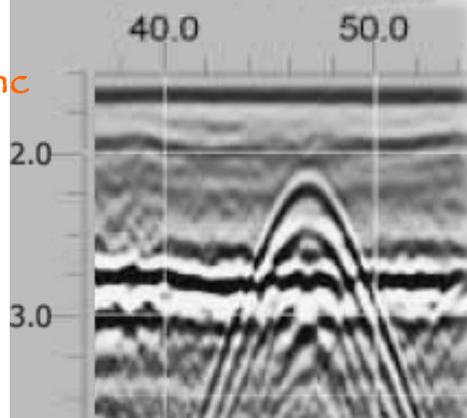




Canberra Archaeological Society Inc

# Old News

March 2009



**CAS/CAR 2009 Public Lecture  
Manning Clark Centre Theatre 6  
7:30pm Wednesday 18 March  
We welcome seniors in ACT Seniors Week!**

*The evening lecture series is now a joint production with the ANU Centre for Archaeological Research (CAR)*

## **Applications of Geophysical Techniques to Archaeology**

**Ian Moffat**

Archaeological geophysics is an emerging field of investigation which allows the subsurface to be imaged, assisting in site location and examination. The key benefits of this approach are that it is non-invasive and provides information over large areas for a relatively low cost.

In this presentation, Ian Moffat highlights the benefits of these techniques by discussing case studies in historical, maritime and indigenous archaeology.

In particular, he describes projects in which historic burials, items of Indigenous material cultural and littoral shipwrecks are located successfully.

Ian Moffat has extensive experience in the application of geophysical techniques to sites in Australia and overseas. He is a PhD candidate in the Research School of Earth Sciences at ANU and a Research Fellow in the Department of Archaeology at Flinders University. Ian was formerly Communications and Business Manager of Ecophyte Technologies and currently teaches Australia's only topic in archaeological geophysics annually at Flinders.

***All welcome. Entry is by gold coin donation at the door.***

***Please join us afterwards for light supper to meet the speaker and continue the discussion.***

**Forthcoming lectures, all in Manning Clark Theatre 6 unless otherwise advised.**

Date	Speaker	Topic
April 15	Peter Dowling	The Problem of Human Remains on the Anzac Battle Fields, Gallipoli.
May 20	Dr Jo McDonald	The Slaying Of The Narrabeen Man
June 17	Dr Lynley Wallis	Impacts on the cultural heritage and archaeological sites of Iraq during the Coalition Invasion
July 15	Prof Graham Connah	TBA
August 19	Doug Williams	Comparing surveys at Crace and the Headquarters Joint Operations Command - the new defence headquarters near Bungendore

<b>CAS 2009 Committee Contact Details</b>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vice Presidents:</b> Katarina Boljkovac <a href="mailto:boljkatica@hotmail.com">boljkatica@hotmail.com</a> and Peter Dowling <a href="mailto:di.peterdowling@bigpond.com">di.peterdowling@bigpond.com</a></li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Secretary:</b> Sue Aylen - <a href="mailto:sueaylen@dodo.com.au">sueaylen@dodo.com.au</a></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Membership Secretary:</b> Wendy Lees</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Committee Members:</b> Laura Breen, Faye Powell, Bob Legge</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Newsletter Editor:</b> Helen and the crew</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Web Master:</b> Russell Kightley Media</li> </ul>

*Welcome to our new members:*

Kim Ackerman, Graeme Ainsworth, Sarah Baldwin, Charles Boots, Alex Broughton, Danica Browne, Estelle Campbell, Emma Church, Vera Dlanert, Ian Donald, Emelia Jane Farr, Jocelyn Fitzpatrick, Charlotte Gardner, Gabrielle Gillmer, Claire Griffiths, Elle Grono, Roslyn Hirst, Margaret Horne, Jessie Jacob, Ashlea Jensen, Megan Kelly, Emma Lebel, Katrina Liddell, Virgilio Linis, Chrissie Lombard, Kelsie Long, Lachlan McColl, Kirsten Morrison, Sam Noble, Signe Helles Olsen, Kate Rogers, Veronica Ross, Sanjay Ueyakody.

**And a great big thank you to Kat and Faye who attracted these lovely new members to the CAS O Week stall.**

**Have you renewed your membership for 2009?**



## Crinigan's Stone Hut

Helen and Kat thoroughly enjoyed the Sydney Historical Archaeology Professional Workshop (SHAP) 2009 with people from all areas of the wider archaeological industry including practitioners, academics, students and developers.

