



NEW ZEALAND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
ASSOCIATION

## ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND



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## NOTES AND NEWS

### NZAA CONFERENCE, 13-17 MAY 1991

This year's long (five day) Conference was held in Invercargill at 'the Pyramid', Southland's Museum and Art Gallery. On a brisk Monday morning about 50 people registered, and the Conference opened with the customary powhiri and an official welcome by the Mayor of Invercargill, Mrs Eve Poole.

The first paper of the day, 'Prehistoric Muttonbirding' by Atholl Anderson, (read by Ian Smith), examined the important activity of the muttonbird harvest, drawing on ethnographic information and detailing the available archaeological data. This was followed by a pictorial tour of Fiordland's historic sites from Cook's initial landing points through the failures and successes of early settlers, by John Hall-Jones. Ken Bradley provided a more in-depth view of gold mining, concentrating on the activities and remains in Preservation Inlet.

The afternoon session began with a report by Ray Hooker on his recent excavations in the Okuru area of South Westland. Artefacts of South Westland jade and Southland stone were described; dates from four sites ranged from 1360 to 1470 AD. A joint paper by Aidan Challis and Brian Sheppard entitled 'Prehistory of Nelson Conservancy' described how the strategies used in defining priorities in archaeological resource management in Nelson could be arrived at.

John Coster followed with an examination of professional standards in NZ archaeology, expressing concern at the lack of written codes of practice and that nowhere in the NZAA's stated objectives is conservation specifically addressed. Karl Gillies discussed evidence of a Maori presence on the subantarctic Snares and Auckland Islands. Phil Houghton put forward new ideas on the evolution of the Polynesian physical form. He presented evidence in support of the hypothesis that the large and muscular Polynesian body is a selective adaptation to the particular conditions of the Oceanic environment. Oceanic tropical Polynesia was shown to have a relatively cool climate where muscularity developed as a response to the need to reduce heat loss. Tom Higham concluded the day's session talking about his use of oxygen isotope analysis to suggest a winter/early spring occupation of the Otago Shag River Mouth site.

The Dunedin historian Dr James Ng attracted a capacity audience to the evening public lecture held at the Museum. His subject, 'Chinese gold-seekers of southern New Zealand' was a social and historical account of the Cantonese who ventured to the south and set up the Canton gold town and gold workings in the Round Hill area. This talk provided the vital background for the field trip visits to the Chinese gold workings the following day.

Tuesday was devoted to a fieldtrip to Western Southland. The stop-off points of Templetons flaxmill (still operating until 1971), the Round Hill Chinese goldworkings and museum (guided tour given by Mr Les McKay) and remains of the former gold town of Canton, were viewed beneath cold lead-grey skies. The weather did not permit glimpses of Stewart Island or the Solanders and our lunching place at Cosy Nook was cold comfort. But the sun shone for the afternoon's highlights - a chance to seek out hydrogrossular pebbles (the toughest and best hammerstone material) among the host of other spectacular pebbles on Orepuki Beach, a walk over the historic Clifden suspension bridge and a viewing

of a series of Maori rock drawings on the walls of a limestone overhang at Clifden. Thanks to John Hall-Jones and Karl Gillies for their commentaries on points of interest and organisation of a memorable trip. Tuesday concluded appropriately with the evening's delicious and well-attended Chinese Banquet at the Canton restaurant.

The first paper on Wednesday, a joint presentation on the Tahanga basalt quarry and adze workshop (Coromandel), was given by Tore Kronqvist and Marianne Turner. Neville Ritchie described his Huntly Coalfield site survey during which 30 mining sites and structural remains were recorded.

The next talk by Russell Beck on the varieties, forms and capabilities of hammerstones found in Southland provided the perfect lead-in to Dante Bonica's practical demonstration of adze-making (performed before a hushed and captivated audience). Both are available on videotape (with some footage of Colyer's Island on a fine day!). Send a blank VHS videocassette plus \$2.50 postage to Karl Gillies (Southland Museum, PO Box 1012, Invercargill).

Helen Leach's paper 'Major quarries and mega adzes in Polynesia', focussed on the connection between large exporting quarries and the production of mega adzes; and Tore Kronqvist gave further details of his work on Tahanga.

Roger Fyfe changed the subject to pa sites in outlining his research strategy and results to date for recording which sites have been lost and what remains of documented pa in New Plymouth. Attention then moved to Auckland. Janet Davidson presented a sequence of radiocarbon dates from Mt Wellington which show a mid 16th to 17th century occupation, favouring the 'old orthodox chronology'. Sue Bulmer gave the final papers for the day, the first interpreting the evidence of vegetation cover from pollen analyses and charcoal identifications around sites at Matukurua, the second speaking about her part in the new project 'Te mana o te maunga o Mangere', an education programme centred on Mangere Mountain being developed by Tamaki ki Raro Trust and DOC.

In the evening at 7.00 pm the AGM of the Institute of NZ Archaeologists was held. The NZAA AGM followed at 8.00 pm. Proceedings and resolutions are reported separately below.

Thursday morning's field trip to the Colyer's Island meta basalt quarry must rank with the most memorable ever. The quarry is undoubtedly a fine example of an extraction and workshop location in very good order. At the time the bus off-loaded us we were able to make our way across the mudflat to the areas of interest in sufficient light to appreciate its unique qualities. However, with alarming suddenness a particularly virulent Southland storm struck us from the south, and with severely reduced viewing conditions there was nothing for it but to run for the bus with renewed respect for those who have dwelt on these chilly shores. Because most were cold and soggy the trip was curtailed, returning early to the Museum to allow us to change and thaw out.

