



**Excavated sites on the West Australian Coast :
status report and model for publication**

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 - 5.1 Curator responsible: Jeremy Green
 - 5.2 Curator responsible: Graeme Henderson
 - 5.3 Curator responsible: Mike McCarthy

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1. Department files on each site.
2. Photographic register for each site:
Black and white & Colour.

SECTION 1.

Status Report Excavated Sites

Section 1 Introduction

The purpose of this preliminary assessment is to determine the extent of the work required to complete the recording, reporting and research phase for the 22 sites. This is a broad brush appraisal which will allow priorities to be established to get all excavated sites to completion.

The sites concerned are:

- Long & Jetty
- 1622 Trial
- 1629 Batavia
- 1656 Vergulde Draeck
- 1711 Zuytdorp
- 1727 Zeewijk
- 1810 Lively
- 1811 Rapid
- 1824 Belinda
- 1830 Cumberland
- 1841 Elizabeth
- 1841 James Matthews
- 1844 Cervantes
- 1859 Eglinton
- 1867 Lady Lytton
- 1872 Xantho
- 1874 Contest
- 1875 Fairy Queen
- 1876 Gem
- 1877 Hadda
- 1880 Star
- 1886 Day Dawn

This assessment has been divided into 10 areas, which, when considered together, give a full picture of the research and reporting status of each site and its associated collection. The three broad categories are: the management, recording and reporting of the collection.

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

Collection management information is presented in a spreadsheet format (Section 2) and covers the following three areas:

1. CONSERVATION STATUS

Conservation status indicates the percentage of the total artefact collection that requires more conservation for each site. A rough indication is given of what that percentage consists of ie. is the material in the process of treatment, is it untreated (in the brown cupboard) or in need of restoration. The size of the collection is approximated by the number of registered artefacts listed in the registration books.

2. LOCATION OF THE COLLECTION

A list of where each collection, or part of the collection, is located is given. This does not necessarily indicate that the

artefacts are on display at that location, they may be stored there.

3. EXHIBITION STATUS

Where artefacts are displayed, the location of the exhibition is given.

COLLECTION RECORDING

Collection recording information is presented in the same spreadsheet (Section 2) and covers the following three areas:

4. COMPUTERISED CATALOGUE

The completeness of the computerised catalogue is indicated for each site.

5. DRAWINGS

An indication is given of the completeness of the drawings for the collection from each site.

6. SITE PLANS

Where a site plan has been completed it is indicated on the spreadsheet. Where additional plans have been sighted the publication or location of the plans has been mentioned. The quality of the plans is yet to be determined.

7. PHOTOGRAPHS

The registration numbers from the photographic register have been collated for each site and presented in Appendix 2.

REPORTING

8. EXCAVATION REPORTING

A list of excavation reports has been compiled nominating one or two reports for each site which are considered to be the most comprehensive available. (Section 5, Site by site assessment, 3.0 of each site report.) A model for excavation publications has been developed using excavation reports considered to be complete. (Section 3, Model for excavation publications). The model for excavation publications was then used to assess existing reports for each site, to determine the level of completeness (which sections need further work). (Section 5, 3.0 of each site report.)

9. PUBLICATIONS

A list of all articles for each excavated site has been compiled and grouped according to whether the paper has been published externally, published internally or is unpublished (Section 5, Site by site assessment, 5.0 of each report)

10. RESEARCH (SECTION 4)

(Curators responsible for each site are in the process of completing this section)

An indication is given of the research that has been undertaken for each site and potential research areas for the future. This will be used to assess which research projects are given priority and will also be useful to present to academics searching for research projects. Research is considered under the broad areas of: Historical research, archaeological research (object analysis / interpretation, excavation analysis / interpretation) and the research design potential. (what thematic category would it fit into for comparative analysis).

Section 2

Spreadsheet of Information - Collection Management and Recording

SITE	COLLECTION MANAGEMENT			COLLECTION RECORDING		
	CONSERVATION STATUS (% incomplete)	COLLECTION LOCATION	EXHIBITION LOCATION	COMPUTER CATALOGUE	DRAWINGS	SITE PLANS
LONG JETTY	50%		MM, Albany	Partial	?Mike	Draft
Mike 625 reg. artefacts	45% untreated, 5% in conservation	Cons, MA, MM, Albany,				
TRIAL	50%		MM	Complete	Incomplete	√
Jeremy 32 reg. artefacts	20% Brown cupboard, 30% in conservation	Cons, MA, MM.				Kimpton, Green '71,'78 Photomosaics
BATAVIA	±15%			30% complete	All relevant drawn	√
Jeremy 5825 reg. artefacts, 7695 coins.	15% conservation, brown cupboard, restoration, old material.	ANCODS, NMM, Cons, MA (WG), MM, Geraldton Tas & Vic.	NMM, MM, Geraldton, Tas & Vic museums.		After cons. reconstruction drawings of wooden barrels & other bits.	
VERGULDE DRAECK	±15%			Complete	All relevant drawn	√
Jeremy 1534 reg. artefacts, 8443 coins.	Conservation, brown cupboard, restoration, old material	Cons, MA, Geraldton, MM (WG), ANCODS, Tas & Vic.	Geraldton, MM, Tas & Vic.		1983/85 to do after cons.	1966 Survey, '72 excavation progress, location of finds by type.
ZUYTDORP	40%			Complete	All relevant drawn	Not complete
Mike 1010 reg. artefacts, 1300 coins.	1% Brown cupboard, 39% conservation.	ANCODS, MM (WG), Geraldton, Vic., Cons., MA.	MM, Geraldton, Victoria.		Cons. items to do.	Site plan - Robinson no date/scale.
ZEEWIJK	10%		Geraldton, MM	Partial	Incomplete	√
Jeremy 5443 reg. artefacts	5% Conservation, 5% restoration	Geraldton, ANCO DS, MM, Cons., MA				1976 hydrographic & swimline survey, spread of finds, Site areas A, B & C detail plans.
LIVELY	80%		NIL	Partial	Mostly done	√
Mike for Graeme 568 reg. artefacts	40% Conservation, 40% Brown cupboard.	Cons., MA, MM (WG)			Trypots to do.	1982 artefact distribution, '83 long. & transv. sections.
RAPID	30%		MM, NMM,	Complete	Mostly done	√
Mike for Graeme 3,000 reg. artefacts, 18,709 coins.	29% Conservation, 1% Brown cupboard	Cons., MA, MM, NMM,			After restoration / cons.	Various stages, photomosaic, profile survey.
BELINDA	70%		NIL	Partial	?	NIL
Mike for Graeme 329 reg. artefacts	68% Conservation, 3% Brown cupboard	Cons., MA.				
CUMBERLAND	40%		Augusta	Complete	Mostly done	√
Mike for Scott 128 reg. artefacts	20% Conservation, 20% Brown cupboard	Cons., MA (WG).				1993 inspection plan
ELIZABETH	100%		NIL	Partial	Incomplete	√
Mike for Graeme ± 100 reg. artefacts	70% Storage. 20% Conservation, 10% Brown cupboard.	Cons., MA.				Barry Martin

SITE	COLLECTION MANAGEMENT			COLLECTION RECORDING		
	CONSERVATION STATUS (% Incomplete)	COLLECTION LOCATION	EXHIBITION LOCATION	COMPUTER CATALOGUE	DRAWINGS	SITE PLANS
JAMES MATTHEWS	15%		Albany, MM.	Complete	All relevant drawn	✓
<i>Mike for Graeme</i> 723 reg. artefacts	13% Conservation, 2% Brown cupboard.	Cons., MA, MM (WG), Albany (Strawberry hill farm)			Pulley blocks, cathead / block in cons.	
CERVANTES	100%		NIL	Partial	?	NIL
<i>Mike for Graeme</i> ±30 reg. artefacts	60% Conservation, 30% storage, 10% Brown cupboard.	Cons. MA.				
EGLINTON	10%		MM Yanchepp.	Complete	All relevant drawn	✓
<i>Mike for Graeme</i> ±700 reg. artefacts	5% Display, 5% Conservation & brown cupboard	Cons., MA, MM (WG), Yanchepp.			minimal items to complete	1971 tape & compass survey
LADY LYTTLETON	15%		Albany, MM	Partial	Mostly done	✓
<i>Tom</i> ±40 reg. artefacts	10% Conservation, 5% Brown cupboard	Cons., MA, MM (Blinco & WG)			Students reports etc.	1978 Site plan
XANTHO	80%		MM	Partial	80% complete	✓
<i>Mike</i> ±450 reg. artefacts	78% Conservation, 2% Brown cupboard.	Cons., MA, MM.				Isometric, plan & sections (draft)
CONTEST	?	?	NIL	?	?	✓
<i>6 items ?where are they</i>						Draft
FAIRY QUEEN	80% (10 items)		MM	Partial	Mostly done	NIL
<i>12 reg. artefacts</i> <i>Mike for Graeme</i>	80% Conservation	Cons., MA, MM (WG)			1 cannon to draw	
GEM		Rottnest Isl. Museum store	NIL	Complete	NIL	✓
<i>1 reg. artefact</i> <i>Mike for MAAWA</i>						MAAWA 1984
HADDA	50%		MM	Partial	Mostly done	✓
<i>101 reg. artefacts</i> <i>Karen</i>	Storage & display	Cons., MA, MM (WG)				Grad. dip. students
STAR	60%		MM	Complete	Incomplete	NIL
<i>320 reg. artefacts</i> <i>Mike for Graeme</i>	30% Conservation, 30% Brown cupboard.	Cons., MA, MM (WG).				Photomosaic 1986
DAY DAWN	80%		MM	Partial	Incomplete	✓
<i>64 reg. artefacts</i> <i>Mike for MAAWA & Graeme</i>	80% Conservation	Cons., MA, MM.			MAAWA	

- Indicates this collection urgently requires conservation.

Conservation Status: % refers to the % of the collection that requires more conservation, that is untreated, is in the process of treatment, or requires restoration. It does not include coins.

Collection and Exhibition Location: MM refers to Weick Gallery, Finnelly St., Maritime Museum display areas and Blinco St.. MA refers to the artefact safe and the departmental storage areas (brown cupboards etc.)

Computer Catalogue: Partial = items currently on display and items currently in conservation have been entered into the computer catalogue. Complete = the whole collection has been entered into a computer catalogue.

Drawings: What % of the collection has been drawn, what needs to be drawn.

Site Plans: Have they been done or not.

The approach that has been taken in drafting this model for excavation reports is to combine the traditional practitioner's approach to a site with that of the academic (historian). It is not anticipated that the archaeologist conducting the excavation will have all the skills (or the time) to complete all stages of the report. It is the author's intention that scholars who have expertise in particular research areas will write those sections. This will provide a valuable resource of research projects for post graduate students looking for original material.

This model has been built with the intention that an excavation report will bring together information from previous wreck inspections and other visits which may not be published externally to the department. It will be a conclusive publication detailing all previous work on the site, including all excavation seasons, as a cohesive study. The report will also include extensive historical research, an analysis of the finds, the wrecking process and the spread of artefacts, conservation and site management considerations amongst other things. This will therefore require a more comprehensive approach than a report which outlines the method of excavation and lists the finds.

This model was intended for sites which have been excavated and where the fieldwork component is considered to be complete. It is at this stage that a comprehensive and complete report of this nature is most appropriate.

This does not eliminate the possibility of producing interim reports to publicise progress to date. In fact this will be necessary for sites in the process of excavation since a report of the nature proposed will require substantially more time to complete than the a description of the methods used and what was found without the analysis proposed. Where the analysis or research phase is incomplete, the report should indicate the research that is in process and proposals for future research.

The difficulty in designing this model has been in trying to consider the full range of site circumstances, conditions and archaeological potential and therefore the different reporting needs ie. largely intact hull remains with contents vs a widely spread concreted site with no hull remains and little logic to the spread vs a jetty site. There will therefore be omissions and also items included which may not be appropriate for every site excavation report. This list of contents should therefore be treated as a guide and a working document which will be updated as inadequacies become evident. This model has been trialed on 2 excavation reports at the time of publication - Garratt, D., 1994, *The Long Jetty Excavation Report, Report Dept. of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum No.78* and Henderson, Millar and Stanbury, 1994, *The Excavation Report and Artefact Catalogue, Barque Eglinton, Lost in 1852 Report Dept. of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum No. ??*

The contents for the proposed excavation report are listed, followed by details, in note form, on what is anticipated to be covered in each part.

SECTION 3.1

PROPOSED EXCAVATION REPORT OUTLINE

Acknowledgements

Abstract

Figures

Part A Archival Research

1.0 Historical Background

1.1 Historical significance

Part B Pre-Excavation Management

2.0 Impetus for excavation

3.0 The Site

3.1 Environmental Assessment - Pre-disturbance

3.1.1 Sea conditions

3.1.2 Seabed Geology & Topography

3.1.3 Archaeobotany

3.2 Initial Archaeological Assessment

3.2.1 Contemporary use of the site

3.2.2 Evidence of previous salvage / disturbance

3.2.3 Site inspections conducted

3.2.4 Pre-disturbance survey

4.0 Research Design for Excavation

4.1 Objectives of this excavation

4.2 Criteria for excavation

4.3 Research design

Part C. The Excavation Process

5.0 Excavation Methodology

5.1 Logistics

5.1.1 Participants & their expertise

5.1.2 Facilities and equipment

5.1.3 Diving Regime

5.2 Excavation techniques

5.3 Recording techniques

5.4 Shortcomings of excavation

5.5 On-site artefact management

5.5.1 Underwater conditions & their effects on the artefacts

5.5.2 Artefact treatment, transportation and packaging

Part D Post Excavation Management

6.0 Management Considerations

6.1 Assessment of cultural significance

6.2 Legislation considerations

7.0 Management strategies

7.1 Legal protection

7.2 Site Management

7.2.1 Site stabilisation

7.2.2 Monitoring human activities on the wreck site

- 7.2.3 Monitoring the physical, chemical and biological environment
- 7.2.4 Wreck inspections
- 7.2.5 Site interpretation
- 7.3 Artefact management
 - 7.3.1 Artefact Register
 - 7.3.2 Condition and treatment of finds
 - 7.3.3 Object catalogue
 - 7.3.4 Interpretation / identification of finds
 - 7.3.5 Collection display
- 7.4 Document management
 - 7.4.1 Department files
 - 7.4.2 External Publications
 - 7.4.3 In-house publications and unpublished articles
 - 7.4.4 Pictorial collection

Part E Interpretation

- 8.0 Interpretation of the site
 - 8.1 Historical interpretation
 - 8.2 Archaeological interpretation
 - 8.2.1 Site (Vessel) Loss
 - 8.2.2 Site Objects
- 9.0 Further research questions
 - 9.1 Historical
 - 9.2 Archaeological
 - 9.3 Scientific
- 10.0 Conclusions

Bibliography

Possible Appendices:

- Archival material
- Artefact Catalogue
- Conservation data / status report
- Artefact drawings
- Photographic index

SECTION 3.2 EXCAVATION REPORT DETAILS

PART A ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

1.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Journals, newspaper articles - to give an understanding of the significance of the site in the initial assessment with the limited information from the predisturbance survey.

Hypothesis of vessel's origins, nationality, use, destination. Where and how the vessel was constructed, its loading and the gear carried - anchors, cannon etc. (what on board, how it was stowed), purpose of trip (industry involved in eg. fishing, trade, war).

The ships crew and living conditions, arrangement of the areas (eg. galley), personal belongings.

