



NEW ZEALAND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND



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NOTES AND NEWS

CONFERENCES

NZAA Conference 1992

The 1992 conference will be held at Whitianga on the Coromandel Peninsula from the 15th to 18th of May. It will commence with a full day fieldtrip to Opito on Friday 15th, and there will be a half day trip to Hahei and Hot Water Beach on Sunday.

Organisers Brenda Sewell and Louise Furey are now calling for papers. There will be some flexibility in the time slots to allow for short (10 minute) papers, the usual 20 minutes, or 40 minutes if warranted.

Details on accommodation available and transport will be distributed on a separate sheet with this issue. There will be some car pooling available from Auckland and Hamilton.

Any queries please contact Louise at 7 Woodside Rd, Mt Eden, Auckland.

Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Conference 1991

The 10th Annual Conference took place during September 23-29 1991 in Adelaide. Speakers from Australia, USA, Holland, the Philippines, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam and New Zealand (Sarah Kenderdine, on Maori canoes) took part.

The majority of papers comprised regional updates and/or discussion of management issues. On the technical side, Torao Mozai spoke on 'The application of some high precision electronical survey techniques on underwater archaeology'; Jon Carpenter on 'Obtaining archaeological information from concreted *in situ* iron artefacts'; and Myke Jones on 'Small format analytical photogrammetry for the marine environment'. Papers of more general interest included David Nutley's 'Hooked on anchors: a descriptive analysis of anchors from 1700 to 1860' and Peter Bell's 'Whaling and sealing sites in South Australia'.

Australian Society for Historical Archaeology Conference 1991

The 1991 ASHA conference was held over four days from the 19th to 22nd of September in the picturesque Ormond College Hall, Melbourne University.

Day one revolved around two workshop sessions examining collections of historic ceramics from the excavations at 300 Queen St, Melbourne, with a discussion of problems in definitions and standards of analysis. Formal lectures were spread out over the next two days, with the Sunday dedicated to an

extensive field trip around Victoria's goldfields. The presentations were grouped around four themes: Urban Archaeology; Trade; Material Culture; and Culture Contact. New Zealand was well represented with speakers from DOC (Auckland and Waikato), Otago and Auckland Universities, and Auckland Museum, denoting a growing strength in this field in New Zealand.

As always contributions ranged from general surveys and overviews, to the history/archaeology of specific buildings, to detailed (sometimes overly) analysis of material remains.

Session 1 (Urban Archaeology). Tony English, in 'This muttonous diet', concentrated on faunal analysis of remains from three NSW sites, ranging from shipwrecks to grand mansions, and attempted to relate butchering practices (the cut and type of meat) to social status. Justine McCarthy – 'All the world's a stage' – revealed the complex history of the Queens Theatre in Adelaide through archival research. A grand theatre constructed by the Solomon Bros. in 1836, when much of the settlement around Adelaide remained in tents, it changed from theatre to law courts, to taverns and back to a theatre. Fiona Weaver presented the results of watercourse surveys in Melbourne with respect to heritage planning. Ian Smith and Peter Douglas (Otago University) examined the methodology of urban archaeology being developed in Dunedin and the potential and frustrations of the application of GIS systems (Arcinfo) for survey and modelling.