The afternoon session resumed with a general discussion on the topic of quarries. This quickly focussed on the proposed post-doctoral Fellowship work to be undertaken by the geologist Hiram Ballard in co-operation with Helen Leach and Atholl Anderson. Hiram briefly outlined the proposals for investigating methods for sourcing silcretes, porcellanites and 'argillites' in the South Island. After further discussion on the ethics of quarry sampling and destructive sourcing techniques; Ron Scarlett reminisced in 'Looking backwards' on his halcyon digging days, particularly with Jack Golson. Karl Gillies spoke before the break on

Southland Museum's Policy on Human Remains. The remainder of the session was set aside to view the Museum's redevelopment progress and admire the ingenious pyramid solution to solving the Museum's expansion problems.

The final day of conference resumed with an historical flavour, the first paper by Chris Jacomb dealing with the excavation of the Oashore Whaling Station, Banks Peninsula. Matthew Campbell reported his excavations of whaling stations of the Otago coast. Rod Clough outlined the results of his excavations at the Smelting House and Miner's Bay, Kawau Island. Michael Trotter and Beverley McCulloch's joint paper on Huirapa Gate, Kaiapoi, was a nightmarish story of the results of good rescue archaeology at Kaiapoi pa being laid waste by an overzealous Lions Group, who without Authority or consultation reconstructed the Huirapa Gate with hideous tanalised pine posts, irreparably damaging the original pallisade stakes and earthworks. Ian Smith described 'The Dunedin Historical Archaeology Project' undertaken by students at Otago University. Pat Stodart reported his excavation of a 19th century Auckland house, Clovernook. 'The use and abuse of metric maps' concerned Brian Sheppard in his second conference talk (see pp. 112-14 below). Finally, Stuart Bedford transported us to London, showing slides illustrating rescue work he was involved in.

The concluding session of conference was set aside for a general discussion regarding the role of NZAA. The results of the questionnaire were not available so discussions centred on: 1) a brief examination of the constitution and upgrading of the clauses in it which are outmoded; 2) the amateur/ professional relationship within the Association; 3) the objectives require revision as they only cover prehistory and pre-date the advent of historical archaeology; 4) the dissemination of information through conferences.

Thanks to Russell Beck and the Southland Museum for providing an excellent venue and to Karl Gillies for his organisation in ensuring the smooth running of the conference and superb food.

Kathy Prickett

## FIELDWORK AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

I am very grateful to the following contributors for continuing to keep me informed of activities in their areas. If anyone else has information of interest to *AINZ* readers, I would be glad to hear from them.

### Northland

A site survey of dunelands in the Far North, from Twilight Beach to Parengarenga Harbour, has been completed. Valuable assistance throughout the project was provided by Vic Hensley, an archaeological enthusiast from Pukenui. The survey has shown that vast areas of the dunes were occupied during the prehistoric period, with some sites extending over more than 500 m. Partially *in situ* sites were found at each of the major beaches and a few of these contain stratified deposits. The remaining evidence is extremely important for an understanding of Northland's archaeological sequence, but it is highly vulnerable to continuing natural erosion and vehicle traffic.

DOC archaeologists from Auckland and Northland recently undertook a brief

test excavation near Reef Point, Ahipara. The site is a largely deflated work floor containing numerous drill points and flakes of stone from diverse sources. Small fragments of bone, many of them semi-fossilised, were scattered over the site, but there was little evidence of food remains. A test trench through the remnant of a beach terrace at the back of the site revealed a black occupation floor, and several postholes were exposed in the cleaned-down face of the terrace. The site appears to have been a highly specialised stoneworking area. It may have been associated with another adjacent site which contains more extensive *in situ* material. Further excavation in the area is planned for 1991-2.

Excavation of a stratified midden at Kokohuia in the Hokianga took place in May, under the direction of Michael Taylor. The project will involve a Task Force Green group - students from the University of Auckland and DOC archaeologists. A small test excavation at the site in 1987 indicated that the upper layers consisted of shell and a high percentage of fish bone. A shell sample from the base of these was dated to 550 BP. Below the shell there was another layer containing moa, seal and dog bone. This is the earliest *in situ* evidence found in the Hokianga region. The excavation should therefore provide data on early settlement and dietary changes over time.

Simon Best has been mapping two historic pottery sites at Papanoa, North Kaipara, established by James Wright, one of New Zealand's earliest commercial potters. This ties in with his investigations of Wright's earliest pottery at the Pollen brickyard on the Whau Peninsula, Auckland (excavated 1986-1988).

Vivian Rickard has recently been appointed Regional Officer for the NZ Historic Places Trust. She has a background in archaeology and town planning.  
Joan Maingay, DOC

## Auckland

Following Rod Clough's/DOC's excavations of the Smelting House complex and at Miner's Bay on Kawau Island, Brenda Sewell and Robert Brassey (DOC) mapped the remains of George Gray's dairy cottage as part of an interpretation programme on Kawau's historic archaeological features.

Mangere Mountain has been selected as a showcase example of Auckland's volcanic cone pa (see cover illustration). Little information on the cones has previously been made available to the general public, and the Mangere Mountain Project is intended to remedy this. An interpretation centre, focussing on the Mountain and its environs, is planned. David Veart (DOC, Auckland) and Sue Bulmer (DOC, Science and Research Division) have produced a teaching kit which is currently being tried out on local schools. The Project Manager is Bea Kerr, representing the Tainui Trust Board.