Our talk on Crinigan's Stone Hut Ruin drew questions or share their stories of similar archaeological collections. CAS is not alone in struggling to protect and promote local archaeological heritage; it seems that the NSW Universities are not much interested in their local areas either. Two community historians, one from Adelong and one from Bungendore asked if we could visit and help to assess what they could do with similar historic sites. I will contact them and try to plan field trips for our members.

### **Crinigan's Open Day in Heritage Week, Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> April in Wanderer Court, Amaroo, ACT.**

Come along from 11am to 3pm, bring the kids and friends and enjoy the displays, playground and BBQ and refreshments run by Mitchell Gungahlin Rotary Club.

**CAS is included in a page on the OzArch web site with links to archaeological organisations in Australia.**

**Click on <http://groups.google.com.au/group/ozarch/web/australian-archaeology-links?hl=en>**

**or copy & paste it into your browser's address bar if that doesn't work.**

## Captain Cook's Landing Place

I am trying to locate people who worked on Vincent Megaw and Martin Williams' excavations at "Captain Cook's Landing Place" in the late 1960s and early 1970s. If that's you, please contact me, or if you know someone else who worked there, please forward this to them.

I am trying to organise a day at Kurnell in early July for the local Aboriginal community to meet with the archaeologists from that dig to discuss what was found (as was the 'norm' at the time, the community was not involved in the excavations and have never seen the artefacts). Also to discuss the results of recent excavations at the same site which I have been undertaking. I hope to have a temporary display of artefacts from the earlier excavations from the Australian Museum (as well as the more recent ones from our excavations).

Paul Irish, Consultant Archaeologist, 7 Mitchell St, Arncliffe NSW 2205

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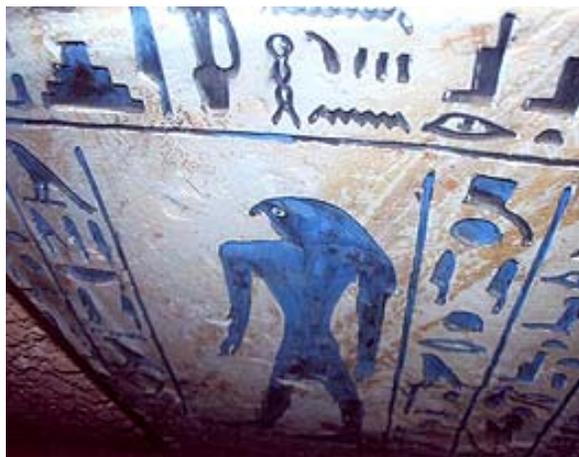
E: [paulirish@optusnet.com.au](mailto:paulirish@optusnet.com.au)

Archaeoseek is a social networking site - sort of like Facebook for archaeologists, with a combination of professional and chit-chat content. Mostly North American, but has some useful connections, particularly in transpacific issues.

<http://archaeoseek.ning.com/>



## 3,000 year-old tomb revealed



CAIRO March 3, 2009- JAPANESE archaeologists have unearthed an Egyptian noblewoman's 3,000 year-old tomb in the necropolis of Saqqara south of Cairo, the antiquities department said on Tuesday.

The Japanese team believes the tomb belongs to Isisnofret, a granddaughter of Ramses II, the famed 19th Dynasty pharaoh who reigned over Egypt for about 68 years from 1304 to 1237 BC, and who is said to have lived to the age of 90.

The tomb contained a broken limestone sarcophagus bearing the name of Isisnofret and the title 'noblewoman', three mummies and fragments of funerary objects, the department said in a statement.

Isisnofret's last resting place is in an area of Saqqara where a team from Waseda University were excavating the tomb of Prince Khaemwaset, a son of Ramses II, it quoted Japanese team leader Sakuji Yoshimura as saying.

'Prince Khaemwaset had a daughter named Isisnofret (and) because of the proximity of the newly discovered tomb to that of the prince, it is possible that the owner of the sarcophagus is the daughter of Khaemwaset,' he said.

However, Egyptian antiquities chief Zahi Hawass told AFP he believes the tomb dates from the 18th dynasty instead of the 19th, because of the style of construction.

