



NEW ZEALAND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND



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NOTES AND NEWS

New members

Amber Aranui, Maria Butcher, Metro Water Limited, Annie O'Brien and Iain Gover, Jill Pierce, Te Kenehi Teira

Donations (received with thanks)

Gillian Deane, Roger Green, Nicola Molloy

President's report

The past year has continued to be busy with the Upgrade Project being the major focus of the Association's activity throughout the year. Unfortunately the Ministry of Culture and Heritage funding ceases on 30 June 2007. Although they decided not to continue funding the Upgrade Project due to other pressures, the letter received from Hon. Judith Tizard was a strong endorsement of the project. The Upgrade Project report will provide more detail on the progress of this project.

Work has also continued on the joint DoC/NZHPT/NZAA Working Party on the Site Recording Scheme and we have finally signed a Memorandum of Understanding. Garry Law will be reporting on this within the general business section of this AGM.

Thanks are due to the dedicated work of the Working Party, Steering Group, Project Manager and Upgrade Project staff who have been managing these projects and who continue to represent the association in a very public way with local authorities, iwi, landowners and Government Departments.

The other major focus of the Council has been looking at the future direction of the site recording scheme based on feedback from the filekeeper's conference in 2003. Garry Law published a paper in AINZ, developed a questionnaire and a workshop session has been held at this conference.

In December 2006 Council submitted an Expression of Interest to the Community Partnership Fund of the Digital Strategy for funding to digitise the SRS. We were then asked to submit a full application which we did with NZHPT and DOC as our partners. We will not know the results of this application until the end of July. I would like to personally thank everyone who

went out of their way to assist with both these applications as we were working to a very tight timeframe.

The NZAA Council prepared submissions or provided input to several planning issues during the past year including Ocean Beach, Papamoa Hills Regional Park Management Plan and Maungawhau Mt Eden Management Plan. Cathy Barr acted in the role of submissions co-coordinator on planning matters. As Cathy is retiring from Council this year I would like to take this opportunity to thank her for all the time and commitment she has put into this role and other Council matters on our behalf.

The past twelve months have also been marked by the deaths of Ken Moore and Graeme Harris. Both made considerable contributions to the Association and New Zealand archaeology and they will be sadly missed.

During the coming year NZAA Council is committed to securing funding to complete the Upgrade Project and to continue working towards the digitisation of the SRS.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the NZAA Council, filekeepers, officers and other voluntary members whose passion and commitment is the backbone of this organization.

Pam Bain

Treasurer's report

The accounts for 2006 have been sent to all members prior to this meeting. You will see that the accounts have been audited. This was a requirement of the application made to the Digital Strategy Community Partnership Fund. I would like to thank those people who responded to urgent requests for information that arose during the audit process. We have also changed accountants and this has resulted in some changes to the accounting policies used for the end of year accounts. The audit opinion was that the accounts fairly reflect the financial position of the Association. The audit did however identify a number of issues that need to be addressed, including tax. The Council will be considering these at the next full meeting.

Membership increased slightly last year. We finished the year with 387 financial members.

As predicted last year, the General Account ended with a small shortfall. It is hoped that this will be avoided this year with the increase in subscription fees. Because of cash flow in the General Account, funds for producing AINZ were not transferred to the Publications account until January this year. This meant that Publications had to rely on its surplus to fund AINZ in the interim.

The Upgrade Project finished 2006 with a deficit. This was primarily a result of the timing of payments for field work. To a large part the situation resolved itself early this year as local authority contributions were received. Over the last nine years the project has raised over \$1.6 million dollars. Contributions have been received from:

Lotteries	\$ 238,372
NZHPT	\$ 10,000
DoC	\$ 80,933
MCH	\$ 529,000
TLAs	\$ 791,372
Total:	\$ 1,649,677

The Journal and Publications accounts are in accordance with their respective officer's reports, to be given shortly.

Membership Summary

	2006	2005	2004
Total	387	374	358
New	19	34	21
Struck off – non-payment	18	38	53
Resignations/ deceased	5	4	5
Ordinary	182	173	
Student/ unwaged	66	70	
Joint	20	17	
Overseas Individual	28	21	27
Honorary NZ	11	12	
Honorary OS	3	4	4
Subscriber NZ	21	21	
Subscriber OS	35	35	44
NZ Institution	17	16	
Gratis	4	5	

Karen Greig

Site Recording Scheme File Coordinator's report

Over the past year Amos Kamo resigned as the Canterbury Filekeeper as his new appointment with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust saw him move to Wellington. Bridget Mosley has now taken over the role and the file continues to be housed in the Trust office in Christchurch.

A review of silent files is on-going and draft filekeeper guidelines have been prepared and will be circulated to filekeepers for comment in the coming year.

Central Filekeeper, Tony Walton, has advised that on 31 March 2007 the Central File held a total of 59,589 records. This is an increase of 1075 on last year's figure of 58,514. This represents an increase of about 1.8%. The largest percentage increases were in Marlborough, Southland, Central Otago, Wellington, and West Coast. A review of the Southland file as part of the Upgrade Project resulted in 202 new records being added. The three largest files hold 29,281 (49.1%) of the records. Pa sites (excluding gunfighter pa) comprise 11.7% of all recorded sites (n = 6983). Historic archaeological sites make up just over 16% of all recorded sites.

Regional totals are as follows:

Region	2006	2007	Increase	% Change
Northland	11017	11240	223	2.02
Auckland	9488	9569	81	0.85
Hauraki-Coromandel	4454	4524	70	1.57
Waikato	3835	3853	18	0.46
Bay of Plenty	8438	8472	34	0.40
Taupo	457	457		
East Coast	2929	2944	15	0.51
Taranaki	1667	1675	8	0.47
Inland Patea	308	308		
Hawkes Bay	2045	2063	18	0.88
Wanganui	935	939	4	0.42
Wellington	1146	1187	41	3.57
Subtotal	46719	47231	512	1.09
Nelson	1657	1660	3	0.18
Marlborough	611	822	211	34.53
Canterbury	1310	1315	5	0.38
West Coast	917	938	21	2.29
Otago	2734	2774	40	1.46
Central Otago	2213	2294	81	3.66
Southland	1466	1668	202	13.77
Subtotal	10908	11471	563	5.16
Outlying Islands	887	887		
TOTAL	58514	59589	1075	1.83

Rachel Darmody

Site Recording Scheme Upgrade Project report

As you have already heard the three year funding period for the Upgrade Project from the Ministry for Culture and Heritage comes to an end on 30 June 2007. NZAA made an application for 18 months extension of the

funding through the 2007/08 central government budget process. That application was unsuccessful.

Progress with the Upgrade Project over the last three years has been impressive. There are 74 territorial local authorities, of which only six are not participating in the project in some way. Fieldwork in thirty-nine has been completed and work is nearing completion in a further sixteen. Paper-based reviews are being carried out in an additional thirteen districts due to a lack of funding for fieldwork.