David Veart and John Mitchell continue to sort out the mysteries of the blocked-off World War II tunnels on North Head, and an excavation to locate one will take place shortly.

Russell Foster (DOC, Auckland) has recently returned from two weeks in American Samoa, surveying archaeological sites under contract to McConnell-Dowell in advance of roading and wharfing projects.

Leigh Johnson (DOC) was loaned to the Northland Conservancy to take part in the Ahipara excavation (see above).

Robert Brassey, David Veart and Brenda Sewell carried out a small test

excavation of what was thought to be the site of Brown and Campbell's (1840) house on Browns Island (Motukorea), establishing that in fact they belonged to another, more recent structure.

DOC staff and student volunteers carried out a resurvey of Rakino Island in May. Amongst the sites recorded was an extensive 'archaic' adze manufacturing site and two other previously recorded sites were also identified as early sites. Brenda Sewell and Jan Coates also carried out a survey on Great Barrier Island during May. Other surveys are planned on Motutapu and Motuihe later in the year. Volunteers are welcome: contact Brenda or Robert Brassey.

There have been some staff changes at Auckland University. Geoff Irwin has been appointed to the Chair in Archaeology, and John Allen from Stamford University has been appointed as a lecturer in biological anthropology replacing Gary Tunnell, who left last June. He takes up the appointment in July.

The University's Archaeological Society would like to make it known that it welcomes non-student members also.

Brenda Sewell, DOC, and Rod Clough, Auckland University

### Waikato/Coromandel

The NZHPT has granted a conditional authority to the NZ Police to build a new Police HQ on their land at Te Awamutu. The land in question encompasses the southern half of the Te Awamutu redoubt, the main British garrison site in the Waipa valley. There are now no visible surface traces of the 1864 redoubt, but the possibility of significant subsurface features cannot be ruled out. Consequently, the authority is conditional on all earthworks on the site being monitored and an excavation (not exceeding two weeks' duration) following if significant archaeological features are encountered.

Neville Ritchie, DOC

### Bay of Plenty

A field inspection of recorded sites on Whale Island has been carried out and historic resource management requirements for inclusion in the Motuhora (Whale Island) Management Plan have been completed. Work will be undertaken in 1991 to upgrade the walking track through the pa site in order to protect the site from any future damage. Regenerating vegetation which was threatening to cause further damage to the stone terraces on the pa has been removed, and there will be ongoing work to encourage a herbaceous cover on the terraces rather than large tree species. Significant quantities of obsidian (the majority of which is of Mayor Island origin) continue to be exposed by blow-outs in the dune area behind Boulder Bay.

An internal report on historic resource management in the northern section of the Kaimai Mamaku Forest Park has been prepared. The report covers research, management and interpretation requirements for the Waiorongomai and Waitawheta Valleys, Cashmores Clearing and the Wairoa Dams. Management recommendations for Waiorongomai Valley will be implemented in 1991.

As a result of Paul Mahoney's continued commitment to the recording of the history of the Waiwheta Valley, a publication based on archival research is in preparation and is due for publication later this year. It is hoped that a site

inventory survey of the Waitawheta Valley will be carried out in 1991/92 to complement the archival research.

Following an initiative by the Bay of Plenty District Committee, the Rotorua Government Gardens have now been registered as a Conservation Area by the Historic Places Trust.

Te Korimako Tangi Ata, an exhibition of images of Maori people (predominantly Te Arawa), from pre-contact to the present, has opened at The Bath House Museum and Art Gallery in Rotorua. It will run until 4 August 1991.

Whakatane Museum staff have been busy moving into the new extension of the museum building. The floorspace has been dramatically increased, permitting an extended area for displays. The staff are currently cataloguing books which have been donated to the museum library over the last two years.

A roof has been erected over the protective fence at the Lake Tarawera rock art site in an attempt to minimise water run-off on the rock face. The Historic Places Trust District Committee for the Bay of Plenty has contributed to the cost of an interpretation panel to be prepared for this site.

Six wahi tapu in the Whirinaki area which are on Crown land are to be gazetted as Maori land and vested in a board of trustees under the Maori Affairs Act. The sites are: Wekanui kainga; Matuatahi pa; Te Pukemohao kainga; Otahi kainga; Hinamoki I and II and Otutahahiao pa.

The restoration work carried out at Te Tapiri pa in 1988 by Kevin Jones has been very successful and the retaining stakes will be removed. This site will be maintained in herbaceous cover so that the earthworks remain visible. An interpretation panel is to be erected with the assistance of Ngati Manawa.

The Tauranga District Council was granted permission to modify Monmouth Redoubt in 1990 in order to carry out restoration of the earthworks. Restoration is being carried out by a periodic detention gang with Council supervision. Two sides of the redoubt are now complete and all restoration of earthworks should be completed by the end of 1991. The Historic Places Trust District Committee is keeping a full photographic record of the alterations at the site and Lynda Bowers is supplying on-going assistance.

Lynda Bowers, DOC

### East Coast/Hawkes Bay

The Gisborne Regional Historic Places Trust organised a very successful trip to Mohaka for 77 people to visit historical areas, the unusual round house marae Rongomaiwahine and the Te Huki marae where we were hosted by Sandy Adsett, a local artist of national fame.

Dean Whiting and Rangiwai Te Kanawa have made recommendations regarding continued restoration at Rongomai marae.

In association with Te Aitanga a Mahaki and NZHPT, the DOC archaeologist was involved in the organisation of a trip to visit pa sites in Te Karaka and spend a day discussing the traditional history and archaeology. This will take place shortly.