He also dismissed the 'similarities in the names' saying that there were many women called Isisnofret in ancient Egypt. – AFP

[http://www.straitstimes.com/Breaking%2BNews/Tech%2Band%2BScience/Story/STIStory\\_345446.html](http://www.straitstimes.com/Breaking%2BNews/Tech%2Band%2BScience/Story/STIStory_345446.html)

**Egypt: Ancient tomb discovered in Saqqara**  
March 03, 2009 09:00 EST

CAIRO (AP) -- Archaeologists say they have discovered a more than 3,200-year-old tomb in the ancient Egyptian necropolis of Saqqara.

Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities says a limestone sarcophagus belonging to a noblewoman was found in the tomb in Saqqara, which is south of Cairo.

In the statement released Tuesday, the council says three mummies and several funerary fragments also were in the tomb.

It was not known who the mummies were. The council says the sarcophagus was found in pieces along the south wall of the tomb, which dates back to the 19th Dynasty.

Excavations at Saqqara have been going on for 150 years, uncovering a necropolis of pyramids and tombs dating mostly from the Old Kingdom but also tombs from as recently as the Roman era.

## Neanderthals 'distinct from us'

By James Morgan

Science reporter, BBC News, Chicago, Thursday, 12  
February 2009

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7886477.stm>



The DNA will tease out the differences between  
Neanderthals (l) and us (r)

### **Scientists studying the DNA of Neanderthals say they can find no evidence that this ancient species ever interbred with modern humans.**

But our evolutionary cousins may well have  
been able to speak as well as us, said Prof  
Svante Paabo from Germany's Max Planck  
Institute. He was speaking in Chicago, US,  
where he announced the "first draft" of a  
complete Neanderthal genome.

The genetics information has been gleaned  
from fossils found in Croatia.

Prof Svante Paabo confirmed that Neanderthals  
shared the FOXP2 gene associated with speech  
and language in modern humans.

A total of three billion "letters", covering 60%  
of the Neanderthal genome, have been  
sequenced by scientists from Max Planck  
Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology and  
454 Life Sciences Corporation, in Branford,  
Connecticut.

The majority of the sequence comes from  
bones from Vindija Cave in Croatia.

The draft genome can give us clues to the  
genetic regions which make us "uniquely  
human", Prof Paabo told BBC News.

"It was always a dream to look at the DNA of  
our closest evolutionary relatives.

"Now that we have the Neanderthal genome,  
we can look for areas in the human genome  
where a change seems to have swept rapidly  
through us since we separated from  
Neanderthals.

"There, something special may have happened  
in us. The cool thing is, now that we have the  
whole genome, we can look for these changes  
without bias."

Prof Paabo released details about the latest  
stage of his research at the annual meeting of  
the American Association for the Advancement  
of Science (AAAS).

### **Tongue twister**

Neanderthals lived in Europe and parts of Asia  
until they became extinct about 30,000 years  
ago.

They were the closest relatives of currently  
living humans, sharing between 99.5% to  
99.9% of our DNA sequence. Pinpointing the  
differences may reveal the crucial evolutionary  
changes that enabled modern humans to leave  
Africa and rapidly spread around the world,  
starting around 100,000 years ago.

Accordingly, Prof Paabo and his team have  
focused on genes of special interest in recent  
human evolution, such as FOXP2, which is  
involved in speech and language.

Humans differ from chimpanzees at two key  
points in the FOXP2 gene.



But the preliminary results suggest that Neanderthals shared these same variations.

"There is no reason to believe they couldn't speak like us," said Prof Paabo.

"But of course there are many other genes involved in speech and language, so there are many more studies to be done."

### **Breeds apart**

Since Neanderthals lived side by side with modern humans in Europe for many thousands of years, it has been speculated that we may have inherited some Neanderthal DNA in our genome today, thanks to interbreeding.

But Professor Paabo's team have found no evidence for this.

They focused on a gene implicated in brain development - microcephalin-1 - which shows significant variation among present day humans.

It has been suggested that a particular variant of the gene, found commonly in Europeans, was contributed by Neanderthals.

But the Croatian Neanderthal fossils harboured an ancestral form of the microcephalin-1 gene, which today is also found among Africans.

Overall, it seems that Neanderthals have contributed, at most, a "very limited" fraction of the variation found in contemporary human populations, said Prof Paabo.

"What is exciting now, is that we are beginning to look the other way - from early modern humans into Neanderthals."

Professor Chris Stringer, from the Natural History Museum, London, UK, commented: "If

the the Neanderthal genome data show little evidence of potential hybridisation, that would fit with my view from the fossil evidence that, while interbreeding was probably possible, it may have occurred only rarely, with trivial impact on modern humans.

