



NEW ZEALAND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND



This document is made available by The New Zealand
Archaeological Association under the Creative Commons
Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

To view a copy of this license, visit
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>.



FIELDWORK AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Professional Development Cell

On Friday 18 July 2008, the New Zealand Archaeology Professional Development Cell (PDC) ran a workshop on lithics analysis at the University of Auckland. This was the sixth in their series of professional development workshops. Four experts – Peter Sheppard and Marianne Turner from the Anthropology Department at the University of Auckland, Phil Moore of Peninsula Research and Dan Witter of Witter Archaeology – presented their recent findings on the topic. The workshop was supported by the University of Auckland and Opus International Consultants Ltd, and thanks must go in particular to Peter Sheppard for liaising with the experts, to Chris Mallows for photocopying the handouts, and Meri Low for organisation.

Phil Moore talked about the characterisation of obsidian, and later tested groups of the participants. Some were very observant and some not so, though all were successful in distinguishing Mayor Island obsidian from other sources. Peter Sheppard discussed sourcing using geochemistry and demonstrated the Department's new portable XRF. He also outlined the project to locate chert sources. Dan Witter and Marianne Turner talked about and later displayed their experimental work on flaking stone.

The experts demonstrated two distinct aspects of lithics studies. First, the location of the sources of stone materials that were used in the past and the different techniques to identify archaeological specimens means that the movement of stone can be interpreted as indicators of trade/exchange and movements of peoples. Second, the experimental work to determine how people may have manufactured the completed objects and used the 'waste' material. One aspect that was very significant was the huge amount of time that our expert team had given to the task – Phil talked about looking for obsidian sources for 20 years and Marianne mentioned spending all summer fashioning a heap of different cherts into drill points.

Professional Development Cell

Auckland

Early in March, Kath Prickett was a participant in a 10 day excursion involving geologists and archaeologists from New Zealand, New Caledonia and France. As part of the 'France-New Zealand Project', led by geologists Chris Adams and Hamish Campbell of GNS Science, the participants included

a French and a New Caledonian geologist, and Christophe Sand from New Caledonia and Russell Beck representing archaeological perspectives. The excursion incorporated two distinct but related projects: the provenance of basement terranes of New Zealand and New Caledonia with particular reference to the Caples, Dun Mountain – Maitai (Dun Mountain Ophiolites), Brook Street, Rakaia and Kaweka terranes and approaches to characterisation and sourcing of cultural stone resources of New Zealand and New Caledonia. Visits were made to the South Island terrane localities where reasonable access could be had to good geological and archaeological examples, enabling learning of provenance research techniques and latest interpretations.

The archaeological focus was on exploring the feasibility of dating stone resources within the terranes by extrapolating from dated samples near sites, as dates should be the same across an entire unit. Of particular interest were pounamu and metasomatised argillites. Areas visited included D'Urville Island (Port Hardy and Ohana), Nelson (Dun Mountain, the Rushpools), Bluff Harbour (Collyers Island), Colac Bay, and the Oreti River, Fiordland. Dean Whaanga and Rachael Egerton joined the group for the Southland section.

The human remains from the 1964 'Atele, Tonga excavation by Janet Davidson, which have been on deposit at the museum have now been packed ready for transfer to Otago. Hallie Buckley, from the Department of Anatomy and Structural Biology, Otago School of Medical Sciences, has prepared the collection for moving to the department, as part of the museum's ongoing deaccessioning process for human remains.

The museum, as many will now be aware, has been undergoing restructuring of the staff. The curatorial positions have been maintained and will be largely research focused. Support staff are now in a general collections care division. Nigel Prickett will stay on until he retires at the end of October. Kath Prickett is currently a collections care technician.

Roger Green celebrated the 50th anniversary of his landfall in New Zealand with a group of friends and traditional cake on the 31st of August.

Kath Prickett

The repair work on the guttering on Mansion House, Kawau Island, is almost completed. This work is part of the long term repair and maintenance work required. Previous work concentrated on the drainage around the house, and with the new guttering in place, the internal walls can be expected to dry out sufficiently to effect their repair. It is also expected that the newly formed Mansion House Foundation will be able to raise funds for additional restoration work on the house in future years.

The Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) is currently being prepared, and will outline the policy and direction for natural and historic conservation work in the Auckland Conservancy over the period 2009-19.

