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REVIEWS

Chris Jacomb. *Panau The Archaeology of a Banks Peninsula Maori Village.* Canterbury Museum Bulletin No. 9. 2000. $29.95.

The Panau site (N36/72) is situated on a sheltered, north facing slope near the mouth of Little Akaloa Bay, on the north-east coast of Banks Peninsula. The site consists of a beach-front settlement with an escarpment behind. Above the escarpment is a pa, which is bounded on three sides by earthwork defences and on the fourth by a steep bluff. Extensive garden lines cover the adjacent slopes. A small amount of Maori tradition is recorded for Panau.

Chris Jacomb, who is Curator of Archaeology, Canterbury Museum, states in the preface that the "purpose of this book is to publish and attempt to give some archaeological context to a large and varied collection of artefacts collected over many decades from the Panau site."

Panau has been subjected to fossicking since the 1930s but it was the period 1967 to early 1975 when Selwyn Hovell and his group, the New Zealand Youth Historic, Science, Research and Recording Society, began working at the site that the bulk of the artefacts discussed in this volume were collected. Each member leased from Hovell, a strip (either three or four and a half metres wide and up to 50 metres long) of the site which they then proceeded to dig using the "advance face" method. The story of how this group operated makes fascinating reading. Jacomb has done a magnificent job of tracking down the various artefact collectors and the collections which originated from the Panau site, some 2,000 in all. He has shown that even though the artefacts were recovered in a non-scientific manner, with careful and thorough analysis, they are capable of yielding a tremendous amount of information and can assist in our understanding of Maori material culture.

The book is laid out in eight chapters. Following the introduction there is an excellent chapter which covers the history of Panau and the various fossickers, with particular emphasis on the Hovell period. Fortuitously one of this group, Rob Ferris, kept plans and records of the areas on which he worked and Jacomb has skilfully re-worked this information in order to regain a degree of archaeological context. This is followed by chapters which detail personal ornaments, adzes and chisels, fishing gear, and miscellaneous artefacts of bone and stone. The next chapter reports on excavations Jacomb carried out in 1992 to record stratigraphic details and collect dating samples. The final chapter discusses Panau's place in both north-east South Island prehistory and within the greater New Zealand archaeological context.

The chapters I found particularly useful were those which documented the material culture items which have come from Panau. The discussion of these and the detailed drawings of each are particularly valuable, clearly showing the richness of the artefacts from this site. Of note is Jacomb's identification of a distinct (Type C3c) Canterbury variety of composite bait fish-hook point.

Jacomb concludes that from the radiocarbon dates obtained from his excavations and from the evidence of the artefacts that the majority of the occupation at Panau occurred in the Classic phase, probably between the early sixteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The overall design of the bulletin is pleasing. The illustrations are well-produced and clear, making them ideal for reference which is in my opinion, a strength of this volume. There are a few editing errors. On p.3 it is stated that Hovell's group collected approximately 2000 artefacts over an eight year period while on p.8 the same group obtained over '1000 artefacts' over a period of nearly a decade and on p.24 the number is stated to be 1687. Smith and Leach 1996 (p.47) are cited but do not appear in the references, the reference to Fig. 834 on p.75 should be to Fig. 833, and the cross-section for Fig. 832 appears to be incorrectly located as does the one for Fig. 837. However these do not detract from this publication being an invaluable resource for those interested in Classic Maori material culture.

Panau is one of many sites in this country that have been badly damaged by fossickers. Jacomb has shown that by careful analysis and the bringing together of traditional history, the reminiscences of collectors, the field notes of one of them, detailed examination and recording of the artefacts and the use of systematic archaeological investigation of intact deposits it is possible to gain

at least some understanding of fossicked sites like Panau, and their role in New Zealand prehistory.

For anyone interested in Classic Maori material culture and in particular regional aspects of it, then this volume is a good starting point. It complements well Louise Furey's *Oruarangi* volume. Both Jacomb and Furey have produced benchmark publications and it is hoped that other scholars will produce similar works on other site specific collections. It is only once this work has been done that we will be able to begin to understand the dynamics of Maori material culture and its regional manifestations.

References

Furey, L. 1996. *Oruarangi: The archaeology and material culture of a Hauraki pa.* Bulletin of the Auckland Institute and Museum 17.