The project work has encountered numerous delaying factors over the past three years many of which the project team has had no control over. These factors have included such things as delays in responses for information from the local authorities, iwi participation requirements, delays in the return of access consents from landowners and slower than expected progress with fieldwork. I anticipate, however, that the current commitment of work can be completed by the end of this calendar year. Due to the current lack of central government funding after 30 June 2007 it is not possible to start any new work, so the project will not progress beyond the paper-based review stage in thirteen districts unless the relevant local authorities are able to fully fund the project.

Over the last year the project team has worked with Department of Conservation staff to complete paper-based reviews for most conservancies. In two conservancies some fieldwork has also been completed. This is significant progress since this time last year.

The Upgrade Project Information Management System and its associated web-based services continue to perform well and we have received much positive feedback from external agencies, such as government departments and IT providers, regarding the usefulness of the services. It is hoped that the current funding application to the Community Partnership Fund will be successful which will allow the IMS to form the basis for the development of a digital Site Recording Scheme in the future.

Acknowledgment and thanks for the enormous contribution made by the individuals who work with me on the Upgrade Project.

Lynda Walter

New Zealand Journal of Archaeology Editor's report

Volume 27 was published in December 2006. It contained 6 papers and totalled 161 pages. For the first time ever, the Journal was not printed by the University of Otago Printing Department. Following their review and changes in personnel, an outside printer was found to be cheaper, while maintaining a high quality.

Volume 28 is currently with the same printer after a further round of quotations and is expected in the next couple of weeks. It contains four longish papers totalling 141 pages.

In July 2006, a major Special Publication was issued: *Fishing in Pre-European New Zealand*, by Foss Leach. The manuscript was peer reviewed following standard NZJA practice. Reading this large manuscript, even in instalments, was a significant task for the referees and their thorough and careful work is much appreciated. There was a significant subsidy for this publication.

Only two papers have been received for Volume 29. One is still with referees and one is with authors for revision. I have illustrations but no text for a third paper and several promises, some of long standing. If sufficient papers are received in the next couple of months, my long standing aim of getting the journal back on schedule would be achieved.

In the last few years there has been a tendency for more of the papers submitted to be considerably longer than our original target of 6000 words or less. This partly reflects the changing nature of archaeological publishing and the difficulty of finding an outlet for a long paper. It may also be that other Journals in our area are more rigorous in what they accept. At the same time, however, our own rate of rejection has increased, and the papers rejected have generally been short ones. Some of these have been redirected to Archaeology in New Zealand because they are preliminary reports with out sufficient substance for a refereed Journal.

I still feel that New Zealand archaeologists are not really supporting the Journal and that there are good potential Journal papers out there that are not coming our way. I would be delighted to be proved wrong with some good submissions in the next few months.

Once again, I thank the referees, the typesetters, the business managers, Ian Smith who acted as Editor in processing a paper of which I am an author, and those who continue to support the Journal by contributing papers.

Janet Davidson

Archaeology in New Zealand Editor's Report

Our members in general continue to send in some excellent papers for publication in AINZ and the Notes and News/Fieldwork stalwarts continue to deliver four times a year. The quality is uniformly good but the quantity is sometimes a bit meagre, reflected in June's issue being a little thin. So to repeat my annual plea: as usual I urge the consulting community to use AINZ to publish the results of small scale mitigation excavations that might otherwise never see the light of day. Similarly, anyone with an interesting

bit of research from the past can use AINZ to let people know more about it. Alongside the Notes and News/Fieldwork sections of AINZ, I see this as the journal's most important function. I believe that if we don't put the results of our work in the public arena we will find it increasingly hard to justify our existence in the hard-nosed world of commerce and politics. This especially applies to consultants whose work is justified as a public good. What we do *is* a public good but if the public don't know about it they can hardly be expected to support it. AINZ is a vital forum for this.

Contributors should note that I am happy to receive contributions any time, not just at the last minute just prior to publication. If you give me time you will get a proof copy beforehand. Also, please read the notes for contributors in the inside back cover, particularly regarding graphics formats.

Matthew Campbell

Webmaster's report

The visitor totals for last year are not complete – a transfer in ownership of our ISP resulted in a six month gap in the availability of statistics when they switched to a new system:

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Hits	–	1,085,022	720,020	504,609	250,440
Pages	–	221,341	135,436	107,170	74,030
Visits	–	129,298	88,996	62,264	43,394

On the information available the growth experienced in past years appears to have halted.

There are 332 subscribers to the email newsletter which appears about twice monthly. Subscriptions to this are stable.

The jobs/digs wanted guestbooks are attracting posts. Jobs/digs offerers are much more scarce. The homepage is the most common entry page followed by the email listing page, then pages rich in information. The Kevin Jones electronic publication on aerial photography gets a lot of hits probably from search engine links on place names in the article.

Entry Pages (Dec 06):

1. /index.html	1,297	17.16%
3. /nzaa archaeologists email/Archlist.htm	228	3.02%
4. /aerial/opacs.html	181	2.39%
5. /netsubnews.htm	174	2.30%
6. /northauckcoro.htm	155	2.05%
7. /cultural_tourist.htm	128	1.69%
8. /blog/archive/2004_09_01_oldnews.htm	102	1.35%

9. /googleearthsites.htm	99	1.31%
10. /employment.htm	98	1.30%
Overall page popularity (Dec 06):		
1. /index.html	1,806	11.39%
2. /netsubnews.htm	355	2.24%
3. /nzaa archaeologists email/Archlist.htm	330	2.08%
4. /cultural_tourist.htm	262	1.65%
5. /employment.htm	256	1.62%
6. /northauckcoro.htm	231	1.46%
7. /aerial/opacs.html	221	1.39%
8. /employment_top.htm	214	1.35%
9. /blog/archive/2004_09_01_oldnews.htm	204	1.29%
10. /conferences.htm	172	1.09%
11. /googleearthsites.htm	163	1.03%

The guide to sites to visit for cultural tourists is popular as far as it has gone. So far it remains as only comprehensive for Northland, Auckland and the Bay of Plenty. It is a lot of work to extend it so it will continue to be a slow project.

Garry Law

Skinner Fund Representative's report

In 1966, in honour of Henry Devenish Skinner, the New Zealand Archaeological Association jointly with the Royal Society of New Zealand and the Polynesian Society established the Skinner Fund from public subscription. Following the death of Dr Skinner in 1978, donations from the Friends of the Otago Museum and the Otago Museum Trust Board substantially increased the fund as a token to his memory. The Royal Society of New Zealand administers the fund.