Where the vessel was coming from and destination, route taken, taking into account the prevailing winds, traditional trade patterns etc.

1.1 Historical significance

PART B PRE-EXCAVATION MANAGEMENT

2.0 IMPETUS FOR EXCAVATION

Threat to site from proposed construction, degradation by sea conditions or other threats.

3.0 THE SITE

Location of the site: general area and specific location including GPS position.

Description of area (land), description of the area (underwater): reef surrounding, depth contours, nature of seabed in the area etc.

Possible Figs:

- Map indicating the location of the site.
(general area then an insert with the specific location)

3.1 Environmental Assessment - predisturbance

3.1.1 SEA CONDITIONS

Sea conditions in the area: currents, winds, temperatures, depth, salinity, visibility.

3.1.2 SEABED GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY:

Describe seabed, reef type, rock, process that formed this geology over time, weathering patterns, formation patterns, extent of concretion, the possible effect on the wrecking process.

3.1.3 ARCHAEOBOTANY:

Marine growth, sea grasses, sediment accumulations & composition - shell, sand / silt, evidence of stratigraphy (coring).

Possible Figs:

- Depth contour maps.
- Maps of other relevant features eg. u/w topography
- Photograph of the location of the site from the land or air.

3.2 Initial Archaeological Assessment

3.2.1 CONTEMPORARY USE OF THE SITE

Boating, fishing activity etc., other hazards.

3.2.2 EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS SALVAGE/ DISTURBANCE

Site disturbance or salvage in modern period, may effect significance / potential of the site.

Mention the finders and the situation of the site discovery.

3.2.3 SITE INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED

If more than one detail each,

3.2.4 PRE-DISTURBANCE SURVEY

Survey of the site: Removal of sea growth, labelling objects, plotting positions, triangulation, photomosaic, site plan.

Physical, chemical, biological pre-disturbance survey (conservation report)

Where artefacts were raised discuss why and include drawings, photographs and object identification.

Possible Figs:

- Inspection sketch plan
- Photomosaic & Site plan - pre disturbance
- Drawings / photographs of artefacts raised
- Conservation graphs and tables

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN FOR EXCAVATION

4.1 Objectives of this excavation.

Consider possible future objectives to avoid limiting information useful to achieve later objectives.

4.2 Criteria for excavation

4.3 Research design

Include: what is intended to be achieved, questions and hypotheses.

PART C THE EXCAVATION PROCESS

5.0 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

When conducted, discuss each season in turn.

5.1 Logistics

5.1.1 PARTICIPANTS AND THEIR EXPERTISE.

Where did the team camp in relation to the site, living conditions, transport to and from the site.

5.1.2 FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Facilities eg. compressors, conservation, work areas, dark-room, boats etc.

5.1.3 DIVING REGIME

Diving: Daily organisation of time eg.: 1st dive for photography, number of dives per day per person, how long for, how this was organised, no. of days dived out of total. Time keeping, recording of dive details.

5.2 Excavation Techniques

How the excavation proceeded and why. Detail reasons.

Method used to deal with surface debris, rock, sand removal.

Method used to deal with concreted artefacts.

Observations regarding location of artefacts in relation to each other and the site.

Techniques used to raise artefacts - heavy, fragile etc.

Possible figs:

- Photograph of artefacts being raised
- Photograph of concreted artefact being extracted
- Photograph of artefacts

5.3 Recording Techniques

How loose surface artefacts were dealt with (tagged, photographed in situ, raised, put aside etc.)

The extent of the site & how it is determined.

How the site was surveyed at stages through the excavation ie. to include the height dimension.

Use of photography, scale drawings.

Possible Figs:

Photograph of underwater surveying in operation to illustrate methods used.

Line drawing of unusual equipment (eg. using plane table, EDM) with elevation view where appropriate)

Photomosaic - after excavation

Site plans illustrating the various phases of the excavation

Plan to include underwater numbering system.

5.4 Shortcomings of excavation

What would one do if it was done again. Conditions which impeded progress. Other constraints (time, area to be covered etc.)

5.5 On-site artefact management

Possible Figs:

Object location plan

Conservators report

5.5.1 UNDERWATER CONDITIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ARTEFACTS

Protection by silt/concretion, anaerobic/aerobic environment, forces of waves, water movement, concretion, scouring etc. Conservation: the underwater conditions found on-site in relation to the artefacts,

5.5.2 ARTEFACT TREATMENT TRANSPORTATION AND PACKAGING

On-site treatment, transportation and packaging.

PART D POST EXCAVATION MANAGEMENT

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Assessment of cultural significance:

Historical, technical, social, archaeological, scientific, educational and recreational value for the wider community. Based on the criteria outlined in Guidelines for management of Australia's historic shipwrecks).

6.2 Legislation considerations.

7.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

This section should detail plans for future:

7.1 Legal protection

Where further protection has been sought or awarded for the site as a consequence of the excavation.

7.2 Site Management

7.2.1 SITE STABILISATION

7.2.2 MONITORING HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON THE WRECK SITE

7.2.3 MONITORING THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT.

7.2.4 WRECK INSPECTIONS

7.2.5 SITE INTERPRETATION

Education programs for the community (u/w plaques, wreck trails, etc.) Access by the public to the site

7.3 Artefact management

Collection management: to catalogue, conserve, curate and display the artefacts.

7.3.1 ARTEFACT REGISTER

Number of artefacts recovered / recorded. How recorded (computer catalogue/database on what system).

7.3.2 CONDITION AND TREATMENT OF FINDS.

Current conservation situation

7.3.3 OBJECT CATALOGUE

Include catalogue of photographs, drawings and descriptions.

7.3.4 INTERPRETATION / IDENTIFICATION OF FINDS

Interpret by groups of objects (personal items, crockery) or material types (glass, stoneware etc). Education and interpretation programs for the community

Possible Figs:

Site plan/s of distribution of finds by type.

Photograph illustrating field conservation

Photograph of artefacts (pre/post treatment eg. deconcretion)

7.3.5 COLLECTION DISPLAY

Where displayed.

7.4 Document management

Has all activity on-site been documented, are all records catalogued where stored, are they available to researchers. Collate, catalogue and storage for access by researchers.

7.4.1 DEPARTMENT FILES - (LIST)

7.4.2 EXTERNAL PUBLICATIONS- (LIST)

7.4.3 IN-HOUSE PUBLICATIONS AND UNPUBLISHED ARTICLES

7.4.4 PICTORAL COLLECTION

Where housed, B& W, colour, video (appendix to catalogue)

PART E INTERPRETATION

8.0 INTERPRETATION OF THE SITE

8.1 Historical interpretation

Possible themes:

Site in personal context (owner / master)

Business context

Technological context

Site in World / Australian / WA / locality context.

Colonial / macro economic context.

8.2 Archaeological interpretation

8.2.1 SITE (VESSEL) LOSS

The probable circumstance leading to the wrecking including the sea conditions, seabed features. Date of the wrecking. Explaining condition / amount of hull remains and groupings of artefacts, ballast material and subsequent wreck disintegration, settling on the seabed - position, weathering, how the items in the hull collected on the seabed. Movement of sand, concretions to explain how the site became as it was found.

8.2.2 SITE OBJECTS (VESSEL AND CARGO)

Generally how much has survived and the position the hull is lying in. Location of bow/stern.

Interpretation of: general layout and storage arrangements, distribution of cargo vs living / personal possessions.

Type of wood used for various parts. Iron / steam / engine power.

Observations on hull construction: Spacing of timbers, dimensions, method of joining, types of fastenings. Suggestions regarding overall vessel size.

Methodology for measuring hull remains.

Reconstructing the hull / machinery (if appropriate) methods used and analysis of the hull as a result. Models.

Possible Figs:

Site plan/s of distribution of finds by type.

Profile drawing of the seabed and the ship's hull on the wreck site.

Line drawing to illustrate the possible wrecking process

Drawings of wood fragments or hull remains.

Drawings of hull section at a number of frames (? points of interest)

Photograph / mosaic of the hull remains on site, tagged.

Close ups where appropriate. (Label the remains on the photo, to indicate what they are)

Reconstruction: photographs of model. ships lines. deck plan. assembly drawings. Construction plans.

Bass, G.F., 1967, Cape Gelidonya: a Bronze Age Shipwreck. *Trans American Philosophical Society*. 57 (8):1-77.

Bass, G.F. & Doornink, F.H.van, 1982, *Yassi Ada*. Volume 1, *a seventh century Byzantine shipwreck*. Texas A & M. University Press, College Station, Texas.

Green, J.N., 1983, The Vergulde Draeck excavation 1981 & 1983. *Bulletin of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology*. 7(2):1-8.

Garratt, D., in proc., *Management plan for the historic shipwreck Rapid 1807-1811*. Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum: Report No.63.

9.0 FURTHER RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 Historical

9.2 Archaeological (object analysis and interpretation)

Excavation analysis and interpretation

Comparative studies.

Research design potential, similar excavations)

9.3 Scientific (conservation)

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

POSSIBLE APPENDICES:

Archival material

Artefact catalogue

Conservation data / status report

Artefact drawings

Photographic index

REFERENCES

PROPOSED FORMAT FOR RESEARCH STATUS INFORMATION

Research previously undertaken

1. What research has been undertaken on the site and its collection of finds?

Is this research complete? If not what is there left to do?

Potential future research

2. An indication of the research potential for each site. The list is intended to be as broad and inclusive as possible without considering the limitations of time / who will do it etc.

Historical research: Personal context (owner / master)

Business context

Colonial / macro economic context.

Archaeological : Object analysis and interpretation

Excavation analysis and interpretation

Research design potential:

What thematic category could be used to make comparisons between sites / groups of artefacts.

Potential future research for all sites:

- Comparative study of the relationship between the physical environment and the condition of the wreck.

RESEARCH STATUS BY SITE

JETTIES:

(i) ALBANY TOWN JETTY

Excavators : (McCarthy, et al.)

Research previously undertaken :

- Albany. See reports by Wolfe. This is an on-going project with an application (McCarthy) for funding for further work submitted 5/94

(II) FREMANTLE LONG JETTY

- Fremantle. See reports by Garratt and articles by McCarthy. *Research and Excavation report on Fremantle Long Jetty complete.* (Garratt)

Potential future research :

- Comparative analyses required between the Jetty sites in WA and those excavated in South Australia. This is potentially a very rich research area from many perspectives. Social, economic, artefactual, technical and so on.
- The entire field of study is yet to be validated with philosophical argument and discussion. This will prove a useful area for the theorists
- The jetty also provides an opportunity to test the hypothesis that cultural layers are able to be recognised underwater. This will be undertaken on the coming Jetty excavation at Albany.

TRIAL (GREEN)

Research previously undertaken

- Archival research (in the U.K.)
- Archival research on Microfilms

Research complete

Potential future research

- Possibly visit the site again (low priority)

BATA VIA (GREEN)

Research previously undertaken

- Archival, site and collection research undertaken
- The artefact research in particular is complete (BAR series)
- The structure, land sites and skeletal remains require work.

Potential future research

- Historical research on archives
- Research on hull structure
- Build a 1:10 model
- Report on structure
- Considerable work required on skeletal material (human and animal)
- On-going land excavation work

VERGULDE DRAECK (GREEN)

Research previously undertaken

- Excavation research
- Archival research

Potential future research

- Publication of post BAR work

ZUYTDORP

Sea : (Green & McCarthy, et. al.) Land : (McCarthy, et. al.)

Research previously undertaken :

- See Playford.
- This is an on-going project being drawn to a close in 1994 on the land and at sea. Reports are in hand. Popular by Playford. Technical by McCarthy, Kimpton, Weaver, Morse and Bowdler.

Potential future research:

- Await the reports and publications flagged above.

ZEEWIJK

Sea : (Ingleman Sundberg).... Land: (Ingleman Sundberg))

Research previously undertaken

- Excavation research
- Very little archival research

Potential future research

- Re assessment and publication

LIVELY (HENDERSON)

Research previously undertaken:

- A beginning of a study of whaling in these parts was begun by Henderson, but was not completed. Some details of the *Lively* appear in Henderson's *Unfinished Voyages*.

Potential future research

- The Site believed to be the *Lively* is an important potential focus for studies on undocumented or poorly documented whaling in this region. The wreck has proved relatively sterile most likely due to the activities of the 'Indonesian' visitors to the area. It therefore contains few artefacts of immediate relevance to the study.
- A final excavation report is yet to be forthcoming.

RAPID (HENDERSON)

Research previously undertaken

- The site was identified by Henderson as a American China Trader. Some work was done on the American China Trade as a result.

Potential future research

- Archaeological analysis of structural remains ie. hull design and sail plan using computer aided modelling techniques to advance the knowledge and understanding of the sailing characteristics of the vessel and late 18th C ship-building techniques.
- Analysis of the stores and personal items recovered to advance our understanding of the lives of seafarers.
- Examine the outward-bound China trade through the cargo and stores found on-site.
- Study of the beef and pork bones from the ships stores to give further information on butchering and provisioning methods of the 19th C.
- A final excavation report is still outstanding.
- The overall study also lends itself to a popular account.

BELINDA (HENDERSON)

Research previously undertaken :

- The site was identified by Henderson from his 'Unfinished Voyages' series. Some research on early sealing has been done but is not complete.

Potential future research

- The site contains some material relevant to the industry.
- The vessel itself is of significance to the trade and to colonial shipbuilding.
- An excavation report is yet to be completed.

CUMBERLAND (SLEDGE)

Research previously undertaken :

- The wreck was identified by Sledge and some work was done on the history of the wreck and its importance in the colonial context. It is as yet incomplete.

Potential future research

- The Cumberland provides an important focus for shipping in the first decade of the Swan River Colony and on the trade needs of the colony at the time.
- An excavation report has yet to be completed.

ELIZABETH (HENDERSON)

Research previously undertaken

- Chris Halls of the WA Museum produced a considerable amount of research on the identity and importance of this site. A number of underwater surveys were commissioned before the Department of Maritime Archaeology became functional. All of this is on departmental file.
- Henderson followed on from that work and published a monograph on the wreck.

Potential future research

- The early underwater surveys, Halls and Henderson's work needs to be drawn together with a modern inspection and survey to produce a complete excavation report.
- Henderson's monograph, if revised and reprinted would suffice as a useful popular account.
- The site is of importance, individually and with, James *Matthews*, *Eglinton* and *Cumberland* to the study of colonial trade.

JAMES MATTHEWS (HENDERSON)

Research previously undertaken

Henderson has conducted considerable research into this ship and has produced an admirable display.

A great deal of work has been done on an analysis of the structure as a former slaving hull. work has also begun on a model based on the wreck.

A crude impression of the vessel, based on insufficient research to be useful is on display.

The excavation is considered a 'benchmark' in shallow water recording techniques.

Potential future research

- The *James Matthews* presents one of the greatest opportunities to study, through the medium of one specific site, some of the great themes of the nineteenth century. A diary of life on-board and the actual wrecking itself is extant.
- Slaving
- Fast wooden ship design
- The Colonial Trade
- Life on-board
- Emigration to the colonies
- Being wrecked
- By virtue of the excellence of the recording on site there is considerable scope to examine the movement of material

post wrecking as part of an analysis of the formation of underwater sites and the wrecking process in general

- The lines of the ship need to be retaken in situ due to the failure to record to the outer face of the frames in order to facilitate any study of shipbuilding and the lines of a purpose built slaver.
- The wreck lends itself to possible recovery, conservation and display in the *Batavia* mode.
- The story lends itself to a popular offering
- An excavation report is yet to be completed.

