

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE USE AND SEALING OF THE CHAMBERS, AND THE HISTORY OF THE CAIRNS

## Chapter 1 : Chest Drainage Systems

6. *the Use and Sealing of the Chambers and the History of the Cairns* 60 7. *the Artefacts* 69 8.

For many years, it played second fiddle to its more famous neighbour, Culloden Battlefield. For history lovers, it gives a fascinating insight into the mysterious lives of our ancient ancestors. The stone circles and burial chambers at Clava Cairns date back 4, years to the Bronze Age. Some of the early farm buildings may even have been recycled and incorporated into the burial site. Today, the remains of Clava Cairns are located on two separate sites. The main site – Balnauran of Clava sits in a quiet, leafy setting. It consists of three large burial cairns, each surrounded by a stone circle. Two of the cairns are passage cairns, where the central burial chamber is accessed via a narrow corridor. Between the two passage cairns sits a kerb cairn, with an enclosed central burial chamber. Cup and ring markings, which commonly occur during this period, can be found on the cairns and stones. Sadly, the true meaning of this ancient art has been lost in time so we can only guess at the significance. The second and smaller site, Milton of Clava is in a field a short distance from the main site. It has less dramatic impact than Balnauran of Clava but is still worth visiting. It consists of a solitary standing stone, a cairn and the ruins of a much later medieval chapel. Excavations at Clava Cairns have confirmed that it was reused 1, years after it was first built. At this time new burials were interred and additional monuments erected. Today the remains of a ring cairn can be found at the main site as well as chapel ruins at Milton of Clava. This much later use of the cemetery suggests that Clava Cairns was an important place for a long period of time, before finally falling into disuse. So, what do we know about the people who were buried here? Sadly, the answer is very little as early archaeologist did more damage than good with their overzealous excavations. What we do know is that only one or two burials were interred inside each cairn. The huge effort that it must have taken to build the cemetery, hints that these were probably people of status and importance. Clava Cairns are best viewed on a clear winter day, as the sun begins to set. Then a magical light envelopes the place, casting a golden glow on the stones and cairns. They align with the midwinter sunset, meaning real planning and precision must have gone into their construction. This gives us a fascinating and fleeting glimpse into the past, to a time when our ancestors were in tune with the rising and setting of the sun, the cycle of the moon and the changing of the seasons. If you visit Clava Cairns then by all means take a time-travelling selfie, but first a word of warning. Historians would definitely advise against travelling back to the turbulent, Scottish Highlands of Instead, why not venture back further to the Bronze Age and discover the fascinating history of the real Craigh na Dun. Visiting Clava Cairns Opening times: Open all year On site facilities: The cairns are signposted from the B, yards east of Culloden Battlefield. NH Other local attractions you may like:

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## Chapter 2 : 41 reasons the Cairns economy will shine in

*The chambered cairns of Sutherland: an inventory of the structures and their contents. The passages and chambers  
The cairns The use and sealing of the.*

Images show the vicinity of the heritage place which may not be visible. Request a boundary map A printable boundary map report can be emailed to you. The Cairns Court House Complex survives as an important illustration of the growth and rebuilding of Cairns in the interwar years, when Cairns was transformed from a late 19th century town to a progressive, post-war city. The complex has sustained a continued government presence in Cairns since the establishment of the town in , in particular as the site of the Cairns Court House from to Criterion DThe place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places. Criterion EThe place is important because of its aesthetic significance. The Cairns Court House Complex, comprising a single-storeyed masonry Court House and two-storeyed masonry former Public Offices together with established gardens, imbue a formal expression of fine quality interwar public architecture adapted to suit a tropical climate. The classical detailing and interior finishes of the former Public Offices express a high quality of design and workmanship. Criterion GThe place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. History The former Cairns Court House [erected ] and the Art Gallery former Public Offices [erected ] are located on a 2 acre site reserved since for police purposes. Both are substantial masonry buildings, whose construction reflected State Government confidence in the growth of Cairns as an important regional centre during the interwar period. Cairns was established officially in October , as a port to service the newly discovered Hodgkinson goldfields. The announcement that Cairns was to be the terminus for the Herberton railway established the town as the principal port in the region. These boosts to the local economy in the s generated a second building and development phase, during which the early temporary structures were replaced by more substantial timber buildings. The Cairns hinterland Soldier Settlement Schemes of the s, the completion of the rail link to Brisbane in , the extensive re-building necessitated by a spate of cyclones in the s, and the poor condition of earlier timber structures, combined to produce unprecedented building activity in Cairns. The city centre in particular is dominated by masonry structures of the s and s, and in this respect is markedly different from other Queensland towns and cities. Reinforced concrete was the preferred building material, but the State Government chose to erect the important Public Offices in brick. Court House The building was the third court house erected in Cairns. An marine survey of Cairns harbour indicates that the first court house was located on the customs reserve, and may have shared the same premises as the first customs house. This probably was the temporary court house erected by the Works Department in Cairns in December In the Works Department prepared plans for a more substantial timber court house, which was erected in on the Esplanade, but facing Abbott Street, on the police reserve. At the time, it was considered to be very fine, the best erected building in Cairns, both in so far as appearance and design as well as in construction [Cairns Post 3 July By , however, the local court had outgrown its court house, and the building was in a state of disrepair. Despite repeated comment from public and judicial circles alike that the court house at Cairns was the worst on the circuit, it was not replaced until the present building was completed late in As a post-First World War initiative by the state government to create employment for returned servicemen, the new court house at Cairns was constructed using day labour, under the supervision of the District Foreman of Works, EJ Oakley. The construction period stretched over two and a half years, with the Cairns community attributing the slow progress of the building to the use of day labour. Some of the joinery was made in government workshops in Brisbane and shipped to Cairns, but the remainder of the timber used in the construction was secured from the Cairns hinterland. Particularly impressive were the silky oak fittings in the court room. The roof was of fibrous-cement tiles with terracotta ridge capping. This roof was replaced with corrugated fibrous-cement roof sheeting in , at which time the roof ventilators were removed. From this first sitting, it was evident that

