof of the upstairs bedroom had collapsed and the floorboards needed replacing due to water damage. The floorboards were made of Tasmanian hardwood, which expanded and contracted from fluctuations in the weather, and often had large gaps between the boards allowing many artefacts to be lost beneath them.

Underneath the floor archaeologists found more than 100 toys, including four Noah's Ark animals, a doll's arm, Frozen Charlotte dolls, chalk, a ceramic doll's tea pot, and a metal tea cup, a ceramic and a wooden doll's plate, a vase, a paper puppet, a tennis ball, four dominos, a wooden whistle, and 16 marbles.

My Directed Study project focussed on how the identification of the toys could identify the status of the families, the gender of the children and the use of the rooms in the Gaoler's Residence.

Many of the toys were handmade and have therefore been difficult to identify or date.

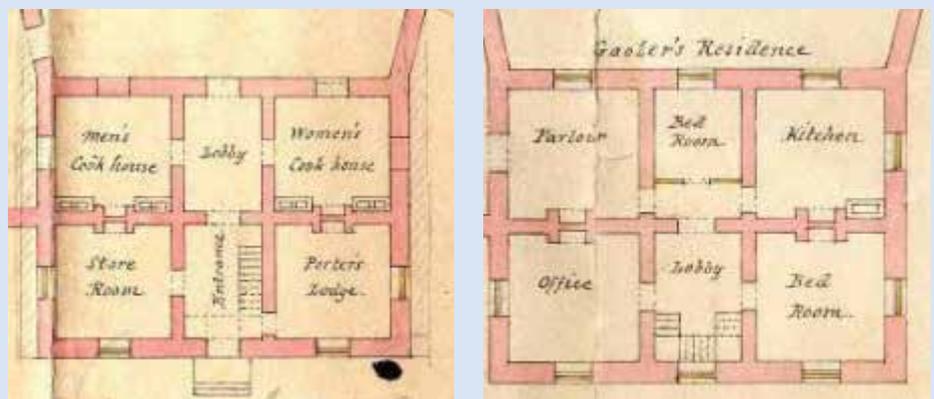


Figure 1: The first (left) and second (right) floors of the Gaoler's Residence, as drawn by John Lee Archer, 1835.

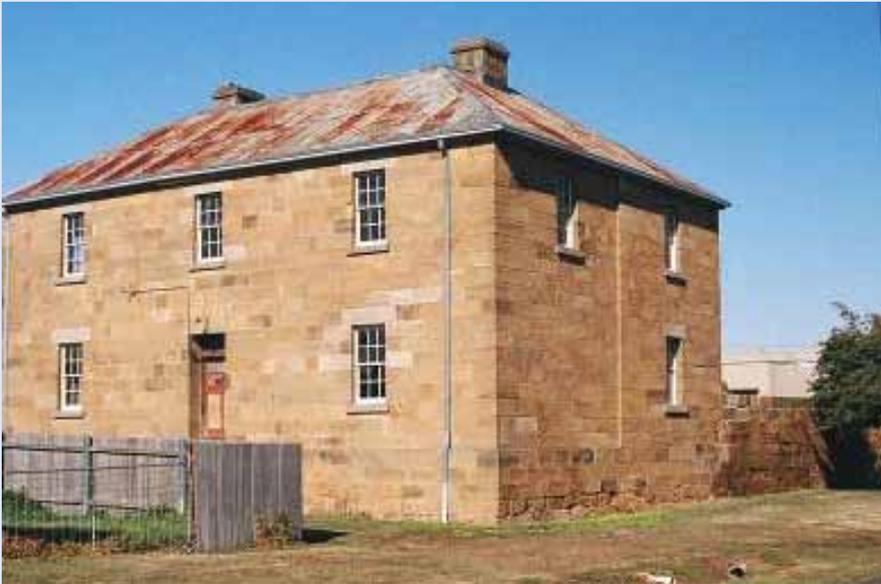


Figure 2: The Oatlands Gaoler's Residence with part of the original sandstone perimeter wall to the right. This wall is now half its original size.

The Noah's Arks, for example, were usually hand crafted and, because of their religious significance, often the only toys that children were allowed to play with on a Sunday. Four partial Noah's Ark animals were recovered from the underfloor deposits: a camel (Figure 3), a weasel, a pig and a hedgehog.



Figure 3: Noah's Ark camel.

I have been able to identify positively the date of only one of the toys – an ace of spades printed by the United States Playing Card Co (Figure 5). It is a Bicycle playing card, number 808. The ace of spades depicts the statue of freedom, which in 1865 was placed on top of the Capitol Building in Washington DC. The ace of spades in the Oatlands collection is a racer number 1 series, which was introduced in 1895 and ran until 1906. During this period there were six families living in the Gaol, and the date range of the card spans the majority of their occupation of the Gaol. Three of the families had children; however playing cards were used more by adults than by children.



Figure 4: Excavating the old Gaol in the garden of what is now the local policeman's house.

There were 66 other playing cards in the underfloor deposits that are also Bicycle playing cards. These are the 808 series of playing cards and have blue and red patterns on their backs. The 808 series was introduced in 1885.



Figure 5: Ace of spades 808 series Bicycle playing card introduced in 1895.

Further research to identify the dates and manufacture of the other toys will be ongoing.



Figure 6: The floorboards in the Gaoler's bedroom, upstairs, during renovations.

Tracing the Archaeology of 19th-Century Adelaide

Clare Leever, Graduate Diploma in Archaeology student

Archaeological excavations in the nineteenth-century slums of Melbourne and Sydney have provided rare finds relating to the development of the modern city and the pressures of working class life. The Rookery was once one of the City of Adelaide's notorious slum districts, but the original archaeology of it proves elusive, as Clare Leever found out through her Directed Study with the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, SA.



Once described as a row of 'miserable hovels', The Rookery was built in the late 1840s by no less a personage than William Peacock, a noted merchant, farmer and Member of the Legislative Council. Peacock's 'Rookery' was actually two sets of cottages near East Terrace close to his tannery, all of which were regular sources of public nuisance complaints. On the north side of Peacock's tanyard was a two-storey building divided into 18 individual tenements, the upper row of which was accessible only via stepladders. In 1849 it was estimated to house around 100 people; opposite it stood another row of 12 houses belonging to the same landlord, 'all thickly inhabited and having but one privy among them'. Condemned in 1899 by the Corporation of Adelaide's Health Inspector as 'unfit for human habitation', the Rookery was demolished just prior to 1904 when the East End Market buildings were erected on the site.