CERVANTES (HENDERSON)

Research previously undertaken

- This site is allied to the *Lively* and the *Belinda* in the broad study of early whaling and sealing begun by Henderson.

Potential future research

- The study begun above requires completion
- The *Cervantes* is a useful focus for studies on American whaling on this coast in particular.
- With few American whalers available for study. The wreck is expected to be of value in a study of whaleship construction. If combined with a study of the American whaler unearthed and stripped at Bunbury in the late 1960's the beginnings of a useful comparative study could be made.
- An excavation report is yet to be completed.

EGLINTON (HENDERSON & GREEN)

Research previously undertaken

- Work is largely completed on an excavation report (Atkinson)
There are two well presented displays on the wreck at the Maritime Museum.

Potential future research

- See Atkinson.

LADY LYTTELTON (HENDERSON & VOSMER)

- The *Lady Lytton* was first worked by Henderson in 1978, when some of the structure was uncovered by prop wash and several artefacts were recovered. Artefacts still remain on the site, though well hidden except for the large iron pots and ship's machinery. The artefacts which were recovered in 1978 included iron pots (still in conservation), some ceramics, brass fittings of various types (locks, keys, etc.) a fragment of a slate helmsmen's log, bone and bottles. Some of the ceramic has since been identified as manufactured after the *LL* went down in 1867, so must be intrusive. The artefact collection has not been adequately studied.

The 1990 expedition went some way toward documenting the remaining structure of the ship. A large number of wood samples were taken for identification. Most have been, but others so far defy being ID'd.

I estimate that a large portion of the starboard side of the vessel lies buried in the sand. It might be worth investigating, but

would require a water dredge. The construction of a groyne nearby in the channel has changed the deposition of sand and the last time I dived the site (late 1991) there was more sand on it, than I had ever seen. Don't know if that was a seasonal effect, or a result of the construction.

The site should be looked at by a staff member before making any decisions about further work.

An all inclusive excavation report is yet to be completed.

XANTHO (MCCARTHY)

Research previously undertaken

- An M.Phil thesis on the vessel and its owner was completed in 1990
- The beginnings of a display centring on the engine and the Broadhurst are in place. It is interim and as yet is incomplete.

Potential future research

- A Phd thesis is underway on the excavation and the vessel. See that for future directions.
- The display needs to be developed and to encompass the entire Broadhurst family. This will be done when the engine ceases conservation and restoration.

CONTEST (MAAWA)

Research previously undertaken

A brief historical account was provided by MAAWA.

Potential future research

- A detailed history of the vessel is required
- Any research above that will be contingent on an excavation of the site. The MAAWA excavation was inconclusive and minimal.

FAIRY QUEEN (HENDERSON & MCCARTHY)

Research previously undertaken

- The background to the wreck appears in Henderson's *Unfinished Voyages* and in his private notes

Potential future research

- The wreck which lies in the surf zone requires a full site plan. The excavations were limited to the 'at risk' recovery of two cannons. No further disturbance was undertaken.
- Though relatively sterile, the site could prove a useful focus for relevant historical studies into the pearling industry.
- Further studies would be contingent on an excavation of the site, if undertaken.

GEM (MAAWA)

Research previously undertaken

- Chris Halls published a useful short account of the wreck.
- The MAAWA produced an extensive report of their work in their journals and a good quality site plan
- A good quality model, based on illustrations appearing in Chris Hall's work was produced by the Ship model Society

Potential future research

- Further on-site analysis could produce data of use to a study of colonial shipbuilding.
- The site could be a useful focus for a study of the colonial trade.

HADDA (KAREN)

Research previously undertaken

- Recording techniques: Grad. Dip students of 1986. A comparative study of techniques to record the third (height) dimension on-site.

Potential future research

- The large number of iron knees found on the site could be accurately measured to produce ships lines for the Hadda and enable further study on the vessels construction and dynamics. This could also include an historical study into the change toward composite construction eg. the use of this type of frame is dated from approx. 1852-1870's due to shortage of timber and the ability to use lighter frames.
- Guano mining industry

STAR (HENDERSON)

Research previously undertaken

- The history of the wreck was researched and produced in part in Henderson's 'Unfinished Voyages'.

Potential future research

- An excavation report is required
- when allied to the study of the other whalers on this coast, as begun by Henderson, Star, should provide useful comparative data.
- The same applies to the subject of colonial shipbuilding.

DAY DAWN (MAAWA & HENDERSON)

Research previously undertaken

- The MAAWA produced a useful monograph about the wreck and its history.

Henderson and Sledge gave useful accounts of the moving of the wreck.

Potential future research

- The site provides the opportunity for the taking of data useful to any study of American whaleships. To date this has yet to be done.
- In the Australian context the wreck provides a useful focus for studies on the timber trade in Western Australia.

Section 5 List of Priorities for Excavated Sites

Listed by curator now responsible

CURATOR RESPONSIBLE: JEREMY GREEN

SITE	INITIATED BY: ARCHAEOLOGIST / GROUP	WHEN EXCAVATED	PRIORITY	TIME TO COMPLETE
Zeewijk	Catherina	1976, '77, '78	1	1 month
Batavia	Jeremy	1980's	2	2 weeks
Vergulde Draeck	Jeremy	1981 - '85	3	1 week
Trial	Jeremy	1986 ?	3	2 weeks

CURATOR RESPONSIBLE: GRAEME HENDERSON

SITE	INITIATED BY: ARCHAEOLOGIST / GROUP	WHEN EXCAVATED	PRIORITY	TIME TO COMPLETE
James Matthews	Graeme	1970's	1	3 months
Cervantes	Graeme	1970	1	1 month
Eglinton	Graeme	1970	1	2 months
Elizabeth	Graeme	1969, '70	1	1-2 months
Star	Graeme	1973, '82	2	2 months
Lively	Graeme	1982, '83, '86	3	1 month
Rapid	Graeme	1982, '83	3	3 months
Belinda	Graeme	1989, '91	4	1 month

CURATOR RESPONSIBLE: MIKE McCARTHY

SITE	INITIATED BY: ARCHAEOLOGIST / GROUP	WHEN EXCAVATED	PRIORITY	TIME TO COMPLETE
Fairy Queen	Graeme	1974	1	2 months
Day Dawn	MAAWA	1977, '81	1	3 weeks
Gem	MAAWA	1983, '84, '85	2	1 month
Contest	MAAWA	1978	2	1 month
Hadda	MA Grad Dip	1981, '86	3	2 weeks
Long Jetty	Mike	1984?	3	1 months
Cumberland	Scott	1983, '84	3	1 month
Zuytdorp	Jeremy	in proc.	4	1 month
Lady Lyttleton	MA Grad Dip	1990	4	3 weeks
Xantho	Mike	1985 continuing	4	2 weeks

Curator Jeremy Green

1727 ZEEWIJK

1.0 Collection Management

This is a large collection of 5443 registered artefacts. Approximately 270 objects are in conservation and the same number undergoing restoration. The collection is housed and exhibited in a number of locations.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is incomplete as is the artefact drawing and photography. The site plans have been done.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

- (i) Ingleman-Sundberg, C., 1976, *The VOC Ship Zeewijk Lost in 1727: A Preliminary Report on the 1976 Survey of the Site*. Report - Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.5.
- (ii) Ingleman-Sundberg, C., 1977, *The VOC Ship Zeewijk Lost in 1727: A Preliminary Report on the 1977 Survey of the Site*. Report - Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.6.
- (iii) Ingleman-Sundberg, C., 1978, *The Dutch East Indiaman Zeewijk Wrecked in 1727: A Report on the 1978 Expedition to the site*. Report - Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.10.

Sections missing from the excavation reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

2.0 Initial Assessment:

2.2 Archaeological

4.0 Management Considerations

5.0 Research Design for Excavation

7.0 Post Excavation Management

7.1 Site

7.2 Artefacts

7.3 Documentation

8.0 Artefact Register

8.1 Condition and Treatment of Finds

8.2 Object description / drawing / photograph

8.3 Interpretation/identification of objects & groups

of objects (see: Stanbury, M. & Sawday, F., 1991)

9.0 Archaeological interpretation

9.1 Site Loss

9.2 Site Objects

9.3 Site History

10.0 Historical Interpretation

All sites

- Require further on-site conservation data and reporting.
- Pamphlet needed (3 days)
- GPS position fixing required (as for all sites).

4.0 Research currently undertaken and future projects.

(see: Stanbury, M. & Sawday, F., 1991 pg.14. for potential research areas.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the zeewijk site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Ingleman-Sundberg, C., 1976, *The VOC Ship Zeewijk 1727 - Report on the 1976 survey of the site*.

Australian Archaeology, 5: 18-33.

Ingleman-Sundberg, C., 1977, *The VOC Ship Zeewijk lost off the Western Australian Coast in 1727. An interim report on the first survey*. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, 6(3): 225-231.

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Ingleman-Sundberg, C., 1976, *The V.O.C. Ship Zeewijk: Report on the 1976 Survey of the Site*.

Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum: Report no.5.

(copy in MA file 455.71 Vol.3)

Ingleman-Sundberg, C., 1977, *The V.O.C. Ship Zeewijk Lost in 1727: A Preliminary Report on the 1977 Survey of the Site*.

Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum Report no.6.

Ingleman-Sundberg, C., 1978, *Relics from the Dutch East Indiaman Zeewijk foundered in 1727*.

Western Australian Museum, Perth. special publication no.10.

Brown, R.G., 1978, *Preliminary Report on the Geology and Sedimentology of Selected Sites Associated with the Wreck of the V.O.C. Ship Zeewijk, Gun Island, Western Australia*.

Department of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum Report no.8.

Ingleman-Sundberg, C., 1978, *The Dutch East Indiaman Zeewijk Wrecked in 1727: A Report on the 1978 Expedition to the site*.

Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum Report no.10.

(copy in MA file 455.71 Vol.4)

Stanbury, M. & Sawday, F., 1991, *ANCODS 1991 Report and catalogue of artefacts*. Special Publication - Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.7.

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording:

It is difficult to estimate how long it will take to complete the drawing and photography stage until an assessment of the artefacts in the conservation process is made.

Reporting: Essentially a full excavation report is required.

Research: Re assessment and publication

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing required (as for all sites).
- Pamphlet required (3 days)

Approximation of time to completion: 1 month

1.0 Collection Management

The collection is large, (consisting of 5825 artefacts and 7695 coins), 15% of which is in the process of, or yet to be conserved. This is in excess of 870 items. The collection is exhibited in a number of locations.

2.0 Collection Recording

70% of the collection is yet to be entered on the computerised catalogue. The wooden barrels and other artefacts will need to be drawn once they have completed conservation treatment and / or reconstruction. Not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Report referred to:

Green, J.N., 1989, The VOC retourschip Batavia, wrecked Western Australia 1629. An excavation report and catalogue of artefacts. BAR International Series No.489

Sections missing from the excavation report.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

2.0 Initial Assessment:

2.2 Archaeological

4.0 Management Considerations

5.0 Research Design for Excavation

6.0 The Excavation Process

6.2 On-site Conservation

7.0 Post Excavation Management

7.1 Site

7.2 Artefacts

7.3 Documentation

11.0 Conclusions

11.1 Future Research

11.2 Excavation Questions

4.0 Research and future projects.

Research undertaken

- Archival, site and collection research undertaken
- The artefact research in particular is complete (BAR series)
- The structure, land sites and skeletal remains require work.

Potential future research

- Historical research on archives
- Research on hull structure
- Build a 1:10 model
- Report on structure
- Considerable work required on skeletal material (human and animal)
- On-going land excavation work

5.0 Complete list of articles for the batavia site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Green, J.N., 1974. News: Western Australia, the Batavia. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, 3(2):319.

Green, J.N., 1975. The excavations of the Dutch East Indiaman Batavia (1629) and Vergulde Draeck (1656). Abstract of 8th SHA/ICUA Conference, Charleston, South Carolina. Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina,

Columbia, South Carolina.

Green, J.N. and Pearson, C., 1975. A seventeenth century lime machine. Part 1: Excavating the wreck of the Batavia. Part 2: Conserving the Wreck and Relics.

Australian Natural History, 18(8):284-295.

Green, J.N., 1975. The V.O.C. ship Batavia, wrecked in 1629 on the Houtman Abrolhos, Western Australia. Report on the first 2 years excavation.

International Journal of Nautical Archaeology, 4(1):43-64.

Ingleman-Sundberg, C., 1975. The VOC Ship Batavia 1629. Report on the third season of excavation. *Australian Archaeology*, 3:45-52.

Green, J.N., 1976. Maritime archaeology and the excavation of the Batavia Man and the Sea Conference October, 1976. Sydney.

Green, J.N. and Baker, P., 1976. Recording techniques used during the excavation of the Batavia. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, 5(2):143-158.

Green, J.N., 1977. The V.O.C. ship Batavia - excavation and recording techniques. *Oceans (Australia)*, 1(2):82-91.

Green, J.N., 1980. The armament from the Batavia I. Two composite guns. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, 9(1):43-52.

Henderson, G.J., 1980. *Unfinished Voyages, 1622-1850*. UWA Press. Nedlands

Green, J.N., 1981. De poort van Batavia. *Spiegel Historiae*, 16(3):163-172.

Green, J.N., 1981. The lost gateway. *Hemisphere*, 26(1):46-53.

Hundley, P., 1983. Batavia Reconstruction Up-date. In W. Jeffery and J. Amess (Eds.) *Proceedings of the Second Southern Hemisphere Conference on Maritime Archaeology*: 249-259 South Australian Dept. Environment & Planning and Commonwealth Dept. Home Affairs & Environment, Adelaide.

Green, J.N., 1983. The excavation and reconstruction of the Batavia. Western Australia. *Museum (UNESCO)*, 137:30-34.

Green, J.N., 1986. Guns from the VOC ship Batavia (1629). *Armouries Conference Tower of London*, November 1986

Green, J.N., 1988. Note on the guns from the VOC ship Batavia, wrecked off the Western Australian coast in 1629. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, 17(1):103-104.

Green, J.N., 1988. Spiegelretourschip Batavia bewapening. Report prepared for the Stichting Nederland Bouwt V O C. Retourschip. Lelystad.

Green, J.N., 1989. The VOC retourschip Batavia, wrecked Western Australia 1629. An excavation report and catalogue of artefacts. *British Archaeological Reports International Series No. 489*.

Green, J.N. and Parthesius, R., 1989. Comparative Archaeological and Historical Evidence from Reconstruction of the Original Batavia and a Modern Replica. *Bulletin Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology*, 13(2): 33-34.

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Stanbury, M., 1974. The Batavia Catalogue.. Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, Fremantle, special publication no. 2.

Ingleman-Sundberg, C., 1975. The V.O.C. Ship Batavia 1629: Report on the Third Season of Excavation. Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum: Report no.3. (copy in MA file 74.74 Vol.8)

Kimpton G., 1990. Report on Overseas Work and Study Programme. New Batavia Project Lelystad The Netherlands. 11 June to 8 July 1990. Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum: Report no.40

Stanbury, M. & Sawday, F., 1991. ANCODS 1991 Report and catalogue of artefacts. Special Publication - Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.7.

Edwards, H., 196?, From Gods and Little Fishes, Extract on the History of the Wreck of the Batavia.(copy in MA file 74.74 Vol.1)

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management and recording:

Due to the large size of the collection, and the number of objects undergoing or yet to undergo conservation, it will take a considerable amount of time to complete this stage. The drawings and photographs required are not extensive and therefore should not require much time.