The purpose of the fund is to promote the study of the history, art, culture, physical and social anthropology of the Maori and other Polynesian peoples, particularly through the recording, survey, excavation and scientific study of prehistoric and historic sites in New Zealand and the islands of the south-west Pacific. This includes the detailed analysis of all cultural, artistic or physical remains recovered as the result of such investigations. To this end, the Skinner Fund committee deems research projects that have survey, recording and excavation as their goal to have equal weight with those which propose to treat analytically and comparatively materials already so recovered. The committee gives preference to well-documented research plans that specify methodology and anticipated outcomes of the proposed research.

The amount available for distribution from the fund is not large, and grant allocations are up to about \$1000.

2007

At time of writing this report, the Skinner Fund has made no grants for the 2007 year, although applications are under consideration.

Bruce McFadgen

SRS Storage and Access Project

A paper in the first issue of *Archaeology in New Zealand* for 2007 has set out the issues associated with the Site Recording Scheme in relation to its paper base, the emergence of electronic heritage data bases incorporating some of the SRS information and the opportunity presented by the site database started under the Upgrade Project.

In the article a potential electronic future for the SRS was outlined. The concept is to move to a database from a paper based system to one with web access to site records, site distribution maps and for those with Geographic Information Systems live access to much of the data.

A survey of the contract archaeologist and the general members of the Association has recently been concluded. The results are available on the Association website and will be the subject of a paper at the 2007 conference, where there will also be an opportunity for general debate on the future of the SRS. The survey respondents have been supportive of the ambition to change the support base for the scheme.

The tripartite agreement between NZAA, DOC and HPT on the operation of the SRS has become increasingly outdated with the progress of the Upgrade Project and other data management ambitions of DOC and HPT. An updated agreement is needed. NZAA working with DOC and HPT have recently completed a Memorandum of Understanding which supplements the tripartite agreement. It anticipated a new agreement. Work has commenced on this by representatives of the three organisations.

An opportunity has arisen for funding the project from the Community Partnership Fund Digital Strategy, which is a Crown organisation seeking to enhance public access to information. We seemed to be well suited to this fund's objectives, we have passed the first submission hurdle and are awaiting to here the outcome of the second round application. Thanks are due to Rachel Darmody for the work she did on this, with the assistance of several others. DOC and HPT will be associated with us in this project. If this is unsuccessful NZAA will seek other sources of funding.

The project as it proceeds will force decisions on us as to how the scheme is managed, how ongoing costs are to be met, what information will be free and what will need to be charged for to cover administration costs and settling the access rights of members and partners under the new scheme. Some tough issues in this but doing nothing was not an option NZAA Council considered was in our interests.

Garry Law

Abstracts from the NZAA conference, 2007

The taro wars of Rurutu: applying the “Wet and the Dry” model in the Austral Islands

Dr. Robert Bollt, University of Hawai'i

In this paper I address the prehistory of the island of Rurutu in the Austral Islands of East Polynesia. Using archaeological evidence, oral tradition and genealogical data, I examine how the barren and taro-less district of Vitaria competed with, and ultimately conquered, the dominant, lush and taro-rich valley of Peva, thus becoming the most powerful chiefdom on the island. While extremely impoverished in terms of food resources, Vitaria compensated by excelling in monumental architecture and warfare, encouraging breeding, and bringing in immigrants from other valleys, all in an extraordinary effort to dominate the island that eventually succeeded. Overall, the tiny island of Rurutu serves as an admirable case study for the “wet-dry” model as Barrau and Kirch have applied it.

“Mystery” shipwrecks of the Hauraki Gulf

Robert Brassey, Auckland Regional Council

At least 250 ships have been lost at sea in the Auckland Region. There are, however, comparatively few known wreck sites, other than recent ones, with substantial surviving remains. In many cases, no physical evidence of the vessel has been located. Occasionally, the opposite situation exists: wreckage is discovered that is difficult to reconcile with any reported shipping loss. The Auckland Regional Council has begun working with maritime heritage enthusiasts to record and monitor some of these recently discovered wrecks, along with other identified shipwrecks in the region. In this paper I will be discussing the (non-invasive) investigation of two previously unrecorded wreck sites in the Hauraki Gulf, illustrated with some underwater video footage.

Sanitarium to sanatorium: the historical development of Queen Mary Hospital, Hanmer Springs

Robyn Burgess and Nick Cable, Opus International Consultants

Health Spas were elegant social and cultural centres in Europe during the 19th century where high society mingled as much for gossip as for cures. In the 1880s, the New Zealand Government was keen to push for the development of spas with first class amenities to attract wealthy foreign tourists from the other side of the world. The spas focused on recreation and the health-giving properties of the thermal waters were widely marketed. The tourists failed to eventuate, despite government initiatives to promote the medicinal benefits of the waters and the establishment of the Department of Tourism and Health Resorts in 1901. Following the outbreak of World War I, spa development shifted to providing convalescent hospitals and medical facilities. In Hanmer, this led to the development of an entire hospital complex separate from the public thermal pool complex.

Following the decision by the Canterbury Health Board to sell the Queen Mary Hospital complex in 2004, Opus were commissioned to undertake an assessment of the historic heritage and archaeological values of the site for the Hurunui District Council. This coincided with interest from the Historic Places Trust in registering several on the hospital buildings as historic places. This paper traces the historical development of the spa complex from the European discovery of the pools in the 1850s to the recent establishment of the Hanmer Springs Thermal Reserve.

Recent excavations at Ohauti, Tauranga

Matthew Campbell, CFG Heritage Ltd

A series of excavations at the Richmond Park and Rowesdale developments in Ohauti, Tauranga, have revealed a series of occupations. While dominated by pits, the excavations have also uncovered several houses, with one large occupation complex being palisaded. The latter also contained a very large pit that had a further 148 features cut into or through its floor, revealing a complex phasing of use and reuse. The opportunity to examine all the archaeology over a wide area has revealed spatial patterns at various scales.

A comparative investigation into the copper-base metallurgical industry of Bronze Age Southeast Asia with particular emphasis on the individual coppersmith

Hayden Cawte, Department of Anthropology, University of Otago

A metalsmith's ability to turn stone into metal and mould metal into useable objects has been, and is, one of the most valuable production indus-

tries. The conception of this metallurgical knowledge has been noted as the major catalyst in the development of increasing sociopolitical complexity since the beginning of the Bronze Age. Despite the obvious importance, very little is known of the “discovery”, use, and development of metallurgical techniques during the prehistory of Southeast Asia. Only a handful of archaeological sites in Southeast Asia have had their remains investigated for their use of metals, beyond macroscopic cataloguing. This study investigates the similarities and differences between reported sites in Southeast Asia, and the recently excavated, general occupation site of Ban Non Wat. It is hoped that this comparative study will shed light on the development of sociopolitical, and economic complexity during Bronze Age Southeast Asia and, in doing so, outline the direct impact the metalsmiths themselves had on the supply, spread and functioning of this important industry.