Session 2 (Trade). Iain Stuart spoke on the 'Alcohol trade in Victoria'. Although examining the cargo of the 1878 Lockhardt shipwreck, he primarily explored the changing trends in the alcohol industry and trade as revealed through statistical records – populations stats, whisky/brandy relationship, grain/grape production, local production and the shift in the grain-growing belt. Denise Gaughwin, 'Trade in precious metals and timber in NE Tasmania' (1850-1920), showed excellent slides while covering an exhaustive amount of ground from the state of the world economy and its influence on the development and success/failure of the Tasmanian ventures to a detailed site survey and the relationship of present-day geographical features to these historic industries. Holistic approaches, while insightful, are often difficult to present in 25 minutes! Susan Cheney, 'The ethnology of place - place names in the Victorian goldfields', revealed the varied origins of place names reflecting ethnicity, function, personalities, geology, occupation, roots and many more. Attempts to relate these to larger political issues proved difficult. Myra Stanbury, 'The hidden dynamics of trade', again approached the subject from a theoretical perspective of World Systems, closely examining the levels of trade – formal (linked to the institutions of Europe) and informal (illicit, exchange of services, credit). Attempts were made to see how events such as navigation laws, East India Company monopoly and various prohibitions would influence our interpretation of the archaeological material, particularly off shipwrecks. Megan Atkins, 'Ceramic supply in NSW 1800-1870', provided a very useful study of ceramics from this period by extracting information from newspaper advertisements relating to the ceramic trade – types available at any particular period, cost, etc – and examined the factors influencing consumer choice: ethnicity, household size and composition, individual preference, economic/social position, availability,

recycling... This data was then compared with material from some historic excavations.

Session 3 (Material Culture). This began with Gaye Nayton, 'Material culture changes on a frontier: research at Cossack, WA', and Jack McIlroy, 'Cossack and the missing links'. Both papers covered aspects of the archaeology at the WA site of Cossack. Nayton's attempted to apply various models to explain the archaeology of the site: Frontier Model, Central Place, Strategies of Domination and Resistance, Swiss Family Robinson. However, the archaeology resisted. McIlroy's, while full of fire and entertainment, was somewhat removed from the earlier esoterics and to some extent from archaeology, touching on such issues as conservation policy, archaeology not being a science, and affordable archaeology, finally drawing an analogy between the digestive system of a cow and archaeology. This paper went out of control and was over the heads of many present (particularly overseas visitors) as it was a political diatribe reflecting some of the sensitive issues and areas (infighting) in Australian archaeology. Rod Clough and Brenda Sewell, 'Archaeology at Kawau Island, NZ', provided a picturesque and relatively peaceful follow-on to the preceding storm (in a tea-cup) and outlined two seasons' work on sites of the historic copper industry in NZ. Peter Morgan, in 'Glass Bottles from the William Salthouse shipwreck, Victoria', examined aspects such as manufacturing techniques, relationships of types to contents, with analysis of some of the latter, local bottle production, and recycling. Andrew Wilson, 'Recent archaeology at Regentsville, NSW', continued the investigation of one of the few early 'grand' houses in the state, with particular reference to the contents of the privy.

Session 4 (Culture Contact). David Rhodes led in with 'The native police barracks, Dandenong, Victoria'. Nigel Prickett, 'The archaeology of the New Zealand wars', showed slides of manicured countryside revealing traces of forts, redoubts of differing degrees of sophistication relating to the land wars of the 1860s, concentrating on the Taranaki region. Tim Murray, 'Culture contact in NW Tasmania', described the excavation of Burghley, a frontier home in 1839, abandoned and later reused by Aborigines. He attempted to explain the material remains via 'adaptation' and 'middle range theory', but in the end settled for a good story. Judy Birmingham, 'Dominance and Resistance at Wybalenna: deconstructing the colonial record', examined interaction and confrontation between documents and archaeology and the dynamic relationship between the two. Neville Ritchie presented an unscheduled paper on his recent research into the historic coalfields of the Huntly region of NZ.

The highlight of many of such conferences is the fieldtrip, and the 1991 ASHA conference was no exception. Iain Stuart of the Victorian Archaeological Survey and David Bannear of the Victorian Department of Conservation and Environment led an exciting expedition to the Victorian goldfields in the Castlemaine Chewton region. The remains appeared omnipresent – entire mining towns, reefs, shafts, adits, flumes, and massive water wheels – plenty of quartz, but alas no gold.

Rod Clough, Auckland University

FIELDWORK AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Several NZAA members around the country have kindly agreed to contribute information to Notes and News on a regular basis. Many of these are Department of Conservation staff and the areas referred to below broadly follow Conservancy boundaries. If anyone else has information they feel would be of interest to *AINZ* readers, I would be glad to hear from them.