Cannot estimate time to complete!

Reporting: Mainly the 'management' areas. Approximately 1 week.

Research: There are a number of research projects which require attention.

Jeremy for priorities and time?

Other:

- GPS position fixing (as for all sites)
- Pamphlet needed (approx. 3 days)
- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).

Approximation of time to completion: 2 weeks.

1656 VERGULDE DRAECK

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

This is a large collection consisting of 1534 artefacts and 8443 coins. Approximately 230 items are undergoing conservation or restoration or are stored in the brown cupboard without treatment. The collection is located and displayed in a number of locations.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is complete, all relevant artefacts have been drawn except for those from the 1983/85 season which are still in conservation. Site plans have been done. Not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

- (i) Green, J.N., 1977, The AVOC Jacht Vergulde Draeck wrecked Western Australia 1656. British Archaeological Reports, Supplementary Series 36, Oxford.
- (ii) Green, J. N., 1983, The Vergulde Draeck Excavation 1981 & 1983, Bulletin, Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, 7 (2): 1-8.

Sections missing from the excavation reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

- 4.0 Management Considerations
- 5.0 Research Design for Excavation
- 7.0 Post Excavation Management
 - 7.1 Site
 - 7.2 Artefacts
 - 7.3 Documentation
- 11.0 Conclusions
 - 11.1 Future Research
 - 11.2 Excavation Questions

4.0 Research currently undertaken and future projects.

Research previously undertaken

- Excavation research
- Archival research

Potential future research

- Publication of post BAR work

5.0 Complete list of articles for the vergulde draeck site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

- Ed.,(1963). Have they found the "Gilt Dragon". Australian Numismatic Society
- Green, J.N., 1973, The wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman Vergulde Draeck 1656. International Journal of Nautical Archaeology, 2:267-290.
- Green, J.N., 1977, The A.V.O.C. Jacht Vergulde Draeck wrecked Western Australia 1656. British Archaeological Reports, Supplementary Series 36, Oxford.
- Green, J.N., 1983, The Vergulde Draeck excavation, 1981 and 1983. Bulletin Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, 7(2): 1-8.

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

- Stanbury, M., 1973, Vergulde Draeck Catalogue Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, special publication no. 1.
- Stanbury, M. & Sawday, F., 1991, ANCODS 1991 Report and catalogue of artefacts. Special Publication - Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No. 7.

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording: Very little to do here, until objects are out of cons.

Reporting: Mainly 'Management' areas to complete

Research: Publication of post BAR work

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).
- Pamphlet needed

Excavations 1981 - 85

Approximation of time to completion: 1 week

1622 TRIAL

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of 32 registered artefacts, half of which are to be, or are in the process of being conserved. Some material is on display in the Maritime Museum.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is complete and a site plan has been done. The drawings are incomplete and not all the artefacts have been photographed.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

- (i) Green, J.N., 1977, Australia's oldest wreck: The Loss of the Trial, 1622 BAR Supplementary Series 27, Oxford
- (ii) Green, J.N., 1986, The Survey and Identification of the English East India Company ship, Trial (1622), IJNA, 15(3): 195-202.

Sections missing from these excavation reports:

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

4.0 Management Considerations

5.0 Research Design for Excavation

7.0 Post Excavation Management

7.1 Site

7.2 Artefacts

7.3 Documentation

8.0 Artefact Register

8.1 Condition and Treatment of Finds

8.2 Object description / drawing / photograph

8.3 Interpretation/identification of objects & groups

of objects

11.0 Conclusions

11.1 Future Research

11.2 Excavation Questions

4.0 Research and future projects.

Research undertaken

- Archival research (in the U.K.)
- Archival research on Microfilms

Research complete

Potential future research

- Possibly visit the site again (low priority)

5.0 Complete list of articles for the TRIAL site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Green, J.N., 1977, Australia's oldest wreck: The Loss of the Trial, 1622. British Archaeological Reports, Supplementary Series 27. Oxford

Green, J.N., 1986, The survey and identification of the English East India Company ship Trial (1622). International Journal of Nautical Archaeology, 15(3): 195-204. (copy in MA file 830.71 Vol.8)

Christiansen, E., 1969, An Historic Shipwreck off the north-west coast. The Civil Service Journal, Nov.: 754-756 (copy in MA file 830.71 Vol.3)

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

(further search required)

6.0 Summary

Collection management & recording:

Considering the small size of the collection, to complete the drawing and photography of the collection should not take much time. Half the collection has not been conserved or is in the process of conservation. The nature of each object will determine how long to completion.

Reporting: Mainly 'Management' areas to complete.

Other:

- Pamphlet needed. (approx. 3 days)
- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).

Approximation of time to completion: 2 weeks

Curator Graeme Henderson

1841 JAMES MATTHEWS

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of 723 registered artefacts, with only approximately 100 objects in the process of, or requiring further conservation / restoration. The collection is located in a number of places and exhibitions of the material are held in two places.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is complete, all relevant artefacts have been drawn except for the pulley blocks and cathead which is in conservation. Not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed. Site plans are complete.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

Henderson, G.J., 1976, James Matthews Excavation, Summer 1974, Interim Report. *IJNA*, 5(3):245-51.

Henderson, G.J. and Baker, P.E., 1979, James Matthews excavation, a second interim report. *IJNA*, 8(3):225-244.

Sections missing from these excavation reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

2.0 Initial Assessment:

2.2 Archaeological

5.0 Research Design for Excavation

7.0 Post Excavation Management

7.1 Site

7.2 Artefacts

7.3 Documentation

8.0 Artefact Register

8.1 Condition and Treatment of Finds

8.2 Object description / drawing / photograph

8.3 Interpretation/identification of objects & groups

of objects

9.0 Archaeological interpretation

9.1 Site Loss

9.2 Site Objects

10.0 Historical Interpretation

11.0 Conclusions

11.1 Future Research

11.2 Excavation Questions

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be ascertained. Slave trader, hull offers the only source of detailed information.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the James Matthews site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Henderson, G.J., 1975, Post Settlement Sites : James Matthews Excavation. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, 4(2):371.

Henderson, G.J., 1975, James Matthews Excavation Summer 1974-75. *Australian Archaeology*, 3:40-45.

Henderson, G.J., 1976, James Matthews Excavation, Summer 1974, Interim Report. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, 5(3):245-51.

Henderson, G.J., 1978, Four Seasons of Excavation on the James Matthews Wreck. In J.N. Green (Ed.), *Papers from the First Southern Hemisphere Conference on Maritime Archaeology*: 73-79. Oceans Society, Melbourne.

Henderson, G.J. and Baker, P.E., 1979, James Matthews excavation, a second interim report. *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, 8(3):225-244.

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Henderson, G., 1975, James Mathews Excavation Summer 1974-1975 Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Museum: Report no. 26. (copy in MA file 434.71 (Vol.1))

Henderson, G.J., 1976, James Matthews Excavation Summer 1975/76: Preliminary Report for Maritime Archaeology Advisory Committee. Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum: Report no.4.

Henderson, G.J. and de Burgh, 1979, The Last Voyage of the James Matthews. Western Australian Museum, Perth.

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording: There is only a small amount of drawing and photography to do.

Reporting: Need to bring the information for all excavation seasons together and complete the missing 'management' sections as well as the artefact register (8.1/2/3).

Research: Yet to determine the research that is required and therefore allocate priorities.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).

- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).

Located in 1973, excavations 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 .?

Approximation of time to completion: 1 month

1844 *CERVANTES*

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of approximately 30 registered artefacts, all of which are incomplete in terms of conservation. The collection is located in 2 places and is not exhibited anywhere.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is partially complete and the status of the drawings is unknown. There are no site plans and not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

Henderson, G.J., 1980, *Unfinished Voyages, 1622-1850*. UWA Press, Nedlands, pp 208-211

Sections missing from these excavation reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

Full excavation report required.

4.0 Research and future projects.

American whaling barque.

Further projects yet to be determined

5.0 Complete list of articles for the Cervantes site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Henderson, G.J., 1980, *Unfinished Voyages, 1622-1850*. UWA Press, Nedlands, pp 208-211

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

UNPUBLISHED

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording: Considering the small size of the collection, it should not take long to complete the collection drawing, photography and cataloguing. The site plans may take longer since the information will need to be collected.

Reporting: A full excavation report is required. The only report available at present is a wreck inspection report. It is unclear how much work will be required to bring together information from other sources to complete reporting.

Research: Yet to determine the research that is required and therefore allocate priorities.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).

Inspection 1970, any excavation done at all?

Approximation of time to completion: 1 month

1852 EGLINTON

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of ±700 registered artefacts, which is 90% complete in terms of conservation treatment. The collection is located in a number of places and exhibitions are held at the Maritime Museum and at Yanchep.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is complete and the majority of the drawings are done however not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed. An early site plan has been done (may require a small amount of touch-up work for publication).

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Report referred to:

Henderson, G.J., & K., 1988, *Unfinished Voyages, 1851-1880*, UWA Press, Nedlands, pp 12-14

Sections missing from these excavation reports:

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

- 1.0 (Map of location with insert, elevation view of site)
- 2.0 Initial Assessment:
 - 2.2 Archaeological - (Pre-disturbance survey and site interpretation sections).
- 4.0 Management Considerations
- 5.0 Research Design for Excavation (from handwritten notes? does it require re-writing)
- 6.0 The Excavation Process
 - 6.1 Methods used to excavate
 - 6.2 On-site Conservation (can anything be said)
- 7.0 Post Excavation Management
 - 7.1 Site
 - 7.2 Artefacts
 - 7.3 Documentation
- 8.0 Artefact Register
 - 8.1 Condition and Treatment of Finds
 - 8.2 Object description / drawing / photograph (from 1986 index - complete?)
 - 8.3 Interpretation / identification of objects & groups of objects (Mainly the interpretation section)
- 9.0 Archaeological interpretation
 - 9.1 Vessel loss
- 10.0 Historical Interpretation
- 11.0 Conclusions
 - 11.1 Future Research
 - 11.2 Excavation Questions

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be ascertained.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the Eglinton site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Halls, C., 1978, *Wreck of the Barque Eglinton*. Port of Fremantle Magazine, Spring (pg's. 12-15)

Henderson, G.J., & K., 1988, *Unfinished Voyages, 1851-1880*, UWA Press, Nedlands, pp 12-14

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Green, J.N. & Henderson, G.J., 1970, *Eglinton*, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum. Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report no.5.

UNPUBLISHED

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site. How long will this take?

Collection management & recording: A small amount of photography and drawing is required to complete the collection recording stage.

Reporting: A full excavation report is required. The only report available at present is a wreck inspection report. It is unclear how much work will be required to bring together information from other sources to complete reporting.

Research: Yet to determine the research that is required and therefore allocate priorities.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).
- Pamphlet needed (3 days)

Has an excavation been done?

Approximation of time to completion: 2 months

1841 ELIZABETH (THE COTTESLOE WRECK)

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of ±100 registered artefacts, all require or are in the process of conservation. There is no exhibition of Elizabeth material.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is partially complete, the drawings and photographs incomplete. A site plan has been done.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

Henderson, G.J., 1973, *The Wreck of the Elizabeth*. Studies in Historical Archaeology No.1., Australian Society for Historical Archaeology. (copy not found)

Sections missing from these excavation reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

Full excavation report (and wreck inspection report) required.

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be determined

5.0 Complete list of articles for the Elizabeth site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Henderson, G.J., 1973, *The Wreck of the Elizabeth*. Studies in Historical Archaeology No.1; Australian Society for Historical Archaeology. Sydney.

Henderson, G.J., 1980, *Unfinished Voyages, 1622-1850*, UWA Press, Nedlands

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

UNPUBLISHED

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording: Considering the conservation status it is difficult to determine how long this stage will take. Until the artefacts are assessed, it is difficult to predict how many artefacts require drawing and photographing and therefore the time this will take.

Reporting: **A full excavation report is required.** It is unclear at present how much work will be required to bring together information from other sources to complete site plans and reporting.

Research: Yet to determine the research that is required and therefore allocate priorities.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).
- Pamphlet needed

Expedition held in 1965, survey 1969, chests raised 1970

Approximation of time to completion: 2 months

1880 STAR

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of 320 registered artefacts, approximately 200 of which are either in storage or conservation. There is an exhibition of material at the Maritime Museum.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is complete, however the drawings and photographs are incomplete. Site plans are yet to be done.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

Henderson, G.J., & K., 1988, *Unfinished Voyages, 1851-1880*. UWA Press, Nedlands, pp 280

Sections missing from these excavation reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

A full excavation report is required.

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be determined

5.0 Complete list of articles for the Star site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Henderson, G.J., & K., 1988, *Unfinished Voyages, 1851-1880*. UWA Press, Nedlands, pp 12-14

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording: There is a large number of artefacts undergoing or needing conservation. It is difficult to know how many of these require drawing and photographing. This could take some time since an artefact catalogue is yet to be compiled.

Reporting: Wreck inspection (including site plans) and excavation report required.

Research: Yet to be determined.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).

Site found 1973, excavated 1982.

Approximation of time to completion: 2 months.

1810 LIVELY

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of 568 registered artefacts, approximately 220 of these objects are undergoing conservation and the same number are stored without conservation. There are no Lively objects exhibited anywhere.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue of artefacts is partially complete and the artefact drawings are mostly done, only the try pots are yet to be done. Not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed. There are site plans for the 1982 & '83 seasons, however later excavations are yet to have site plans drawn.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Report referred to:

Henderson, G.J., 1983, *The Rowley Shoals Shipwreck Site: A Progress Report*. Report - Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.20.

Sections missing from this excavation report.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

Full excavation report is required to include excavation seasons after 1983. (ie.1986)

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be determined

5.0 Complete list of articles for the lively site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Henderson, G.J., 1980, *Unfinished Voyages, 1622-1850*, UWA Press, Nedlands

Atkinson, K., 1986, *The significance of the Rowley Shoals wreck to the study of whaling in the south seas*. Graduate Diploma Course 1986AIMA Bulletin (?) (copy in MA file 7.80 Vol.3)

Henderson, G.J. and McCarthy, M., 1982, *The Quest for the Lively*. *Western Way*, 1(3):4-5.

Henderson, G.J. and Stanbury, M., 1982, *North West Whaling in the Twentieth Century*. *Western Way*, 9(3):8-10.

Henderson, G.J., 1986, *The Wreck of the Whaler Lively*. *The Bulletin Annual*. (Kevin Weldon and Associates, Sydney): 52-55.

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Henderson, G.J. and McCarthy, M., 1981, *Rowley Shoals Expedition*. *Your Museum*, October:3-4.

Henderson, G.J. and McCarthy, M., 1982, *Rowley Shoals Expedition*. *Your Museum*, October:3-4.

Henderson, G.J., 1983, *The Rowley Shoals Shipwreck Site: A Progress Report*. Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum Report no.20.

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording:

This is a medium sized collection of which a large proportion is undergoing conservation. The computer catalogue is to be completed, the try pots are to be drawn as well as site plans for excavations after 1983. The photographic recording of the objects requires further work.

Reporting: A full excavation report is required (to include later excavation seasons 1986 etc).

Research: Yet to determine the research that is required and therefore allocate priorities.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).
- Information pamphlet (for Broome and Port Hedland) required (3 days).