Coromandel coastal survey

Rachel Darmody, New Zealand Historic Places Trust and Louise Furey, CFG Heritage Ltd

Archaeological sites on public land adjacent to the coast on the east coast Coromandel Peninsula have been revisited in a project organized by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. Records for many existing sites have not been updated since the 1960s. A high proportion of sites have suffered damage from either dune erosion, subdivision or through upgrading of public amenities. New sites were recorded and sites actively eroding were identified for further action. With predicted sea level rise the remaining significant sites will be vulnerable to erosion. The archaeological community needs to discuss strategies for protecting or recovering information from these sites before they disappear.

Some recent geophysical survey results from New Zealand and Australia

Hans-Dieter Bader, Geometria Ltd

During the last year a number of geophysical archaeological investigations were undertaken in New Zealand and Australia. A number of different sites reveal common archaeological features that can be distinguished by geophysical methods. Geomorphology and previous archaeological knowledge are important elements of any interpretation. There are some differences between survey data from Europe and New Zealand/Australia relating both to the difference in site types as well as physics. A case is made to use geophysical surveys to expand physical interpretations of archaeological sites beyond the interpretation of surface features.

Historic archaeology

Louise Furey, CFG Heritage Ltd

This is intended as a forum for archaeologists engaged in historic archaeology to discuss issues related to data analysis, discard and curation of material. Historic archaeology generates a large quantity of material – after analysis what do we do with it, and how do we reduce the volume so an institution can be persuaded to take it. It is hoped that discussion on the “how to” of historic analysis might become a regular event at NZAA conferences.

Clarence North Passing Lane Project: excavation of three sites in the Clarence complex

Jeremy Habberfield Short, Opus International Consultants Ltd

Three archaeological sites within the Clarence Complex north of the Clarence River were excavated prior to the construction of a passing lane on behalf of Transit NZ in February 2006.

This paper will discuss background whakapapa, historical and archaeological knowledge of the area and present results of the analysis of faunal materials, material culture and radiocarbon dating of the sites. Tentative conclusions are given on the implications of the radiocarbon dating for understanding the chronological development of the Clarence Complex and relationship between archaeological data and whakapapa.

Recent excavations at the Thomas Bamber House and the Wanganui Hotel

Beatrice Hudson and Jaden Harris, CFG Heritage Ltd

Recent excavations of two sites in a city block in Wanganui – Thomas Bamber’s house, possibly dating to the 1850s, and the Wanganui Hotel, dating to the 1860s – have uncovered structural remains of several buildings, wells, drains, scrap metal pits that may be associated with a smithy and general rubbish pits. A series of bottle-dump pits associated with the hotel revealed excellent preservation of paper labels on bottles from about the 1860s. These showed that most bottles contained alcohol and were manufactured in Britain and France. Some bottles had multiple labels that named successive contents, which will be an informative reference for historic bottle analyses.

An unusual predator in Otago Harbour?

Jill Hamel

Bones collected from at dune deposit at Harwood included moa, marine birds and mammals, and dog bones. There were also bones from Aptornis, the Australian pelican and the New Zealand version of the musk duck, *Biziura delautouri*, only the fifth known occurrence of this species and an extension of

its range. More surprising ecologically speaking, the dominant species in the deposit was black swan, representing the population which went extinct shortly after the arrival of humans. I will argue that this is not a human midden deposit for the following reasons. There is a complete lack of any indication of fire, i.e., charcoal, burnt stone or burnt bones. There are no shell species typical of local middens and almost no fish bone, even though the presence of bones from three dogs and radiocarbon dates on the black swan bone indicate the presence of humans in the vicinity. I will discuss why it is unlikely that it is a natural deposit and argue for the possibility that the bones represent an accumulation of prey species from around the nest of Haasts eagle.

Waypoint 585, or the doctor, the tardis, the barber and the alien.

Joseph Hullen, Infinity Group Investment Holdings

“Whakapapa” is to place in layers, lay one upon another. Hence the term Whakapapa is used to describe both the recitation in proper order of genealogies, and also to name the genealogies. The visualisation is of building layer by layer upon the past towards the present and on into the future. The whakapapa include not just the genealogies but the many spiritual, mythological and human stories that flesh out the genealogical backbone.

Understanding the way in which deposits have accumulated to form the layers of an archaeological site requires an awareness of stratigraphy, the study of the build-up of soil, refuse, building debris and other material in the ground: the ‘strata.’

During excavation, complex changes of texture, colour and content of layers are observed. These are recorded horizontally in plans and vertically in sections. By detecting cuts and fills, superimposition and episodes of soil removal and re-deposition, we can tell the order in which the deposits were laid down - this is called the ‘sequence.’

During excavations at Pegasus Town a number of sites have presented a complex mix of seemingly unrelated activities occurring in close proximity to each other. By interpreting the stratigraphy we have been able to determine the nature of these individual activities. By considering the nature of these activities within the concepts of tikanga Maori we have been able to determine not only the sequence but perhaps also the genealogy and even the gender of those performing these activities.

Recent excavations at Kohika

Geoff Irwin, Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland

Kohika is a 17th century lake village in the Bay of Plenty. Due to the preservation of organic remains it presents a detailed picture of a late northern

Maori community. New excavations from 2004–2007 have produced additional evidence about material culture, and we are finding more diversity in the structure and contents of buildings. There is also evidence for canoe landing places along the shore.

Future directions

Garry Law, Law Associates Ltd

A recent paper in AINZ has reviewed the potential future direction of the Site Recording Scheme. Related polls of the membership and of the consultant community on their attitudes to the potential future form have also been undertaken. The presentation will summarise the options for the future direction, present the poll findings and discuss their implications.

Isolation and cultural survival: Maori roroi, stir-about and hasty puddings

Helen Leach, Department of Anthropology, University of Otago

The isolation of Maori culture following initial settlement had less impact on the fate of Polynesian puddings in Aotearoa than the loss of key cultigens. Yet despite the absence of the chief pudding emollient, coconut cream, several Maori puddings were recorded by European observers, including *roroi*. The survival of the Polynesian pudding in New Zealand was underpinned by the values associated with the pudding concept rather than any particular ingredient. Their persistence resulted in a very rapid uptake by Maori of the Anglo-American hasty pudding in the early 19th century and the adoption of cooking pots. In North America the maize corn hasty pudding became isolated from the 17th–18th century British hasty pudding, and when that died out, the American form survived as the iconic Indian pudding. In these cases cultural or geographical isolation may have enhanced cultural survival.

Butler's Point: the archaeology and recovery of a colonial store

Tane McManus and Harry Allen, Department of Anthropology, Auckland

An excavation organized by the University of Auckland in 1999 at Butlers Point, Northland was designed to explore an early colonial enterprise that was run by William Butler located on a beach terrace near the entrance to Mangonui Harbour. The enterprise included a store and a provisioning depot which operated from the mid 19th century. While the location of the site was well preserved, its contents suffered from its use for livestock grazing since abandonment of the enterprise around 1870. There have also been both coastal erosion and slips from the higher ground onto this site.