Beginning in 1990 the Rookery site was excavated in three distinct phases over a period of five years. All three of these excavations resulted in the recovery of thousands of artefacts documenting the life and living standards for working class immigrants in nineteenth-century Adelaide.

At the time of the initial excavation there had been no other nineteenth-century tanneries archaeologically or historically studied in Australia, which makes the tannery on this site of great technological significance due to its size, complexity and length of operation. The Rookery is also a rare example of the living conditions and material culture of those who lived in the mixed industrial and residential 'working-class slum' areas of early urban centres. No work has been done on these sites in Adelaide, and there is a high potential for comparative research between The Rookery and other such sites across Australia, such as Casselden Place in Melbourne or The Rocks in Sydney.

Following the original excavations all material was apparently stored at the DEWNR (Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources) storage facility in Netley, SA.

Some time after 1996 the material was moved without records to a place (or places) unknown. A stocktake of the DEWNR Heritage Branch's material conducted in 2003 noted that 150 boxes of partially catalogued material relating to the Rookery site were stored at the Old Adelaide Gaol.

Further examination of the Gaol resulted in the discovery of 70 boxes in an isolated gaol cell.

My Directed Study was undertaken in cooperation with DEWNR SA to assess and consolidate The Rookery archaeological collection and determine whether the complete material record of all three excavations had been preserved.

Assessment of this material revealed that a large amount of material is missing from the collection, not only from individual boxes, but also from entire excavation phases in general. The Stage 3 excavations carried out in 1994 are entirely missing from the collection, and large parts of the Stage 2 (1992) material has also been lost.

The missing Stage 2 material comes from a range of areas, units and materials rather than individual zones, however, which should mitigate to some degree the impact of an incomplete collection.

There is little to no paperwork of any kind besides the three excavation reports, and thus the movement and storage of the material is difficult to determine. This underlines the need for an official record of movement and storage to be kept with the material, much like a chain of custody in a police investigation.

The Life and Times of St Charles' Seminary (formerly Garden Hill) Guildford, WA

Brandon Crawford, Graduate Diploma in Archaeology student

Once the site of grand balls, garden parties and a variety of agricultural pursuits, the imposing buildings of what is now St Charles' Seminary constitute a well known landmark in the historic town of Guildford, Western Australia. The property dates as far back as 1830, its complex of buildings and periods making it an excellent subject for a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) as part of ARCH8019: Heritage Management Planning.



Situated in a scenic semi-rural and elevated location overlooking the upper reaches of the Swan River, 12km east of the Perth CBD, the property that would later become the St Charles' Seminary was first granted to newly arrived immigrant Charles Boyd in 1830. By 1833 the property had changed hands and an inn and store owned and run by George Williams Hill to service arrivals by boat from Perth and Fremantle. In the early years of the Swan River colony the river was the main transportation route inland, and Garden Hill was located close to the public landing of the then inland port of Guildford. In 1837, Alfred Waylen leased the property for a commercial market garden before purchasing the property outright in 1842. He then leased out the inn and store which operated under two different tenants until at least 1847. How long they continued to operate after 1847 is uncertain.

In 1854 the Government was looking for property to house immigrants and Alfred Waylen offered to sell Garden Hill to them for 600 pounds. Although the sale did not eventuate, a detailed report of the property was prepared for the Colonial Secretary to assess the purchase. This 1854 report and sketch plan provides an excellent record of the property and its improvements at the time.

Alfred Waylen died in 1856 and his son, Dr Alfred Robert Waylen, inherited the property. In 1859, Dr Waylen planted grape vines as part of a commercial winegrowing business and by 1873, Garden Hill wines were exhibited interstate and overseas. The existing stately bungalow-style building was built in 1893 by Dr Waylen and later purchased in 1917 by William Padbury. Padbury added a separate servants' quarters and ballroom in 1918 and extended the main house in the 1920s. Since 1941 the property has been owned by the Catholic Church, who purchased it for use as a seminary for training Catholic priests. The property was listed on the Register of the National Estate in 1978 and has been permanently listed on the State Heritage Register since 1998. A conservation plan commissioned in 1999 focussed on the existing heritage buildings, which are well documented and in excellent condition, so the focus of my cultural heritage management plan was on the archaeological features associated with the site.

Garden Hill has a long association with prominent community members. Alfred Waylen became the first Aboriginal protector of Western Australia, Dr Alfred Waylen became Colonial Surgeon, and William Padbury was a prominent businessman and nephew of Walter Padbury, who had the distinction of becoming the first millionaire in Western Australia. From 1941 the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Perth and Geraldton have been associated with the property.

The now landmark property is located at the northern access point to Guildford and borders the beginning of the Swan Valley winegrowing region. A long olive tree-lined driveway, with imposing limestone block entrance pillars, leads to a turning circle in front of the main house overlooking the river, and created a grand entrance statement. Areas of investigation for the CHMP included the possibility of finding the archaeological remains of the 1830s inn and store that once operated at Garden Hill. It is likely that the site is underneath or partially below the 1920s extension of the main house. Archaeological remains of these buildings have the potential to shed further light on life at Garden Hill and Guildford in the early 1800s.

Other areas of research are irrigation channels on the river flat, which may date back to the early market garden days in the 1830s; the remains and history of a boat shed and bath house on the river; investigation of a large industrial grade steel tank and stand with an English manufacturer's logo from 1910, along with its associated pump shed machinery; and the old farmhouse and sheds adjoining the property, which are linked historically and form part of the visual landscape of Garden Hill. My CHMP also made some suggestions for a possible visitor plan for the property, which has only been open to the public on one occasion since 1941.

‘Tugging at the Heartstrings’: A behind the intern look at ST *Yelta*

Cassandra Morris, Master of Maritime Archaeology graduate

Spending an hour and a half on Adelaide’s public transport was a small price to pay for Cassandra Morris, who spent eight days over eight weeks interning with the South Australian Maritime Museum (SAMM).

Full of preconceived ideas regarding the work I would be conducting, the chance to intern with the museum was one I did not want to miss.