Approximation of time to completion: 2 months

When was excavation done: Inspection 1981, excavation seasons: 1982, 83, 86

1811 RAPID

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

This is a large collection (3,000 items), approximately 900 of which are undergoing conservation. The collection is located and displayed in a number of locations.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is complete. The drawings are mostly done with more required after restoration/conservation. Not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed. Site plans have been done.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Report referred to:

Henderson, G.J., 1979, Report on the First Season of Excavation of an Unidentified Wreck at Point Cloates, Western Australia. Report - Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No. 20.

Henderson, G.J., 1983, The Rapid Excavation at Point Cloates in 1982. In W. Jeffery and J. Amess (Eds.), Proceedings of the Second Southern Hemisphere Conference on Maritime Archaeology: 243-247, South Australian Dept. Environment and Planning and Commonwealth Dept. of Home Affairs and Environment, Adelaide.

Sections missing from these excavation reports.

These sections will need to be included for the reporting to be considered complete:

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

Full excavation report is required to include all excavation seasons (1979, 1980, 1982 others?)

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be determined

Study of American shipbuilding at commencement of 19th century.

Analysis of the fittings and cargo of an American-China trader.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the rapid site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Henderson, G.J., 1980, Was an American China Trader Wrecked off the Australian Coast? *Sea History*, 16(Winter): 19-20.

Henderson, G.J., 1980, Two Seasons of Excavating an American China Trader Wrecked near North West Cape. *Skindiving in Australia and the South Pacific*, 10(5):22-27.

Henderson, G.J., 1981, The American China Trader Rapid (1811): An Early Western Australian Shipwreck Site Identified. *The Great Circle*, 3(2):125-132.

Henderson, G.J., 1981, The identification of the shipwreck at Point Cloates, Western Australia. *The Bulletin of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology*, 5:39-41.

Henderson, G.J., 1983, Update: The Identification of a China Trader. *Archaeology*, 36(3):69.

Henderson, G.J., 1983, The Rapid Excavation at Point Cloates in 1982. In W. Jeffery and J. Amess (Eds.), Proceedings of the Second Southern Hemisphere Conference on Maritime Archaeology: 243-247, South Australian Dept. Environment and Planning and Commonwealth Dept. of Home Affairs and Environment, Adelaide.

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Sledge, S., 1978, Rapid, Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No. 36.

Henderson, G.J., 1979, Report on the first season's excavations of an unidentified wreck at Point Cloates, WA, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, Report no.14. (?20)

Henderson, G.J., 1979, Excavation of an Unidentified Shipwreck at Point Cloates, Western Australia. *Maritime Archaeological Association of Australia Newsletter*, 2(1):46.

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording: After conservation, there may be a large number of artefacts which need to be drawn and photographed. The artefacts will need to be assessed to determine how many will be in this category.

Reporting: A full excavation report is required (to include all excavation seasons).

Research: Yet to determine the research that is required and therefore allocate priorities.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).
- Pamphlet needed (3 days).

Approximation of time to completion: 3 months

When was excavation done: 1979, 80, 82

1824 BELINDA

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of 329 registered artefacts, 70% of which require or are undergoing conservation treatment. The collection is located in 2 places and not exhibited anywhere.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is partially complete, the status of the drawings is unknown at this stage. Site plans are yet to be done and not all the artefacts in the collection have been photographed.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

Henderson, G.J., 1989, Belinda. Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report, Department of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum, (File No. 12/90).

Sections missing from this excavation reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

A full excavation report is required.

4.0 Research and future projects.

Nature of sealing activities, Belinda used in 1824 at Middle Island in the Recherche Archipelago.

Other projects yet to be identified.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the belinda site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Henderson, G.J., 1980, Unfinished Voyages, 1622-1850, UWA Press, Nedlands

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Henderson, G., 1989, Belinda, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report. (File no. 12/90)

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording: After conservation, there may be a number of artefacts which need to be drawn and photographed. The artefacts will need to be assessed to determine how many will be in this category.

Reporting: A full excavation report is required. The only report available at present is a 2 page wreck inspection report. It is unclear at present how much work will be required to bring together information from other sources to complete site plans and reporting.

Research: Yet to determine the research that is required and therefore allocate priorities.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).

Approximation of time to completion: 1 month.

When was excavation done: Inspected 1989, February 1991 items raised,

Curator Mike McCarthy

1875 FAIRY QUEEN

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of 12 registered artefacts of which 10 are in the process of or need conservation attention. There are artefacts exhibited at the Maritime Museum.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is partially complete and there is one cannon left to draw. However not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed and the site plans have not been done.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

Henderson, G.J., & K., 1988, Unfinished Voyages, 1851-1880 ,
UWA Press, Nedlands, pp 170-5

Sections missing from these excavation reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

Inspection report and full excavation report required.

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be determined

5.0 Complete list of articles for the Fairy Queen site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Henderson, G.J., & K., 1988, Unfinished Voyages, 1851-1880 ,
UWA Press, Nedlands, pp 12-14

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

UNPUBLISHED

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording:

Considering the small size of the collection it will not take much time to complete the computer catalogueing and there is only 1 cannon to draw. It may be more time consuming drawing the site plans depending on the data that is available.

Reporting: Wreck inspection and excavation reports are required.

Research: Yet to be determined

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).
- Pamphlet needed.

Approximation of time to completion: 2 months

When was excavation done: Anchor raised in 1974, site inspected Sept. 1992

1886 DAY DAWN (CAREENING BAY WRECK)

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of 64 registered artefacts 80% (\pm 50 artefacts) of which require conservation or are in the process of being conserved. There is an exhibit of objects at the Maritime Museum.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is partially complete, the drawings and photographs are incomplete. A site plan has been drawn.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

- (i) McCarthy, M., 1980, Excavation of the barque Day Dawn. WA Museum, Perth (Copy in MA file 6/78 Vol. 1)(ii)
Henderson, G.J. and Kimpton, G., 1991, The Last Voyage of the Day Dawn. Bulletin of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, 15(2):25-29.

Sections missing from these excavation reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

2.0 Initial Assessment:

- 2.1 Environmental
- 2.2 Archaeological

4.0 Management Considerations

5.0 Research Design for Excavation

6.0 The Excavation Process

- 6.2 On-site Conservation

7.0 Post Excavation Management

- 7.1 Site
- 7.2 Artefacts
- 7.3 Documentation

8.0 Artefact Register

- 8.1 Condition and Treatment of Finds
- 8.2 Object description / drawing / photograph
- 8.3 Interpretation / identification of objects & groups

of objects

9.0 Archaeological interpretation

- 9.1 Site Loss
- 9.2 Site Objects

11.0 Conclusions

- 11.1 Future Research
- 11.2 Excavation Questions

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be determined.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the Day Dawn site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Sledge, S., 1979, On Shifting a wooden wreck. Supplementary note for the Day Dawn. International Journal of Nautical Archaeology and Underwater Exploration, 8(3):245. (Copy in MA file 6.78 Vol.1)

Henderson, G.J. and Kimpton, G., 1991, The Last Voyage of the Day Dawn. Bulletin of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, 15(2):25-29.

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Sledge, S., 1976, Day Dawn, Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report. Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No. 25

UNPUBLISHED

McCarthy, M., 1980, Excavation of the barque Day Dawn. WA Museum, Perth

McCarthy, M., 1981, American Whaler Excavated in Cockburn Sound. (Proposed Great Circle article) (Copy in MA file 6.78 Vol.1)

Kenderdine, S., 1991, The reconstruction of a vessels history from the archives held at the Batty Library, WA. (Copy in MA file 6.78 Vol.1)

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording: Considering the small size of the collection it should not take much time to complete the drawing and photography of the artefacts.

Reporting: There is a substantial number of sections to complete the excavation report, however, on brief search, the information seems to be accessible.

Research: Yet to be determined.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).
- Pamphlet needed

Site inspected 1976, excavated 1977 and 1981

Approximation of time to completion: 3 weeks.

1876 GEM

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

There is only one registered item which is located at the Rottneest Island Museum (store).

2.0 Collection Recording

This item has been entered onto the computer catalogue but has not been drawn or photographed. A site plan was completed by MAAWA.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

Passmore, N., et al., The loss of the Gem 1866, Rottneest Island, WA. In Bulletin of the Australia Institute for Maritime Archaeology, 1984, 8(1):5-12.

Sections missing from this reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

Full excavation report required. Essential information is in the file and requires collating.

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be determined.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the Gem site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Passmore, N., et al., 1984, The loss of the Gem 1866, Rottneest Island, WA. In Bulletin of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, 1984, 8(1):5-12.

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

UNPUBLISHED

MAAWA, 1991, The Gem October 1991 Pg. 24. (Copy in MA file 67.72)

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording: Considering that there is only one item in the collection the drawing and photography should not take much time to complete.

Reporting: A full excavation report is required, however the information seems, on initial inspection to be available.

Research: Yet to be determined.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).

- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).

Site inspected 1980, Excavated by MAAWA 1983,84, 85, visited 1991

Approximation of time to completion: 1 month

1874 CONTEST

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consisted of 6 items which are currently misplaced. There is no exhibition of Contest material.

2.0 Collection Recording

The status of recording of the collection (computer catalogue, drawings and photographs) is unknown at present. A site plan does exist.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

(i) Sledge, S., 1978, Contest, Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report, Department of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.32,

(ii) Bathgate, D., Site survey of the barque Contest. Unpublished MAAWA Report, WAMM File 5/79.

Sections missing from these excavation reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report. **Full excavation report required.**

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be determined.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the contest site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Nil

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Sledge, S., 1978, Contest, Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No. 32

UNPUBLISHED

Bathgate, D., Site survey of the barque Contest. Unpublished MAAWA Report, WAMM File 5/79.

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording:

Considering the small size of the collection, it should not take much time to record the artefacts once found.

Reporting: A full excavation report is required. The only reports available at present is a wreck inspection and a MAAWA report.

Research: Yet to be determined.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).

- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).

Approximation of time to completion: 1 Month

When was excavation done: Found & inspected 1978, visited ? 1982.

1877 HADDA

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

There are ±100 artefacts in the collection 50 of which are in the conservation process. There is a display of material in the Maritime Museum.

2.0 Collection Recording

The cataloguing is partially complete and the drawings are mostly done. Site plans are available however not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

Atkinson, K. and Nash, M., 1987, Report on the excavation of the Hadda. Bulletin of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, 11(2):17-25

Sections missing from this excavation report.

Information from all excavations and inspections will need to be collated into a definitive report.

4.0 Management Considerations

5.0 Research Design for Excavation

6.0 The Excavation Process

6.2 On-site Conservation

7.0 Post Excavation Management

7.1 Site

7.2 Artefacts

7.3 Documentation

8.0 Artefact Register

8.1 Condition and Treatment of Finds

8.2 Object description / drawing / photograph

8.3 Interpretation/identification of objects & groups

of objects

9.0 Archaeological interpretation

9.2 Site Objects

9.3 Site History

10.0 Historical Interpretation

11.0 Conclusions

11.1 Future Research

11.2 Excavation Questions

4.0 Research and future projects.

- The large number of iron knees found on the site could be accurately measured to produce ships lines for the Hadda and enable further study on the vessels construction and dynamics. This could also include an historical study into the change toward composite construction eg. the use of this type of frame is dated from approx. 1852-1870's due to shortage of timber and the ability to use lighter frames.
- Guano mining industry. Not essential for the excavation report.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the Hadda site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Atkinson, K. and Nash, M., 1987, Report on the excavation of the Hadda. Bulletin of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, 11(2):17-25(Copy in MA file 2.81)

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

McCarthy, M., 1980, Hadda, Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No. 64

Vickery, L, 1981, Report on the Excavation of the Hadda, Grad. Dip. Course 1981(Copy in MA file 2.81)

UNPUBLISHED

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording: There is minimal work to do on recording the artefacts.

Reporting: Mainly the 'Management' sections need to be written and combined with the 1980 and 1981 reports.

Research: Priorities yet to be determined.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).

Approximation of time to completion: 2 weeks.

When was excavation done: Inspection 1980, excavations 1981 & '86.

LONG JETTY

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of 625 registered artefacts, half of which are undergoing or yet to undergo conservation. The collection is located in a number of places and exhibited in Albany and at the Maritime Museum.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is partially complete, the status of the drawings is unknown at present. Site plans are available in a draft form. Not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

Garratt, D., 1990, The Long Jetty: a case study in salvage archaeology Report - Department of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.57(copy in MA file 124.84 Vol.2)

Sections missing from this excavation report.

Information from all inspections / excavations will need to be combined to form a definitive report.

2.0 Initial Assessment:

- 2.1 Environmental
- 2.2 Archaeological

4.0 Management Considerations

5.0 Research Design for Excavation

6.0 The Excavation Process

- 6.2 On-site Conservation

7.0 Post Excavation Management

- 7.1 Site
- 7.2 Artefacts
- 7.3 Documentation

8.0 Artefact Register

- 8.1 Condition and Treatment of Finds
- 8.2 Object description / drawing / photograph
- 8.3 Interpretation/identification of objects & groups

of objects

9.0 Archaeological interpretation

- 9.1 Site Loss
- 9.2 Site Objects
- 9.3 Site History

10.0 Historical Interpretation

11.0 Conclusions

- 11.1 Future Research
- 11.2 Excavation Questions

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be determined.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the Long Jetty site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Carpenter, J., 1984, Bathers Bay and the Long Jetty. Port of Fremantle Magazine, 7(10):

McCarthy, M., 1988, The Long Jetty Colonial Beer Garden. Paper presented to the Australian Archaeological Association Conference, Melbourne, 1987(copy in MA file 124.84 Vol.2) Ed., The Institute of Engineers, 1989, Construction of Fremantle Harbour, 1892 - 1901.

Australian National Historic Engineering Landmark nomination(copy in MA file 124.84 Vol.2)

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Garratt, D., 1990, The Long Jetty: a case study in salvage archaeology Report - Department of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.57(copy in MA file 124.84 Vol.2)

Garratt, D., ?, Fremantle's Long Jetty. Your Museum(copy in MA file 124.84 Vol.2)

UNPUBLISHED

Garratt, D., 1984, Bathers Bay, Fremantle: An Historic Sketch.(copy in MA file 124.84 Vol.1)

Garratt, D., 1984, History of the Long Jetty.(copy in MA file 124.84 Vol.1)

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording: Considering that the collection is a medium sized one and that half requires conservation attention, this stage may take some time. An assessment of the number of artefacts that require drawing and photographing will give a better ideal of the time it will take to achieve this. The site plan will need to be finalised.

Reporting: The excavation reporting is largely incomplete, however the information is readily available.

Research: Yet to be determined.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).
- Pamphlet needed

Approximation of time to completion: 1 month

Is the curator responsible here: Mike McCarthy

Priority:

1830 CUMBERLAND

1.0 Collection Management

The Cumberland collection is a small one with 128 registered artefacts, approximately 50 of these are in the process of conservation or in need of. The collection is located in 2 places and exhibited in Augusta.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is complete, the drawings are mostly done however not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed. There are site plans for the Cumberland site.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

- (i) Sledge, S., 1983, Cumberland, Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.76. MA file 413.71 Vol.1.

Sections missing from this excavation report.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

Full excavation report required.

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be ascertained. Colonial trader carrying cargo between India New South Wales and the Swan River Settlement.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the Cumberland site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Henderson, G.J., 1980, Unfinished Voyages, 1622-1850, UWA Press, Nedlands

Sledge, S., 1983, Wreck of the Cumberland. Skindiving in Australia and the South Pacific, 13(5):32-35.