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although the room was well ventilated, the acoustics were poor due to the height of the ceiling. Not until was the problem rectified, with a false acoustic ceiling fixed to the existing beams. In January , the Cairns City Council agreed that their gardener at Edge Hill would lay out the grounds, to include concrete kerbing around the oval in the centre, and garden tile edging. Government approval for funding the project was granted in January , and the gardens were completed by early In , the Government Tourist Bureau submitted an identical request. In the same month, Cabinet approved that the Works Department erect an office building for and at the expense of the SGIO, and sketch plans were completed in April that year. By September , however, the Public Service Commissioner had decided that the government would erected the building with general funding, and rent offices to various government departments. The principal offices and public spaces were wall-panelled and floored with local figured timbers as a promotion for North Queensland timber products. The building was designed to address both the adjacent court house and the newly established formal court house gardens, and the classical detailing of the facades re-affirmed the power and presence of government in the community. The building also was designed to be extended along Shields Street, with a repeat of the portico on the western end, but this planned extension was never undertaken. The new Public Offices were completed by late March, , and were opened officially in July that year. The principal ground floor tenant was the SGIO, with the Government Tourist Bureau occupying an office with display windows at the front. Late in , the grounds around the new Public Offices were laid out, with concrete kerbing to match that in the court house gardens, and the lawn extended to the new building. In the mids the Government Tourist Bureau and the Department of Agriculture and Stock vacated the building, and the Works Department re-located some offices there in Description This complex, consisting of the Court House, Art Gallery and Abbott Street gardens, is located on the eastern corner of Abbott and Shields Streets within the Cairns central business district. Court House The Court House is a single-storeyed rendered masonry building, with a hipped corrugated iron roof, fronting the Abbott Street gardens to the southwest. The building is T-shaped in plan, with offices and subsidiary court rooms forming the western wing and the main court room forming the eastern wing. The central entrance of the western wing has a recessed porch with a slightly projecting facade surmounted by a stepped parapet with a curved pediment, cornice and a lion and unicorn crest. This is supported by two columns flanked by pilasters and a section of concrete balustrade to either side. The southwest facade comprises a series of triple window units separated by pilasters with an expressed base, jettied eaves and deep sills. Each window unit has a double casement with a single casement either side and panelled hoppers above. An extra bay has been added to the north and south ends providing chambers and toilet facilities. This wing contains a central entry corridor flanked by offices with a court room to either side and chambers beyond these. Throughout this wing walls are rendered, suspended ceilings have been inserted and the original layout of spaces has been altered. The central entrance of the eastern wing has a recessed porch with twin paired columns flanked by a single column to either side. The northwest facade has a double casement, with a panelled hopper above, to either side of the central porch and stepped parapets are located midway in the hipped roof revealing the corners of the main court room. Verandahs are located on the southeast, northwest and between the eastern and western wings. These have timber posts on masonry upstands with timber batten balustrade between, arched timber valance, raked boarded ceilings and timber floors. Arched panelled windows with central hopper sections, lighting the main court room, are located above the verandah line with deep curved timber eave brackets. Below these are french doors, with panelled glass upper portions and hopper fanlights, and casement windows opening onto the verandah. French doors and casement windows are separated by plaster pilasters with cornices above. At the eastern end, former witness rooms are located on either side of main court room. The northern room contains a hardboard ceiling with timber cover strips and the southern room has had an extension to the south to provide toilet facilities. A row of palm trees is located to the northeast of the building lining the driveway from The Esplanade. To the west of this building is the Art Gallery. Art Gallery The Art Gallery, a two-storeyed masonry structure with a corrugated iron gable roof, is located on the eastern corner of the site fronting Abbott and Shields Streets. This Georgian Revival building