With the joy of a newly completed thesis, I set off to Port Adelaide in the rain, expecting to spend my time handling artefacts, helping plan exhibits and similar idealistic jobs. After all, my thesis focused on the paper shuffling side of artefacts, so I thought it would be good to get some ‘hands on’ experience. Perhaps fortunately, this is not what I spent my time doing while at the museum.

Provided with an approximate goal and set loose on a topic, I was given the opportunity to experience the research side of museum curation. In my case I was entrusted with a project delving into the background of the steam tug, *Yelta*.



Advertising article featured in many magazines and newspapers across Australia in 1952.

Source: *Trove*. The Australian Women’s Weekly, Wednesday 13 August 1952 pg 62.

Yelta’s History

Yelta was built in 1949 by Cockatoo Docks and Engineering Co, Sydney, for Ritch and Smith, Port Adelaide.

Yelta spent its active life guiding vessels in and out of Port Adelaide, making local headlines on more than one occasion.

Originally coal fired, the tug was converted to oil in 1957. After a busy life on the Port River, the tug was retired in 1976 and purchased by the Port Adelaide branch of the National Trust of South Australia.

Left moored outside the CSR Refinery at the ‘Sugar Wharf’, the vessel was left unattended, with little maintenance performed for nearly a decade. Put up for sale again, the South Australian Maritime Museum made a bid for the historic vessel and, in 1985, added the tug to their collection as a floating museum. Volunteers were asked to help restore *Yelta* to its former glory. After extensive restoration and refitting, including preparing the vessel to modern safety standards for staff and passengers, *Yelta* was relaunched.

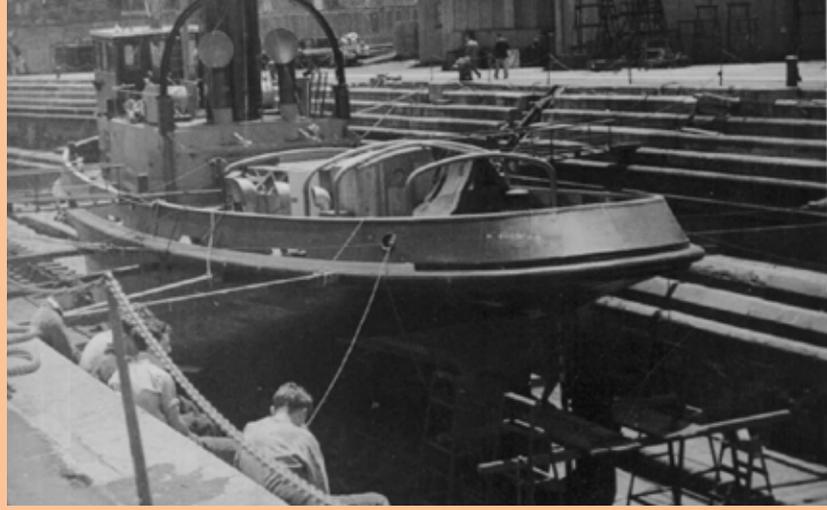
The Project

My task was not simply to create a history of the vessel, because a reasonably comprehensive background already existed. Instead, my project was to collect any information that could assist with the upcoming review of the management plan and, with a slightly lower priority, also to collect anything about the tug that could be of interest to the public.

My first focus was the paint colours for the vessel, pinpointing physical changes on *Yelta*, and collecting newspaper articles about the tug. A blog post written as part of my Internship can be found at: flindersarchaeology.com/2012/08/24/tugging-at-the-heartstrings/ which addresses the outcomes of the project.

As an intern I was introduced to many new skills, rediscovered a joy in research, and had a lot of fun while with the museum. The large gap left in my brain after the completion of my thesis left me at a loss on some days.

To place you in my mindset: imagine that you have been working hard on one thing for a year. In that year you have worn yourself down and in the back of your head there is a little voice whispering: ‘It’s only for uni, you’re still studying, still educating yourself’. You finish that project and you have a few weeks to recuperate. In that time you realise just how much time you spent thinking about that project.



ST Yelta's bell, now in storage. A replacement bell is used when the tug steams the Port River.

Then you're given another project, one day a week for eight weeks, for an organisation that will actively use your work. It gives you a sense that this work will count for something, that the study has paid off. At least this was my feeling, and I embraced it. Many researchers and archaeologists know the feeling of realising how silly you look getting so excited about finding some small detail that finally brings everything together. Personally, I had a few of these moments, mainly concerning finding what colour the deck was painted in 1985 and other such paint-related 'Eureka!' moments. As part of my internship I was also introduced to videography. This is not a skill that I had attempted before; when combined with interviewing it became daunting.

To help with question ideas, aside from those that became obvious during the research, I was given some audio interviews conducted a few years before for research into another vessel.

Too soon the first interviewee had arrived and I had half a plan and a few backups – better than nothing. Remarkably, this interview went exceptionally well, bar Mother Nature's windy interference, causing the audio to have constant background noise. The second interview was also of interest, with a few changes to location and content. With further experience this skill will be a useful asset, although it will take dozens more interviews and problem-solving sessions to become completely competent.

I would have to add that the ability to read maintenance reports and understand them is an equally relevant skill. Thankfully the reports were typed, with only the occasional annotation in pencil/ink. The typed shorthand is where some patience is needed. I could be seen sitting at my desk with typewritten pages on one side, two nautical dictionaries on the other, and Google open in my browser. Even then there were still some words which stumped even the museum staff. It was mostly thanks to the dictionaries that I was able to understand the reports – fascinating facts included details on when the shaving cabinet was added in the bathrooms, and how many cup hooks were added to the kitchen.

Time spent straining my eyes inspecting the 50 or so images of *Yelta* was a lesson in the joys of scanning. The most memorable task of my internship, I enjoyed creating a photographic timeline, linking information from the reports to photos in the museum's collection.

The end result – which then became a poster presented at the AIMA/ASHA 2012 Conference – is my personal highlight of the entire intern experience. However, the greatest enjoyment came from the chance to help maintain the *Titanic* exhibit showing at the SAMM at the time, adjusting displays and turning pages, and the time I spent attempting to track down a few of *Yelta's* artefacts in the museum store.



ST Yelta moored at the Sugar Wharf, between 1977 and 1985. The change in colour caused some question later as to the original colours.