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Friedrich, W.L. *Fire in the Sea: The Santorini Volcano: Natural History and the Legend of Atlantis.* Cambridge. Cambridge Univ. Press. 1999. 258 pp. Aus. $49.95

This a beautifully produced and illustrated book which, when I first saw it, looked like a good text to introduce archaeologists to geoarchaeology, unfortunately it falls short of its promise. The author is a Danish geologist who has had a long interest in Santorini (Thera), and the text has been translated into English by Alexander McBirney a Geologist at the University of Oregon. If you want an easily understood review of the geology of Santorini and the sequence of volcanic events then this is an ideal text. I was first attracted by the numerous information boxes, which explain the methods used to generate data on Santorini (e.g. stratigraphy, petrology, 14C, TL, tephra analysis etc.). After reading the book I would guess that these are a later add-on to a basic text and designed to broaden the readership. They do provide useful base-line introduction to various methods but unfortunately the level of real analytical data presented in the text is limited so it is hard to see the linkages to research.

There are chapters in this volume on the archaeology and history associated with the island; however they are limited in scope. Archaeology is discussed in a few short chapters with lots of nice photographs and plans but little text and there is little here on the broader archaeology of the region and in particular the Mediterranean Bronze Age. The linkage to mythologies and in particular

Atlantis is covered in a short chapter and various arguments are discussed relating Santorini to Atlantis. The author concludes there is no direct link but "many unanswered questions remain". The book is then concluded with a section on modern Santorini and volcanic developments.

This is a lovely book to look at and I am perhaps being a little hard on it given the missed potential for a really interesting study linking catastrophism, archaeology, history and mythology. This is very much a coffee table geology text with the geologist drawing in areas beyond his primary expertise and therefore ending up not quite pleasing many students. I have just finished reading a book (Blong, R. 1982. The Time of Darkness) on the study of effects of volcanic activity on societies in eastern PNG and in particular the relationship between oral tradition and the distribution of dated tephras. Although this book has no colour photos or fancy graphics it does provide lots of primary data on tephras, chronology and oral tradition and it makes for a potentially useful study into the effects of eruptions on tropical horticulturalist. Perhaps students of geoarchaeology and possibly ethnohistory would benefit from reading both texts.

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Peter Cooke. *Defending New Zealand: Ramparts on the Sea 1840s-1950s*,. Defence of New Zealand Study Group, Wellington. 2000. NZ$140; 2 volumes, soft covers, 880 pp plus 13 photo sections, numerous illustrations.

If the number of new books appearing in bookshops is any measure then military history is not the marginal subject that many of its practitioners routinely claim that it is. If you want a good summary of New Zealand military history it is hard to go past recent books like Ian McGibbon's *Oxford Companion to New Zealand Military History* (2000) and John Crawford's *Kia Kaha: New Zealand in the Second World War* (2000). But for the archaeologist, concerned to unravel New Zealand landscapes, there is definitely no more useful work than Peter Cooke's *Defending New Zealand*. This is concerned mostly with what happened here at home to defend the country against external threats, and not with expeditionary forces and forward defence on the battlefields of the Middle East or Europe.

When I began recording forts and other defence works around Wellington in the late 1980s, I looked around for a history of these works and didn't find one. Ian McGibbon (*The Path to Gallipoli: Defending New Zealand 1840-1915*, 1991),

John Mitchell (*The Disappearing Guns of Auckland*, 1995) and Peter Cooke have now completely changed that situation. Much of the information available in National Archives is now more accessible to the general reader through their works. If you want to know who did what, when, where, and why, then *Defending New Zealand* provides a near-exhaustive review of defence works from 1840 to 1950 and, in particular, the massive defence effort of the early 1940s. The author shows an appreciation of the importance of place that is all too often weak in historians.

A few figures illustrate the scope of the work. The two volumes add up to 880 pages plus photo sections. Of this, 170 pages are devoted to the 19th century fixed defences from Fort Britomart (1842-1870s) to the more numerous works of the 1880s and 1890s. A further 60 pages cover the World War I and 578 are given over to World War II. Appendices and a full index account for the remainder of the work. The work does not, of course, cover the numerous defence works of the New Zealand Wars.