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was designed to be extended to the northeast along the Shields Street frontage, with a repeat of the portico on the western end of that facade, but this extension has never occurred. The building has glazed bricks with rendered quoining and opening surrounds. The symmetrical Abbott Street elevation, forming the main entry, consists of an Ionic central distyle in antis portico receding into the building with two columns flanked by pilasters on a rendered base with a circular window in the pediment. The recessed portico has a first floor balcony, with metal balustrade, off which open arched doorways and sash windows. The ground floor has a terrazzo portico floor and a central entry with rendered voussoir, with an arched window to either side which contain more recent aluminium framed glazing. The first floor has a casement window to either side of the portico. The Shields Street elevation has a corner section similar to the Abbott Street elevation, but with a narrower portico forming a secondary entry and smaller arched windows to either side. The southern elevation, fronting the park, is similar again, but the ground floor portico is enclosed with an arched window, and the first floor has a recessed balcony. The eastern wing is narrower than the corner section, with a columned two-storeyed verandah to both the northern and southern sides. French doors open off the first floor verandahs, and the ground floor has patterned terrazzo floors and a central entry with rendered voussoir on the northern side. The eastern elevation is rendered, with arched casement windows to the ground floor. Internally, the ground floor corner section of the building contains a central open space with a room to each corner which frame the porticos between. The western corner room contains an enclosed staircase which has a terrazzo floor and stair, an iron balustrade, timber panelled walls and a window display cabinet to Abbott Street. The remaining corner rooms are used as display spaces, of which the eastern and southern rooms have timber panelled walls and the northern room has a barred window from its use as a strong room. The central space has four large columns, a plastered coffered ceiling, sections of timber and glass partitioning, some timber panelling, a timber counter, sections of terrazzo flooring and arched leaded fanlights. The first floor corner section is similar in plan and finishes, but has toilets located in the eastern corner room and none of its timber and glass partitions survive. The eastern wing contains a central entry with vestibule and staircase, with offices to either side and a corridor leading to the corner section of the building. The entry has double timber doors with an arched leaded fanlight, timber panelling, timber reception with pilasters and entablature, moulded plaster ceilings and a patterned terrazzo floor leading to the staircase. The staircase has a terrazzo stair, iron balustrading and timber panelling. Timber doors with leaded glass panels and arched fanlights lead into the administration offices at the eastern end, which have suspended ceilings and air conditioning, and to the corridor leading to the corner gallery at the western end. Offices opening off this corridor, now used as storerooms, contain timber shelving and suspended ceilings. The first floor contains service rooms at the eastern end, with display spaces towards the western corner section. An arch which originally accessed a passage at the top of the stair leading to the northwest verandah has been closed in. To the east of this building is the Court House, with the Abbott Street gardens to the southeast. These consist of a series of sinuous concrete paths and concrete edgings enclosing areas of lawn with clusters of plants. Palm trees are strategically located within the lawn areas, with a row forming a border to Abbott Street.

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## Chapter 3 : Cairns City Council Chambers - Wikipedia

*"The Chambers is a year-old building," Mrs Wilson said. "We wanted to capture this history and put our own modern spin on it," she said. "It's new and exciting but we have really.*