Walking the hallways of SAMM and its offices has solidified my interest in collections. The skills and experience offered to me became the perfect revitalisation following my thesis, affirmed my interest in managing and researching collections, and allowed me further opportunities to expand my knowledge. Following this internship, I took up a permanent volunteer position with the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, where I now work to update the shipwreck artefact catalogue. I am also involved with the South Australian Museum Australian Aboriginal Ethnography Digitisation Project. Looking back at my internship, the opportunity was the first step to entering the world of collections management. I am grateful for having had this experience.

Stone Artefacts, Directed Studies and Gledswood Shelter 1

Will Moon, Graduate Diploma in Archaeology student

Will Moon thought he knew a fair bit about the archaeology of Indigenous Australia from many years spent recording archaeological sites. It was only by enrolling in a Graduate Diploma that he came to realise how much he didn't know. Will's most recent explorations in archaeology have been through studying 10,000 year old stone artefacts from a site in central Queensland as part of a Directed Study.



Mick McKenzie and Kylie Lower sieving at Gledswood Shelter 1.

My interest in archaeology developed as a result of many years of bushwalking, climbing and canyoning in often very remote areas of New South Wales, including the Wollemi wilderness to the northwest of Sydney. One day, when I was out exploring, I poked my head into a rock shelter and saw walls covered in drawings of flying foxes. From that day on I was hooked and spent many years wandering along the ridges and valleys of the Greater Blue Mountains in search of archaeological sites. I have managed to find and record more than 350 previously unrecorded sites in some very inaccessible places, at least 200 of which are now on the state's Indigenous heritage database. In 2012 I felt I needed to learn more about archaeology and decided to undertake some formal study, so I enrolled in a Graduate Diploma in Archaeology at Flinders. Studying by correspondence and through intensive field schools suited my lifestyle.

Now nearing completion of my degree, I chose to enrol in the topic ARCH8404 Directed Study in Archaeology, which afforded me the opportunity to work on a 'real' archaeological research project with an Industry Partner. My project was undertaken for, and supervised by, Lynley Wallis of Wallis Heritage Consulting.

From 2002 to 2008 Lynley worked with Darby Smith, Helen Smith and the Woolgar Valley Aboriginal Corporation to survey heritage sites on Middle Park Station, in the foothills of the Gregory Ranges in northwest Queensland. One of these sites, Gledswood Shelter 1 (GS1), was excavated in 2006, during which time three 1 x 1m squares (D0, D1 and C0) were removed. In 2008 a further three squares (C1, B1 and B0) were excavated as part of a Flinders University field school. My Directed Study focused on one square from these excavations: Square B0. The excavation of Square B0 went down to a depth of 100cm before being blocked by a slab of rock that had fallen from the roof of the shelter. Radiocarbon dates for the site indicate that the material from this square started at about 10,000 years ago at the deepest point and proceeded to the recent past (Wallis et al. 2009). My goal was to analyse the stone artefacts (lithics) found in this square.

My initial work involved working through each excavation unit (spit) and identifying the stone artefact types, including cores (complete or broken), hammerstones, pestles, ochre fragments, flaked pieces and flakes (complete or broken). For broken flakes I then had to determine whether each one was longitudinally or transversely broken and whether it was a distal, proximal, medial, and a left or right fragment. I then categorised the artefacts by raw material type and counted and weighed all of them. The final number of artefacts sorted, described and categorised was 936. The current stage of the project is considering the Square B lithic data in relation to the adjacent squares in GS1, and then assemblages from other shelters on Middle Park Station, and elsewhere in northwest Queensland. This will help to understand whether the observed patterns are specific to Square B0, the GS1 shelter, to the Middle Park Station area, or whether they are part of a wider sequence of changes occurring in Queensland and beyond at the time.

For me, this Directed Study provided an opportunity to learn in a way that would not normally have been possible following the standard topic delivery format. It gave me the chance to be involved in a real archaeological project under the guidance of a very experienced archaeologist. The hands-on sorting and analysis of artefacts has given me invaluable experience that has significantly improved my skills in lithic identification, analysis, and my understanding of reduction processes.

My Directed Study has involved the collection and analysis of data, researching information about Gledswood and adjacent sites, as well as others in the region. I also studied the trends or changes in lithic technology that have occurred in northern Australia, what has caused these changes, and considered how these changes might be seen in the artefact assemblage from GS1. I have researched climatic changes that occurred during the Holocene and considered how these might have impacted upon the intensity of site occupation. This work led to an hypothesis for the changes in the assemblage and a discussion of these ideas with my Industry Partner. This helped me to refine my thoughts and broaden my approach to consider other factors, as well as redefine my hypotheses. These are all essential skills for an archaeologist.

The assessment requirements for the Directed Study included posting four entries on the Flinders Archaeology Blog (flindersarchaeology.com/) which provides updates on the progress of each Directed Study project for a general, rather than academic, audience. The assessment also required producing a professional quality report and presenting this to my Industry Partner.

If you are thinking of doing a Directed Study during your degree, in my view there is no better way to gain experience as an archaeologist.

References

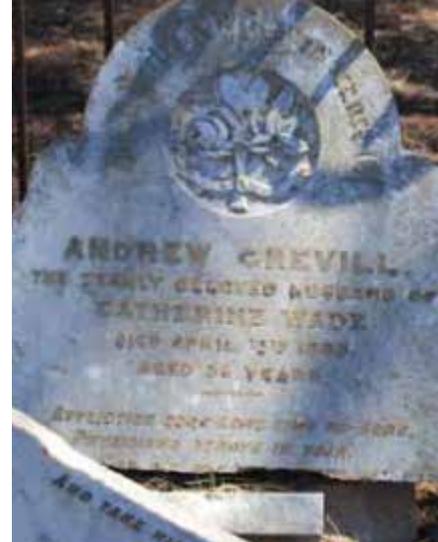
Wallis, L.A., B. Keys, I. Moffat and S. Fallon 2009
Gledswood Shelter 1: Initial radiocarbon dates from a Pleistocene aged rockshelter site in northwest Queensland. *Australian Archaeology* 69:71-74.

The Burra Cemetery Database: More than just a burial register

Jessica Lumb, Graduate Diploma in Archaeology student

With special thanks to Meredith Satchell and the Burra History Group

'The recognition that a cemetery is an outdoor museum, an archive fashioned in stone and bronze, awakens curiosity and opens numerous possibilities for historical research.' - A. Hamscher 2003 Talking Tombstone: History in the Cemetery. *OAH Magazine of History* 17(2):40-45.