What all this means, however, is that this is not the sort of work that most people will want to sit down and read cover to cover. It is well written and readable enough, but it is first and foremost a reference work. A lot of the value is in the unremitting detail, the numerous reproductions of original maps and diagrams, and the mass of photographs. There is a lot of technical detail about equipment and explanations of military and war-time organisation that will be of less immediate interest to the general reader but which is, nonetheless, important to understand what went on.

The number and range of defence works built in World War II is staggering. Besides the fixed artillery defences there were, in no particular order, defensive minefields, anti-submarine booms and nets, airfields, anti-aircraft artillery batteries, magazines, anti-invasion measures (including pillboxes and anti-tank ditches), army camps, combined operations centres, bulk oil facilities, and coastwatching and radar stations. The countryside is still littered with the remains of this vast enterprise. Some of the detail provided is engrossing, particularly if you know the places concerned: even the positions of the air raid shelters in the main centres are pinpointed. (The ditches of the old Monmouth redoubt in Tauranga were used as for an extemporised air raid shelter, p 730.) For those interested in naval defence there is a chapter on minesweepers, launches, raiders and the arming of merchant ships. The often-obscure operations of the Home Guard are covered and if every trench dug isn't covered, at least readers will be in a better position to make informed interpretations. In

spite of the considerable numbers involved in the home guard much manpower was spent in guarding vital spots, in port security, and on patrol.

And, as Peter Cooke somewhat mischievously demonstrates (p 824), locals are often completely unaware of what went on in their own areas. Very little of the huge effort is remembered now; it was more than 65 years ago and probably very few people had a good overview of what went on even at the time. Many key places were, of course, off-limits. (These prohibited places are, of course, listed in full.)

Every archaeologist working locally should have a copy, or at least access to a copy.

Tony Walton

Aileen Fox. *Aileen – A Pioneering Archaeologist.* Gracewing, Leominster (U.K.), 2000. 204 pp. UK£12.99.

Many New Zealand archaeologists will remember Aileen Fox, who lived and worked among us from 1973 to 1983, based at Auckland. Less well known will be her English background prior to coming here. Now she has published her autobiography, which tells us not just of her archaeological career, but also of her family history and early life, her other interests, and life after New Zealand.

Aileen Henderson was born in 1907, the first of three daughters in a well-off middle-class family in London. Four servants and a nanny did the work about the house. Aileen and her sisters saw their mother in the morning, and in the late afternoon when they were spruced up and taken down to the drawing room. The parlourmaid was called when more coal was needed on the fire or the curtains needed drawing.

Aileen's mother was a McLean, whose father made money investing in, among other things those wonderful wire contraptions in old department stores, which sent money whizzing along to a cashier, and then returned to the counter with the change and receipt. The same firm also seems to have been responsible for the pneumatic tubes, which later did the same job.

Among Aileen's early memories are dancing classes, summer holidays in Scotland with a large extended family, her father going to work in the 'City' in a shiny top hat with jacket and striped trousers, the cries of London street

traders, Zeppelins over London during the war, and children's parties - which she did not enjoy.

At the end of the war the family moved to Surrey, where there was a large garden, and nearby golf courses for Aileen's father. Later there was Downe House school, and trips to the Alps with her father which began a life-long love of alpine flowers. Her first encounter with field archaeology was in 1928, when she examined ancient rock carvings in the Maritime Alps during a day off from flower hunting.

After Cambridge, Aileen began her archaeological career with J.P. Bushe-Fox, at the Roman site of Richborough Castle, Kent. She learned on the job, and when she showed her capacity was soon given extra responsibilities. In the world of archaeology she met or worked with such luminaries as Christopher Hawkes, Gerhardt Bersu, Mortimer and Tessa Wheeler, Dorothy Liddell and Mary Nicol (later Leakey). She describes meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, complete with mace and president's antique cocked hat.

She also tells of her first meetings with Cyril Fox. When his first wife drowned, Aileen sent a note of sympathy and the relationship quickly developed. They were married in London in July 1933. This was followed by life in Cardiff, where her husband was director of the National Museum of Wales. It was a busy life with two step-daughters, plus three sons of her own. There was also Cyril's demanding job, and all their various archaeological activities. Aileen was assisted in the house by a 'Cook-General', who sounds like a wonderful person to have around.