But, from the evidence, we can make educated guesses. Where remains were found inside the cairns, the bones were noted to be in very different states. Some chambers contained complete skeletons, while many others simply held piles of jumbled bones. Sometimes, the bones were in a disorganised heap, while other cairns had neatly-organised piles, in which skulls were in one area, leg bones in another etc. Some cairns, such as Isbister , contained only a few bones that had been taken from a number of different people. Handling the dead From these different arrangements of remains, it has been suggested that each community had its own way of handling its dead. Some would place the corpse into the cairn, where it was left to decompose. This explains the complete skeletons. Others left the corpse outside the cairn until decomposition had stripped the flesh from the bone. In these cases, the communities may also have relied on the local wildlife to assist in the excarnation process - laying out the corpse until the birds had picked the bones clean. Then the disarticulated bones were gathered up and deposited inside the cairn. At this stage, the spirit was perhaps free to join the ancestors in the "house of the dead". In most cases, they were swept together into one pile or sorted into distinct piles. Were these communal piles of bone more important as a representation of the individual community and their shared origin? Once the remains were placed in a cairn they were not simply left. With some chambers being used for up to years, the communities they served had to implement systems to maintain and organise the physical remains of their predecessors. Interacting with the spirits We know that the cairns were not like the mausoleums of today, where bodies are interred and then left. The Neolithic cairns were a vital part of the community and entered on a regular basis. It may have been that the dead were still regarded a part of the community - although they now resided in a structure reserved specifically for their kind. The interaction between the living and the dead may have been a part of this tradition. An interesting theory is that a slot above the entrance of the recently-discovered Crantit cairn , outside Kirkwall, was specifically to allow the living to confer with the spirits of the dead. Along similar lines, calculations at Maeshowe have shown that there would have been a gap at the top of the stone that sealed the entrance, thus allowing contact with the "spirits" at all times. At the end of their use the cairns were generally sealed, in some cases filled with earth or rubble. At some sites the level of rubble was complete, almost reaching the roof whereas others were only partially filled. The Wideford Hill cairn , for example, was discovered to be two-thirds full when excavated. What was the reason behind this last ritual act? To protect the remains of the ancestors? To prevent access by anyone else? Did their religious practices or traditions change and the tombs were filled simply to prevent further use? Again, like all other aspects of the life of the Neolithic people of Orkney, we simply do not know.

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## Chapter 4 : Cairns Court House Complex | Environment, land and water | Queensland Government

*Enjoy learning the history of the Tanks from their use as a naval fuel storage facility in World War II to their reincarnation as an arts centre in the mid- s. There is also an opportunity to visit exhibitions in Tank 4 and learn more about the history of visual art in the Cairns region.*

History[ edit ] The Cairns City Council Chambers was constructed in and is a substantial reinforced concrete structure located on a large corner site surrounded by parkland. The announcement that Cairns was to be the terminus for the Cairns-to-Herberton railway established the town as the principal port in the region. These boosts to the local economy in the s generated a second building and development phase, during which the early temporary structures were replaced by more substantial timber buildings. The Cairns hinterland Soldier Settlement Schemes of the s, the completion of the North Coast rail link t o Brisbane in , the opening of the Gillies Highway and the Captain Cook Highway , the continued success of the local sugar industry, the expansion of wharf facilities, the extensive re-building necessitated by cyclones in the s, and the poor condition of earlier timber structures, combined to produce unprecedented building activity in Cairns. The city centre in particular was dominated until the s by masonry and reinforced concrete structures of the interwar period, and in this respect was markedly different from other Queensland towns and cities established in the 19th century. Other prominent buildings of the period also designed with classical detailing include the Cairns Masonic Temple and the Cairns Post building. The construction of these buildings reflected the confidence of the Queensland Government and the local community in the growth of Cairns as an important regional centre during the interwar period. In the Cairns Municipal Council was set up to administer the town area, and an allotment of land was set aside as a municipal reserve some blocks away from the main settlement of lower Abbott Street, on the corner of Aplin Street. The Cairns Municipal Council Chambers, a timber building, was constructed on the site, and in the Council applied for a public market reserve on land adjoining the municipal reserve fronting Lake Street, with a roadway entrance from Abbott Street. This was established in , and in one allotment of the public market reserve fronting Lake Street was surrendered for a fire brigade station use, and two smaller allotments fronting Abbott Street were included as part of the public market reserve, resulting in the current site configuration. In June the previous reserves were cancelled and the site was gazetted as a reserve for local government purposes. In July of that year, a deed of grant upon trust for local government purposes was issued to the Cairns City Council for the site. In , Cairns celebrated its 50th anniversary. The Cairns City Council Chambers were designed by the architectural partnership of Hill and Taylor, who were prominent local architects working in North Queensland during the interwar period. Hill and Taylor practiced in Cairns from 1933, and in Townsville from c. Prior to his partnership, Arthur John Taylor had worked for Richard Hill from after having been employed by the Queensland Government. The Cairns City Council Chambers originally comprised a T-shaped plan with a central columned vestibule pronaos to Abbott Street, flanked on either side by three bays of verandah now enclosed with each section having a separate hipped roof. The building was extended c. The rear verandahs were also enclosed, and the original timber floors were replaced with concrete slabs. The building was extended with infill at the rear corners, with the northern extension completed in and the southern in Major refurbishment was carried out in , with the mezzanine floor added, and suspended ceilings installed. This fence is no longer extant, but its base may survive in the form of an existing concrete upstand along the Abbott Street boundary. The building is now fronted by the Centenary Forecourt, which was opened in to celebrate years of local government in Cairns. The single-storeyed reinforced concrete structure, designed with classical detailing, has separate hipped roofs clad in ribbed metal sheeting and partly concealed behind a parapet. The pronaos consists of eight Ionic columns in antis, with fluting to the base of the shaft of each column , and the pilasters at either end have stylised detailing with a coat of arms towards the top. Each doorway has expressed architraves , the lintel of which projects from the wall face and is supported by scrolled brackets. The original doors have been replaced with aluminium framed