Pam Bain has been involved in collating information on the archaeology of the Mohaka River and hopes to be surveying some of the area in the future. In March 1990 the Minister for the Environment established a draft National Water Conservation Order over the Mohaka River. However, Electricorp have appealed

the Order and DOC now has to prepare a case to establish its significance, part of which will be archaeological evidence.

Paul Mahoney (DOC, Head Office) and Chris Cochrane (Conservation Architect) have recently been to Gisborne to report on the viability of restoring a Howe truss bridge in the Manganuku Valley, Waioeka Gorge. The bridge dates to the 1920s and is an example of the common wooden bridge in that era. However, few are left operable and in such a unique setting.

The Hawkes Bay archaeological society have been meeting in the Museum's Education Room to practise stone flaking and boneworking techniques under the guidance of Don Millar. They hope to devote more of their time to these and other practical activities in the future.

Pam Bain, DOC, and Chris Arvidson, Hawkes Bay Museum

### Taranaki

The New Plymouth Heritage Walkway was unveiled on May 21. Organised by the District Council and sponsored by the TSB Community Trust, 24 plaques providing information on historical sites and buildings have been set up along a route that starts at Pukeariki Landing and finishes at Kawaroa Park. It takes two hours to complete and is expected to be a major tourist attraction.

Roger Fyfe, Taranaki Museum

### Wellington

The Archaeology Section, Wellington Branch of the Royal Society of New Zealand, continued its project of investigating local terrace sites with the excavation of a terrace on a site (R26/111) on the Whitireia peninsula, Porirua. One and a half days (30-31 March) were spent on the investigation. A 3 x 3 m square was excavated and a trench cut to create a section most of the way across the terrace tread. The excavated terrace was not artificially created but it had been artificially modified. The limited nature of the excavation precluded a clear answer to the question of whether the terrace had been used for habitation or cultivation.

The Heritage Trail around the Kapiti Coast has recently been completed by the Kapiti Historical Society. This route visits each historical building and feature of the area, all of which have been marked with information cairns.

Several new artefact findspots have been recorded in the Porirua region following a review of the Museum's adze collection and accompanying histories. While many of the adzes had been registered, their provenances had not been checked and recorded. Most had no provenancing records, and many of those that did were recovered from previously recorded sites. A few more sites are expected to be located as the review progresses beyond the adzes into the rest of the museum collection.

Tony Walton, DOC, and Pat Stodart, Porirua Museum

### Nelson/Marlborough

Ian Barber has all but completed the fieldwork for his Ph.D. thesis looking at the prehistoric use of resources around Tasman Bay. This has involved three

seasons of excavation at sites at Awaroa Inlet and Appleby.

Throughout the past year Debbie Foster and Reg Nichol have carried out site surveys for Timberlands in the Marahau forest and Motueka valley. A number of terraces and a pa were found in Marahau, while several areas where river boulders of argillite had been worked were found in the Motueka River.

Simon Walls of the Takaka Field Centre (DOC) is presently surveying in the Kahurangi Point area of northwest Nelson and also around the Ruataniwha Inlet at the mouth of the Aorere River.

Dr Aidan Challis of the Science and Research Division of DOC has prepared a draft synthesis of archaeological knowledge of the Nelson/Marlborough region to be used as a background by Conservancy staff in preparing the Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy's historic resource strategy.

Steve Bagley, DOC

### Canterbury

Michael Trotter and Bev McCulloch had a successful excavation in February, identifying three early lime kilns at Ward in Marlborough, excavating one of these fully and two partially. These kilns had been constructed by digging quite deep pits along the edge of a clay bank with draught/rake-out tunnels extending in horizontally from the vertical face of the bank to the base of the pits. Historical research suggests that they may date back as far as the early settlement of adjacent Flaxbourne Station in the 1850s by Sir Frederick Weld.

Michael also excavated a small cache of argillite adze heads from the large moa-hunter site at the mouth of the Hurunui River, in April. The were located by NZAA member Howard Keene during the Easter vacation.

Bev has been kept busy trying to sort out the mess created by the recent unauthorised disturbance of two sites - one a historic cemetery at Kaiapoi where the Trustees decided to 'tidy up' by arbitrarily removing (without keeping records) a number of early headstones.

On the moa front Bev has commenced fieldwork on a large area of moa eggshell - conceivably a colonial nesting site - in Marlborough. Canterbury Museum's Mason Foundation has also made a grant of \$12,000 to Bev to employ Trevor Worthy to work on the Cheviot moa swamp material.

Chris Jacomb has been working on a project on Maori canoes which, while incorporating ethnographic material, will be based primarily on a scientific measurement of hull shapes. He hopes to discover any regional or tribal variations which may occur over time. He also intends ultimately to describe the range of canoe forms in terms of hull shape. Chris has received a grant from the Mason Foundation to assist with this.

It is hoped that the Museum will be advertising for a full-time archaeologist later this year. This will bring the Prehistory Section up to full strength and remove the load from the three present staff.

Beverly McCulloch, Canterbury Museum

### Otago

Otago University is a busy place for student research at the moment. Current projects include:

*PH.D.* - Rick McGovern-Wilson, Taphonomy and the interpretation of New Zealand prehistory; Ian Barber, Culture change in the northern South Island.

*MA* - Matthew Campbell, Archaeology of whaling in southern New Zealand; Peter Douglas, GIS and urban site recording in Dunedin; Susan Wilson, Rats in New Zealand archaeology; Peter Bristow, Settlement patterns in the remote goldfields of Central Otago; Nigel Chang, Mortuary ritual at Nong Nor, Thailand; David Hood, Social history of New Zealand archaeology.