A diverse range of artefacts were recovered there, including bottle glass, clay pipe fragments, ceramics, slates, nails, barrel iron, coins and but-

tons among building materials. Most significant were the foundation footings of a large building, identified as the store from a watercolour by John Kinder, its location and lay-out. A small number of artefacts link the site with Maori, overseas contacts and the whale trade. On the other hand, most of the glass and ceramics were of types commonly recovered from Auckland historical archaeological sites of about the same age. The button collection suggests the presence of Sailor's slops of an inexpensive nature. There have been several student papers and one dissertation written about this site so far. The current paper will tie these sources together.

Encounter in isolation: founding families of Codfish Island/Whenua Hou

Angela Middleton, Department of Anthropology, University of Otago

Whenua Hou, a small island in Foveaux Strait off the north west coast of Stewart Island, was the location of early encounters between Maori and European. The Department of Conservation Southland Conservancy is carrying out a project to gain better understanding of the island's heritage values. This paper reports the first step, a detailed investigation of the history of the island. Here, in the first decades of the 19th century, a number of Ngai Tahu "founding mothers" and European men, a disparate group of sealers, established relationships and settled at Sealers Bay, forming the first permanent association between Maori and European in southern New Zealand. By 1850, Sealers Bay was abandoned, the families having moved on to other parts of Murihiku, leaving only ephemeral evidence behind. This has implications for the island's more recent history as conservation estate. However, for following generations the island retains great significance as the place from where many Ngai Tahu whanui can trace their whakapapa, the outcome of this early encounter.

Sourcing and analyzing red ochre in New Zealand: Project Kokowai , a work in progress

Yann-Pierre Montelle, Ngai Tahu Rock Art Trust, SIMRAP

This paper is an update of Project Kokowai that I introduced last year in Waihi. The aim of this undertaking is to establish a workable taxonomy for all known iron-oxide based pigments associated with New Zealand archaeological remains, and, in addition, to create a series of GIS based-maps of known quarries and opportunistic sourcing in New Zealand. After presenting the results of this year's fieldwork, which involved establishing a systematic methodology for sourcing red ochre in New Zealand, I will discuss the next phase of Project Kokowai. This next phase is primarily concerned with the analysis

and identification of collected samples, as well as establishing correlations between samples and artefacts from museums and private collections.

Improving the shell chronology

Fiona Petchey, University of Waikato Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory; Atholl Anderson, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University; Alan Hogg, University of Waikato Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory and Albert Zondervan, National Isotope Centre, GNS Science, Lower Hutt

The final stages of human colonisation took place within Eastern Polynesia. Consequently, this region provides a unique opportunity to study the process of island colonisation, as well as resultant environmental and cultural change. Marine shell should provide the best radiocarbon sample material for dating these processes because it is common in archaeological sites, is easy to identify, and can often be related directly to human activity. To obtain reliable calendar ages from shells, however, it is essential to know the local variation in radiocarbon (^{14}C) activity of the surface ocean and how this activity changes over time. This information is currently lacking for many of the islands of the marginal southwest Pacific and central East Polynesia. This paper presents preliminary results of research looking at the marine reservoir effect in these regions.

The role of ethics in archaeological investigation, research and methods: recent WAC Ethics Committee discussions

Margaret Rika-Heke, Tainui-Waikato and Ngapuhi

Archaeological research and interpretation are spheres of intersection, which draw people with different worldviews into close proximity and, at times, conflict. Recent archaeological literature has highlighted growing international concerns about ethics in archaeology and ethical standards implemented by archaeological practitioners around the world. In terms of archaeology in Aotearoa/New Zealand, a certain amount of friction has arisen out of conceptual differences relating to what is considered acceptable and what is not. In mid April of this year the World Archaeological Congress Ethics Committee held its first inaugural meeting at Stanford University in Palo Alto California, with a view to updating the current World Archaeological Congress International Code of Ethics. This paper is a synopsis of the key themes discussed at that inaugural meeting.

Frozen heritage: Antarctic history, archaeology and conservation work, Ross Island, Ross Dependency, Antarctica

Neville Ritchie, Department of Conservation

In January and November 2005 I was privileged to be involved in further archaeological work on Ross Island, Ross Dependency, Antarctica under the auspices of the Antarctic Heritage Trust (AHT). The Ross Dependency is the New Zealand administered part of Antarctica. Within the Dependency are some of the most significant historic places, a legacy of the great period of polar exploration now known as the Heroic Era (1895–1917). Not only are the sites more numerous here than on other parts of the continent, they are unique within the context of global exploration, and include the expedition base camps (large wooden huts and outbuildings), remote rock huts and shelters, supply depots, middens, camp sites, message posts, cairns, memorial crosses and a grave. They are remarkable links with a time when expeditions in the quest for national glory and geographical and scientific knowledge ranged over wide expanses at the polar extremes of the globe.

The expedition base huts have been the main foci of preservation work over the years. The current work principally involved the archaeological removal for conservation purposes of 290 case-lots of deep-frozen provisions stacked beside Shackleton's (1907–09) polar expedition hut at Cape Royds.

Mystery islands of Tai Tamawahine: the myth of archaeological isolation.

James Robinson, Department of Anthropology, University of Otago

The sheltered waters of Tai Tamawahine (the woman's sea) off Northland's east coast contain numerous islands nearly all of which were occupied in prehistoric times. A Eurocentric preoccupation with the concept of "mainlands" has shaped the popular view that these island settlements were peripheral, seasonal and isolated from the primary areas of Maori settlement back on the mainland.

As an alternative to this isolationist viewpoint, it is argued here that in the Polynesian world view the mainland coast and the islands were conceptually and physically indistinguishable. Therefore the extensive archaeological landscape noted on most of these islands reflects a complex network of social relationships whose development is associated with the rapidly increasing population in the late prehistoric period. This inter-connectedness ranged from direct incorporation of smaller inshore islands into mainland settlements (e.g., Motukauri and Motungungara Islands) through to indirect involvement that encouraged the establishment and ensured the viability of permanent settlement on agriculturally viable off shore islands such as the Three Kings and Poor Knights Islands.

A physico-chemical analysis of mortuary ceramics from the Bronze to Iron ages at Ban Non Wat, Northeast Thailand.

Carmen Sarjeant

This study will assess changes in ceramic technology and style in Ban Non Wat mortuary ceramics from the Bronze to Iron ages.