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glazed doors, however the leadlight fanlights survive intact. A row of high level windows located above the doorhead have been closed over, but the window surrounds remain. A marble foundation plaque is fixed to the base of the wall. Each verandah comprises six bays the original section being only three bays which consist of rectangular openings with expressed sill and architraves, and which have been infilled with glazing. The enclosed verandah is surmounted by a parapet with a stylised frieze, and flanked by stylised pilasters at either end. The architectural detailing of the enclosed verandahs fronting Abbott Street is continued to both side elevations, with the parapet wrapping around to the rear of the building. The rear of the building has hipped roof sections forming deep eaves, with stylised corner pilasters projecting through to form corner parapets. The portico has a parapet with corner pilasters, and an entablature with a wide cornice formed by a projecting eave which aligns with the adjoining verandahs. The pilasters frame a rectangular opening which is flanked by small Tuscan columns. The main roof has bracketed eaves, and narrow leadlight windows are located above the verandah roof, lighting the interior of the Council Chamber behind. The original toilet blocks are extant with a plant being added to the roof of the northern toilet block and flank the enclosed side verandahs of the rear central section. The original verandahs returning along either side of the Council Chamber are extant, however they have been enclosed and additions constructed to infill the rear corners of the structure. The side wings retain some of the original planning and room layout, but have also been extended to either side. Some of the original French doors and fanlights, which opened onto verandahs from these rooms, survive intact. Suspended ceilings have been installed throughout most of the building, however a mezzanine level has been created above the strong room area and the original coffered plaster ceiling is visible. The room also has paired cedar panelled doors and architraves, and leadlight windows. The southern wall of the Council Chamber has been altered with non-original timber joinery, and the room has a suspended ceiling which blocks the high level windows and obscures the overall proportions of the room. Driveway access and car parking is along the southern boundary of the site, and a second driveway enters off Aplin Street and accesses the rear portico. A large forecourt forms the entrance to the building from Abbott Street, and a low concrete upstand which runs along the Abbott Street boundary may be the base of the original concrete fence. The Cairns City Council Chambers survives as an important illustration of the growth and rebuilding of Cairns in the interwar years, when Cairns was transformed from a late 19th century town to a progressive, post-war city. The site has sustained a continued local government presence in Cairns since, when the Cairns Municipal Council was established and the first chambers constructed. It is an important example of the work of prominent North Queensland architectural partnership of Hill and Taylor. The Cairns City Council Chambers has considerable aesthetic and architectural significance, and together with its surrounding grounds and mature plantings, imbue a formal expression of classical interwar public architecture adapted to suit a tropical climate. The building makes a considerable contribution to the Cairns streetscape, and is an important member of a group of classically detailed interwar civic buildings designed to re-affirm the power and presence of government in the community. The building has a strong association with the Cairns City Council and the Cairns community.

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## Chapter 5 : The Cairns – Page 3 – Archaeology Orkney

*For obvious reasons, we cannot say, with any degree of certainty, how Orkney's chambered cairns were used. But, from the evidence, we can make educated guesses. Where remains were found inside the cairns, the bones were noted to be in very different states. Some chambers contained complete.*