Northland

In August DOC staff and students from Auckland University spent a fortnight in the Hokianga. The Auckland contingency had been promised subtropical conditions with crossed fingers. It had actually poured with rain for weeks before they arrived. However, the gods were with us and we were all sunburned by the end of two weeks. During this time we completed an excavation of the prehistoric site at Kokohuia and investigated as much as possible of the nearby historic site of John Martin's house at Omapere.

As so often happens, some excavated evidence was unexpected. Artefacts from John Martin's house site included a small greenstone chisel, a paua shell lure shank and part of a Maori agricultural implement, while the prehistoric site at Kokohuia revealed numerous postholes and hangi, but also a buried 1937 Chevrolet truck.

We would like to thank all those who took part, especially Wynne Spring-Rice for her major efforts at Martin's house site and Victoria Grouden for returning to the North to undertake an initial analysis of the excavated material.

A further one-week survey at Whangaroa Harbour also took place in August. This has added many previously unrecorded sites, including pa, kainga, gardens and midden to our rapidly expanding inventory of the area.

The survey of dunelands in the Far North will be completed over the next two weeks by DOC staff and volunteers who intend to cover the large area of dunes at the northern end of Ninety Mile Beach between the Waikoropupunua and Waitapu streams.

The Northland Conservancy office is currently involved in a programme concerned with Maori philosophy, language and protocol organised by Te Aniwa Hona, our Kaupapa Atawhai Manager. This is proving particularly valuable for archaeologists in a region where much of the land we administer is under claim before the Waitangi Tribunal, and where there are still local people who equate archaeologists with fossickers. We are working hard to alter this misconception.

Joan Maingay, DOC

Auckland

Te Matuku Bay, Waiheke Island, the site of one of the earliest European settlements in the Hauraki Gulf, has recently been purchased by DOC from a private landowner through the Forest Heritage Fund.

Successful prosecutions have been made under the Historic Places Act

against two landowners, who were convicted of causing damage to the Queen's Redoubt at Pokeno. They were each fined \$1000 plus costs, but have lodged an appeal.

Russell Foster (DOC) returned to American Samoa for three weeks in October to monitor harbour dredging operations under contract to McConell-Dowell. During his initial survey (see *AINZ* 34 (2): 69) Polynesian Plainware pottery was found buried on the beach, and it was thought possible that other pottery might be located further out on the reef, indicating lower sea levels in the past. Much fun was apparently had chasing tip trucks to various locations around the island to examine their contents, but nothing was found.

Brenda Sewell and Dave Veart (DOC) carried out a survey on Waiheke Island during 2-4 September in Putiki Bay in response to a subdivision claim. Sixteen sites had already been recorded and a further 14 sites were discovered, including a pa site. One of the most significant sites was an area of 'native settlement' located with the aid of a Maori Land Court map of 1865. It comprised extensive midden, ovenstones, hangi and some European pottery.

A survey of the Holdsworth Group Block in the Oruarangi-Waitomokia (Mt Gabriel) area of South Auckland (Ihumatao, Mangere), was carried out by Brenda Sewell, David Veart and Sarah Macready in early November. It revealed remnants of prehistoric occupation including an extensive area of midden and possible defensive ditch on the site of a previously recorded, but now destroyed, 'ring-ditch' pa.

Robert Brassey (DOC) has been researching the location of historic sites on Motutapu as part of a reassessment of archaeological sites on the island.

DOC is also intending to place a lot of emphasis on the development and interpretation of Kawau Island Historic Reserve, and a concept plan is currently being prepared.

