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ABSTRACTS FROM THESES, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY,
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Abstracts from three M.A. theses in archaeology completed during the 1982 academic year are given below. The theses are held in the Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland, where they may be consulted.

Xerox copies may be made available at cost (10¢ per page) plus postage, on an individual basis. These are subject to the usual restrictions applying to theses, namely the understanding that their use is for private research and not publication.

Russell Foster, Archaeological Investigations at Site N35/88, Port Jackson, Coromandel. Anthropology Department, Auckland University. 1 page abstract, xi, 192 pp., 3 plates, 16 figures, 7 tables, 2 appendices.

This is a study of the archaeological investigations that took place in 1981 of site N35/88 at Port Jackson on the Coromandel Peninsula. The aims of that investigation had been to study the relation between the various activity areas on the site, to establish if they were contemporary, and to examine the relation between the large amounts of sub-fossil bone material on the site and human occupation.

The stratigraphy of the areas excavated is described. The evidence of the material culture found at the site, both during these excavations and by Mrs G. Geard, is presented and discussed. The faunal material from the investigation is analysed and presented together with previous faunal collections from the site. The occupations and use of the site are discussed and the site is compared with other archaeological sites in the Coromandel region. The evidence of seasonality at the site is investigated and discussed. The problems of interpreting surface-collected material, particularly from such a damaged site, are also discussed.

It is concluded that one of the occupations of the site was Archaic and associated with the bone material from the site. The evidence for seasonality that was found suggests a winter or spring occupation during the Archaic occupation. However, all-year-round occupation cannot be ruled out. There is evidence that the shell material on the site relates to later occupations of the Port Jackson area. The surface-collected material, although the samples may be biased by deflation and collecting method, is important in drawing these conclusions.

Kim Pritchard, Prehistoric Maori Settlement Patterns in East Rodney. Anthropology Department, Auckland University. 1 page abstract, iv, 96 pp., 14 figures, 19 tables, 1 appendix.

The prehistoric patterns of East Rodney were examined for the factors influencing settlement using nearest-neighbour, rank-size and distribution mapping techniques. Statistical tests for independence, variation and randomisation were applied when possible.

Historical information in the form of Maori Land Court material, traditional history and early accounts was used to provide a background.

The variables tested were soil, topography, occurrence of fresh water, the coastal type and discrete site types. All, except fresh water, were shown to have significant influence in the determination of site location. Other overall trends which emerged were the clustered patterning of sites and the importance of coastal distribution.

Problems of chronology severely hamper attempts to discover finer-grained patterns. Consequently, interpretation of results can only relate to general trends.

A major consideration to emerge from the analysis is the way archaeological site material is used for point patterning. The size of sites and the frequency of features within them provided a different set of conclusions to those obtained when site location and site type were considered. These help to provide interesting insights into the interpretation of influencing factors of settlement.

Wynne Spring-Rice, The History and Archaeology of Fort Galatea, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand, 1869-1969. Anthropology Department, Auckland University. 1 page abstract, ix, 189 pp., 31 plates, 30 figures, 8 tables, 2 appendices.

Fort Galatea Historic Reserve, which lies on the left bank of the Rangitaiki River some 8 km north of Murupara, has a long history. Maori Land Court records mention the small temporary settlements characteristic of the pre-1865 Ngati-Manawa way of life, one of which was located at Karamuramu, a site in the Reserve. There have been successive military occupations - by Colonel Whitmore's forces in 1869 at the time of his Urewera campaign against Te Kooti, by the Native Contingent between 1870 and 1874, and by the Armed Constabulary in 1875-76. Diaries, letters, reminiscences and

official correspondence bring these years to life, but are not specific as to the location and nature of the sites. Buildings from the latter period were used as a residence and Maori school until 1903. The area was then farmed until 1953 before being abandoned in 1958. Of the three defensive works now known to have been built in the Reserve, only the 1875 redoubt has visible earthworks. All buildings have now gone and the position of Whitmore's 1869 fort was until recently unknown.

An 1873 Maori Land Court map of the Karamuramu Block (of which the present Reserve is a small part) showed two defensive symbols, one labelled Fort Galatea and the other, Karamuramu. A small excavation in 1971 at the site of the former confirmed the presence of a defensive ditch there. A series of excavations at Karamuramu was undertaken during 1980,81 to investigate the known successive occupations at this site and its relationship to other sites in the Reserve.

This thesis sets the Fort Galatea sites in their political, historical and geographical contexts. The detailed history is then traced using primary sources. The results of four excavations at Karamuramu where features were uncovered, the existence of which were totally unknown from the historical accounts, and the total excavation of a small storage associated with the 1875 redoubt are described and analysed. Detailed descriptions are given of some classes of the artefact assemblage which may be useful for dating purposes.

Excavation has shown that historical problems which were not able to be solved from the written records could be tackled by archaeological investigation and analysis. From a combination of the historical and archaeological evidence it was possible to come to a much fuller reconstruction of events and the nature of the habitation during the Reserve's occupation.