



Figure 4 Clay tobacco pipe found during first excavation (Photograph: Raymond C. Nelson).

pipe has a distinctive basket design. Ayto (1979:12) identifies this design as nineteenth century. An almost identical clay pipe bowl was recovered during an archaeological excavation at the Ross Female Factory site in Ross, Tasmania, from a solitary confinement cell (Bridget Berry, Hyde Park Barracks Museum, pers. comm., 2006) dating between 1847 and 1855. One can conclude that the rockshelter was used after European settlement. This may have been by Europeans as early as about 1850 or may have been by Aboriginal people as late as about 1850.

Concluding Comments

A number of errors and anomalies in the papers of the professional archaeologist F.D. McCarthy have been discussed. They are raised at this time in an effort to put the record straight and to acknowledge the extensive work carried out by knowledgeable and self-educated, non-professional archaeologists, working in a variety of groups, and reporting their findings through the Anthropological Society of New South Wales during the early-to-mid-1930s.

The material documented in this paper confirms that Bunyan, Hornshaw, Preston, Towle and McCarthy were linked in a Sydney-based network that had at its focus a common interest in all aspects of pre-European Aboriginal culture. The nature of the connections and interactions between these men ensured that all were aware of each other's interests, activities and projects and these would have included the two excavation endeavours at the Lapstone Creek Rockshelter. The evidence presented shows McCarthy's expressed ignorance of all aspects of the first excavation to be implausible. Contrary to McCarthy's assertions, photographs, field notes, names of participating personnel, operational procedures, artefacts, and the fact that the results indicated two culture periods, were all recorded and documented by Hornshaw. All this material is extant.

An examination of Hornshaw's material from the first excavation would have clarified the years in which the excavations took place, assisted in the planning of the second

excavation and provided some foresight as to what the occupational debris might expose (two culture periods). It may also have prompted more interest in the evidence for use of the rockshelter after European settlement.

The outcomes from the second Lapstone Creek Rockshelter excavation (McCarthy 1948) remain a landmark in the field of Australian rockshelter archaeology. However, any future study of this rockshelter should not overlook the material extant from the first excavation.

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