Te Mana o te Maunga o Mangere education project at Mangere Mountain, South Auckland, is being developed in partnership by the Department of Conservation and the Tamaki Ki Raro Development Trust (representing the Tainui Maori Trust Board). Sue Bulmer and David Veart, the DOC archaeologists working on the project, report that work is progressing on the detailed archaeological map of the 48 ha. site. This is based on computerised data from oblique aerial photos (Elcovision 10, with Photosurveys Auckland), features traced from a vertical aerial photo, and detailed field recording. Two Department reports important to the project have been produced recently. 'Preliminary Policy Guidelines for the Management of Mangere Mountain' sets out a revision of the management of the site giving priority to its historic resources and to Maori values. 'Te Mana o te Maunga o Mangere Education Project' was prepared for the Manukau City Council as part of an application to use existing buildings and land at a disused Council quarry at the foot of the Mountain. These reports can be seen at your regional DOC Conservancy library (on interloan), or by application to Sue Bulmer (DOC, PO Box 68908, Newton, Auckland).

Joss Debrecey, a student from Otago University, will be based at the DOC office until February. He is undertaking a survey of historic Auckland shipyards as part of a comparative study of the shipbuilding industries in Otago

and Auckland for his BA Hons degree.

John Holloway (Auckland historian) reports that an exhibition of considerable interest to historical archaeologists has been mounted at the Auckland City Art Gallery. 'Panoramas of Auckland 1841-1991' will continue until 16 February. The sixty-odd panoramas include an 1864 Beere photograph from Wesley College, showing Auckland from near the top of the Queen St gully, the opposite view to the more familiar one from the harbour. The value of this view is greatly increased by the survival of a street map by Vercoe and Harding dated 1866, enabling correlation and identification of many of the buildings shown. Central to the exhibition are two large prints from a collection taken by Alfred Burton (of the Dunedin brothers) during his visit in 1884. The panoramas are from the Albert St fire tower and from Mt Eden, where stonefields to the south of the cone are clearly visible. Winklemann's Auckland waterfront from Northcote (1901) is also gigantic, but still packed with detail of the colonial city's coastline.

The Auckland Institute and Museum have been given a grant by the Science Lottery Fund to collate and analyse the artefacts from Oruarangi, Hauraki Plains. Oruarangi is generally seen as the type site of Classic Maori culture, and was extensively fossicked during the 1930s through to the 1960s. The artefacts are housed in several museums and private collections, and form the basis of the Maori collection in Auckland Museum. Louise Furey has been appointed to undertake the analysis. The Museum's archaeological collection has been largely inaccessible for many months while improved storage facilities were being developed, but these are now almost complete.

A Maori name for the Museum, Te Papa Whakahiku, has been adopted. It was suggested by Maori Language Commissioner Sir Kingi Ihaka, and was chosen after discussion with a number of Maori leaders and elders.

Bay of Plenty

Matakana Island (Tauranga Harbour) has been the focus of attention within the Bay of Plenty Conservancy during the last few months. Approximately 4000 ha. of the island's forestry plantation is being advertised for sale internationally as a result of the receivership of London Pacific Ltd. In May of this year the Matakana Island Trust, which was established to represent the community of Matakana Island on commercial development issues, approached DOC expressing concern about the preservation of wahi tapu and natural conservation values. There has been a good deal of speculation in the local media about what the future of the island may be - for example, one suggestion is that it may be developed as a 'silver city' retirement complex for Japanese citizens.

In July, I had a meeting with the Matakana Island Trust to discuss the need for an archaeological site survey within the forestry plantation on the island. Bruce McFadgen carried out a survey of the portion of Matakana Island which is used for farmland and orchard and nearby Rangiwaea Island in 1981 and recorded over 200 sites.

Following the July 1991 meeting I visited the forestry plantation area briefly

to examine coastal erosion. Large, densely compacted midden sites were visible in erosion cuttings. Some of the midden cross-sections are up to 1 to 1.5 m deep.

Doug Sutton and Helen McCracken were invited to visit the island by the Matakana Island Trust during August to inspect the forestry plantation in more detail and to discuss the possibility of an iwi based site survey. Doug and Helen subsequently reported to DOC and the Historic Places Trust that very large midden sites had been exposed and damaged in some of the forestry blocks logged over the last 18 months.