Work on the Officers Mess at Fort Takapuna is also nearing completion. Re-roofing and replacing of spouting and removing modern modifications has been undertaken and a local community trust has been undertaking the internal restoration works.

Work on the Reid Homestead on Motutapu has been completed by the Motutapu Restoration Trust and is ready to be outfitted as a visitors' centre. On Great Barrier a revision of the Conservation plan for the Kaiaraara main kauri dam is being prepared by Dave Pearson with input from David Page and John Chapman, BECA engineers, and Neville Ritchie, on loan from Waikato Conservancy. It is hoped that the proposed work specifications can be progressed in the following financial year.

Archaeological work undertaken during the last quarter includes an assessment of the proposed native planting around the tuff crater at Northcote undertaken by Anne McKenzie, and further site recording and updating has been carried out on Motutapu and Tiritiri Matangi.

Anne McKenzie has been confirmed as Historic Ranger for Auckland Area, and Andy Dodd is leaving Auckland Conservancy to take up a regional archaeologist position at the NZ Historic Places Trust in Wellington.

Andy Dodd

Members of the Auckland Archaeological Society have been treated to a number of wonderful presentations over the past few months to keep away the mid-winter blues. Firstly, in June we had Dr. Stuart Bedford from Australian National University (ANU) discussing his work in Vanuatu, focusing on recent findings relating to Lapita colonisation of the archipelago. The aim of this presentation was to outline the objectives for a new five year research project, and students have been given the opportunity to get involved in post-graduate research within this area.

During July, many members were researching and excavating abroad and so no formal meeting was held. A number of post-graduate and 3rd year students travelled to Western New South Wales to take part in the on-going WNSWAP project. Likewise, another small group of post-graduate students were involved in Assoc. Prof. Melinda Allen's research project on Nuku Hiva in the Marquesas, as part of their Masters and PhD research. Other trips were fuelled either by individual post-graduate thesis research in locations ranging from Hawaii to Mongolia, or the opportunity to gain field experience in American Samoa.

Our meeting in August consisted of two presentations by our very own PhD candidate Mara Mulrooney, and also one of our Masters students, Ben Davies. Mara spoke about her project focusing on researching settlement and land-use at Hanga Ho'onu, Rapa Nui (Easter Island). Our second speaker, Ben, won the 2008 Student Award at the NZAA Conference in Masterton. Therefore his presentation at the meeting provided those members who did not attend conference with a chance to hear about his use of agent-based modelling on Nihoa.

Ella Ussher

East Coast

A conservation plan for Heipipi Pa in Hawkes Bay is being completed by In Situ for DOC and the Bayview Community Trust. Heipipi was one of the largest pa in Hawkes Bay but little remains now apart from this reserve. Until recently this site was completely covered in a variety of weeds. Now these are largely gone and work is continuing on the management of this pa. The completion of the conservation plan will assist DOC and the local community in developing appropriate long term plans for this site.

Richard Walter and Chris Jacomb (SPAR) will be in Gisborne in September reporting back to the Hauiti iwi about the Cook's Cove excavation carried out in November 2008. They will also be guest speakers at the HPT Branch Committee AGM so that the wider public have an opportunity to be updated on this work.

Pam Bain

Taranaki

Most recently, excavations have been undertaken on the site of the New Plymouth Company Storehouse Reserve, now referred to as the Huatoki development in downtown New Plymouth. This work was carried out in a collaborative effort between Dr Hans Bader and myself. The remnants of the earliest stream retaining walls and associated wharf structures have been recorded and ceramics belonging to the earliest phase of European occupation are currently being analysed.

The Storehouse Reserve represents the earliest site of arrival of the European settlers in New Plymouth and one of the first places occupied by Europeans in New Zealand. As H. D. Skinner notably stated, this is "the most historic spot in New Plymouth". Given the high heritage values of one of New Zealand's oldest European settlements, it is an unfortunate lack of foresight that no archaeological excavation has ever been undertaken within the New Plymouth CBD prior to this project. The Huatoki development underscores the

work still to be done in Taranaki, and I expect elsewhere in New Zealand, both in identifying heritage sites within established urban and commercial areas and having the archaeological value of these sites recognised by local authorities.

