

EDITORIAL

This time last year, I was writing this column with two main and fervent hopes. One was that QAR Volume 1 would sell enough copies to provide funds for production of Volume 2 and the other, that 1985 would produce a sufficient number of manuscripts for a respectably-sized Volume 2. I am pleased to announce success on both counts. Volume 1 sold over 250 copies (with 165 standing orders) and Volume 2 is only slightly thinner than our first year's fairly hefty one. It also includes as varied a set of archaeological topics and is thus in line with the general aims of QAR. It is also pleasing to see again a proportional balance between contributions from southern and northern parts of Queensland.

Volume 2 begins with Ian McNiven's data-filled report of an archaeological survey of the Cooloolo Region, a huge sandmass north of Noosa Heads, southeast Queensland. It is essentially a rendering of his B.A. Honours thesis completed in 1984, which in turn comprised the first stage of a larger research project. The article should especially appeal to those interested in coastal settlement and economy in Australia as well as systematical survey and regional research design. McNiven is currently completing Stage Two research as a postgraduate fellowship scholar at the University of Queensland.

The next two papers, both by Ian Walters, also concern coastal economy in southeast Queensland and specifically the traditional Moreton Bay fishery, the subject of his recently completed PhD dissertation. The first considers a number of historical accounts of material culture items related to fishing and draws some interesting archaeological implications. The second re-opens the can opened by Jim Stockton in 1973 concerning the Aboriginal use of the fish trap at Toorbul Point, across the passage from Bribie Island, Moreton Bay. In doing so Walters highlights recently-acquired documentation of Aboriginality and interweaves it with theoretical argument about resources, technology and population density as well as a discussion about the assessment of significance.

Bill Love provides an interesting sequel to his historical Fairholme transcript of Volume 1. This time he offers a transcription of relevant parts of the Rev. Henry Stobart's journal as they relate to Aboriginal culture in the Moreton Region in 1850's. Items such as this are rare and are of considerable interest to a diverse audience.

The next paper combines stone artefact data discovered and collected by Bill Love from a surface site near the University of Queensland with a pilot analysis by this writer which explores the possibility of eventually arriving at some kind of general measure of site disturbance, especially trampling, by the measurement of flake snappage and edge fracturing on stone artefacts.

Peter Hiscock follows with a forceful argument that, in order to more accurately interpret prehistory, there should be a taphonomy of stone artefacts and uses case studies from New South Wales and north-western Queensland to illustrate and emphasize his points.

Mareille and John Campbell have written a data-packed paper on stratification and stone artefacts at the site of Turtle Rock in North Queensland. This represents the most comprehensive data set available for this important northern site. Those readers interested in the rigors of modern stone artefact classification should have a feast.

Last in the volume is an article by Charles Birkett who applies site catchment analysis to the area surrounding the Walkunder Arch site near Chillagoe, North Queensland, which dates to the late Pleistocene. His results and interpretation, essentially a precis of his recent BA Honours thesis, provide a useful backdrop against which to view the results of the important excavations in this area.

In sum, this volume offers a varied and interesting fare.

I am pleased to announce that Dr. Harry Lourandos, who has recently taken the new archaeology lecturing post at the University of Queensland, has joined the Editorial Advisory Board of **QAR**. He plans to eventually conduct his own archaeological research in Queensland and shall no doubt grace these pages with words in due course.

Since **QAR** is still such a new publication, I would like to iterate the statement from Volume 1 for new subscribers and potential authors that **QAR** does not espouse any particular "school" or approach in archaeological research. It has two main unifying themes - "Queensland" and "Archaeology". The "Research" portion of the title may refer to any of the many legitimate shades and hues of our multifaceted discipline. **QAR** will accept the purely descriptive and the purely analytical, the historic as well as the prehistoric.

QAR will continue to be produced as an annual volume to appear in October-November. Manuscripts may be of any length less than 20,000 words and should be submitted before July 15th in order to appear in the volume of the submission year. All manuscripts are initially read and reviewed by The Editor and/or at least one member of the Editorial Advisory Board before acceptance may be made. A final draft shall be sent to authors for approval. Once so approved, only spelling and typographical checks will be made before sending manuscripts to press. Responsibility for content and opinion rests with authors. The Editor reserves the right to make minor "cosmetic" changes to final draft manuscripts.

So, whether you have data recently gathered or data that has been locked away for decades, whether you be student or Professor emeritus, if it seems relevant to the general theme of **QAR**, I would look forward to receiving your manuscript for Volume 3 or later issues.

J. HALL (Editor)