The Burra Cemetery holds over 6,500 burials according to its burial register. The Burra History Group has been working on checking the accuracy of this register by cross referencing it with other sources, such as the SA Births, Marriages and Deaths registers, the *Burra Record* and other SA newspapers. In addition to uncovering a range of inconsistencies, this process has produced a large amount of historical data about the deceased individuals. Furthermore, headstone photos reveal information about how and where people died, sometimes where they lived, or what their occupation was. One of the best known headstones in the cemetery is one with a curious inscription.

It reads:

"Erected by his brother seaman to the memory of John Smith of London, aged 24 years who was murdered by a German in the township of Kooringa on Christmas eve 1849".

Just the inscription on this headstone gives more information than is able to be contained within the existing burial register.

The *Burra Record*, and other newspapers, revealed obituaries and articles with family information and accounts of deaths or memorials. Often they also contained information about the deceased person's life, and their connections with Burra. For example:

Burra Record 7 Nov. 1939, page 3

Obituary. Otto H. Aberg died 31 October. He was born in Sweden in 1873 and migrated to Australia as a young man, beginning a butchering business in Scone NSW. He then travelled widely in Australia and came into contact with the Salvation Army in Northam WA and entered the Salvation Army Training Garrison in Melbourne. In 1900 he transferred to SA as assistant officer at Adelaide and Burra.

In order to store this information so that it could be preserved and used by the History Group, interested individuals, and local and family historians, a database was proposed. The database needed to hold all of the information already contained in the burial register after being cross referenced to other sources, such as plot number, death date, burial date and names; however it would also need to include a wealth of historical information, such as birth dates, newspaper articles, places of residence, obituaries and details from other sources. The History Group also identified the need to store information relating to the condition of the graves for preservation and conservation reasons, as many headstones in the cemetery are deteriorating. As part of my Practicum placement, this was my task.

I worked closely with Meredith Satchell, the President of the Burra History Group, to ascertain what features they wanted from the database and to research different software. Overall, the software had to provide a platform for storage of all of the historical, burial and preservation data; be easily searchable and produce printable reports. I explored several different types of software program, including Zotero, Microsoft Office, Base, FamilyTree Builder and FileMaker Pro, using each to create an example of how it could be used in relation to the Burra Cemetery information. These examples were then presented to the History Group, along with a report detailing the functions of the software and the pros and cons in relation to the historical data from the Burra Cemetery.

Although each program had its own strengths, the History Group were collectively impressed with the features of FileMaker Pro. FileMaker Pro enables them to store a range of data in customised fields, conduct simple searches quickly, and produce printable reports in a user friendly format. This software is extremely user friendly, which is a great plus for a volunteer History Group.

As the Burra Cemetery holds over 6,500 burials, data entry for this project is going to be incredibly time consuming unless more hands are raised to help. The easier the software is to use, the easier it becomes for more people to help.

FileMaker Pro also has an app for Apple products, called FileMaker Go, which is able to be used on tablets. At the last meeting I attended with the History Group, we discussed the possibility of the Burra Cemetery Database, and any other subsequent database produced with the software, being installed on a tablet and mounted to the wall in the Town Hall. This way, visitors would have a hands-on, interactive, user-friendly interface with which to browse the data and/or to conduct simple searches.

At the completion of my Industry Placement with the Burra History Group a template for the Burra Cemetery Database was produced. This template is still able to be altered according to the History Group's needs. Although the template includes all of the information you would expect from a burial register, such as birth year, death year, burial year, first name, surname, last residence, place of death, age at death and so forth, it also allows for searchable information relating to the condition of the memorials. In relation to entering data, FileMaker Pro allows the user to create drop down boxes to limit the descriptors used for a specific field. This was incredibly useful for the 'HeadstoneType' field, as inconsistent data is a huge risk with multiple editors describing the headstones. A guide document, which included drawings, was created to enable editors to ascertain which descriptors fit the memorials they are entering, to help reduce this risk.

The Burra Cemetery Database is also able to store newspaper excerpts, headstone photos, headstone inscriptions, and other photos and sources, including information regarding military service.

Directed Study Projects Semester 1, 2013

Directed Studies projects are part of the core curriculum for students enrolled in the Graduate Coursework Programs in Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management. The topics allow students, in consultation with an academic supervisor, to choose an individually mentored research project with an Industry Partner. Every year the projects completed by Flinders students are different, since each one is designed to fulfil a specific Industry Partner's needs. See flinders.edu.au/ehl/archaeology/archaeology-digital-library/directed-studies.cfm for the outcomes of previous projects.

Archaeology

South Australian Archaeology Database

Industry Partner: Mick Morrison, Flinders University

Student: Tom Lally

This project involved assisting a number of collaborators to develop a database that synthesises the results of published archaeological research on Indigenous heritage places in South Australia. The database will promote greater access to published archaeological datasets and make it easier for Indigenous communities, researchers and cultural heritage managers to access information currently in the public domain. The initial phase of the project focussed on the South Australian coastline and islands.

Archival Context of the Rockshelters and Surrounding Environment at Highbury

Industry Partner: Florey Reconciliation Task Force, South Australia

Student: Nicole Monk

The Torrens Linear Park was completed in 1997 and was the first of its kind in Australia; it is currently the largest hills-to-coast park in the country. As part of establishing the park, several small rockshelters were recorded within the Linear Park at Highbury. This Directed Study project required an archival study to determine the significance of the entire area, including these rockshelters, and outline what is known about Kurna people's use of this area.

Artefacts from the Lady Alice Mine – Historical Archaeological Analysis

Industry Partner: Cameron Hartnell

Student: Amy Butcher

The Lady Alice Mine was established in 1871 after gold had been discovered in Hamlins Gully, Mt Lofty Ranges. Artefacts have been previously collected from the site by the South Australian Museum. This project focussed on:

- 1 Meshing an artefact catalogue currently existing at the South Australian Museum with analysis of metal artefacts also held at the SAM.
- 2 Overlaying the catalogue data on to an existing an archaeological survey plan.

- 3 Identifying a section of the artefact grid for analysis and photographic documentation.
- 4 Analysing a section to answer questions about site chronology and cultural identity.
- 5 Producing a written report and photographic catalogue of the metal artefacts.