In 1948 the family moved to Exeter, where Aileen took up a new post teaching archaeology at what was to become Exeter University. She played a major part in the development of her discipline, contended with University politics, and kept up an active programme of fieldwork and publication.

After Cyril's death in 1967 and her own retirement a few years later, Aileen looked for a new challenge – and chose New Zealand. Her contributions were considerable. Fieldwork was carried out in Hawkes Bay, Auckland and Northland. There were three books, as well as articles, and talks and lectures to archaeological and public audiences. I remember a 1976 lecture she mentions - to a packed auditorium at Auckland Museum. Archaeology was never so popular.

Aileen's recollections of New Zealand archaeology in the 1970s are a valuable addition to our history, especially in the area of public archaeology. She was involved with the Historic Places Trust in the heady days after passage of the Historic Places Amendment Act protecting archaeological sites, when there was a lot to be done in making the legislation work.

In 1983 Aileen returned to Exeter and her flat at The Retreat, Topsham. She remained active, producing guides to local archaeological sites, and showing New Zealand friends around the archaeology of south-west England. I remember a wonderful autumn day on Dartmoor, where she showed me, among other places, the Iron Age 'Round Pound' site she had dug in 1952.

Her career has spanned most of the 20th century. She first excavated with paid workmen carrying out the actual digging, who were rewarded a few pennies for finds; at Te Awanga she coped with a workforce of argumentative New Zealand students. Those who know Aileen will enjoy this story of her life; those who do not, will find it an interesting account of a considerable archaeological odyssey. We are lucky to have had her here.

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Neil Cookson. *Archaeological Heritage Law*. Barry Rose Publishers Ltd 2000. UK £42.00; hardback; 905 pp + lx.

Those New Zealanders who still find it hard to accept the extent and significance of this country's archaeological resources may expect Neil Cookson's treatise on Archaeological Heritage Law in the United Kingdom (UK) to have little relevance here. However, a comparative analysis of Archaeological Heritage Law in the UK and New Zealand highlights both interesting variances and surprising similarities between the two identifying the synergy between the contrasting approaches and revealing some key lessons in the comparison.

A striking asset of this book for New Zealand readers is that it is imbued with a social (and legal for the most part) presumption in favour of heritage protection. The economic well being of the private property owner is a factor in decisions relating to heritage but seemingly far less of an overriding concern than it is here. Matters such as demolition by neglect are severely and effectively penalised. What is interesting to consider is the reason for this. Does it come from a greater appreciation of the contribution of historic heritage to a society's wellbeing or from providing more readily for compensation? Or is it that

emphasis is placed on the creation of effective disincentives for disregarding heritage as well as on incentives for caring for it? Whatever the answer, Neil Cookson's *Archaeological Heritage Law* gives us ample material to constructively critique the ways in which we advance the protection of our archaeological heritage.

Although once beyond the attractively compact exterior Cookson's title is very densely presented, (especially for those blessed with minimal experience of legal texts generally) it is very worthwhile exploring. The book is at once comprehensive, covering even the detail of the value added tax payable on grants, and sweeping, giving a thorough framework of the variety of legal areas that archaeological heritage law can impact on. It is divided into six chapters traversing 526 pages of text supported by 379 pages of appendices that provide useful examples of relevant forms and policies.

Lord Renfrew of Kaimsthorn's foreword neatly rebuffs one of the first misconceptions someone working in archaeology in New Zealand might have about the extent of the UK's experience in regulating work impacting on archaeological sites. He opens his comment with: "This important book is a significant testimony to the way the concept of 'Heritage' – which could be defined as that part of the nation's past which is of public interest and concern – has emerged in recent decades." Clearly it took the UK sometime to get to grips with managing its archaeological resources despite any romantic notions we might have about a broader level of appreciation for them than we generally understand to be afforded here. While we may learn a lot from the UK it is not impossible that we would have plenty to offer in return such as methods for the management of intangible cultural elements like those associated with the numerous Maori Heritage archaeological sites and their contexts in this country.