In other works, monitoring of the installation of water pipelines continues along areas of road reserve and farmland between Waitara and Oakura in the New Plymouth district. In all, eleven previously recorded archaeological sites were found to have been recorded on or in close proximity to the planned pipeline route and all these sites are related in some way to events surrounding the land wars. The results of these excavations have the potential to greatly aid in the interpretation and re-evaluation of the actions of these campaigns. To date, small excavations have taken place at the Kairau Redoubt and Kainga, and at the Matarikoriko Stockade. Further excavations are expected as the pipeline installation proceeds.

Ivan Bruce

Wellington

In 2007, I wrote a paper on the Waipoua Archaeological Project: what it was, who was involved, and what it achieved. There is significant misinformation on the internet about this project and some correction is in order. The paper was intended as a brief summary for people who just want some information on what it was all about and what information is available. It remains an unpublished paper as some influential people do not want it published but copies will be available on request from DOC and NZHPT.

DOC has completed another organisational review and reduced staff numbers in response to its long term problem of inadequate baseline funding. The Heritage Appreciation Unit was set up by a major review about 2 years ago but has now been disestablished with Broniek Kazmierow (manager), Gordon Cessford (recreation scientist), Chris Edkin (illustrator), Kevin Jones, Peter Clayworth (historian), and Mariska Wouters (social scientist) joining the ranks of the unemployed. That DOC management has a bias against the historic heritage part of its mandate has been evident for some time. The resources have been shifted into spin doctoring. My medical condition (Glioblastoma multiforme Grade 4) has forced my departure and management of the Central File has been put in the hands of Nicola Molloy and Mary O'Keeffe for next year or 18 months. Nicola and Mary will also supervise NZAA use of the records as they work at getting the Digital Site Recording Scheme under way.

Tony Walton

The Opus crew (Kiri Petersen, Amber Aranui and Victoria Grouden) have started the cataloguing of the Supreme Court site material now, and there looks to be some really interesting articles, relating both to the occupation of

the site and of Lambton Quay adjacent. They have also taken on a Victoria University Museum Studies student on work experience to help with cataloguing. They note “this has been a very positive experience and we hope to be able to make further placements in the future”. The project, and Kiri and their student featured in the Dominion Post of 7 August.

Kiri was called on to the Supreme Court site a few weeks ago to inspect a “time capsule” (some soggy bits of paper in a glass jar) that had been cemented on to the back of a foundation stone laid in 1879. The contents have been examined by a paper conservator, but unfortunately they are too fragile and degraded to attempt unfolding. They seem to be fragments of newspaper, with one piece of parchment although nothing is really readable. An article was published in the Evening Post following the stone laying ceremony which gives a fantastic backdrop to the whole event. The article outlines the Masonic process of the ceremony, and lists some of the notables who were present. Kiri also featured on TV1 and TV3.

Victoria has been working on the Otaki Railway Station car park upgrade (earthworks now complete, analysis to begin shortly). She notes the highlight of this job has been finding fragments of the old transfer printed railway tea ware naming various of the Kapiti Coast stations, as well as locating the foundations of the old stationmaster’s residence adjacent to the station buildings, and a deposit of material that had been discarded into a dry creek bed to the north of the complex.

Amber has been monitoring the development of a subdivision out on the Wairarapa Coast; the site has had some contention with regard to compliance. Amber also attended the WAC conference in Dublin, Ireland, and presented a paper on her experience with the new age community and archaeology.

Worryingly, Mary O’Keeffe is turning into a bit of a train nut, as she’s completed an assessment of the tunnels on the Wellington-Johnsonville line (managing to avoid being squished by a passing train), and has completed another assessment of the proposed double tracking of the main line between Paekakariki and Paraparaumu. In both these cases the track bench itself and the tunnels are archaeological, as both lines either used to be part of, or still are part of, the main trunk line, this section of which was opened in 1886. If we see her carrying a notebook and wearing a beige anorak, please inform the authorities. Mary is giving evidence to a Commissioners’ hearing on a proposed wind farm on the Wellington coast. Mary is also managing CINZAS at Doc in Nicola Molloy’s absence.

We note with deepest regret Kevin Jones’ involuntary retirement from DOC.

Mary O’Keeffe

Canterbury and West Coast

Guy Williams had prepared a full set of working drawings, and a photographic record was prepared for the 1872 neo-gothic original administration building of Sunnyside Lunatic Asylum in Christchurch, prior to the demolition. This is believed to be the only comprehensive record of the construction detail of the building. The buildings archaeology report, by SPAR, is now complete.