*4th year* - Matthew Cutts, Stone tools from Pleasant River; Tim Godbert, Archaeological survey in part of early Dunedin; Cherie Meecham, Non-destructive methods of pottery analysis; Peter Petchey, Archaeological mapping at the Dunedin gasworks; Jim Samson, Bone weathering at Shag Mouth; Matthew Schmidt, Moa bones from Pleasant River; Nicola Smith, Chemical characterisation of sediments from Wellers Rock; Michael Walker, Mammal bones from Pleasant River.

*3rd year* - Carolyn Campbell, Site location at Otakou from oral history sources; Kevin Chong, Methods of recording rock art; Joss Debreceeny, Industrial sites on the Careys Bay foreshore; Lynda Price, Ceramics from a High Street residence.

Ian Smith, University of Otago

## RECENT REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Anderson, A. and McGovern-Wilson, R. (eds) 1991. *Beech Forest Hunters. The Archaeology of Maori Rockshelter Sites on Lee Island, Lake Te Anau, in Southern New Zealand.* NZAA Monograph 18. 88 pp. \$45.00 (\$35.00 to NZAA members, or \$29.95 if bought before 31 August).

The results of salvage excavations at three Maori rockshelter sites on Lee Island, Lake Te Anau, in 1983, in response to threats from fossickers. The volume includes sections on 'Lee Island and its environment' (K. Morrison and A. Anderson); 'Rockshelter excavations and radiocarbon chronology' (A. Anderson); 'Implements in stone and bone' (A. Anderson); 'Woodchips and wooden artefacts' (A. Anderson, D. Foster and R. Wallace); 'Bark and fibre artefacts' (A. Anderson, J. Goulding and M. White); 'Identification and analysis of faunal remains' (A. Anderson, R. McGovern-Wilson and S. Holdaway); 'Bird-skin and feathers' (S. Holdaway); 'Trace element analysis of hair' (R. McGovern-Wilson and M. Horwood); and 'Maori settlement on Lee Island' (A. Anderson and R. McGovern-Wilson).

McFadgen, B. and Williams, A. 1991. *Pa Sites of the Western Bay of Plenty.* DOC, Science and Research Division. \$3.00.

A guide, in booklet form, to the pa of the western Bay of Plenty. It is in two sections: the first discusses the role of pa as either defended settlements or citadels, their antiquity and layout; the second provides a gazetteer of representative sites. A diagram of the pa accompanies each description, along with directions to the site.

Maingay, J. 1991. Archaeological Report on the Pouerua Section of the Kaikohe-Oromahoe Transmission Line. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 17 pp.

Inspection of a proposed transmission line which runs through the northern section of the Pouerua stonefields complex. This route was regarded as a compromise, but the report concludes that any such impingement on the area is undesirable.

Robinson, J. and Maingay, J. 1991. Report on an Archaeological Inspection of Mr McKenna's Property, Taipa. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 12 pp.

Inspection of a proposed house site at Taipa, Doubtless Bay. A number of shell middens had previously been recorded in this area. Test pits were dug to determine what subsurface remains were present.

Slocombe, A. 1991. Tutukaka Archaeological Survey. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 11 pp.

Site survey of an area on the coast northeast of Whangerei. Three previously recorded sites were revisited. Twelve further sites, mostly midden, were recorded.

Towns, D.R., Daugherty, C.H. and Atkinson, I.A.E. (eds) 1990. Ecological Restoration of New Zealand Islands. Conservation Sciences Publication No. 2. Department of Conservation, Wellington.

31 papers (and 6 workshop summaries) presented at a conference on the ecological restoration of New Zealand Islands, at Auckland University 20-24 November 1989. They examine most aspects of island management in New Zealand and include a paper by Janet Davidson on 'Key archaeological features of the offshore islands of New Zealand', pp. 150-155.

#### Special Offers to NZAA Members

NZAA monograph no. 18, *Beech Forest Hunters*, edited by A. Anderson and R. McGovern-Wilson (see above), is available until 31 August 1991 at the special price of \$29.95 (plus postage: \$3.00 within NZ; \$6.00 to Australia; \$8.00 to USA, UK and Japan; \$10.00 to Western Europe). After this date the price will be \$35.00 to members, \$45.00 to non-members.

Also available to members are *Unearthing New Zealand*, by M. Trotter and B. McCulloch, at \$25.00 (incl. postage within NZ); and *Historic Taranaki: An Archaeological Guide*, by N. Prickett, at \$10.00 (incl. postage within NZ).

#### COMMUNICATION RECEIVED

NZAA's image abroad appears to be a little different from what one might expect. We recently received from Editorial Fundamentos in Madrid several leaflets dealing with such issues as world population inflation, AIDS prevention,

and the benefits of a healthy sex life, with a request that we distribute them as a matter of urgency among our readers and friends. If anyone feels the need for enlightenment in these matters, I will be happy to forward copies on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

#### NZAA AGM 1991, INVERCARGILL

The AGM was well attended by conference participants. The officers' reports read to the AGM are reprinted in this issue of *AINZ*.

Discussion centred around the need for Maori involvement in NZAA, to ensure the work of the Association was relevant to the Maori community. The motion that Council initiate a workshop with relevant Maori people to discuss how to ensure NZAA has Maori input was passed by a narrow margin, with a number of abstentions obvious. It was further moved that Council report back the results of the workshop at the next AGM.