Original inhabitants[ edit ] The Aboriginal population is believed to have entered Australia at least 60,000 years ago. Current opinion favours migration through various parts of northern Australia including Cape York Peninsula. Tribal groups speaking the Gimuy Walubara Yidinji language were generally on the south side of the Barron River. On the northern side, particularly in the coastal area from the Barron to Port Douglas, Yirrganydji groups generally spoke dialects of the Djabugay language. In his journal, he commented, "The shore between Cape Grafton and Cape Tribulation forms a large but not very deep bay which I named Trinity Bay after the day – Trinity Sunday – on which it was discovered. His consequent official map listed "Native Huts" at present-day Palm Cove, and "Many Natives" and "Native Village" on the stretch of coast immediately north. The article, by J. On the site of the modern-day Cairns foreshore, there was a large native well which was used by these fishermen. A violent confrontation occurred in between local Yidinji people and Phillip Garland, a beche de mer fisherman, over the use of this well. The area from this date was subsequently called Battle Camp. Announcement of this location in September by James Venture Mulligan resulted in an influx of prospectors, which became the basis for the first large non-indigenous populations to inhabit Far North Queensland. The excellent anchorage and watering place appear to have been used some years since as a beche de mer fishing station and to be now a place of frequent call by vessels of that trade and passing ships. I believe very little engineering difficulty will be encountered in forming the necessary wharves on deep water and, from the appearance of the ranges, I do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining a passable road over them to the interior. Dalrymple also noted the number of Aboriginal groups in the area: Blacks camp fires burn brightly during the night in glens of the mountain sides. He met up with another Sub-Inspector in Robert Arthur Johnstone who was proceeding from the coast and the track was completed on 23 September. It was later named the Douglas Track. Closer investigation by several official expeditions to Trinity Inlet established its potential for development into a port. Lake on board the Government ship, SS Victoria. This is regarded as the official birth date of Cairns. By 1877, there were sufficient local population base and social organisation for the borough of Cairns to be declared a municipality and for aldermen to elect their first mayor, R. This increased the importance of Cairns as a regional centre. Conscious of its new status, Cairns aldermen were persuaded to upgrade street lighting, considered a luxury at the time. The site for the village of Kuranda, the first large area at the top of the range suitable for development, was surveyed in 1878. Draper, became mayor – the first of his eight elections to that office. Johnstone were first published in the Brisbane-based Queensland newspaper. After intense public debate, a local harbour board was established in 1879. The two-storey building, located on the esplanade, had taken two years to construct. It replaced an earlier basic bungalow-style hospital, in which the office had at times also served as an operating theatre. In November of the same year, the Barron Falls Hydro Electricity scheme [62] began to provide power for an era of major industrial expansion. The floods resulted in the river changing its course, and the mouth of the Barron moved north from Casuarina Point on the northern Cairns esplanade to Ellie Point. This road, which took 18 months to construct with a single bulldozer, opened June 1880. Many homes were sold cheaply, and a year later the local population had been reduced by nearly people. Between 1880 and 1882, the Australian Army undertook extensive anti-malaria drug experimentation. Post-WWII recovery[ edit ] A two-week series of auctions of ex-army equipment in August 1945 attracted buyers from throughout Australia who were anxious to boost depleted stocks of various goods, from textiles to building equipment. A large parade, with more than floats, depicted the historical and industrial achievements of Cairns and the surrounding district over the previous 75 years. This locally funded film was well received by audiences, and was later shown for many years in London at the British Office of

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Immigration. In November, the Olympic torch arrived in Cairns from Darwin , and was carried first by an Australian-born Greek, Constantine Verevis, and then by Anthony Mark, a north Queensland runner especially chosen to represent the Aboriginal people of Australia. This three-screen color movie revisited the places seen by James Cook during his southern-hemisphere maritime voyages years before. The showing of a Cinerama documentary film was regarded as a major boost for the tourist trade of any region depicted. In , the City Council became the first local council in Queensland to take possession of a Burroughs mainframe computer the size of a large domestic freezer and with "a memory capacity of words". Some members of the Weir Road community later rejoined society and became local tourism personalities. In October the new Captain Cook motel, notable for its colossal and controversial statue of Captain Cook, started daily advertising. A new base was constructed, which remains in operation. The old naval wharf became the construction site of Trinity Wharf. In his address, Mr Whitlam stated that Cairns was in a unique position to absorb ideas and styles from three cultures – European, Aboriginal, and Torres Strait Islander. Dorothy Jones published the book, *Trinity Phoenix*, regarded as the first serious comprehensive history of Cairns. Modernisation[ edit ] A major step in the modernisation of Cairns was the construction of four modern high-rise apartment and hotel complex buildings between and During this period the Queensland Government decided to issue two casino licences, one for the north of the state and one for the south. The majority in Cairns opposed these proposals, and demonstrated on the mudflats of Cairns Esplanade, led by the Mayor of Cairns, Keith Goodwin. Much media attention was given to prolonged conflict with protesters in December when bulldozers cut a track for a road through Cape Tribulation rainforest, and in August when construction of the actual road commenced. The controversial road was opened in October In February, a lengthy boardwalk through the mangrove swamps on the approach to Cairns airport was opened, allowing visitors to comfortably experience the natural environment that surrounded the first Aboriginal and European settlers. In , the land and waterslide facilities became the property of the Cairns City Council. In the current day, the land is leased and operated and maintained by a privateer. The theme park has received many Australian and international awards, indicating ongoing recognition of the achievement. In May the old Cairns railway station was demolished, and the site was redeveloped into Cairns Central Shopping Centre , incorporating the new railway station. The dispute was resolved when the land was bought for the state. During the North Queensland section of the Olympic torch relay , extensive worldwide television and print media attention was given to the carrying of the 27th Olympic torch on a Skyrail cable car by Djabugay Aboriginal elder Martha "Cookie" Brim, [] and then underwater over the Great Barrier Reef by Australian marine biologist Wendy Craig Duncan. This incorporated the activities of the previous Reef and Dive festivals. This recognition by the Australian Government took 12 years to be approved, and was made years after James Cook made his brief visit to the Yarrabah area. It was researched and written by Dr Timothy Bottoms.