Ban Non Wat is a prehistoric site situated on the Khorat Plateau of Northeast Thailand with occupational and mortuary layers from the Neolithic to the Iron Age, dating to approximately 2100 B.C. to 500 A.D. Ban Non Wat excavation seasons have occurred annually from December to March from 2001 to 2007 and were directed by Professor Charles Higham of the University of Otago and Dr Rachanie Thosarat of the Fine Arts Department, Bangkok, Thailand. Many other prehistoric sites have been located near Ban Non Wat along the Mun and Chi rivers.

Previous ceramic research in Southeast Asia has often relied solely upon stylistic analyses, however the amount of literature on ceramic fabric analyses has increased in the last twenty years or so to complement these stylistic studies. Prior to 2007 no fabric analyses results of the Ban Non Wat ceramics have been published or sought. There is a wealth of ceramics from burials at Ban Non Wat, while very few occupational ceramics have been recovered from secure contexts. This current study will exclusively examine a wide range of whole mortuary ceramic vessels from the Bronze to Iron ages. A characterisation of these ceramic vessels over time will take place by combining stylistic and vessel form attributes to fabric compositional results of tempers and clays from electron microprobe analysis. These results will also be compared with contemporary potting techniques from a village near to Ban Non Wat that will include a microprobe analysis of fired pots and local clay sources. This research will look for changes in style or form and fabric of ceramic vessels over time and endeavour to explain these processes of change in style and technology.

Accommodation in isolation: corrugated iron use in the Otago high country

Matt Schmidt, New Zealand Historic Places Trust

This paper looks at the use of corrugated iron since the late 19th to early 20th century in the Otago high country, a forgotten product which was a vital tool in the opening up of the vast pastoral leases in Otago. This paper presents the brands of iron used, their origins, and this product's use for dating occupation sites. The importance of protecting structures made of this product, especially early musterer huts, is also discussed.

The potential of the fluxgate gradiometer as an archaeological research tool in New Zealand: field tests at the Buller River site (K29/8)

Ben Shaw, Department of Anthropology, University of Otago

The Buller River mouth site is an Archaic site located on the west coast of the South Island near Westport. Radiocarbon dates provide a late 13th–early 14th century age estimate for its time of occupation.

Little is known of spatial arrangements in the Archaic and this has been a limitation to archaeological research in the past. The fluxgate gradiometer is a tool that measures anomalies in the earth's magnetic field as a result of sub-surface disturbance, such as archaeological features. Fluxgate gradiometers have identified magnetic anomalies in New Zealand archaeological sites in the past but little systematic ground-truthing has been carried out to investigate the source of the anomaly.

This paper presents the results of tests on the fluxgate gradiometer carried out during the 2007 field school at the Buller site to determine its potential as an archaeological research tool.

New Zealand archaeological textiles: examination, analysis and cultural meaning

Catherine Smith, Clothing and Textile Sciences, University of Otago; Moira White, Otago Museum and Kahutoi Te Kanawa, Te Tumu, University of Otago

Archaeological textiles are rich data for the analysis of social process in prehistory. This paper will discuss a program of PhD research involving the analysis and examination of selected pre-contact textile artefacts (mat, clothing, cordage and basketry) as a means to reassess evolutionary models proposed for the development of the New Zealand textiles industry. A multi-disciplinary project currently assessing the Puketoi Station artefact assemblage will be used to illustrate possible methods for the identification of the properties of textile artefacts, such as materials of construction, production methods and finishing treatments. This exploration of method demonstrates the possibilities presented by applying analytical methods to material culture, and provides a focus for discussing potential outcomes and their implications for understanding aspects of the life ways of southern Māori.

Archaeology on the Foveaux frontier: recent investigations on Codfish Island/Whenua Hou

Ian Smith, Department of Anthropology, University of Otago

Although isolated on the far shore of Foveaux Strait, Whenua Hou is of central importance in the histories and genealogies of southern New

Zealand. Until this year the only archaeological evidence known from the island consisted of one site recorded from literature, and a second from occasional reports of material eroding from the dunes. Investigations in 2007 were designed to determine the location and extent of archaeological deposits, confirm which parts of these derived from the historically recorded mid 19th century settlement in Sealers Bay, and establish whether there was any evidence of earlier occupation there. Five sites were located, all in Sealers Bay. The 19th century settlement was focussed on the western end of the bay and our investigations uncovered one of its houses and determined where others are likely to have been. Evidence of earlier occupation was located, and appears to indicate that the island was used in a variety of ways throughout the prehistoric period.

The weird and the wonderful: stone artefacts from Pitcairn Island

Marianne Turner, Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland

The analysis of approximately 12,065 Pitcairn Island stone artefacts housed in the Auckland Institute and Museum has been undertaken, as well as a sample from the Otago Museum collections. Over 90% of the collection is made from a fine-grained basalt.

While adzes and adze performs are a major feature of the collection, a wide range of other stone tools and objects are present. These include hammers, graters, files, grinding stones, pounding tools, scrapers, cutters, fish hooks, a huge variety of points and many forms that currently defy reliable description.

This paper outlines some of the problems encountered in data collection, some preliminary results and some images illustrating the range of tools from ‘safe and sound’ to ‘weird and wonderful.’

Uncovering an indigenous Maori leather-working technology

Patricia Wallace, Macmillan Brown Centre for Pacific Studies, University of Canterbury

Despite being an area of indigenous knowledge that is currently under researched, sufficient evidence exists to show that pre-contact Maori engaged in leather-working practices. Archaeological discoveries of needles and awls from the Wairau Bar indicate that early Maori moa hunters had an established sewing technology. Fragments of stitched bird, dog and seal skins held in national museum collections, from Auckland to Otago, confirm that various forms of indigenous technology were utilized. But how did Maori treat bird skins and green hides in order to make them workable? This paper explores

some possibilities in a search for answers that will help recover the traditional knowledge that has been lost.

Crosbies Settlement, Coromandel Ranges: archaeology in isolation – geographic and social

David Wilton, Institute of Information & Mathematical Sciences Massey University Albany Campus

Crosbies Settlement is an abandoned farm settlement that was established in the Coromandel Ranges in 1880. It was farmed sporadically until about 1970, when the area (or most of it) was subsumed into the Coromandel Forest Park. Although it is well known to residents of the Thames area, it was not surveyed or documented in the NZAA site recording scheme until October 2006. The presentation will briefly summarise the history of the site, describe the planning and conduct of the survey, and make some observations regarding the archaeological value and ongoing management of the site.

Lead line net weights

Alison Witter, Witter Archaeology, Taumutu

A group of one hundred elongate greywacke pebbles has been identified as net weights. These pebbles occur as a discrete group, are unmodified, and have no cultural material associated with them. However the location, on a sandy knoll on the bank of a present day wetland, formerly an estuary, is suggestive, as is the patterning of the pebbles. Bones of a number of small sized red cod have been found in a nearby midden. Red cod are estuarine in their juvenile stage. It is suggested that these stones form the lead line of a small set net, probably of dressed cordage and possibly targeting red cod.