There is a near bewildering array of organisations and regulatory instruments applied to archaeology in the UK; the acronyms for them all justify a separate table at the start of the book. However, in his first chapter Cookson deftly weaves his explanation of their roles in such a way as to demonstrate their interactions and produce a clear picture of the UK's heritage management structure. Once you get over the sheer envy at the resourcing countries of this population base can, and do, afford heritage protection, it becomes very interesting to see if those resources are applied any more effectively than they are here. As evidenced by the quote from the House of Commons National Heritage Committee that Cookson has opted to set the tone for the book with, a never ending tide of work is as familiar a theme for heritage professionals in the UK as it is here.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas are the subject of the second chapter. It discusses the statutory archaeological provisions and their implementation. This chapter includes a useful overview of the English legal system's judicial review procedures and discusses the concepts of compulsory acquisition and compensation in respect of archaeological site management. Interestingly, an order for compulsory acquisition is viewed as something desirable by heritage protection agencies in the United Kingdom. In New Zealand the threat of compulsory acquisition to fiscally challenged heritage agencies and community groups has been responsible for the low levels of implementation of heritage orders, the most effective device in the heritage protection armoury. With the resources available to them, UK heritage agencies view compulsory acquisition solely as an opportunity to obtain a site for preservation or even rehabilitation before it is lost due to neglect or mismanagement rather than as an act that could threaten the viability of their organisation. In addition, the Courts over there it appears take a dim view of valuations that fail to acknowledge the restrictive use of a heritage property. For example a property valuation advanced by the owner of £150,000 in a case of compulsory acquisition was rejected and the heritage agency was ordered to acquire the property for £42,250 instead. It would seem that generally, the very real possibility of compensation and compulsory acquisition may promote a more responsible attitude amongst property owners to heritage sites in their care.

Burials and Portable Antiquities are the subject of chapter three. The law relating to burials and cemeteries affords these sites rigorous protection while, like New Zealand, portable antiquities are subject to very little protection. This chapter contains a comprehensive discussion on treasure trove law both past and present. Amusingly, the complexity of the systems for treasure recovery are sophisticated enough to suggest that it must be a reasonably regular event. However I am sorry to report that the rewards conferred on property owners for treasure finds are not generally made to archaeologists. Nautical archaeology also receives a fair amount of coverage in chapter three, again an issue seldom encountered by archaeologists in New Zealand but common enough in the UK to warrant reference to a specific code for good archaeological practice by seabed developers.

Chapter four looks at International and European Initiatives covering the EU Convention on Protection of Archaeological Heritage that states among other things that planning consultation and environmental impact assessments should play a central role in heritage management. Indeed throughout the book it appears that the blending of planning and archaeological law is as much of an

issue in the UK as it is in New Zealand. World Heritage sites and the role of UNESCO and ICOMOS are also discussed.

Despite the title *Archaeological Heritage Law*, Cookson provides a broad perspective on heritage management to assist his reader in understanding the context in which archaeology must be regulated. Chapter 5 deals with Listed Buildings and Historic Landscapes and Chapter 6 with Archaeology and Planning Law. Cookson reminds us that archaeology involves more than excavation of underground sites and that therefore it is essential to be able to negotiate the interplay between the law relating to archaeological sites and that relating to listed buildings.

Archaeological sites are largely known as scheduled monuments and are registered separately from listed buildings. Dual listing and scheduling are discussed and it is indicated that scheduled monuments are regarded as being of higher status than the majority of listed buildings because they frequently have little economic value and may be more prone to destruction. Also, as in New Zealand, there has been recent debate about passing the administration of scheduled monument consents (the equivalent of our archaeological authorities) away from the centralised heritage agencies to local authorities. Cookson discusses the Government's desire to use the planning system for archaeology and the difficulty of marrying the two regimes in some detail.

This is an accomplished and interesting legal text that contains something of value for anyone interested in the regulation of archaeology or heritage in the broader sense. While the specifics of the UK system might be different many of the issues and concerns about archaeological heritage management remain the same. Much can be gained from analysing to what extent the greater level of funding eases these issues and to what extent the development of a different societal attitude might reduce the demands made on these unrenewable resources. An added bonus is the ability a knowledge of this book's topic will give you the next time you are confronted by someone aggrieved at the apparent rigours of obtaining both an archaeological authority and a resource consent. You can simply point them in the direction of this weighty tome and tell them that in comparison they have it easy.

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