Sue Bulmer spoke to the motion calling for the Vermillion Accord on the treatment of human remains (reported in *AINZ* Vol. 34 (1)) be endorsed by NZAA. This was carried.

Sue also spoke on the need for the Association to adopt a Code of Ethics which sets out members' obligations to indigenous peoples. The Code of Ethics adopted by the Council of the World Archaeological Congress in Venezuela in 1990 was proposed as a draft which NZAA could adapt. A motion that the NZAA Council consider the First Code of Ethics, its appropriateness to the NZ conditions, and adapt it accordingly, reporting back to the next AGM with a draft Code of Ethics, was passed.

#### Honorary Life Membership

At the AGM Mary Jeal was awarded honorary life membership of the NZ Archaeological Association. Mary has had a long involvement with archaeology, including serving on NZAA Council from 1980 to 1983, and a term as President in 1984-85. From 1979 to 1982 Mary was the NZAA nominee on the Archaeology Committee of Historic Places Trust. In 1984 she set up a regional archaeological group in Hawkes Bay which is still very active. For fifteen years Mary was also the NZAA filekeeper for the Hawkes Bay site file, recording many sites herself.

The Council of the Association considered Mary's retirement from active participation in archaeology in 1990 warranted recognition. We all hope she enjoys a quieter life in Coromandel.

#### President's Report to AGM 1991

In many ways it has been a slow year for the Association but this has enabled the Council to concentrate on issues such as the site filing system, the Association's image and soliciting members' views on future directions and performance of the Association.

The main focus of the Council's activities over recent years has been the

Historic Places legislation review and the related Resource Management Bill. With the change in Government the timetable for presenting these two pieces of legislation to Parliament was altered but both are likely to go through into law in the near future. The Association will be working hard to make our views known and support positive clauses in both bills.

The lack of controversial issues has in part been related to the tightening of the monetary situation with less development taking place. Similarly the clampdown on Government spending has hampered DOC and HPT. However, the Association has continued to request redistribution of funds in some areas to employ much-needed archaeologists. We are encouraged to see positive steps taken by DOC to employ more archaeologists in the regions, but the situation could be better.

The Council met twice last year - once in Auckland and once in Dunedin. This enabled considerable savings to be made in the Association's finances as travel costs have been escalating.

The membership of the Association stands at 496, compared with 493 in 1989. We intend advertising again in the Historic Places magazine which has in the past been a good avenue for attracting new members. We are, however, in the situation of having a number of transient members, usually students, who join, then resign or disappear 2-3 years later. The Council are investigating ways of improving the Association's image with a view to attracting more members.

Related to the issue of the image and performance of the Archaeological Association, a questionnaire was distributed to members with the last issue of *Archaeology in New Zealand*. There has been a good response from members and the results are being analysed. These will be published in a forthcoming issue.

The Association donated \$1500 this year from the Search Fee Account to the Skinner Fund administered by the Royal Society. The Search Fee Account, collecting revenue from commercial uses of the site files, was initially set up to foster research and the Skinner Fund was considered an appropriate choice. It is one of the few sources of archaeological research money in New Zealand.

The Association plays an important role in publishing through the quarterly *Archaeology in New Zealand*, the *NZ Journal of Archaeology*, and the Monograph Series. At the start of 1991 Sarah Macready took over from Tony Walton as editor of *Archaeology in New Zealand* and the "Newsletter", as it will always be fondly called, is now produced on the Association's own computer. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Tony Walton for the work he put in as editor of Volumes 31-33. The "Newsletter" remains the most tangible thing that members see for their money, and its continued success is dependent on interesting articles and papers, and equally importantly on the notes and news section which keeps people informed on what is happening in archaeology.

Monograph 18 on the Lee Island excavations is now available. The Monograph Series provides an avenue for publishing data-rich reports which might not otherwise be published. These are, however, time-consuming and expensive to produce because of the small print runs. It is hoped that the monographs will be published on a regular basis, but again that is dependent on suitable texts being submitted.

The Council this year has focussed on site filing issues, working towards sorting out problems related to communication and formulating a draft agreement

between the Association and DOC/HPT on use and ownership of the site files.

With an increasing number of the regional files being housed in DOC offices, with DOC staff as filekeepers, it is important that NZAA reasserts its ownership to ensure the file remains known as the NZAA file. The Council is also looking at ways of actively promoting the site file and site recording, for example rewriting and updating the site record handbook, and working alongside and encouraging interested groups in related fields. It is encouraging to see the Historic Places Trust once again making money available for detailed site surveys, which will help boost site recording and public awareness of sites and site protection.

I would like to thank the members of the Council for the work they have put in during the year and I look forward to working with them again. The editors of *Archaeology in New Zealand*, *NZ Journal of Archaeology* and the Monograph Series editor have done an excellent job as have the Sales Managers of monographs and *NZ Journal of Archaeology*.

Also the site filekeepers are to be thanked for the work they do in a voluntary capacity, often under very isolated conditions. The success and continuation of the site files is to a large part due to the efforts of the filekeepers.

Over the next year the Council will be working on issues important to the Association. These include Maori involvement in NZAA, consideration of a Code of Ethics and continuing the work on site file issues.