WWII Cave Locations on Saipan

Industry Partner: Ships of Discovery and the American Battlefields Protection Program

Student: Scott Jacob

Saipan was one of the major battlefields of WWII, with enormous numbers of casualties for both military and civilians. The volcanic landscape of Saipan is incredibly rugged, with many ridgelines and caves that were used throughout the war for a variety of purposes. Most notably these caves served as highly strategic military strongholds and defenses for Japanese forces, and as protective shelters for Japanese and Indigenous civilians during the Battle of Saipan. This project drew together information contained in the original military documents from Operation Forager to:

- 1 Collate historical/archival data to extract as many locations for cave sites as possible across the island.
- 2 Plot these locations on to a map of Saipan, and if possible place this data into ArcView by georectifying the original military maps.
- 3 Code the locations (sites) according to the known uses of caves, e.g:
 - Fortified positions
 - Machine gun emplacements
 - Storage (food/ammunition)
 - Shelter for people (Japanese civilians/ Japanese military/indigenous civilians) (and note whether they were killed in situ or surrendered and removed)
 - Anything else relevant to understanding the caves that is flagged in the historical documents.
- 4 Compile a report on all the available data.

Collingrove Interpretive Study and Interpretation Plan

Industry Partner: The National Trust of South Australia

Student: Anastasia Tsimourtos

This project is part of a larger suite of Directed Study projects documenting various aspects of the history of the Angas family in South Australia.

This project involved an interpretive study of the Collingrove house and artefact collection, since the current National Trust property (collingrovehomestead.com.au/) contains no interpretation of the house and its story. Specifically, it required:

- Analysing the house, its rooms and the artefacts they contain in terms of how these constitute and represent key elements of the Angas family story.
- Succinctly defining the story of the house and artefacts in a local/regional context.
- Benchmarking examples of good and bad interpretive practice at other historic homesteads – what works and what doesn't?
- Creating an interpretive plan for the house based on these elements that specifies the components of the story that are exemplified by site features/artefacts.
- Detailing potential themes, sub themes and other related messages for the interpretation and linking these to site features/artefacts.

History of George Fife Angas and His Contribution to South Australia

Industry Partner: The National Trust of South Australia

Student: Andrew Brown

This project involved the collation and synthesis of historical material relating to George Fife Angas (samemory.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm?u=77&c=6284), whose influence on South Australia was widespread. Specifically, this project:

- Compiled secondary and primary information on the life and contribution of George Fife Angas to the economy of South Australia.
- Provided a synthesis of his influence on the colony, both then and now, both materially and historically.
- Articulated how his influence and activities relate to subsequent generations of the Angas family, up to the present day.

History of the Wellington Courthouse

Industry Partner: Wellington Courthouse, facilitated by the National Trust of South Australia

Student: Tyler Whitmarsh

The Wellington Courthouse (nationaltrust.org.au/sa/wellington-courthouse) is a former National Trust property that is now privately owned.

This project developed a summary of the Wellington Courthouse's history, that will help the current owners to tell the story of the building, including:

- Conducting primary archival research on the building, including its uses, inhabitants, and the more interesting/interpretable aspects of its story.
- Finding photographs, newspaper accounts and other records relating to the history of the building.
- Summarising the history of the place and the research process.
- Providing guidelines for the possible interpretation of the building, based on the stories collected and how they link to local/regional issues, as well as the human stories associated with the building.

An Evaluation of the Oatlands Gaol Under Floor Toy Deposits

Industry Partner: Southern Midlands Council, Tasmania

Student: Samantha Fidge

The Oatlands Gaol was built in 1836 and the two storey Gaoler's Residence was used as a kitchen for the prisoners, as well as a residence for the Gaolers and their families. The toys in the under floor deposits were discovered while the Gaoler's residence was being renovated. This project focussed on identifying and dating the toys, creating a time line for the Gaoler's Residence and the families who lived there, and analysing how the toys can identify the status of the families, the gender of the children and the use of the rooms in the Gaoler's Residence.

Refreshments Served in Old Parliament House, 1855-1920s

Industry Partner: Department of Archaeology, Flinders University

Student: Daniela Lepore

In recent excavations at Old Parliament House, the remains of several bottles, ceramic vessels and faunal bones were recovered. In terms of understanding how these relate to the use of the building, however, research needed to be conducted into what kinds of meals and drinks were served by the caterers over the life of the building. This project required:

- Primary archival research into what records survive that document the types of meals and drinks served in the Refreshment Room of OPH over the life of the building (1855-1920).
- Synthesising this information in terms of types of cuts of meat (roast vs cutlets for example), range of drinks available, ceramic services used etc.

- Looking for any indications of the volume of food and drink served (i.e. were people served formal meals at regular times, could anyone come and order a meal at any time, or did the way refreshments were served vary over time?)
- Finding any other information related to what catering items were ordered (e.g. from which suppliers, of what standard, etc?).

Analysis of Holocene-aged Lithics from Square B0, Gledswood Shelter 1, Northwest Queensland

Industry Partner: Lynley Wallis, Wallis Heritage Consulting

Student: Will Moon

This project involved the analysis of a stone artefact assemblage from the upper 1m of the Gledswood Shelter 1 site in northwest Queensland. The aim of this Directed Study was to clean, sort, catalogue, analyse and interpret the lithics from Square B0. Collated data was then analysed to present a picture of lithic technology through the Holocene at the site. In addition to the laboratory related tasks, the project required preparation of a report on the results, including a literature review and an overview of the lithic assemblages from Holocene areas relevant to the study site.

An Investigation of Axe Grinding Grooves, Northwest Queensland

Industry Partner: Lynley Wallis, Wallis Heritage Consulting

Student: Simon Munt

This project was designed to investigate the nature of axe grinding grooves in northwest Queensland. A large site comprising hundreds of axe grinding grooves was recorded on Middle Park Station in northwest Queensland. Known as the Rocks Crossing Axe Grinding Groove site, measurements were made of the length, width, depth and angle of orientation of each visible groove. Site plans were also drawn of the site using an offset surveying technique by graduate students who participated in an archaeological field school at Middle Park Station in 2009. This Directed Study required the completion of a report on the axe grinding grooves, including an overview of what is currently known about the form, distribution, function, age etc of axe grinding grooves in the sandstone belt of north and central Queensland, and the preparation of a community style poster to distributed to the relevant Aboriginal community, along with a webpage.