Sledge, S., 1984, VOC Cannon Raised from the Cumberland Wreck Australian Sea Heritage, Nov. 1984 (23-25) Copy in MA file 413.71 (Vol 1)

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Sledge, S., 1983, Cumberland, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report no. 76 MA File 413.71 Vol.1.

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording:

Considering the small size of the collection, the time required to complete the drawings and photography is considered to be minimal.

Reporting: A full excavation report is required. The only report available at present is a 2 page wreck inspection report. It is unclear at present how much work will be required to bring together information from other sources to complete site plans and reporting.

Research: Yet to determine the research that is required and therefore allocate priorities.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).
- Pamphlet needed

Approximation of time to completion: 1 month.

When was excavation done: 1983, '84, ??

1711 ZUYTDORP

Preliminary assessment of excavation recording and reporting

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of 1010 registered artefacts, approximately 400 of which are yet to be, or are in the process of conservation treatment. Additionally, there are 8443 coins. The collection is located and exhibited in a number of places.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue for the Zuytdorp is complete and all relevant objects have been drawn except those currently in conservation. The number yet to be drawn is considered to be small. Not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed and the site plans are incomplete.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

- Stanbury, M. & Sawday, F., 1991. ANCODS 1991 Report and catalogue of artefacts. Special Publication - Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.7.
- McCarthy, M., 1990. Zuytdorp. A report on the situation to date (June 1990). Report - Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.42.
- Playford, P. E., 1959. The Wreck of the Zuytdorp On the Western Australian coast in 1712, *Journal & Proceedings of the Western Australian Historical Society*, Vol. 5, Part 5 pp 5-41, 1987 Repr.

Sections missing from these excavation reports.

Information from all inspections and excavations will need to be combined into a definitive report.

4.0 Management Considerations

5.0 Research Design for Excavation

6.0 The Excavation Process

6.1 Methods used to excavate

6.2 On-site Conservation

7.0 Post Excavation Management

7.1 Site

9.0 Archaeological interpretation

9.2 Site Objects (dividers, lead ingots, cartridge cases & pewter chalice done. Others?)

10.0 Historical Interpretation

11.0 Conclusions

11.1 Future Research

11.2 Excavation Questions

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be determined

5.0 Complete list of articles for the zuytdorp site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

- Playford, P. E., 1959, *The Wreck of the Zuytdorp On the Western Australian coast in 1712*, *Journal & Proceedings of the Western Australian Historical Society*, 5(5): 5-41, 1987 Reprint.
- Morse, K., 1988, *The archaeological survey of midden sites near Zuytdorpwreck*. *Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology*, 12(1):37-47.

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

- McCarthy, M., 1990, *Zuytdorp, A Report on the Situation to Date*, (June 1990) *Department of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum*, Report no. 42
- Stanbury, M. & Sawday, F., 1991, *ANCODS 1991 Report and catalogue of artefacts*. Special Publication - Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.7.
- Kimpton, Geoff, and McCarthy, M., 1988. *Zuytdorp 1701-1712*. Report to the director and Head of Division on underwater and other work conducted during the period April 1986 to April 1988. *Department of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum*, Report no. 30
- WA Museum Information Series
- Zuytdorp, the Search Continues, (1990).

UNPUBLISHED

- Weaver, F., (in preparation), *Report of the excavation of land sites associated with the VOC ship Zuytdorp*.

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site. How long will this take.

Collection management & recording:

Although the Zuytdorp collection is large, the collection management and recording is basically complete except for the site plans which require further work.

Reporting: The 'management' topics need to be addressed along with excavation process, archaeological and historical interpretation. The information for these missing sections is available however it will require pulling together from different sources (wreck inspection reports, catalogues etc.)

Research: Mike for priorities and time?

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing required (as for all sites).
- Pamphlet required (3 days)

Approximation of time to completion: 1 month

When was excavation done: Excavation still in process

1867 LADY LYTTLETON

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of ±40 registered articles, 4 of which are undergoing conservation and 2 are in storage. The collection is located in a number of places and exhibited in Albany and the Maritime Museum.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is partially complete, the drawings are mostly done however not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed. Site plans have been done.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

Vosmer, T., 1990. Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology. Lady Lyttleton, Field Project Unpublished Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology Course Wreck Survey Report, No 8

Sections missing from this excavation report.

Information from all inspections / excavations will need to be collated into a definitive report.

2.0 Initial Assessment:

2.1 Environmental

4.0 Management Considerations

6.0 The Excavation Process

6.2 On-site Conservation

7.0 Post Excavation Management

7.1 Site

7.2 Artefacts

7.3 Documentation

8.0 Artefact Register

8.1 Condition and Treatment of Finds

8.2 Object description / drawing / photograph

8.3 Interpretation/identification of objects & groups

of objects

10.0 Historical Interpretation

11.0 Conclusions

11.1 Future Research

11.2 Excavation Questions

4.0 Research and future projects.

Archival research to discover Sultan which fits the dimensions and time of building of Lady Lyttleton.

Research on the styles of coak represented in the pulley sheaves.

Research to discover the place and date of construction.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the Lady Lyttleton site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Nil

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

Sledge, S., 1975, Lady Lyttleton, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report no. 20.

Vosmer, T., 1990. Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology Field Project for Graduate Diploma in Maritime Archaeology. Wreck Survey Report, No 8.

UNPUBLISHED

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site. How long will this take.

Collection management & recording:

Considering the small size of the collection, to complete the drawing and photography of the collection should not take much time.

Reporting: Need to combine the information from the 1978 and 1990 excavations. It is mainly the 'Management' areas which need to be written.

Research: Yet to be determined.

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).
- Short pamphlet required, for Albany (3 days)

Approximation of time to completion: 3 weeks.

When was excavation done: 1978 (limited excavation), 1990 (student field project)

1.0 Collection Management

The collection consists of ±450 registered artefacts, 80% (360 items) of which are undergoing, or yet to be conserved. The collection is located in a number of places and an exhibition is held at the Maritime Museum.

2.0 Collection Recording

The computer catalogue is partially complete, drawings are 80% complete however, not all artefacts in the collection have been photographed. Site plans have been done.

3.0 Excavation Reporting

Reports referred to:

(i) Sledge, S., 1979, Xantho, Unpublished Wreck Inspection Report, Department Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No.40.

McCarthy, M., 1988, The Excavation of the SS Xantho. In M. McCarthy, (Ed.) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Management of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks :179-190. Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1., WA Museum, Perth.

McCarthy, M., 1988, SS Xantho: The pre-disturbance, assessment, excavation and management of an iron steam shipwreck off the coast of Western Australia. IJNA, 17(4):339-347(copy in MA file 9.79 Vol.9)

Sections missing from these excavation reports.

There are no missing sections, however the information will need to be collated from the various papers to form one comprehensive excavation report which combines all excavation seasons to date.

4.0 Research and future projects.

Yet to be determined.

5.0 Complete list of articles for the xantho site.

PUBLISHED EXTERNALLY

Weldon, Athole, 1960, Life and Work of CE Breadhurst. An unpublished family history. Battye Library, Perth.

Fall, V.G., 1972, The Sea and the Forest. University of Western Australia Press, Perth:36.

Lyon, D., 1975, Xantho Alexander Denny, No. 1. In The Denny List. National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, UK. Vol.1:18

McCarthy, M., 1985, Treasure from the scrapheap. The Xantho engine recovered after 113 years on the seabed. Australian Sea Heritage, No.7: 22-25

McCarthy, M., 1985, SS Xantho Excavation and Seminar. Newsletter of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology, 3(2):7-9.(copy in MA file 9.79 Vol.5)

Marfleet, B., 1985/6, Xantho Revisited 1985. S.U.H.R. Annual Report, 1985/6:32-38.

Strachan, S., 1985, SSXantho Expedition: April 12 - May 10, 1985. In K. Atherton, (ed) Maritime Archaeological Association of Tasmania Newsletter May: 9 & 10.

Evans, V., 1985, SS Xantho. Australian Association for Maritime History Newsletter, Vol.2:5

Hansen, R., 1985, SS Xantho Expedition. Maritime Archaeological Association of Western Australia Newsletter, Vol.3:13,14.

Hansen, R., 1985, SS Xantho Expedition. Corrosion Australasia, 11(3), June.

McCarthy, M., 1986, SS Xantho : A 19th Century Lemon Turned Sweet. In P.F. Johnson (Ed.) Proceedings of the 16th Conference on Underwater Archaeology :54-59, Society for Historical Archaeology (USA), Special Publication Series No.4.

McCarthy, M., 1986, The Excavation and Raising of the SS Xantho Engine and Australia's First Practical and Theoretical Seminar on Iron and Steamship Archaeology. International Journal of Nautical Archaeology, News, 15(2):173-176.

McCarthy, M., 1986, SS Xantho : an introduction. ICCM Bulletin, 12(3 & 4):63-66.

MacLeod, I.D., 1986, Conservation of the Steam Ship Xantho. ICCM Conference, Perth 1985.

McCarthy, M., 1986, Conservators Underwater. Maritime Archaeologists Above. ICCM Conference Towards 2000, Perth 1985: 63-66.

Deith, C.L., 1986, (Ed) SS Xantho . Engineering in Miniature, 7(10):289.

Henderson, G.J., 1986, Maritime Archaeology in Australia. University of Western Australia Press:124-5.

McCarthy, M., (in press), The excavation of the iron steamship SS Xantho and the removal for study, conservation and display of her horizontal trunk engine. In: Papers from the 27th Annual conference of the council of underwater activities. Sacramento, 1986.

Carpenter, J., 1988, Iron Ship Concretion Wreck. In McCarthy (Ed) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Mangement of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks : Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1., 88-90.

Kimpton, G. and McCarthy, M., 1988, The Freeing of the SS Xantho Engine. In M. McCarthy, (Ed.) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Mangement of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks : 73-74, Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1., WA Museum, Perth.

Henderson, G.J. 1988, The archaeological value of iron and steam ships. In M. McCarthy, (Ed.) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Mangement of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks : Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1:10-12.

McCarthy, M., 1988, The Excavation of the SS Xantho. In M. McCarthy, (Ed.) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Management of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks :179-190. Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1., WA Museum, Perth.

McCarthy, M., 1988, SS Xantho: The pre-disturbance, assessment, excavation and management of an iron steam shipwreck off the coast of Western Australia. IJNA, 17(4):339-347(copy in MA file 9.79 Vol.9)

MacLeod, I.D., 1988, On site conservation. The SS Xantho engine. In M. McCarthy, (Ed.) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Mangement of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks : Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1:91-92

McCarthy, M., 1988, A brief history of marine steam propulsion. In M. McCarthy, (Ed.) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Mangement of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks , Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1: 200-203

McCarthy, M., 1988, The iron hull. In M. McCarthy, (Ed.) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Mangement of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks : Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1.219-203.

McCarthy, M., 1988, The management of iron and steam shipwreck sites. In M. McCarthy, (Ed.) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Mangement of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks : Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1: 21-23.

- Miller, N.D., 1988, Description of SS Xantho engines from pre-excavation drawings. In M. McCarthy, (Ed.) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Management of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks : Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1:208-214.
- Miller, N.A., 1988, A general description of trunk engines as designed and built by John Penn and Sons. In M. McCarthy, (Ed.) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Management of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks : Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1: 208-218.
- Mills-Reid, 1988, Organic materials and iron shipwrecks - The Xantho case study: Suggestions for future research. In M. McCarthy, (Ed.) Papers from the First Australian Seminar on the Management of Iron Ships and Steam Ship Wrecks : Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology Seminar, Series No.1: 86-87.
- Richards, M., 1988, Work horses in Australian waters. Australian Institute of Marine Engineers, Sydney. :
- McCarthy, M., 1989, The SS Xantho Project, Management and Conservation, in MacLeod, I. D., (ed.), Conservation of Wet Wood and Metal, Proceedings of the ICOM Conservation Working Groups on Wet Organic Archaeological Materials and Metals, Fremantle, 1987, W.A. Museum, Perth, 1989, pp. 9-13.
- McCarthy, M., 1989, The Excavation Continues in the laboratory: Future directions in Maritime Archaeology. AICCM Bulletin, Vol. 15, 1989, nos 3 & 4., pp 21-27.
- Henderson, G.J., 1990, Unfinished Voyages 1850-1880. University of Western Australia Press, Perth.
- McCarthy, M., 1991, The SS Xantho Engine, A Unique Engineering Relic, Papers from the 5th National Conference on the Engineering Heritage, The Institute of Engineers, Perth., pp 95-99.
- MacLeod, I.D., 1992, Conservation management of iron steamships - The SS Xantho (1872) Volume GE 16 No.1. (copy in MA file 9.79 Vol.10)

PUBLISHED INTERNALLY

- Sledge, S., 1979, SS Xantho, Wreck Inspection Report, Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum, No. 40
- Totty, D., 1983, SS Xantho. In: Wrecks of Western Australia's Central Mainland Coast: 114-121. Unpublished report. MA file 490.
- Beagle, C.J., MacLeod, I.D. & North, N.A., 1983, Preliminary Survey of Xantho and Installation of a Cathodic Protection system. Report. Western Australian Maritime Museum.
- Miller, N.A., Engineering anomalies in the SS Xantho Propulsion System. Report - WA Museum.
- WA Museum Information Series
- SS Xantho Western Australia's First Coastal Steamer. (1985).
- Your Museum, 1983, SS Xantho, June (1).
- Your Museum, 1984, Museum restores rare engine, March:3.
- Your Museum, 1985, Success Smiles on Xantho Expedition. May:4.
- Your Museum, Towards 200 Conservation Conference, September: 4-5.
- Your Museum, Visitors enjoy Fremantle day. November:4.

UNPUBLISHED

- Henderson, G., 1977, From Sail to Steam: Shipping in WA 1870-1890. Unpublished MA Thesis, University of Western Australia: 36, 182, 191, 226.
- Hall, L., Hill, L., & Warne, I., 1979, The Xantho, WA's First Steamship. Report of the 1979 MAAWA Expedition. Maritime Archaeological Association of Western Australia, Special Publication. (copy in MA file 9.79 Vol.1)
- Miller, N.D., 1989, A detailed analysis of the steam engine and boiler in the steam ship Xantho. Unpublished (?) (copy in MA file 9.79 Vol.9)

McCarthy, M., 1990, SS Xantho: Western Australia's First Coastal Steamer, in McCarthy, M., 1990, Charles Edward Broadhurst, (1826-1905), a remarkable nineteenth century failure, Unpublished, M. Phil. Thesis, Murdoch. pp 251-290.

6.0 Summary

What needs to be done to complete management, recording and reporting of the site and how long will this take?

Collection management & recording:

Considering the large percentage of the collection which is still involved in conservation, this may take some time to completion. The computer cataloguing should not take much time, the drawings may take longer depending on which artefacts are to be done and whether they are available.

Reporting: It is necessary to combine the information from a wide variety of papers to have one conclusive excavation report. The information is there - requires collating.