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## Chapter 6 : History of Cairns - Wikipedia

*Cairns City Council Chambers is a heritage-listed former town hall and now council library at Abbott Street, Cairns, Cairns Region, Queensland, www.nxgvision.com was designed by Hill & Taylor and built from to by Alex McKenzie.*

This is a very exciting time as the covers are removed and the groundwork is commenced. Especially as this year the spoil heap has been moved and a new trench is to be opened. It is a measure of the interest generated in this site that the University of the Highlands and Islands Archaeology Institute team now have a veritable army of volunteers from all over the world ready to start work. However before the daily dig diary begins, perhaps it might be an idea to talk you through some of the structures that have been discovered at the site, to help you locate the finds that Martin and his team discover over the next few weeks of excavation. Here is everything you have ever wanted to know about The Cairns, but were too afraid to ask!.. Check out The Cairns Dig Diary

**The Broch Structure A** is a broch, sometimes known as an Atlantic Roundhouse, a massive sub circular structure around 22m in overall diameter. The walls of the broch are 5m thick, and the structure has an internal diameter of over 11m. It is well-preserved with the remains reaching over 2m in height at some points. So far, from the investigations of the interior, the well-preserved internal fixtures and fittings of the layout of space have been uncovered as well as a series of floor deposits of laid clay and flagstones. These floors are rich in artefacts, and environmental evidence for the use of the broch. The Cairns project is a very rare opportunity to explore the entire suite of floors from the very earliest to the last from inside a broch, as this has very seldom happened in the modern era. At The Cairns we seem to have very good preservation of these important deposits and this is a real boon to the project. The work here should contribute a great deal to the study of the Iron Age in Scotland. A complex arrangement of walls, hearths and internal fixtures built over Structure A

**The Ditch** Evidence that a great ditch surrounded the broch and formed a substantial enclosure some 70 metres in diameter has been acquired in both geophysical surveys and in trial excavation. Last season when the main trench was extended on the southern corner we were treated to a view of the inner edge of this feature and we were able to excavate a few deposits from the fills. The ditch fills were very rich in animal bone, and in artefacts, including several bronze objects and a substantial quantity of pottery. This year we will extend the edge of the trench further and hope to gain even more information on this important Iron Age boundary. What deposits and materials will we encounter? This complex partly overlies the top of the remains of the broch Structure A , as well as spreading beyond it. There are two main rectilinear and buildings present, with many well-preserved hearths, stone fixtures and fittings, small cells or chambers, thresholds, wall piers and floors. Often these various elements can be seen to relate to each other in a complex manner, with successive features cutting and partly demolishing earlier elements. It brings to the fore the rich story of social change that almost certainly lies behind the fairly frenetic changes that have taken place across the Structure B area.

**Carved stone object in the form of a human head** The area has yielded numerous small finds including substantial amounts of pottery, stone tools, an extensive animal bone assemblage, gaming counters, as well as a number of striking metal items, including numerous knife blades. Perhaps most bizarrely, a carved stone object in the form of a human head came from the infill of Structure B2. We now know that this post-broch settlement began at some point between the mid-3rd and 4th Centuries AD.