"The populations had been separate for hundreds of thousands of years and I think there would have been significant physical and behavioural differences between them.

However, larger samples would be desirable to get a more complete picture, and hopefully those will follow soon."

### **Dead end**

Prof Paabo said the team did not expect to find any clues which might help solve the riddle of the Neanderthals' demise.

"I don't think they became extinct due to something in their genome," he said.

"It was clearly something in their interaction with the environment or with modern humans that caused them to be extinct.

"That will not be something you can see from their DNA sequence."

And Prof Paabo was quick to pour cold water on any suggestion that the genome sequence would facilitate the cloning of a Neanderthal.

"We are talking about a very complex mammal," said the 53-year-old.

"I don't think that technology will improve fast enough to make this possible in my lifetime. "It is more in the realm of science fiction than science."



## Conferences and Lectures

### Queanbeyan Heritage Festival Launch

The Mayor of Queanbeyan will launch the 2009 Heritage Festival, 2 April, 5.45pm.

**Queanbeyan History & Heritage Network Meeting " Mount Stromlo during World War II"**,  
a talk by Jennifer Hosfield. 2 April 6pm.

**Queanbeyan City Council Cemetery Trail** - Launch of signage at the Historic Riverside Cemetery Queanbeyan to introduce the Pioneer Cemetery Trail. 8 April, 11am.

**All the above free; Enquiries 6298 0239**

**Canberra Skeptics lecture:** <http://finch.customer.netspace.net.au/skeptics/>

**Clear thinking about national security: why is it so hard?**

**Speaker: Professor Hugh White**

**On Friday, 13 March 2009, 6:00 p.m - 7:30**

**Place: Manning Clark Lecture Theatre 2, Building 26a, Union Court, ANU**

### DARWIN'S APE AND THE PROGRESS TRAP

Free public lecture by Mr Ronald Wright

Thursday 26 March, 6.00pm: National Library of Australia, Canberra

The bicentenary of Charles Darwin's birth finds the human race at a critical juncture in its evolution. The formidable problems of the 21st century, climate change, overpopulation, environmental degradation and severe economic and political crises prompt us to ask whether Nature made a mistake when she enlarged the brains of apes. Has mankind reached its evolutionary ceiling? A stage at which it is clever enough to get into big trouble but not, perhaps, clever enough to get out? Ronald Wright first raised these questions in his 2004 Massey Lectures and international bestseller, *A short history of progress*.

*Darwin's ape and the progress trap* focuses on reading the human record from the Old Stone Age, through the early civilizations, to the industrial civilization of today. Wright's lecture takes a hard look at where we have been and what that can tell us about where we may be going.

The 2009 AIATSIS National Indigenous Studies Conference theme 'Perspectives on Urban Life: Connections and Reconnections'. Further information on the conference can be found at [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au). The abstract deadline is 25 March 2009.



**Hello Nemo, goodbye kelp – Exploring our changing coast**

21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2009; Venue: Eden Marine High School Hall. \$20 per day or \$35 for both days. Registration at [www.edenmarinediscovery.org.au](http://www.edenmarinediscovery.org.au)

**The 2nd International Conference on the Inclusive Museum**

*Enabling Diversity Sustaining Development*

**The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, 8-11 July 2009**

[www.museum-conference.com](http://www.museum-conference.com)

**The Inclusive Museum Conference is held annually in different locations around the world.**



*Book worms*

Members may be interested in the many scanned British agricultural and machinery catalogues that are on-line at the Museum of English Rural Life:

<http://www.rhc.rdg.ac.uk/webview?webviewinterface=21> (Try "catalogue" as a keyword).

**The City of Sydney Archivist has just released the first version of the Historical Atlas of Sydney.**

This consists of digital copies of map series in the Council Archives that can be viewed and downloaded as PDFs:

- Trigonometrical Survey of Sydney, 1855-1865 Doves Plans of Sydney, 1880
- Atlas of (some) Suburbs of Sydney, ca 1885 Rygate & West's Plans of Sydney,
- 1887 Fire Underwriters' Plans of Sydney, ca 1917-1939
- City Building Surveyor's Details Sheets, ca 1956

The address is:

<http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/AboutSydney/HistoryAndArchives/Archives/ServicesForResearchers/SearchTools.asp>