Research:

Other:

- Requires further on-site conservation data and reporting (as for all sites).
- GPS position fixing (as for all sites).
- Pamphlet needed

Approximation of time to completion: 2 weeks

Appendix 1 Department Files for each site

SITE	FILE No's	VOL.	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION OF FILE	CONTENTS OF FILE
From "MA Dept Files List 16/3/93" Long Jetty	124.84	1	Project	Long Jetty	Maps & plans of area, photo of jetty remains in 1984, list of artefacts recovered to date (1984). Day book July '84 (15pgs) on Northern Boat harbour development. Collection on display (1143 items). Conservation report on LJ material May & Oct. 1987
	124.84 2.93	2	Project	Jetties Study	√
Trial 1622	830.71	1	Wreck	Trial	Log of Tryall Expedition May 1969, Royal Australian Historical Society - historical brief. Notes on Expedition 1969
		A			Notes on '69 expedition & brief report, report on Oct. '69 expedition,
		2			√
		3			Report to identify the "Tryall" by Philip Tyler, results of analysis on material, Report on the Oct. '69 expedition by Hugh Edwards,
		4			Sketch plan of site by J.Kimpton,
		5			Outline of '71 expedition,
		6			Crawford brief report to date July '71, Expedition report Junc'71 (10pgs)
		7			Expedition information sheet '85
8	Site plan (1971), Green, "The Survey and Identification of the "Trial", Tryal background - Crawford, 1986.				
Batavia 1629	74.74	1	Wreck	Batavia	"From Gods & Little Fishes, History of the wreck of the Batavia" Edwards 196?, Report on Dutch Wrecks - Crawford 1963, Report on the '63 Expedition - C.Halls, material recovered August '93, Record of work on the Batavia by WAM since '64,
		2			List of material declared to the museum at 5 June 1970, Observations on water movement around the site - 14.9.'70 by A Shepherd lecturer in Geography,
		2a			Aims of survey 1970, Report on expedition May '70 - Hugh Edwards, Inventory of finds from expedition '70,
		3			√
		4			√
		5			Progress and assesment of program - Green (10pgs), News release re: "A summer's work on the Batavia" - Shaw, "A new and exciting possibility in display, the hull of the Batavia" - Shaw,
		6			Report on the use of surface fracture charges on the Batavia wrecksite - Green March '74, Progress report on '74 expedition and proposals for closing down,
		7			"Treatment & reconstruction of timbers", Display of timbers August '74, Report on excavation '74-'75,
		8			Copy of C. Ingleman 1975 "Report on the third season of excavation. Photographs of timbers on site, site plan (1974)
		9			√
10	√				

SITE	FILE No's	VOL.	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION OF FILE	CONTENTS OF FILE
	402.71 122.73 159.72 395.71 99.72 6.83	11 12 13 14 15	Wreck Wreck Wreck Wreck Wreck 1 Wreck 2	Batavia - reports Batavia - CDR Water's Manuscript Batavia Documentary Film Batavia - Expedition May 1970 - University Batavia - Proposal for Ph.D Batavia - Reconstruction	Reconstruction programme- progress report, Batavia Ceramic experiment - Garratt & Prince, √ √ √ √ √ Navigation and navigational instruments at the time of the wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman UWA History Dept. -Batavia expedition May '70 (6pgs) by Isabel Durak & Philip Tyler, Report on the May '70 expedition - Edwards, √ √ "The maritime archaeological, historical and ethnographic investigation of maritime technology in the pre-modern period, with particular reference to the Batavia and shell-first construction " - Green.
Vergulde Draeck 1656	858.71 9.72 424.71	a 3 4 5	Wreck Wreck Wreck	Vergulde Draeck 1971 Vergulde Draeck 1972 onwards 1966 survey Vergulde Draeck Contract (Cowen & Co)	√ Summary of recent events -1964 Crawford. Excavation method Gilt Dragon - Memo Bingham 1970. Site plan (b&w photo of) from 1966 info. Report on inspection of wrecksite - Green 1981. √ Brief notes √
Zuytdorp 1711	461.71 460.71	1A 1B 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Object Wreck 5 doesn't exist	Zuytdorp Set Square Zuytdorp (from 1/1/70)	√ √ √ √ √ Report on activities - Crawford 1971. Report , progress since '77 etc. -Crawford Excerpt from Sledge - Journals of wreck inspection. Report on field trip - Cooley 1980 & 81. Zuytdorp background archaeological potential and options with site plan - Green & Crawford 1984. A report on the situation to date (1986) and proposals to finalise fieldwork - McCarthy.

SITE	FILE No's	VOL.	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION OF FILE	CONTENTS OF FILE
	724.71	10 11 12 13 14	Wreck	location? (Sara 1985 on card) Zuytdorp Reserve 29282 - Entry Permission	Report on field trip June 1986 Cooley, Zuytdorp update following work to March 5 1987-McCarthy "Preliminary report on archaeological investigations of midden sites near the Zuytdorp wreck", Kate Morse 1987. Report to the Director on underwater and other work conducted during April '86-April'88 Bob Sheppard 1988, "The wreck of the Zuytdorp" Australian Gold Gem and Treasure. "A report on the situation to date, 1988" McCarthy. McCarthy, 1990, A report on the situation to date 1980. √
Zeewijk 1727	455.71	1 2 3 4	Wreck	Zeewijk	Report on Abrolhos expedition -1968. Proposed search and survey operation and Report on..., 1968 Edwards. UEC expedition day book 1972. √ √
Lively 1810	634.81 7.80	1 2 3	Area Wreck	Rowley Shoals Wrecks Lively	√ Expedition day book 1981. Chart of area of site. Wreck inspection report 1981, McCarthy. √ Atkinson, 1986, The significance of the R.S. wreck to the study of whaling in the South seas. Grad Dip '86.
Rapid 1811	12.78	1 2 3	Wreck	Rapid	
Belinda 1824	12.90		Wreck	Belinda	Wreck inspection report - Henderson 1989
Cumberland 1830	413.71	1 2	Wreck	Cumberland	Inspection plan - Sledge 1983. Wreck inspection - Sledge '83. Copy of "VOC cannon raised from the Cumberland wreck - Sledge." Expedition 1983 aims and methods. Expedition 12/3/1984 day book.
Elizabeth 1841	412.71		Wreck	Elizabeth	Expedition 1965, Report and recommendations - Halls '65, Particulars from archival records, finds to date. Investigation of Cottesloe wreck site - Henderson 1970. The Elizabeth wreck at Cottesloe author? 1971. Sketch of site - Crooks 1970
James Matthews 1841	434.71	1 2 3	Wreck	James Matthews	Report - Henderson 1971. Excavation summer 1974-75, 13 pg's (Henderson) √ Photographs of location,
Cervantes 1844	409.71		Wreck	Cervantes	Inspection - Kimpton & Bingham 1970,
Eglinton 1859	416.71		Wreck	Eglinton	Preliminary report of the discovery and work on the Eglinton - Green & Henderson 1971. "Wreck of the barque Eglinton" Halls 1978. Notes on visit to site 1993 - Alan Kendrick.

SITE	FILE No's	VOL.	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION OF FILE	CONTENTS OF FILE
Lady Lyttleton 1867	195.72 352.8		Area Wreck	Albany Wrecks Lady Lyttleton	Notes on the figurehead of LL 1972. Wreck inspection report - Sledge & Lovell 1975. Report on survey Henderson 1978.
Xantho 1872	9.79	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Wreck	Xantho	Wreck inspection report 1979 Sledge. Engine plans. Details of trunk engines. √ Engine drawn by Moffet '83 Wreck inspection report 1979 Sledge. Kimpton's scale engine drawings. √ √ Conservation of the SS Xantho engine MacLeod. List of modern and archival material referring to the Xantho. Research proposal, Murdoch university and WA Museum - McCarthy 1988. The SS Xantho - Project update & list of references. √ √
Contest 1874	5.79		Wreck	Contest	Site plan - MAAWA 197?, Wreck inspection 1978 Sledge. MAAWA project report - Bathgate 1982.
Fairy Queen 1875	354.77		Wreck	Fairy Queen	Conservation of the Fairy Queen anchor (6pg's), Map of Fairy Queen location, 1 page report of raising the anchor - Sledge '74, B&W prints of anchor and cannon.
Gem 1876	67.72		Wreck	Gem	Copy of MAAWA 90/92 report, also Passmore, AIMA (1984) 8(1) The loss of the Gem. Colour photo's of the model. McCarthy site inspection 5 March 1985 and 1980. Historical notes (10 pg's) on "The mysterious wreck of the Gem"
Hadda 1877	2.81		Wreck	Hadda	1981 report on the excavation of the Hadda - Vickery & Spooner incl. historical account, wreck inspection Dec '80, photocopies from WA Times 1877. 1986 report on the excavation of the Hadda - Atkinson & Nash.
Star 1880	19.73		Wreck	Star	Rough sketch of site - Anderton '72, excavation planned for Jan '83 - Henderson with no further notes.
Day Dawn 1886	6.78	1 2 3	Wreck 1 cont.	Day Dawn	Wreck inspection '76, Careening Bay wreck survey - Sledge, Report on discussions with residents living near the Careening Bay wreck currently being excavated, McCarthy 1976. Article on the excavation of the Day Dawn by MAAWA - McCarthy 1981. "American whaler excavated in Cockburn Sound, McCarthy 1981. Sketch showing location of site, The historic shipwrecks 'Day Dawn' & 'Dato' - 1988(?) Wolfe, Movement of the historic shipwreck Day Dawn from the small boats harbour - Wolfe 1990, "The reconstruction of a vessels history from the archives held at the Batty Library, WA" Kenderdine (91) √

SECTION 2.

Model for Excavation Publication

MODEL FOR EXCAVATION PUBLICATIONS

Karen Millar (5 April 1993)

The approach that has been taken in drafting this model for excavation reports is to combine the traditional practitioner's approach to a site with that of the academic (historian). It is not anticipated that the archaeologist conducting the excavation will have all the skills (or the time) to complete all stages of the report. It is the author's intention that scholars who have expertise in particular research areas will author those sections. (This will provide a valuable resource of research projects for post graduate students looking for original material.)

This model has been built with the intention that an excavation report will bring together information from previous wreck inspections and other visits which may not be published externally to the department. It will be a conclusive publication detailing all previous work on the site, including all excavation seasons, as a cohesive study. The report will also include extensive historical research, an analysis of the finds, the wrecking process and the spread of artefacts, conservation and site management considerations amongst other things. This will therefore require a more comprehensive approach than a report which outlines the method of excavation and lists the finds.

This model was intended for sites which have been excavated and where the fieldwork component is considered to be complete. It is at this stage that a comprehensive and complete report of this nature is most appropriate.

This does not eliminate the possibility of producing interim reports to publicise progress to date. In fact this will be necessary for sites in the process of being excavated since a report of the nature proposed will require substantially more time to complete than the a description of the methods used and what was found without the analysis proposed. Where the analysis or research phase is incomplete, the report should indicate the research that is in process and proposals for future research.

The difficulty in designing this model has been in trying to consider the full range of site circumstances, conditions and archaeological potential and therefore the different reporting needs ie. largely intact hull remains with contents vs a widely spread concreted site with no hull remains and little logic to the spread vs a jetty site. There will therefore be omissions and also items included which may not be appropriate for every site excavation report. This list of contents should therefore be treated as a guide and a working document which will be updated as inadequacies become evident.

References for model:

- Bass,G.F., 1967, Cape Gelidonya: a Bronze Age Shipwreck. *Trans American Philosophical Society*, 57 (8):1-77.
- Bass,G.F. & Doornik, F.H.van, 1982, *Yassi Ada*. Volume 1, a seventh century Byzantine shipwreck. Texas A & M. University Press, College Station, Texas.
- Green,J.N., 1983, The Vergulde Draeck excavation 1981 &1983. *Bulletin of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology*. 7(2):1-8.
- Garratt,D., in proc., *Management plan for the historic shipwreck Rapid 1807-1811*. Department of Maritime Archaeology, Western Australian Maritime Museum: Report No.63.

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POSSIBLE APPENDICES

Dating

Identification of wood samples

Comparative analysis of groups of finds (fastenings, cannon balls etc.)

Chemical analyses

Analysis of concretions.

Analysis of container contents (jars, bottles).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED (eg. shipbuilding glossary)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. The Site

Location of the site: general area and specific location including GPS position.

Description of area (land), description of the area (underwater): reef surrounding, depth contours, nature of seabed in the area etc.

Environmental conditions of the area, notable currents, winds, temperatures, depth, salinity,

Geology and sedimentology (describe the reef type, rock, process that formed this geology over time, weathering patterns, formation patterns, sediment accumulations, evidence of stratigraphy (coring), sediment composition - shell, fine sand/silt.) The possible effect on the wrecking process.

Marine growth, sea grasses etc.

Possible Figs:

Map indicating the location of the site. (general area then an insert with the specific location)

Depth contour maps. Maps of other relevant features eg. gully, u/w topography

Photograph of the location of the site from the land or air.

2. The Discovery & site inspections

Mention the finders and the situation of the discovery of the site.

Research historical comments on navigation around the area.

Any limitations experienced on visiting the site, relocating the site.

Site inspections conducted (if more than one detail each),

Description of the site: marine growth, extent of concretion, fishing activity - drag netting, depth, visibility, other hazards, describe seabed - gullies, flat, sand etc.

Evidence of previous work / salvage on-site.

Day by day activities on site for the inspections.

Possible Figs:

Pre-disturbance site plan (on inspection, may be a sketch)

Drawings / photographs of artefacts raised on wreck inspection (for site identification?)

3. Pre-disturbance Survey

Surveying the wreck: photomosaic (describe methods used), removal of sea growth, labelling objects, triangulation (describe methods used, advantages and disadvantages).

Plotting: positions of artefacts (describe methods used),

Include methodology by which site plan was done.

Where artefacts were raised discuss why and identification, drawings, photographs.

Physical, chemical, biological pre-disturbance survey (conservation report)

Possible Figs:

Photomosaic - pre disturbance

Pre-disturbance site plan (on inspection)

Drawings / photographs of artefacts raised on wreck inspection (for site identification)

Photograph of boat used on site or entry to site.

4. The Excavation

Reason why the site was chosen for excavation.

Assessment of cultural significance: Historical, technical, social, archaeological, scientific, educational and recreational value for the wider community. Based on the criteria outlined in *Guidelines for management of Australia's historic shipwrecks*.

When conducted, (where the excavation was conducted over a number of seasons discuss each season in turn eg. chapter headings 1977 season, 1979, 1980 with the sections below for each).

Participants and their expertise.

Where did the team camp in relation to the site. Living conditions, transport to and from the site.

Facilities: compressors for cylinder filling, conservation, work areas, darkroom, boats etc.

Possible Figs:

Photograph of work boat.

Photograph of camp site / base camp.

4.1 Methods used to excavate:

Objectives of each excavation season.

Diving equipment used

Daily organisation of time: 1st dive for photography, number of dives per day per person, how long for, how this was organised, no. of days dived out of total, restrictions caused by ?. Time keeping, recording of dive details.

Possible Figs:

Photomosaic - after excavation

Photograph of surveying in operation (underwater) to illustrate methods used.

Line drawing of equipment if necessary (eg. using plane table, EDM) with an elevation view where appropriate)

4.2 Excavating the wreck:

How loose surface artefacts were dealt with (tagged, photographed in situ, raised, put aside etc.)

Method used to deal with surface debris, rock, sand removal.

Method used to deal with concreted artefacts.

Conservation of artefacts in the field.

Any observations regarding location of artefacts in relation to each other and the site.

Briefly and generally discuss finds.

Techniques used to raise artefacts - heavy, fragile etc.

Techniques used to determine the extent of the site.

How the site was surveyed at stages through the excavation as techniques changed.

Use of photography, scale drawings.

How the third dimension was recorded.

Any techniques trialed and abandoned and why.