Work at Pegasus is beginning to wind down, and the main field work is expected to finish by the end of the year. The field crew has been reduced and it is now a matter of monitoring the earth moving and clearing the middens and ovens as they appear. There is some more work needed on postholes in the exposed part of the Taerutu Gully pa, and when it gets warmer, there is some wet sieving of stockpiled material to do.

There is, however, a new site of special interest which has emerged. This is relatively large (about 30 x 30m) with extensive estuarine midden, fire-cracked rock and charcoal in a sand sheet in the northeast of the Pegasus area near the wetland. It contains a laminated floor of two cultural layers and various small shallow pits. There are no postholes so far, or a fireplace, nor any other evidence of a dwelling structure. Structurally, nothing like this site has been found elsewhere at Pegasus. Of particular interest is the relatively abundant fragmented moa bone, sometimes in relatively large pieces which would allow identification. The bone is from the leg only – no synsacrum nor upper body parts; no tracheal rings or gizzard stones. Thus it appears that leg joints had been brought in from a kill site elsewhere. Although all of the bone was broken, few indications of industrial use have been noticed. Stone artefacts are present but not common. A small greenstone adze of unusual design and a bone bird spear point were found. This site is probably the earliest found at Pegasus. It appears to represent the last of the moa in Canterbury and may qualify as a “transitional” site. More of the soil surrounding the site needs to be stripped, and it is possible that monitoring will detect further occupation.

Dan Witter

Rosie Geary Nichol has undertaken monitoring work at the site of the old sexton’s cottage at Addington Cemetery in Christchurch. The monitoring revealed that, under the foundations of the shed, there were old gravestones, cornerstones from grave fencing and other grave-related paraphernalia. Similar material was recovered from around the shed, including ceramic roses, joined hands, metal crosses and iron fencing remains.

Katharine Watson has carried out three surveys for the Department of Conservation’s Tenure Review process. The stations surveyed were Blairich (in Marlborough), Barrossa and Mt Arrowsmith (both in the Ashburton high

country). These surveys have located the remains of old roads and tracks, huts, rabbit-proof fences and an old irrigation system.

Katharine has also surveyed what is known as the electric loco line at Stockton. This line, completed in 1908, was the country's first electric railway line and the only electric railway line built for industry in New Zealand. Unfortunately, the remains have suffered with the passage of time and ongoing coal mining on the Stockton Plateau, in particular through the widening of the haul road in recent years. Nonetheless, much of the line remains in situ, including bridges, tunnels, the site of an electric loco workshop and two of the four substations.

Demolition of 1920s buildings on Manchester Street in Christchurch revealed the façade of the St Augustine Masonic Hall. The left and right wings of the lodge, built in 1869 in a Classical style, had survived the demolition of the rest of the lodge and been incorporated into the subsequent buildings on the site. Due to a sympathetic developer, the remaining façade is likely to be incorporated into the new building. Archaeological work during the earthworks for the development will hopefully locate further remains of the St Augustine Masonic Hall.

Matthew Carter and Katharine Watson have carried out an archaeological survey of the Eight Mile Creek area, near the settlement of Lyell. Lyell was an important area of hard rock mining on the West Coast in the nineteenth century, with hard rock mining commencing in the area in the late 1860s. The Eight Mile area became a focus of interest in around 1873, with the discovery of a number of quartz leaders in the area. With the exception of one or two mines, the numerous claims taken up in this area were not particularly successful, in spite of some spectacular early results.

The archaeological survey located the remains of at least four of these leader mines. The most common features found were areas of prospecting and hut sites. The hut sites were mostly positioned near the numerous pack and foot tracks that cut through the area, and knowing the dates that some of these tracks were constructed will help us date the hut sites. The numerous tracks and tramways were required, at least in part, by the steepness of the country. The remains of drives or shafts were less frequent than the remains of prospecting, and this ratio is indicative of the extent of mining interest in this area as opposed to the actual success of mining. The remains of mining infrastructure were few and far between, with the exception of some chutes. It is likely that there was more infrastructure than this, but the main areas of nineteenth century mining have been destroyed by slips, possibly the result of a major earthquake in 1929.