Cultural Heritage Management

Archaeology and the Consulting 'Boom'

Industry Partner: Mick Morrison, Flinders University

Student: Miles Kemp

The past decade has seen a tremendous growth in the archaeology industry in Australia as a result of expanding development activities across the country. Archaeology graduates are in high demand by developers, statutory authorities and communities wishing to mitigate the impacts of development on cultural heritage places. This research project set out to explore Australian archaeologists' perceptions of the consulting boom by undertaking a structured interview program with archaeologists at all levels who are currently engaged in the industry. Key areas of focus included archaeologists' perceptions of the impacts of development-driven archaeology on local communities as well as professional and ethical standards and expectations within the discipline, and finally, the research significance of development-driven archaeology.

Historic Buildings in the Florey Electorate

Industry Partner: Florey Electorate Office, South Australia

Student: Tristan Grainger

This Directed Study project required the recording of a sample of historic buildings within the Florey Electorate and the preparation of statements of significance for each. As well as identifying the buildings and their location, the project required a description of each building and an analysis of their place in the context of the suburb's or area's history.

Protecting Indigenous Burial Places on the Murray River

Industry Partner: Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority, South Australia

Student: Candice Hartman

This project concentrated on a review of the literature concerning protection of burials in the Murray River corridor. The literature was evaluated in order to understand the main management concerns in this type of environment and the best remedial practices to use in preserving and protecting burials.

The Storm Wreck and the American Revolution

Kyle Lent, Master of Maritime Archaeology graduate

For the past five years the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP), at St Augustine in Florida, has conducted summer-long field school investigations on various underwater sites located just off the coast of north Florida, in the warm subtropical waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

This past summer, recent Flinders graduate Kyle Lent took part in the field season as an intern and field school supervisor, assisting on the excavation of an underwater late 18th century colonial shipwreck.

The final months of the American Revolution (1775-1781), were an exceptionally perplexing time for everyone involved. As British control over the colonies was diminishing, many loyalists looked to the horizon to flee what would soon be a new rule. East Florida's inviting climate and its loyalty to the crown proved to be an enticing prospect. Based on many archaeological assumptions, supported by an equal amount of archaeological evidence, the Storm Wreck is, in all likeliness, an example of a colonial-era British loyalist refugee ship which attempted to flee Charleston, South Carolina, and met its demise while attempting to enter St Augustine at the end of, or shortly after, the Revolution.

230 years later, archaeologists cast off the dock lines of a former 36-foot steel hulled shrimp boat turned research vessel, set GPS navigation to the site coordinates, and put a fresh pot of coffee on the boil one early June morning. As the sun rises above the horizon, so the 2012 field season begins.



Divers preparing to visit the Storm Wreck site.

The Storm Wreck is located at a depth of approximately 7 metres, 2km offshore of the United States' "oldest city". Excavation of the site began in 2010, producing a rather large artefact assemblage of, amongst other things, hardware and rigging components, navigational tools, cast iron and copper cauldrons, a small flintlock pistol, six cannon, and the ship's bell. The overall objective for the 2012 field season was focused on mapping, recording and excavating an area adjacent to the earlier 2010-2011 excavation units.

First order of business: assessing the current state of the site with SCUBA, as the site had not been revisited in almost a year. After an initial site inspection divers were first tasked with re-establishing a baseline over the site, running north to south, to help uncover the previously set grid system that was now concealed by sand and site scour. This work was performed by using a four-inch dredge system that redeposited sand away from the site. In the following weeks divers mapped and excavated a series of one-metre grid units, recording diagnostic and other features, such as pewter spoon concretions, various cannon, and lead shot. All features and grids were recorded underwater on mylar sheets. The grid system was tied into the baseline for orientation and excavation purposes, and strict documentation processes were involved for each artefact recovered so as to properly reproduce a master scale drawing of the wreck assemblage. As is the case with most submerged sites, visibility proved to be a challenge for operations (two feet of visibility is considered an exceptional day on the site).

Continuing on with the excavation, start and end line level measurements were taken before and after each dredging session. The four-inch business end of the dredge hose would dredge inside each square to remove excess sand before excavation began. Upon completion of each grid, the mesh bag was collected in case any objects had been collected unintentionally, labelled, and placed into a five gallon bucket to be checked at a later date.

While excavating the units, a total of three almost entirely intact concreted muskets were recovered from the seafloor. Likely Brown Bess flintlock muskets, these exceptional resources were some of the most significant discoveries of the 2012 field season. Each musket was adequately mapped, then raised and transported to the conservation facilities located on the LAMP grounds. The muskets were recovered from the approximate centre of the site, and X-ray imaging shows that two of the three muskets are still loaded: one with lead shot, and another with a musket ball.



Kyle Lent (left) and Brian McNamara (right) with the first excavated musket.

Countless lead shot was collected from the site, along with numerous concretions ranging from approximately 5cm to 115cm that are still awaiting analysis in the conservation lab.

As the field season wrapped up, some students and interns stayed on to serve as volunteers to the program, myself included. A major task still ahead was to sort dredge spoil that had accumulated from the previous weeks' dredging operations. This painstaking process involved the careful sorting of shell, shell hash, invertebrates, and, of course, artefacts. Some of the most astonishing artefacts were observed while sorting dredge spoil. Of note, a pewter military uniform button identifying the British 74th Regiment of Foot was handpicked from the spoil, and concreted coins were observed that will likely strengthen the British loyalist vessel notion once they have gone through conservation and interpretation.

My time with the Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program was extraordinary.

Assisting in the fieldwork was the capstone of my summer and the knowledge I gained from the hands on experience under the direction of the LAMP staff will stay with me throughout my career. As I continue my transition from student to professional, I'm indebted to Flinders University and the exceptional education I received during my studies.

I'll never forget the lessons I learned, both at Flinders and during my internship, because in the end we are all just students of archaeology, no matter how far removed from school we may be.

Curious About George

Andrew Brown, Graduate Diploma in Archaeology student

As a member of the Colonising Committee and an instigator of the South Australian Company, George Fife Angas was instrumental in the founding of South Australia. Although he didn't emigrate to the colony himself until 1851, Andrew Brown's project with the National Trust of South Australia reveals him to be a complex man whose contributions can be measured in many different ways.