Possible Figs:

Photograph of artefact being raised.

Photograph of concreted artefact being extracted

Photograph of artefacts as raised.

Photograph raising artefacts

Photograph illustrating survey equipment use underwater.

Stylised sketch of the complete site with the equipment in position. (elevation view showing vessel on surface, air lifts, grid frames etc. etc.)

Line drawing of any interesting piece of equipment used.

Conservation practices.

Photographs of the photographic process.

4.3 Progress of the excavation:

What was done in between field work in relation to the site.

Possible Figs:

Site plans illustrating the various phases of the excavation

Plan to include tag numbers.

Site plan illustrating the spread (groupings) of artefacts. (either individual plans for each type of material: ceramics, cannon, anchors, or group them logically glass ware and galley items etc.)

5. Condition and treatment of finds.

General spread of objects on-site and general condition: concreted, loose in sand etc.

Conservation reports on the underwater conditions found on-site in relation to the artefacts.

Comment on marine growth where relevant (eg. sea grasses)

Possible Figs:

Site plan/s of distribution of finds by type.

5.1 Finds discussed by type

eg. Pottery, metals, anchors, cannon, glass, wood, coins - hull remains etc.

General condition of finds whilst on site - fragile etc. Effect of working nearby on artefacts.

Conservators comments on condition of artefacts.

Possible Figs:

Photograph of finds on-site to illustrate condition

5.2 Treatment of finds.

On-site treatment - reported by conservator, include equipment used, methodology.

Concretion removal, washing, transportation and packaging.

Possible Figs:

Photograph illustrating field conservation / deconcreting

Photograph of artefacts (pre / post deconcretion)

6. Observations of the vessel and its cargo

Generally how much has survived and the position the hull is lying in. Location of bow/stern.

Hypotheses of wrecking in relation to the seabed features, explaining condition / amount of hull remains and groupings of artefacts, ballast material.

Proximity of material to each other and the effects of this - wood / iron etc.

General layout and storage arrangements, distribution of cargo vs living / personal possessions.

Spacing of timbers, dimensions, method of joining, types of fastenings. Suggestions regarding overall vessel size.

Type of wood used for various parts.

Iron / steam / engine power.

Observations on hull construction etc.

Hypothesis of vessel's origins, nationality, use, destination.

Explain methodology for measuring hull remains.

Reconstructing the hull (if appropriate) methods used and analysis of the hull as a result.

Possible Figs:

*Site plan/s of distribution of finds by type.
Profile drawing of the seabed and the ship's hull on the wreck site.
Line drawing to illustrate the possible wrecking process
Drawings of wood fragments or hull remains.
Drawings of hull section at a number of frames (? points of interest)
Photograph / mosaic of the hull remains on site, tagged. Close ups where appropriate.
(Label the remains (on the photo) to indicate what they are)
Reconstruction: photographs of model. ships lines. deck plan. assembly drawings.
construction plans.*

7. Research into items / group of items.

Also items of particular interest/interesting parts of the vessel eg. galley wares, cargo type, method of joining timbers, type of engine, comparative analysis of a group of items eg. fastenings.

Discuss each in turn eg. 7. Material group 7.1, 7.2 items within that.
 8. Another material group
 9. Item of interest. *Cover all finds in this way.*

Discuss purpose and origin. Analyse and compare with similar items from other sites. Refer to historical sources to understand context, traditional practices, other published papers on the subject or item, specifically the type found on-site.

Possible Figs:

*Photographs and line drawings of these items.
Graphs to illustrate similarities /differences in size, weight etc.(cannon balls, fastenings).
Illustrations from other sources depicting the item (group) of interest.*

8. Research Areas

- 8.1 Personal context (owner / master)
- 8.2 Business context
- 8.3 Colonial / macro economic context.

9. Suggestions for future research

- Historical
- Archaeological - object analysis and interpretation
 - excavation analysis and interpretation
- Research design potential

10. Site management proposals

Site management is understood to refer to the underwater "wreck site" as well as the associated artefacts. When the artefacts are moved from the site they should continue to be considered in terms of future management. Site management begins at the site inspection stage and includes conservation considerations throughout each stage through to the display of material and academic access to material (including written records). Since this model has dealt with management considerations through to the completion of the excavation, site management here should address site stabilisation and the stages beyond.

This section should detail plans for future:

- monitoring of activities on the wreck site
- wreck inspections
- monitoring of the physical, chemical and biological environment.
- collection management: to conserve, curate and display the artefacts.
- documentation management: collate, catalogue and storage for access by researchers.
- access by the public to the site
- publications
- education and interpretation programs for the community (u/w plaques, wreck trails, etc.)

11. Conclusions

Put the story together using the archaeological evidence:

where and how the vessel was constructed, its loading and the gear carried - anchors, cannon etc.(what on board, how it was stowed), purpose of trip (industry involved in eg. fishing, trade, war).

The ships crew and living conditions, arrangement of the areas (eg. galley), personal belongings.

Where the vessel was going from and destination, route taken, taking into account the prevailing winds, traditional trade patterns etc.

The probable circumstance surrounding the wrecking. Date of the wrecking. Subsequent wreck disintegration, settling on the seabed - position, weathering, how the items in the hull collected on the seabed. Movement of sand, concretions until the site became as it was found.

POSSIBLE APPENDICES:

Dating

Identification of wood samples

Comparative analysis of groups of finds (fastenings, cannon balls etc.)

Chemical analyses

Analysis of concretions.

Analysis of container contents (jars, bottles).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED (eg. shipbuilding glossary)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Model for excavation publications

May 1994

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The difficulty in designing this model has been in trying to consider the full range of site circumstances, conditions and archaeological potential and therefore the different reporting needs ie. largely intact hull remains with contents vs a widely spread concreted site with no hull remains and little logic to the spread vs a jetty site. There will therefore be omissions and also items included which may not be appropriate for every site excavation report. This list of contents should therefore be treated as a guide and a working document which will be updated as inadequacies become evident. This model has been trialed on 2 excavation reports at the time of publication - Garratt, D., 1994, *The Long Jetty Excavation Report, Report Dept. of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum No.78* and Henderson, Millar and Stanbury, 1994, *The Excavation Report and Artefact Catalogue, Barque Eglinton, Lost in 1852 Report Dept. of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum No. ??*

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 - 7.3.3 Object catalogue
 - 7.3.4 Interpretation / identification of finds
 - 7.3.5 Collection display
 - 7.4 Document management

- 7.4.1 Department files
- 7.4.2 External Publications
- 7.4.3 In-house publications and unpublished articles
- 7.4.4 Pictorial collection

Part E Interpretation

- 8.0 Interpretation of the site
- 8.1 Historical interpretation
- 8.2 Archaeological interpretation
- 8.2.1 Site (Vessel) Loss
- 8.2.2 Site Objects
- 9.0 Further research questions
- 9.1 Historical
- 9.2 Archaeological
- 9.3 Scientific
- 10.0 Conclusions

Bibliography

POSSIBLE APPENDICES

- Archival material
- Artefact Catalogue
- Conservation data / status report
- Artefact drawings
- Photographic index

Part A Archival Research

1.0 Historical background

(Journals, newspaper articles - to give an understanding of the significance of the site in the initial assessment with the limited information from the predisturbance survey.)

Hypothesis of vessel's origins, nationality, use, destination.

Where and how the vessel was constructed, its loading and the gear carried - anchors, cannon etc.(what on board, how it was stowed), purpose of trip (industry involved in eg. fishing, trade, war). The ships crew and living conditions, arrangement of the areas (eg. galley), personal belongings. Where the vessel was going from and destination, route taken, taking into account the prevailing winds, traditional trade patterns etc.

1.1 Historical significance

Part B Pre-Excavation Management

2.0 Impetus for excavation

Threat to site from proposed construction, degradation by sea conditions or other threats.

3.0 The Site

Location of the site: general area and specific location including GPS position.

Description of area (land), description of the area (underwater): reef surrounding, depth contours, nature of seabed in the area etc.

Possible Figs:

Map indicating the location of the site. (general area then an insert with the specific location)

3.1 Environmental Assessment - predisturbance

3.1.1 Sea conditions

Sea conditions in the area: currents, winds, temperatures, depth, salinity, visibility.

3.1.2 Seabed Geology & Topography:

Describe seabed, reef type, rock, process that formed this geology over time, weathering patterns, formation patterns, extent of concretion, the possible effect on the wrecking process.

3.1.3 Archaeobotany:

Marine growth, sea grasses, sediment accumulations & composition - shell, sand / silt, evidence of stratigraphy (coring).

Possible Figs:

Depth contour maps.

Maps of other relevant features eg. u/w topography
Photograph of the location of the site from the land or air.

3.2 Initial Archaeological Assessment

3.2.1 Contemporary use of the site

Boating, fishing activity etc., other hazards.

3.2.2 Evidence of previous salvage/ disturbance

Site disturbance or salvage in modern period, may effect significance / potential of the site.

Mention the finders and the situation of the discovery of the site.

3.2.3 Site inspections conducted

(if more than one detail each),

3.2.4 Pre-disturbance Survey

Survey of the site: Removal of sea growth, labelling objects, plotting positions, triangulation, photomosaic, site plan.

Physical, chemical, biological pre-disturbance survey (conservation report)

Where artefacts were raised discuss why and include drawings, photographs and object identification.

Possible Figs:

Inspection sketch plan

Photomosaic - pre disturbance

Site plan - pre-disturbance

Drawings / photographs of artefacts raised

Conservation graphs and tables

4.0 Research Design for Excavation

4.1 Objectives of this excavation.

Consider possible future objectives to avoid limiting information useful to achieve later objectives.

4.2 Criteria for excavation

4.3 Research design

(include: what is intended to be achieved, questions and hypotheses)

Part C. The Excavation Process

5.0 Excavation Methodology

When conducted, discuss each season in turn.

5.1 Logistics

5.1.1 Participants and their expertise.

Where did the team camp in relation to the site, living conditions, transport to and from the site.

5.1.2 Facilities and equipment

Facilities eg. compressors, conservation, work areas, darkroom, boats etc.

5.1.3 Diving Regime

Briefly:

Diving: Daily organisation of time eg.: 1st dive for photography, number of dives per day per person, how long for, how this was organised, no. of days dived out of total. Time keeping, recording of dive details.

5.2 Excavation Techniques

How the excavation proceeded and why. Detail reasons.

Method used to deal with surface debris, rock, sand removal.

Method used to deal with concreted artefacts.

Observations regarding location of artefacts in relation to each other and the site.

Techniques used to raise artefacts - heavy, fragile etc.

Photograph of artefacts being raised

Photograph of concreted artefact being extracted

Photograph of artefacts

5.3 Recording Techniques

How loose surface artefacts were dealt with (tagged, photographed in situ, raised, put aside etc.)

The extent of the site & how it is determined.

How the site was surveyed at stages through the excavation ie. to include the height dimension.

Use of photography, scale drawings.

Photograph of underwater surveying in operation to illustrate methods used.
Line drawing of unusual equipment (eg. using plane table, EDM) with elevation view where appropriate)

Photomosaic - after excavation

Site plans illustrating the various phases of the excavation

Plan to include underwater numbering system.

5.4 Shortcomings of excavation

What would one do if it was done again. Conditions which impeded progress. Other constraints (time, area to be covered etc.)

5.5 On-site artefact management

Object location plan

Conservators report

5.5.1 Underwater conditions and their effects on the artefacts

Protection by silt/concretion, anaerobic/aerobic environment, forces of waves, water movement, concretion, scouring etc. Conservation: the underwater conditions found on-site in relation to the artefacts,

5.5.2 Artefact treatment transportation and packaging

on-site treatment, transportation and packaging.

Part D Post Excavation Management

6.0 Management Considerations

6.1 Assessment of cultural significance:

Historical, technical, social, archaeological, scientific, educational and recreational value for the wider community. Based on the criteria outlined in *Guidelines for management of Australia's historic shipwrecks*).

6.2 Legislation considerations.

7.0 Management strategies

This section should detail plans for future:

7.1 Legal protection

Where further protection has been sought or awarded for the site as a consequence of the excavation.

7.2 Site Management

7.2.1 Site stabilisation

7.2.2 Monitoring human activities on the wreck site

7.2.3 Monitoring the physical, chemical and biological environment.

7.2.4 Wreck inspections

7.2.5 Site interpretation

Education programs for the community (u/w plaques, wreck trails, etc.) Access by the public to the site

7.3 Artefact management

Collection management: to catalogue, conserve, curate and display the artefacts.

7.3.1 Artefact Register

Number of artefacts recovered / recorded. How recorded (computer catalogue/database on what system).

7.3.2 Condition and treatment of finds.

Current conservation situation

7.3.3 Object catalogue

Include catalogue of photographs, drawings and descriptions.

7.3.4 Interpretation / Identification of finds

Interpret by groups of objects (personal items, crockery) or material types (glass, stoneware etc).

Education and interpretation programs for the community

Possible Figs:

Site plan/s of distribution of finds by type.

Photograph illustrating field conservation

Photograph of artefacts (pre / post treatment eg.deconcretion)

7.3.5 Collection Display

Where displayed.

7.4 Document management

Has all activity on-site been documented, are all records catalogued where stored, are they available to researchers.

Collate, catalogue and storage for access by researchers.

7.4.1 Department Files - (list)

7.4.2 External Publications- (list)

7.4.3 In-house publications and unpublished articles

7.4.4 Pictorial Collection - where housed, B& W, colour, video? (appendix to catalogue)

Part E Interpretation

8.0 Interpretation of the site

8.1 Historical interpretation

(Possible themes)

- Site in personal context (owner / master)
- Business context
- Technological context
- Site in World / Australian / WA / locality context.
- Colonial / macro economic context.

8.2 Archaeological interpretation

8.2.1 Site (vessel) loss

The probable circumstance leading to the wrecking including the sea conditions, seabed features. Date of the wrecking. Explaining condition / amount of hull remains and groupings of artefacts, ballast material and subsequent wreck disintegration, settling on the seabed - position, weathering, how the items in the hull collected on the seabed. Movement of sand, concretions to explain how the site became as it was found.

8.2.2 Site objects (vessel and cargo)

Generally how much has survived and the position the hull is lying in. Location of bow/stern.

Interpretation of: general layout and storage arrangements, distribution of cargo vs living / personal possessions. Type of wood used for various parts. Iron / steam / engine power.

Observations on hull construction: Spacing of timbers, dimensions, method of joining, types of fastenings. Suggestions regarding overall vessel size.

Methodology for measuring hull remains.

Reconstructing the hull / machinery (if appropriate) methods used and analysis of the hull as a result. Models.

Possible Figs:

Site plan/s of distribution of finds by type.

Profile drawing of the seabed and the ship's hull on the wreck site.

Line drawing to illustrate the possible wrecking process

Drawings of wood fragments or hull remains.

Drawings of hull section at a number of frames (? points of interest)

Photograph / mosaic of the hull remains on site, tagged. Close ups where appropriate.

(Label the remains (on the photo) to indicate what they are)

Reconstruction: photographs of model. ships lines. deck plan. assembly drawings. construction plans.

9.0 Further research questions

9.1 Historical

9.2 Archaeological - object analysis and interpretation

- excavation analysis and interpretation

- comparative studies (Research design potential, similar excavations)

9.3 Scientific (conservation)

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

POSSIBLE APPENDICES:

Archival material

Artefact catalogue

Conservation data / status report
Artefact drawings
Photographic index

References

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