Katharine Watson

Otago

Jill Hamel reports that she has been documenting the remains of a slipway and wharf on the 1859 shoreline of Dunedin near Cumberland Street. Other projects she has been dealing with include describing and protecting the original formation and stone culverts on Otago's first railway line – the Dunedin to Port Chalmers line; protection of the remains of a weir, stone lined channel and piles of a ships' watering site at Deborah Bay, which was built in 1863–64 to provide clean water to the 800 or so ships arriving at Otago during the main gold rush years; documenting the 1890s wharves on the south side of the steamer basin in Otago Harbour; and compiling archival records of 3.5 kilometres of harbour sea walls that have been or will be buried by road widening and replaced by new hand-built basalt walls.

In the last three months Guy Williams and Associates have undertaken several buildings archaeology projects in the South Island. Guy is currently working on two adjacent properties in Oamaru which contained a domestic c. 1880s house and a complex behind that which is understood to have included a stables, bakery, soft drink factory, and a mechanics workshop at various times. These buildings were recorded by Guy prior to their demolition, and subterranean archaeology is being undertaken by Angela Middleton. A full building analysis of the 1872 Waikouaiti Mechanics Institute and Athenaeum building, later known as the Waikouaiti Town Hall, was carried out prior to demolition to make way for a new \$5.5million town hall/basketball court/medical centre/information centre development.

Angela Middleton has been working on the site of a former stables and bakery in Oamaru over a few days at the end of August. Under a layer of concrete and sand an extensive floor was revealed, likely to relate to the stables. This was made from bricks laid vertically as well as horizontally. Other areas were paved with large limestone flagstones. The stables were subsequently developed as a North Otago depot for the Dunedin cordial and soft drink manufacturers Lanes Ltd. Evidence of Lanes' early occupation was demonstrated in a proliferation of rusted bottle caps over the entire cobbled surface, prior to the laying of the later concrete floor. Lanes Ltd remained on the site until the early 1970s, after their amalgamation with Thomson & Co, Dunedin's other prominent aerated water manufacturer. Little evidence of the bakery remained, apart from a layer of fire rake-out in a rubbish pit adjacent to the stables. The site provides a reminder of Oamaru's early days as well as Otago's nineteenth and twentieth century local industries, prior to amalgamation into larger entities.

Shar Briden, Technical Support Officer at the Otago Area DOC office, reports that she has been working on projects including the Reko's Point Con-

ervation Area visitor track upgrade assessment in Wanaka; the archaeological assessment and monitoring for Bannockburn Sluicings rabbit proof fencing; and archaeological assessments for Macetown Road and Gabriel's Gully. In partnership with Ngai Tahu, Shar has also be working on the Te Koroka pounamu survey in the Dart Valley, the recovery of koiwi at Huriawa pa, Karitane, and the excavation of a wooden structure at Papanui Inlet. Shar's statutory work has included Crown Pastoral Lease discretionary consents and Tenure Review inventories and reporting.

Tiffany James-Lee

Over twenty University of Otago Anthropology Society members attended the New Zealand Archaeological Association annual conference in June 2008 this year. Students from both Otago and Auckland presented an interesting and varied spread of papers, and our congratulations go to Ben Davies (Auckland) and Kasey Robb (Otago) for their excellent and award-winning student presentations.

In July our Journal Club series began, with a talk by Chris Jennings on the supposed origins of crystal skulls. At the weekly Journal Club students present a recent anthropological paper for critique or discussion, or give a short talk on recent fieldwork. Talks thus far have included a paper on archaeological approaches to skill and craft learning, the commoditisation of suffering, a discussion on the "European" skull found in the Wairarapa, a slide show and discussion on recent fieldwork at Watom Island, Papua New Guinea, and a critique of the integration of scientific techniques into archaeological interpretation.

A Site Safe Civil Passport course, organised and subsidised by the UOAS, was attended by most Otago archaeology postgraduate students. The Civil Passport teaches safety and hazard minimisation on construction sites, and allows the holder to enter most construction sites without an induction.

The UOAS has also received a grant from the Otago University Students' Association to hold a careers evening at the end of this semester. Several speakers will discuss life after university and job opportunities for anthropology graduates outside of academia. This event hopes to cater to students nearing the end of an anthropology degree.