Pictures from a time machine

Dan Witter, Witter Archaeology, Taumutu

Construction is in progress on Pegasus Town, a fully designed town for 5,000 people located 25 km north of Christchurch. It is immediately south of Kaiapoi Pa and incorporates the Hohouponamu greenstone working site in a conservation area. The town area is about 3 x 4 km in size, and all of it is to be cleared of vegetation and the soil stripped. The strategy is to record and investigate archaeological sites as they are exposed and in coordination with the development process. By now roughly half the area to be developed has been exposed.

Nearly all of the sites investigated are single episode deposits. These are either single events, or a brief series of continuous events. The dominant site is a single layer midden of estuarine shells, and the next most common



Steve Bagley entertaining and instructing on the Conference field trip to Molesworth Station. Photo Matthew Campbell.



Delegates to the 2007 Conference outside the venue: the Hertiage Hotel, Hanmer Springs. Photo Nigel Prickett.

is isolated ovens. The effect is like dumping out a box of photographs taken from a time machine on a table. The behaviour for each site can be reconstructed, but putting then into a land use, economic, social and chronological context will be a substantial theoretical undertaking.

The purpose of this paper is to show the range of “pictures” recovered so far. These include the harvesting, cooking and disposal of shell fish, and food preparation under trees near a kumara garden. There is also fish drying, the storage of a net with stone weights, caching shell tools and other objects, obsidian and moa bone workshops, and various other brief scenes.

NZAA Conference 2008

4–8 June 2008, Solway Park Copthorne Hotel, Masterton.

The theme for the 54th annual conference will be announced in the next issue of *Archaeology in New Zealand*.

Masterton is located in the Wairarapa region approximately 90 minutes drive northeast from Wellington. Travel by train from downtown Wellington right to the conference venue!

There is a range of accommodation available, including motor camps, bed and breakfast establishments, farm stays, private holiday homes and motels to suit all budgets. Accommodation will also be available at the conference venue.

Tentative Conference Programme

Wednesday 4	Evening Welcome Event.
Thursday 5	Papers and possible short fieldtrip.
Friday 6	Papers AGM Evening – Conference dinner
Saturday 7	Full day fieldtrip
Sunday 8	Morning – papers Close of conference with lunch

To contribute ideas for the conference theme or papers inquiries please contact the papers coordinator: Dr Richard Walter, email richard.walter@stonebow.otago.ac.nz or phone (03) 479 8754.

For general conference inquiries please contact the conference coordinator: Lynda Walter, email lynda@insitu-heritage.co.nz or phone tollfree (0508) 272 423.

Further details will be in the next issue of *Archaeology in New Zealand*.

New Zealand Historic Places Trust - discussion documents

As part of its ongoing development of guidelines and services for professional archaeologists, the Historic Places Trust has placed a set of guidelines and other documents on its web site for discussion and feedback. Some of these have been previously circulated at the Auckland consultants' meeting at the end of May and the current version reflects discussions and feedback from people who attended that forum.

The draft National Research Framework is a discussion document. It is in no way a final document, it is intended to get discussion and feedback flowing so that we can move towards a final overarching document that will guide the development of archaeological research for the foreseeable future.

Feedback to archaeology@historic.org.nz will be received up until Friday 13 October.

The documents will be available on the archaeology pages of the Trust website: www.historic.org.nz/heritage/archsites_intro.html.

The Trust has also recently updated its authority application forms and these are available as Word or pdf for electronic completion or pdf version for download. These are available at www.historic.org.nz/heritage/archsites_legal.html.

Dr Rick McGovern-Wilson

NZAA life membership

Jack Walls

Jack has had a strong interest in archaeology from at least his time as a secondary school teacher in Nelson in the early 1960s. He was a prominent member of the Nelson Historical Society's Archaeology Group which was formed by Don Millar and Jim Eyles about 1965. Jack and his family took part in a number of the Group's excavations including the Rotokura site at Cable Bay in 1965. Under the guidance of Don Millar Jack acquired a good understanding of sound archaeological practice and quickly acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the archaeology, and ethnology of the region.

Following the departure of Don Millar in 1971 Jack took a leadership role with the group and led their last excavation of the late Archaic 'fishing camp' at the Glen in 1973 and 1974.

He is a prolific site recorder and has added a large number of new records and updated records to the Nelson file for over 30 years. With Jim Eyles he surveyed and recorded many of the metasomatised argillite quarries. Although now well into his 80s Jack continues to regularly file records. He was the Nelson filekeeper from 1972 until his retirement to Golden Bay in 1978.

Jack has published a number of reports in the NZAA Newsletter including ‘Argillite Quarries of the Nelson Mineral Belt’ (March 1974), ‘Ornaments from Tasman Bay’ (June 1976) and ‘Salvage at the Glen – A Late Archaic Site in Tasman Bay’ (March 1979).

Jack has been a staunch advocate and champion of archaeology in Golden Bay in the face of the increasing damage and loss of sites from coastal property development. Jack has freely given many hours to recording sites uncovered during development works, assisting local iwi and landowners deal with site damage issues and pressing the local council to put in place systems to prevent avoidable damage.

Jack and Hazel nurtured a strong conservation ethic and a deep and abiding interest in New Zealand’s natural and cultural heritage in their children. Kathy, Geoff and Simon in particular have all pursued careers in these fields and in turn made strong contributions in archaeology and ecology.

Jack’s commitment and contribution to archaeology over the years is exemplary and is recognised by this life membership of the Association.

Nominations for Public Archaeology Award

Rachel Egerton

Rachael joined the Department of Conservation’s Southland Conservancy in the mid 1990s, armed with an Honours degree in history, and quickly assumed responsibility for leading the Conservancy’s heritage management activities. She was immediately confronted with the plethora of archaeological sites throughout the conservancy, and the paucity of historical records pertaining to them. Her response was to develop a multi-disciplinary team-based approach to the work, bringing in either specialist archaeological contractors or large research-oriented teams to assist with whatever work was required. In this way she has initiated a steady stream of site recording and assessment projects in places ranging from the relatively accessible Longwood Range in Western Southland to the remote and difficult Tin Range on Stewart Island, along with Preservation Inlet and other parts of Fiordland National Park. Rachael also facilitated and coordinated site investigation projects, such as excavations at the sites of New Zealand’s first European settlements in Luncheon Cove and Facile Harbour, Dusky Sound.

Rachael’s projects have steadily grown in scale and complexity, best illustrated by the Auckland Islands Historic Heritage Inventory Project of 2002–03 which involved 15 people working for two months more than 500 km across the southern ocean from her conservancy base. This project began with detailed historical research to identify known and potential sites, and prepare relevant information for checking in the field. In addition to updat-

ing site records and locating hitherto unknown sites, this project also enabled further excavations at Sandy Bay on Enderby Island which confirmed that the island had been colonised by Polynesians during the 13th century AD. Other largescale, multi-disciplinary and multi-institution projects that Rachael has organised in recent years include the Southland Coastal Heritage Inventory Project, the Hakapureirei (Sand Hill Point) Archaeological Survey, and the Whenua Hou/Codfish Island Project. Although many people are involved in making projects such as these a success, none of them would have happened without Rachael's foresight, careful planning and remarkable ability to squeeze money out of her bosses.