Most of the midden sites are visible on aerial photographs taken in February 1991, but in order to get coverage of all areas, on both Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands, that have been recently logged or are in low vegetation cover, new photographs were taken in flights at 2000 ft. This work was funded by the Historic Places Trust.

A field survey to map all the sites that are currently visible is urgently needed. Sources of funding for this survey are being investigated and it is hoped that the survey work can be carried out this summer before the sites become overgrown.

Lynda Bowers, DOC

East Coast/Hawkes Bay

Pam Bain and August Keefe (Ngati Pahauwera) have been involved in a survey of the Mohaka River up to the Te Hoe confluence, which has been quite exciting. The opportunity to undertake site survey work with August, who knows the area so well, has been great.

The Mohaka River Conservation Order Planning Tribunal Hearing is currently under way in Hastings. Pam presented evidence on the archaeological sites associated with the Mohaka River. The Tribunal continues, with Electricorp about to give evidence.

Pam has been involved in some cost recovery work associated with developments in the Te Kaha area. Land use pressure in that area is increasing.

The Napier City Council has recently bulldozed parts of an important urupa and pa site, Te Ihu o te Rei (Quarantine Island). This was done in a misguided attempt to beautify and 'interpret' the area. This island is the site of the first musket battle in Hawkes Bay and of great significance to the tangata whenua. Neither they, nor the Trust, were consulted prior to the work being done.

Pam has also been in the Chatham Islands checking out the history and archaeology with Michael King. She found it an immensely exciting place and strongly believes that we have an ethical responsibility to ensure protection and archaeological input at the same level as on the New Zealand mainland. So far this has not been the case. It was not until 1990 that buildings were proposed for classification by NZHPT, owing to the work of Chris Cochran and Michael King.

Chris Arvidson, Don Millar, Philip Jackson and Elizabeth Pishief have been

excavating the site of a cottage built for the 65th Regiment in Napier in 1858 and later lived in by some gardeners for the Botanical Gardens.

Elizabeth has recently recorded the first evidence of Maori occupation of the Napier Hill - an extensive Maori midden beneath an 1870s house.

There has been a proposal to relocate William Colenso's original cottage (classified C, and built about 1857) in the grounds of Colenso High School. The wisdom of such a move is questionable. But the proposal has revealed a deficiency within the Historic Places Trust - that those people who are concerned with historic houses, many of which are on archaeological sites, do not always realise that it is necessary to obtain permission from the Trust to modify or destroy an archaeological site. Communication between the two groups needs to be improved.

Robert Hunter has resumed his valuable site recording programme on and east of the Kaokaoroa Range now that the weather has improved.

Pam Bain, DOC, and Elizabeth Pishief, Hawkes Bay filekeeper

Wellington

Kevin Jones recently visited the Ngatapa battlefield with historian Judith Binney and military historian Chris Pugsley. Te Kooti lost about half his men when Ngatapa pa was taken by forces under Colonel Whitmore on 5 January 1869. Kevin has also done three flights to take aerial photos for a book on aerial photographs of historic places. The flights were to : (1) Central Otago, including Northburn and Bendigo; (2) Marlborough-Canterbury coast, including Clarence, Kaikoura, Banks Peninsula and Taumutu; (3) circuit of North Island, including Tangimata, Awamate, Tangahoe, Pukerangiora, Aotea, Paterangi, Tirau, Papamoa, Ngatapa, Puha, Wairoa and Poukawa.

Tony Walton, DOC

Canterbury

Chris Jacomb has done the only 'real' archaeology over the last three months. He carried out a small salvage excavation of the defences at Kaiapoi pa, prior to the construction of an observation kiosk. This kiosk will be part of an interpretation development being carried out jointly by the Woodend Lions' Club and Ngai Tahu. Chris has prepared a report on his findings for the NZHPT and a modified version of this will appear shortly in *AINZ*.