Erin Williams

Southland

Earlier this year a survey was undertaken by SPAR on behalf of Department of Conservation at Waipapa Point over the area of the former lighthouse reserve. The purpose of the survey was to establish the location, extent and nature of any archaeological values so that they can be protected from impacts

during the redevelopment of the visitor facilities, and incorporated into new interpretation where appropriate. The locations of the lighthouse houses and gardens, pathways, fences and ancillary building sites were identified. Areas of Maori midden were also located. Recently Maritime New Zealand has been undertaking conservation work on the 1884 lighthouse tower, which is now completed. Heather Bauchop at the New Zealand Historic Places Trust has been reviewing the registration of the lighthouse tower. The registration is being expanded to include the area of the former lighthouse settlement, the Tararua wreck site, and the “Tararua Acre” – the burial site for the shipwreck victims. Of the 151 on board the Tararua 131 lives were lost making this 1881 wreck New Zealand’s largest civilian maritime disaster.

In March Rachael Egerton led a group of enthusiastic women volunteers from Department of Conservation and the community on Stewart Island to undertake vegetation clearance to protect the site of the 1920s over-wintering base of the Norwegian Ross Sea whaling Company at Kaipipi, Paterson Inlet, Stewart Island. Among the group was a descendant of one of the Norwegians who remained on Stewart Island when the Company ended its operations. The site has a long European history, being first used as a whaling station by the Weller Brothers of Otakou, then as a ship building operation run by C. E. Price from 1865, prior to its later use by the Norwegians. The base extends over a range of different land tenures. It represents a very important part of the history of Stewart Island and New Zealand. Remains include the concrete foundations of single mens’ barracks, managers’ houses, industrial workshop buildings, and a boat slip. The kit-set, “lock wood” style buildings once located at the base can now be found around the settlement of Oban.

A familiarisation visit was made to Port Craig by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Port Craig Viaducts Trust, and Department of Conservation staff along with contractor/historian Michael Kelly. The Percy Burn Viaduct and the Port Craig school are currently registered and the registration is being reviewed to include the whole Port Craig sawmilling complex – four viaducts, tramway including branch lines, sawmill and settlement site, school, and wharf. It is hoped that increased recognition for the site will improve funding opportunities for conservation work required on the viaducts which are managed by the Port Craig Viaducts Trust. The sawmill, settlement, school and tramway are all actively managed as historic sites by Department of Conservation.

In April Peter Petchey, Southern Archaeology Limited, visited the Crown Battery and mine and the Tarawera mine and silver smelter in Preservation Inlet with Rachael Egerton and other Department of Conservation staff on the Southern Winds. The visit completes Peter’s re-survey of the Fiordland hard rock gold mining sites for the Department which has been undertaken over

a three year period, and which will be presented in an overview report. Of these sites the Tarawera Smelter, Te Oneroa and Morning Star Mine, Golden Site mine, Alpha mine, along with the associated Wilson River tramway and Wilson River Pack Track, are all actively managed as historic sites by the Department of Conservation.

Amy Findlater has commenced a short term contract with Department of Conservation undertaking a review of the Stewart Island archaeological records, and historical research to aid the identification of further archaeological sites on the Island. The partners involved in the Southland Coastal Heritage Inventory Project – Department of Conservation, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, New Zealand Archaeological Association, Environment Southland, and Te Kaitiaki Runaka o Murihiku – hope to work together to extend that project to Stewart Island, and the current research will enable them to estimate the size of the project, as well as inform field survey.

At the beginning of July Rachael Egerton took over the role of Southland filekeeper and Karl Gillies began his move from Invercargill to Graves Dam, Waianakarua. Karl Gillies commenced his time as Southland filekeeper when he took up the role of Registrar at the Southland Museum and Art Gallery in around 1982, taking over from Lynn Williams. He was a very active filekeeper, until more recent years when he has been less able to get around, and a large number of new sites were added to the file during his time as filekeeper. He participated in a number of surveys and excavations across his filekeeping area including Solander Island, Stewart Island, and deepest darkest damp-est Dusky Sound and other parts of Fiordland and Southland. He also participated in survey in Mount Aspiring National Park and excavation at the Auckland Islands, and published reports and papers on Southern Maori Taonga. Karl was a pioneer in establishing the first museum wahi tapu store for the storage of human remains at the Southland Museum and Art Gallery. He delivered a number of training courses to local police, Iwi and staff in government departments on the identification of human remains which greatly improved the recognition of such sites across Southland. He was an active member of the Southland Anthropological Society in his early years at the museum, and fostered good relations with people requesting information from the NZAA file. Southland will miss you and your sense of humour, Karl.

Rachael Egerton