Louise Furey

#### Treasurer's Report for the Year 1990

1990 was a reasonably quiet year for the Association but we still managed a small increase in our accumulated funds. The Journal Account recorded a net growth in the operating fund - and the 1990 volume will be ready for posting in the next week or so. The Publications Account doubled the growth in its operating funds over that of the 1989 year, in spite of not producing a monograph. Sales were strong during the year and saw a decrease in the stock of some of the older material. The latest Monograph is now on sale - the first to be produced wholly on the computer, which means we now have (hopefully) a more streamlined system for the production of future monographs.

The General Account saw a turn-around on the 1989 deficit and realised a small operating profit for 1990. This was due in part to a tightening hold on expenditure, coupled with the down-turn in the mining industry which meant filekeepers were processing fewer enquiries (and so less was paid out on filekeepers' returns). Registering for GST has proved to be successful, with the Association receiving \$1100 - \$1200 return per annum. A computer was purchased from the Publications accumulated funds late in the year for use by the editor of *A/NZ*, and this is shown in the Fixed Assets section of the Balance Sheet. The flow-on effects of this should be evident in *A/NZ* and the accounts for 1991.

Overall, a satisfactory year which has given us a good base to build on. With all our publications now produced on computers (with those for the *Journal* and *A/NZ* actually owned by the Association) the turn-around time for material should decrease and production costs should likewise fall.

Rick McGovern-Wilson

## File Co-ordinator's Report 1990-1991

As at 31 March 1991 the Central file held a total of 44,656 site records. Thanks again to Tony Walton for providing the annual summary. 1,016 new site records were added to the previous years total, a 2.3% increase. This compares with a 2.1% increase in the 1989-90 year. Hopefully it is the beginning of a reversal of the trend towards less site recording that has been apparent over the past three years. However, the Association has to be concerned about the substantial decrease in site recording projects in recent times. The limited number of site surveys is clearly reflected in the regional site tallies. Of the surveys I am aware of, the majority have been funded by developers, followed by the NZHPT, and DOC.

In my report last year I outlined a number of operational difficulties, trends and changes in the management of the filing scheme which have developed over the last few years, and particularly since the advent of DOC. In the intervening 12 months there have been few changes (for better or worse) in this regard, so I don't propose to recap what I said in my report last year unless anyone has specific concerns about the site recording scheme, or specific regional files, which they would like to raise.

A one-day filekeepers meeting was held immediately after the last NZAA conference in Wellington. As usual, the triennial meeting was a useful exercise and solved a number of operational problems from individual filekeepers.

The NZAA's search fee account has continued to accumulate funds from file searches for commercial interests. At the February Council meeting, Council voted to donate \$1500 from the search fee account to the Skinner Fund, to fund archaeological work including further site recording.

Early this year Brian Sheppard asked the Council for its views on making the entire computer index of the Central file available to the public on diskette with yearly updates, etc, for a fee. The Council considered the matter at its February meeting and strongly favoured the status quo. That is, anyone with legitimate purpose will be provided with details about the sites they are interested in, in a particular province or area. It was felt that there are few individuals or organisations who have a genuine need for a copy of the complete NZ-wide data base and it would be counter productive in terms of charging search fees if the entire or substantial chunks of the database could be acquired so readily. Furthermore, it was felt that it might lead to a situation whereby those acquiring the bulk information might start making invalid assessments about sites based on the data they have to hand.

The need for a revised or supplementary site recording handbook was also discussed at the February Council meeting. Council established a subcommittee to address this matter in the near future. Among perceived deficiencies in the present handbook are the section on recording historic sites, which is fairly minimal, and there needs to be a section on writing site survey reports (i.e. the main headings and what is minimally required in a site survey report).

Filekeeping changes. There has only been one major filekeeping change in the year past. In March 1991, following a submission from myself, the Council agreed to the relocation of the Coromandel file from Auckland to the Hamilton DOC office and the appointment of myself as filekeeper. Unfortunately the shift necessitated Louise Furey relinquishing the Coromandel filekeepership, a job she

has undertaken most ably for the past six years. Council has also agreed to East Coast filekeeper Pam Bain's request to move the East Coast file from the Gisborne Museum to the Gisborne DOC office, where she is now employed.

Finally, my thanks to all those involved in adding to and maintaining the site recording scheme. In addition to the regional filekeepers, I would like to acknowledge the contribution of Tony Walton and the other DOC staff in Wellington who maintain the computerised file of archaeological sites and usually uncomplainingly provide printouts and overlays on request. In addition, the Wellington Archaeology unit continues to reimburse the avocational filekeepers for expense claims, and purchase hardware occasionally, such as the recent purchase of a new two-drawer filing cabinet for the Nelson file.

Size of Central File as of 31 March 1991. Regional totals are as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Change</u>
Northland	8043	8247	+ 204
Auckland	6778	6852	+ 74
Coromandel	3625	3816	+ 191
Waikato	2197	2208	+ 11
Bay of Plenty	6303	6356	+ 53
Taupo	306	306	
East Coast	2510	2532	+ 22
Taranaki	1330	1350	+ 20
Inland Patea	288	290	+ 2
Hawkes Bay	1071	1219	+ 148
Wanganui	573	629	+ 56
Wellington	884	894	+ 10
Nelson	1204	1319	+ 115
Marlborough	451	457	+ 6
Canterbury	1088	1089	+ 1
West Coast	747	805	+ 58
Otago	2215	2216	+ 1
Central Otago	1941	1943	+ 2
Southland	1296	1337	+ 41
Outlying Islands	<u>790</u>	<u>791</u>	<u>+ 1</u>
	<u>43640</u>	<u>44656</u>	<u>+1016</u>
Summary:			
North Island files	33908	34699	+ 791
South Island files	8942	9166	+ 224
Outlying Islands file	<u>790</u>	<u>791</u>	<u>+ 1</u>
	<u>43640</u>	<u>44656</u>	<u>+1016</u>

Count based on metric boundaries, most of which are now in use.