I have just completed a Directed Study that involved writing a professional report for an Industry Partner. My project constructed a history of George Fife Angas, looking specifically at how he affected industry and the economy of South Australia, and how he was viewed both in historical literature and by the public when he was alive. Given that he is often portrayed as the 'father' of South Australia, I was interested in his contribution to the economy of South Australia and his influence on the colony, as well as the achievements of his family after his death in 1879. This project was suggested by the National Trust of South Australia, a non-government organisation that protects and manages heritage places in the state. My project was completed in conjunction with another that looked specifically at Collingrove Estate, the property that George Fife Angas and his family settled when they moved to South Australia and which is owned by the National Trust.

Surprisingly, I found that there were very few documents dealing with Angas in his entirety. Instead, most chose to focus on one aspect of his life, either his charity and family life or his business and colonisation efforts, and I can see why they might have done this. To condense a person's life into a manageable and readable quantity is a very daunting task and then to add discussion on top of that—well, to be honest, I was overwhelmed in the beginning. This is why I chose to focus my research on his colonisation efforts and the period after he settled in South Australia.

The ways in which George Fife Angas' public perception differed or lined up with his historical portrayal was a core part of my project. To do this I looked at a number of newspaper articles from the time and compared them to various historical and biographical documents to give a picture of the 'real' George Fife Angas.

I have found quite a few interesting things about Angas that, in my opinion, made him the man history remembers.



During initial colonisation, around 1836, he sent the first German settlers to South Australia. He paid out of his own pocket for their passage and then let them settle on land that he owned in Klemzig and later in Hahndorf. He had originally intended for the South Australian Company to pay their passage, however the company refused, leaving George to use his own emergency funds to get them here. This one event was the beginning of his decline into debt and the onset of various health problems that plagued him in later life. He showed no signs of improvement until he finally emigrated to the colony he helped build in 1850-51.

As I said before, there is a difference between how he is (and was) portrayed historically and the public perception of him. I think that his charity with the Germans was one reason for this. When it came to helping people he would do everything in his power to ensure a reasonable outcome, however, when it came to his business dealings—according to some historical documents at least—he could be quite self-righteous and hard to deal with. These great moments of charity, coupled with his keen mind for business and industry development, are things I have looked at in more depth in my report.

2012 Prizewinners

Once again our 2013 Welcome Event was partly a celebration of the achievements of our outstanding graduate students from 2012.

The awards are sponsored by our generous Industry Partners (and staff) and we thank them all for their support. We are also proud to announce a new prize from 2013: **Wallis Heritage Consulting Prize** for the highest mark in ARCH2106: Field Methods.

Antoinette Hennessy **The ACHM Graduate Student Cultural Heritage Management Prize**

The student who achieves the highest GPA in either the Graduate Diploma of CHM or the first year of the Master of Cultural Heritage Management Program.

Kate Riggs **The Australian Cultural Heritage Management (ACHM) Prize**

The student with the highest mark in ARCH2108 Cultural Heritage Management.

Antoinette Hennessy **The ArchSoc Andrew Allen-Farr Award**

The student who has made the most outstanding contribution to ArchSoc in each calendar year.

Bianca Petruzelli **The Comber Consultants Prize in Archaeology**

The student with the best result overall for their Master of Archaeology thesis in each calendar year.

Julia Garnaut / Jennifer (Jay) Hughes **The Comber Consultants Prize in Cultural Heritage Management**

The student with the best result overall for their Master of CHM research project in each calendar year.

Trevor Tisdall **Department of Archaeology Staff Prize**

The student with the highest overall grade (thesis + coursework) in Honours in each calendar year.

Alex Kilpa **The Maritime Archaeology Staff Prize**

The student with the best result for their Masters of Maritime Archaeology thesis.

Danielle Wilkinson **The Master of Maritime Archaeology Alumni Prize**

The Master of Maritime Archaeology student who achieves the highest GPA.

Industry Partners

The Graduate Programs in Archaeology, Cultural Heritage Management and Maritime Archaeology at Flinders University are characterised by the ongoing dedicated involvement of Industry Partners. Our colleagues working in related industries have provided advice on the development of our topics and courses, and support our research and teaching programs in a variety of ways. A very warm thank you to all of our Industry Partners!

- Adjahdura Narungga Heritage Group
- Adelaide City Council
- Airminded
- Archaeological Risk Assessment Services Pty Ltd
- Aurora Project
- Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd
- Australian Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd
- Australian Government—Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research—Space Policy Unit
- Australian Landscape Trust
- City of Marion
- City of Mitcham
- City of Norwood, Payneham and St Peters
- City of Unley
- Comber Consultants Pty Ltd
- Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd
- C. R. Kennedy Survey Solutions
- Dapung Talkinjeri Aboriginal Corporation
- Earth Sea Heritage Surveys (Earthsea Pty Ltd)
- First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee Region Native Title Committee
- Florey Reconciliation Task Force/Florey Electorate Office
- Government of South Australia—Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
- Government of South Australia—Department of Premier and Cabinet—Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division
- Government of Western Australia—Department of Indigenous Affairs
- Griffith University
- GroundProbe Geophysics
- Heritage Victoria—Department of Planning and Community Development
- Huonbrook Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd
- Institute of Nautical Archaeology
- Kayandel Archaeological Services
- Kingston House
- Larrakia Nation Aboriginal Corporation
- MALA—Geoscience Ground Penetrating Radar Instruments
- Alngith Corporation Limited (Weipa)
- Mallala & Districts Historical Committee
- Mallala Museum
- Mannum Aboriginal Community Association Inc.
- Maxim Archaeology and Heritage Pty Ltd
- Narungga Nation Aboriginal Corporation
- National Trust of South Australia
- Ngadjuri Elders Heritage and Land Care Council Inc
- Ngadjuri Walpa Juri Land and Heritage Association Inc
- Ngaliwurru-Wuli Association
- Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority
- NSW Government—NSW Heritage Office
- Northern Territory Government—NT Heritage Office
- OzArk Environmental & Heritage Management Pty Ltd
- Pacific Marine Resources Institute
- Point Pearce Aboriginal Corporation
- Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority
- Ships of Exploration and Discovery Research, Inc
- Simon Fraser University
- South Australian Maritime Museum
- South Australian Migration Museum
- South Australian Museum
- South Australian Native Title Services Ltd
- Southern Midlands Council
- Tasmanian Government—Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service
- Victorian Government—Parks Victoria
- Wallis Heritage Consulting
- Western Australian Museum—Departments of Anthropology, Maritime Archaeology, Maritime History and Materials Conservation