Michael Trotter and Bev McCulloch are just pushing on with the 'Fyffe' site research as time allows.

The Museum has advertised for an Archaeologist/Curator and it is hoped that the position will be filled early in the New Year.

Beverley McCulloch, Canterbury Museum

Otago

Jill Hamel and a team of helpers have been working over the past four years on surveys of historic and archaeological sites for the Otago Conservancy of DOC. The surveys have covered areas being considered under the Protected Natural Areas Programme, as part of the policy to include historic, recreational and landscape values in this programme. As a result of this work Jill has produced 14 reports for DOC, mostly concerned with goldmining sites and 19th century farmsteads in the high country of Otago.

These reports are generally titled 'Historic and Archaeological Values in...' followed by the name of the area surveyed. They include: the Old Man ecological district; the Bains Block, Upper Pomohaka and southern Old Man Range; Potter's No. 2 gold workings and Campbells Creek, Old Man Range; the Upper Waikaia; the Umbrella ecological district and southern tops of the Old Man Range; Nokomai and the Upper Nevis; Mt Pisa and Queensberry runs; Morven Hills run, Lindis; Lauder and Cambrian Hills pastoral leases; the Gowburn, Whitecoomb and Upper Waikaia; Waiorau run, Pisa Range; Mount St Bathans run; goldmining in the Nokomai Valley, a second report; the history of King Solomons Mine, Waikaia; the Roaring Meg and Luggate Creek catchments, Pisa Range.

Copies of these reports are deposited in the Historic Places Trust library in Antrim House, as well as in the Dunedin DOC office. There are plans to publish some of the more recent ones.

Ian Smith, University of Otago

Southland

The newly redeveloped Southland Museum and Art Gallery, which some of you had a chance to visit during this year's conference, has proved to be a success beyond all expectations. Total attendance during the 1990/1991 financial year was in excess of 100,000 people. The Maori community was asked to provide the Museum with a name, and chose 'Niho o te Taniwha' ('the tooth of the taniwha').

The locomotive 'Black Maria' has been restored by volunteers and is on display at the Pourakino picnic area, Longwoods. It was used from 1902 to 1954 to pull logs along the More & Sons bush tramway to a sawmill on its present site.

RECENT REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Chester, P. 1991. *Recent Vegetation History of Mana Island: Palynological Investigations*. DOC Science and Research Series 28. 46 pp.

A Leptospermum/Kunzea dominant scrub was widespread on Mana Island

before about 500 years ago. This was probably a result of burning of the original vegetation by humans. Burning continued and became more intense in the period since, so succession to a mixed broadleaf/podocarp forest did not occur. European pastoral use of the island began in the 1830s and saw a change to a predominantly grass cover.

Maingay, J. 1991. Archaeological Inspection of a Proposed Subdivision, Section 43, Pahi Peninsula. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 6 pp.

Maingay, J. 1991. Initial Inspection of the Pomare Bay Estate. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 13 pp.

Maingay, J. 1991. Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Development by the Bay of Islands Enterprises Ltd, Russell. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 11 pp.

Robinson, J. 1991. Archaeological Inspection of the Uruti Estate, Bay of Islands. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 11 pp.

Salmond, A. 1991. *Two Worlds. First Meetings between Maori and Europeans 1642-1772*. Viking, Auckland. 477 pp.

Based on extensive documentary research and tribal knowledge, Ann Salmond traces the first encounters between the two races, giving equal weight to both the Maori and European perspectives. It is generously illustrated, with some colour illustrations.

Slocombe, A. 1991. A Preliminary Report on an Archaeological Survey of the Far North. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 20 pp.

A preliminary report on a detailed survey of sand dune areas in the Far North, including Te Werehi Beach, Twilight Beach, Spirits Bay, Tom Bowling Bay, Waikuku Beach, Whareana Bay and Ngakino Beach.