Neville Ritchie

## Publications Report

This has been a good year for sales. Profits were boosted by bookstalls at the NZAA Conference in Wellington in June and the ASHA Conference in Auckland in September, where I supplemented NZAA stock by selling other publications. Some items were bought wholesale from publishers and others were donated by NZHPT and DOC.

Monograph 17, *Saying So Doesn't Make it So: Papers in Honour of B. Foss Leach*, edited by D. Sutton, has sold very well, mainly due to a publicity campaign directed at overseas academics undertaken by Doug Sutton. 143 copies were sold.

180 copies of Monograph 14, *A Lot of Spadework to be Done*, edited by S. Bulmer, G. Law and D. Sutton, were sold to the Auckland University Archaeological Society at the bargain price of 50c each. There are now less than 100 of this bulky and, in recent years, slow-selling, volume remaining.

Out-going expenses have been considerable. A total of \$4810.51 was taken from the Publications profits to buy a computer and printer for use by the editor of *Archaeology in New Zealand*.

70 copies of *Unearthing New Zealand*, by M. Trotter and B. McCulloch, were bought at a sale price. These will be offered to NZAA members at \$25.00 each (RRP \$44.95). 100 copies of *Historic Taranaki: An Archaeological Guide*, by N. Prickett, have also been bought at a greatly reduced price and will be sold to NZAA members at \$10.00 (RRP \$19.95).

Monograph 18, *Beech Forest Hunters: The Archaeology of Maori Rock Shelter Sites on Lee Island, Lake Te Anau, in Southern New Zealand*, edited by A. Anderson and R. McGovern-Wilson, was printed last week. Costs were much higher than hoped, c. \$7200 for 250 copies. This monograph will be sold to subscribers and non-members at \$45.00. NZAA members can help return the Publications account to its former healthy state by all buying a copy of Monograph 18. The special conference price (extended to 31 August) is \$29.95. After that the members's price will be \$35.00.

Gabrielle Johnston

## Editor's Report - New Zealand Journal of Archaeology

Production of Volume 12 was delayed, owing to the slow receipt of copy. The issue contains six papers, but as most are fairly long and well illustrated, the volume is one of our larger ones. The absence of papers on the traditional subject matter of New Zealand archaeology - the archaeology of the pre-European Maori - is very marked. Three papers deal with topics of historical archaeology in New Zealand, and three with topics in pre-European Pacific Island archaeology. I should like to acknowledge the contribution of Carol Quinn as Assistant Editor for Volume 12.

Submission of papers for consideration in Volume 13 or later volumes has been more encouraging, but still not good enough to ensure a rapid return to schedule. Two papers are ready for setting, and six others are in varying stages of refereeing and revision. The mixture of topics is slightly better, but still only one of the eight papers is on a topic in what would once have been considered mainstream New Zealand archaeology.

It may be of interest to note that in this world of rapid changes in fashion

the dark green paper used for the cover of the *Journal* since its inception is no longer available, nor has anything comparable been discovered. To avoid being overtaken again by this problem a few years down the track we have decided to follow the policy successfully adopted by the *Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Bulletin*, and have a different coloured cover each year from now on. The cover design and logo will of course remain the same.

Janet Davidson

#### Editor's report - Archaeology in New Zealand

The March issue was the first to be prepared on the new computer and Deskjet printer acquired for the purpose by NZAA. These have proved to be a good investment - so far the computer has met all my requirements and the print quality of the Deskjet is comparable with laser-printed material, when reduced down to the newsletter format. Having exclusive use of an all-in-one system rather than being dependent on institutional facilities, as has been the case up to now, is a much more convenient arrangement. As a result I was able to experiment with different typefaces and layouts, opting for those used in the March issue.

The new design has made an extra 100 words a page available. This will allow either the inclusion of more material, or slimmer (and less costly) volumes containing the same amount. Which, will be largely up to our contributors, though some of the extra space is being (and I hope will continue to be) taken up by an expanded Notes and News section.

The March issue went out during the second week of April, which didn't allow as much time as hoped for processing the questionnaires enclosed with it. These will therefore be reported on in the September issue.

I have departed slightly from the 56-page per issue formula (the March issue was 64 pages long, others may be shorter). This allows more flexibility and means that papers can be printed roughly in order of the date they are submitted, instead of being held over until the right space is available. Unless there are major problems with a paper, it should be possible to print it within 3-6 months of submission.

At present I have enough material for the June issue, but after that the cupboard is bare. So I'm urgently appealing for more contributions as soon as possible. I would like to see many more preliminary reports of excavations (these could be written up at the same time as the reports to the NZHPT) and short notes on artefacts, radiocarbon dates, etc.

With the shift in editorship from Wellington to Auckland, a new printer, Premier Print Services, Auckland, has been appointed. So far they have proved efficient, and are cheaper than the previous printer. The photographs in the March issue were reproduced to a reasonable quality, but I noticed some variability in the print quality of the other pages (some lighter, some darker). They have promised to look into this for the next issue.

Joan Lawrence has kindly agreed to be the reviews editor, taking over from Kevin Jones. We would all like to see more reviews in the newsletter, but the process of extracting reviews from people who have agreed to write them can be long-drawn-out and often unsuccessful. On Joan's behalf I appeal to all those with overdue reviews to complete them as soon as possible.

Sarah Macready