*Beneath the Dardanelles:  
The Australian  
Submarine at Gallipoli.*

Vecihi & Hatice Hürüz Başarın, 2008,  
Allen & Unwin

Peter Dowling



**HMAS AE2**

'Run amuck!' was the operational order given to Lieutenant Commander Dacre Stoker if he succeeded in getting his submarine, the AE2, through the Dardanelles Strait and into the Sea of Marmara. In 1915, the second year of the First World War, this idea of an Allied submarine surviving the Dardanelles passage with its opposing currents, Turkish mines, gunboats and shore artillery was thought to be impossible. But Stoker and his crew did just that and ran 'amuck' in the Marmara, disrupting Turkish shipping for five days before they were forced to surface and scuttle the boat. The news of the initial breakthrough of the Dardanelles by an Allied submarine reached the beleaguered Anzac force on the evening of 25 April, 1915, just hours after the landings on the Gallipoli Peninsula. AE2's achievement was used as an example and incentive for the Anzac commanders to press on with the invasion and dispel any notion of withdrawal. That the whole campaign eventually failed was no fault of the crew of the AE2.

The story of the AE2 was first published by Stoker in 1925 under the title *Straws in the Wind*, the book being based on his recollections while spending the rest of the war with his crew as a prisoner of war. In 2001 the AE2 story was taken up again by Canberra authors Fred and Elizabeth Brenchley under the title *Stoker's Submarine*. The Brenchleys narrative was largely based on the papers of Stoker including his original publication and followed on from the discovery of the AE2 wreck in 1998. What was new in *Stoker's Submarine* was the use of a little known document by Ali Riza, captain of the Turkish torpedo boat, *Sultanhisar*, largely responsible for forcing the AE2 to the surface where she was severely damaged by gunfire and an account by one of Stoker's crew, Able Seaman Albert Knaggs.

*Beneath the Dardanelles* differs from the Brenchley's substantial account by departing from the narrative form and presenting, as the main focus of the book, extracts from the accounts of the two main protagonists, Stoker and Riza. The value of this book is that these two accounts are presented together in the same publication allowing the reader, whether reading for pleasure or research, to compare each captain's version of events. The reader, however, should be aware that each account is understandably highly vivid and self-seeking; the title of Riza's account, *How I Sank the AE2 Submarine in Marmara Sea*, is in itself misleading as the boat sank because it was deliberately scuttled by the crew. But such is the nature of personal versions and experiences formed in the heat



of a conflict; no two accounts by opposing protagonists will ever be the same. Readers seeking veracity should make up their own minds. I would have liked to have seen the account of Able Seaman Knaggs included, but that perhaps would ruin the dichotomy and further muddy the waters.

### *The future of the AE2*

The AE2, sunk in 1915, was rediscovered in June 1998, lying in 72 metres of water by Mr Selçuk Kolay, director of the Rahmi Koç Museum in Istanbul. An Australian diving team visited Turkey in October the same year and conducted a series of dives on the wreck confirming it was indeed the AE2. Further dives have been conducted by joint Turkish and Australian teams, photographing and assessing the preservation of the wreck. What is being discussed now is the future of the submarine – should it be left where it is accessible only to experienced divers or should it be salvaged and suitably put on display for the public? It's an intriguing question.

Unlike many wartime wrecks the AE2 contains no human remains as all the crew were evacuated prior to sinking. (One of the major inhabitants of the boat now is a very large and territorial eel who has taken up residence in the conning tower.) So it cannot be considered a grave site which would almost certainly preclude any program of salvage and resurfacing. If the boat was to be brought to the surface with the view of putting it on display it would pose an enormous, ongoing and very expensive effort of conservation and maintenance. These are the major points of discussion between Australia and Turkey. What is in general agreement by both nations is that if the AE2 is brought to the surface it should remain in Turkey as a significant part of the 1915 Gallipoli conflict.

But wouldn't it be wonderful, sometime in the future, to once again see this remarkable piece of Australia's history. It would no doubt rank among those other great historic wrecks – the 16<sup>th</sup> century warship *Mary Rose* in England, and the 17th century *Vasa* in Sweden – as a truly remarkable exhibit and a memorable experience.

### **References:**

Brenchley, Fred & Elizabeth, 2001, *Stocker's Submarine. Australia's daring raid on the Dardanelles on the day the Gallipoli landing*, Harper Collins.

Knaggs, A.E. *AE2 in the Straits*, Diary,

<http://homepage.ntlworld.com/jeffery.knaggs/diary.html>

Royal Australian Navy, *HMAS AE2*, [http://www.navy.gov.au/HMAS\\_AE2](http://www.navy.gov.au/HMAS_AE2)