The success of public archaeology is strongly dependent upon good working relationships with iwi, and Rachael has played an important role in establishing and maintaining open and confident dialogue with the four Papatipu Runanaga in Southland. This has facilitated archaeological heritage management work both for the Department and for the archaeologists that work alongside it in the south. Both within her role in DoC and beyond it, Rachael has sought to raise public awareness of historic and archaeological heritage, by communicating her work through the media, and within community activities such as last years Clean-Up New Zealand Week expedition to Dog Island.

Rachael once let slip that when she first came to an NZAA Conference, she was worried that with her background in history and lack of archaeological training, we might think that she didn't belong. With this nomination we are affirming that yes, Rachael, you do belong, and what you have done for public archaeology has enriched us all.

David Dowsett

This nomination for the Public Archaeology Award is made for David Dowsett, of Guardsman Property Management Ltd. David acted for the developer in the recent project which uncovered archaeological evidence of Te Aro Pa, in central Wellington. Te Aro Pa was a Maori settlement occupied from the 1820s to the 1880s. The surviving archaeology comprises the remains of three ponga structures, with associated artefacts and shell midden. The site is of outstanding heritage significance, and possesses important archaeological, historical and cultural heritage values. David was faced with the totally unexpected situation of having a nationally significant archaeological site uncovered in the middle of his client's development. The successful outcome, which involved the preservation of the three structures, including conservation treatment, provisions for public display, and the ability for the developer to complete an economically viable project, was in no small way due to David's

good will, tenacity and commitment to achieving a successful outcome for all the interested parties. The project required a substantial redesign of the building to be constructed on the site, following months of investigations by engineers and archaeologists and discussions between the developer, Wellington City Council, the Wellington Tenth Trust and the Historic Places Trust. The outcome sends a positive signal to developers that protecting archaeological heritage can result in a win-win situation.

Norsewear Conservation Awards

On 9 August Tipu Tareha and Nigel Hadfield were recognised for their long involvement in the protection, promotion and management of Otatara Pa. Nominated by NZAA, the pair won the Historic Heritage Award at the annual Norsewear Conservation Awards, organised by the Department of Conservation (Hawke's Bay Area). The Norsewear Awards recognise community groups or individuals involved in a variety of conservation projects through the region.

DoC Area Manager Eddie Te Kahika said that Nigel and Tipu had given their time freely and generously for over 20 years, encouraging the community to learn about Otatara, leading walks for school groups and the

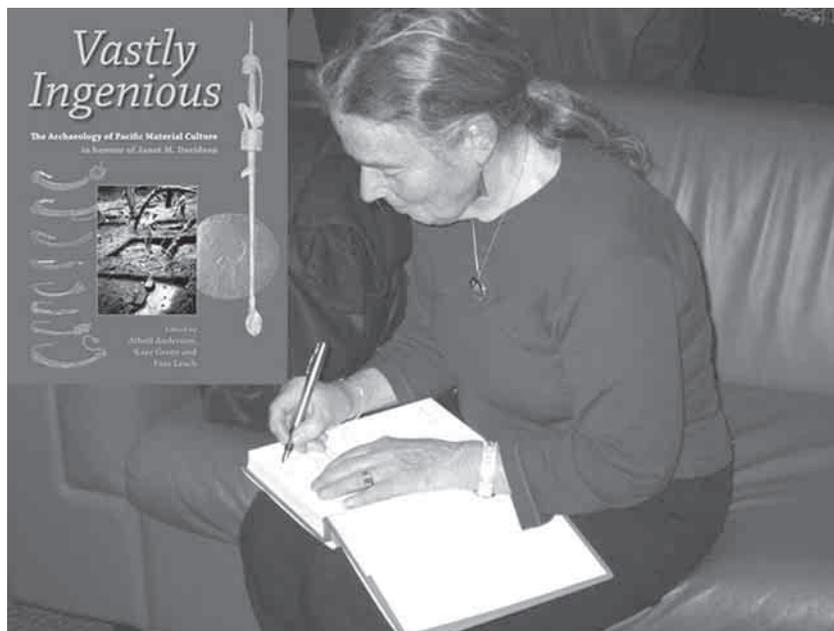


Pat Sheridan (DoC), Tipu Tareha, Nigel Hadfield, Cathryn Barr, Pam Bain

public and working with DoC in the co-management of the site. Pam Bain said that NZAA was pleased to nominate Tipu and Nigel in appreciation of the work that they have done at the pa, the enthusiasm and energy they share for its protection and management and their friendship. “It is great for NZAA to have the opportunity to recognise Tipu and Nigel through this nomination, and a bonus that they won.”

Festschrift for Janet Davidson

At a gathering at Te Papa on the 3rd August, Janet Davidson was presented by her colleagues with a handsome volume of papers in her honour. She had no knowledge that this was to occur, and entered a room full of her family, friends and colleagues to be met with a complete surprise. Te Papa and The University of Otago Press put on an excellent reception, and there were speeches by Sean Mallon, Wendy Harrex (Editor, Otago University Press), Claudia Orange (who convened proceedings), Kaye Green, John Davidson (Janet’s brother), Kevin Jones, Foss Leach, Richard Bradley (Rangitane) and Atholl Anderson, who launched the book. All spoke of their deep sense of



Janet Davidson signing copies of Vastly Ingenious at the book launch. Photo Foss Leach.

gratitude to Janet for her contributions to New Zealand and Pacific archaeology, many emphasizing how considerably she helped and mentored her junior colleagues. Janet, thrilled and overwhelmed, managed to reply. The book is: *Vastly Ingenious: Material Culture of the Pacific: in Honour of Janet M. Davidson* (edited by Atholl Anderson, Kaye Green and Foss Leach). It has an Introduction by Roger Green and 18 papers on many aspects of material culture in Melanesia, Micronesia and especially Polynesia.

Wal Ambrose, Doctor of Science

Readers of AINZ and especially older members of NZAA will be pleased to see that Wal Ambrose, formerly of the Anthropology Department at Auckland University and for many years on the staff of the old Prehistory department, and then of the Department of Archaeology and Natural History at the ANU, has graduated as Doctor of Science at the ANU. Wal earned this degree by the quality of his publications, as adjudged by an international panel of scholars convened by the ANU, and he graduated in December 2006 to the acclamation and congratulations of his colleagues and friends.



Jack Golson, Wal and Janet Ambrose, Geoffrey Hope. Photo Atholl Anderson.