Slocombe, A. 1991. An Archaeological Inspection of a Proposed Subdivision at Tara Road, Mangawhai. DOC, Northland Conservancy. 8 pp.

Veart, D. 1991. Oruarangi Archaeological Survey. DOC, Auckland Conservancy. 13 pp + SRFs.

The report describes the results of a survey of the Holdsworth Group Block in the Oruarangi-Waitomokia area of South Auckland in response to development proposals. Four sites had previously been recorded and a further 13 were located. They included an extensive area of midden and possible ditch on the site of a partial ring ditch still visible on aerial photographs of the 1960s.

He Korero Purakau mo nga Taunahanahatanga a nga Tupuna. Place Names of the Ancestors, a Maori Oral History Atlas. 1990. NZ Geographic Board, Wellington.

EASTER ISLAND FOUNDATION APPEAL

The Easter Island Foundation is in the process of creating a modern research library named after the late archaeologist William Mulloy, who willed his library to the people of the island. It is intended that the William Mulloy Library will become the leading centre for scientific study of Rapanui culture and archaeology, and related general Polynesian research. The programme involves the construction of a well-built climate-controlled building on the island to house the Mulloy Collection plus donations from other Polynesian scholars; the appointment of a qualified librarian and a permanent committee to oversee the library operation; and the establishment of an endowment to ensure that the library remains solvent and able to provide for future needs such as books, salaries, maintenance etc. Donations to the project (minimum US\$50) are requested, and carry membership of the Friends of the Easter Island Foundation, with a range of benefits according to the amount donated. Please send donations to Easter Island Foundation, PO Box 1319, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272, USA.

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF NEW ZEALAND

The Atlas of New Zealand History is a project of the Historical Branch of the Department of Internal Affairs. It has acquired funding for six years from the Lotteries Board, which should bring it to the pre-publishing stage.

The Atlas will consist of c.100-120 'plates', or double-page spreads, each around 500x350 mm. Full colour will be used throughout. As a general rule the main maps will be on the right-hand page, and other material, cartograms, graphics, illustration and text, will be on the facing page.

The editorial team consists of a historian, Dr Malcolm McKinnon (Editor), a geographer, Dr Russell Kirkpatrick (Assistant Editor), and Ian McGibbon of the Historical Branch, Department of Internal Affairs (Managing Editor). The Senior Cartographer is Barry Bradley of the Department of Survey and Land Information. The editorial team receives assistance from consultative committees, including an advisory committee, a Maori committee and a production and cartographic committee.

The Atlas will consist of five sections of plates: (1) Island Building, covering aspects of the natural, pre-human history of New Zealand; (2) The World of the Maori, in the pre-contact and early contact era; (3) Colony and Colonised (1830s-1890); (4) The Dominion (1890s-1960s); and (5) Post Sixties.

NZHPT GRANTS

At a recent meeting the Historic Places Trust approved the following grants: S. Loughlin, Piako River Survey, Hauraki (\$5,918); P. Bristow, Old Man Range Survey, Central Otago (\$4,296); R. McGovern-Wilson, Ahuriri Moa Hunter Site Investigation, South Canterbury (\$3,202); J. Goodwyn, Awhitu Peninsula Survey, South Auckland (\$3,880); D. Sutton, Te Raupo Site Survey, Bay of Islands (\$4,030); N. Twohill, Kuaotunu Site Survey, Coromandel (\$4,938); and C. Arvidson, Porangahau Midden Excavation, Hawkes Bay (\$3,700).

Grant applications are considered in association with the following policies:

- (i) Grants of up to \$5,000 for site recording projects.
- (ii) Assistance of up to \$5,000 for the scientific archaeological investigation of sites where such investigation will benefit the hapu by providing information relating to the settlement of their area; or where such investigations will provide the Trust with details of an archaeological site type, regional variation or other information.

Applications will be considered in October each year and information should be with the Trust by September. Projects endorsed by the NZAA filekeeper may be given preference.

Anne Geelen, NZHPT