**Long hearth in Structure B** One of the most remarkable aspects of the Structure B1 building was its very large, formal and complex central hearth, which was over 3 metres in length in its fully developed form. This hearth and the central location of the building directly juxtaposed with the infilled interior of the abandoned broch make us suspect that the occupants of the B complex were keen to bask in the afterglow of the monumental broch, placing themselves directly over the core of its remains as if to co-opt its former position and grandeur. This has always made us wonder if it was one of the key buildings in the immediate post-broch period at The Cairns, quite possibly the highest status building on site at that time. It may be the successor to the central broch in socio-political terms. It is intriguing therefore that Structure B1 was contemporary with whoever was managing the wealth required

to sponsor an episode of lavish jewellery-making on site see Structure K. Structure E Structures C and E lie toward the east and south-east of the main trench respectively. They are similar in construction and both directly overlie, and intervene in, the remains of the walls of the Structure A broch. Structure C workshop Structure C appears to have been sub-oval or circular in plan in its original form, while Structure E was more straight-sided with a rounded gable end. Both structures have yielded evidence for formal hearths in their interiors and, in the case of Structure C, a set of stone-settings and laid clay features indicate the remains of a grain dryer. In addition, there seem to be high temperature hearth stones present and a large quantity of heat affected materials. This and the presence of moulds, bog ore, and fragments of tuyeres nozzles or sockets used as the interface between furnace features and the bellows indicate that the building had an industrial or craft-working role, at least during one stage in its life. Archaeomagnetic dates obtained from these heat-affected features, which themselves seem to represent later activities in the building, indicate that it was abandoned some time before c. The story of the very final acts inside this building is a very intriguing one. It seems there was a substantial episode of burning within the building. Currently this is interpreted as a deliberate act of decommissioning, which may have involved setting light to the building roof. Cache of long handled combs found inside Structure C Several iron items surviving to us as rusted, corroded objects were apparently left on the floor of the building as it was nearing the end. Recent assessment of these indicates that they are several knife blades, one of which appears clad in mineralised organics which is probably a sheath. Also, in the closing stages of the building a remarkable cache of twelve long-handled decorated combs, six of them carefully decorated with incised lines, were deposited in a pot and placed close to the entrance of the building. These combs were themselves caught up in the burning episode, as their fire-cracked, warped and fragmented state reveals. Scene of bronze jewellery making Located in the northern part of the site, in the area we call Trench M, Structure K is an important part of the story of the site. There are the impressive remains of an episode of metalworking that include furnaces; bronze waste, bronze splashes and droplets, crucibles, and very significantly: Over sixty moulds and mould fragments have been recovered. The volume and nature of the items being produced suggests that this was a socially significant collection of prestigious items aimed at denoting the identity, and status of those who were to wear the items; badges of their belonging and importance within the community. Importantly, it is the entire suite of materials found together, their condition and their precise distribution pattern within the trench, that indicates strongly that this material relates to an in situ metalworking event, rather than a secondary event, such as merely the refuse disposal of old moulds, or even their ritual deposition. This is important because the closer we can get to the actual context of the metalworking events the clearer and more direct our picture of the process becomes. The moulds for casting the bronze jewellery were found in an area several metres in diameter, scattered within and across the remains of an Iron Age building Structure K that was already ruinous and unroofed by the time the metalworking was happening. That building was itself found to overlay the partially in-filled remains of a large enclosure ditch that had originally surrounded the broch period settlement. This places the metalworking very definitively after the end of the broch. In radiocarbon terms, this makes the jewellery-making directly contemporary with the large post-broch house complex B on the southwestern part of the site. Perhaps it was the important and powerful household resident in Structure B1 who instigated and organised the production of the jewellery, and the feasting, with all the capacity that those remarkable objects and events had for the creation and maintenance of the later Iron Age community at The Cairns. The understanding of the chronological and structural context of the metalworking allows us to consider the social context of this episode of metalworking. It is happening at a period of quite dramatic change in the material circumstances of Northern Iron Age communities in Scotland, at the end of the conventional Middle Iron Age and the beginning of the Later Iron Age periods, and contemporary with the mid to later Roman period further South. It is very interesting that this episode therefore occurred after the culmination of the monumental phase of the site; after the demise of the massive broch at the heart of the community. One prominent British Iron Age scholar Professor Niall Sharples from Cardiff University has previously suggested that across Atlantic Scotland a

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pattern can be observed in which, around the time of the end of the brochs, when monumental domestic architecture is on the wane, there is a very substantial rise in the volume of items that reflect the presentation of the individual through personal adornment. This phenomenon seems to be reflected at The Cairns also. The Souterrain Structure F represents the very well-preserved remains of an underground building or passageway. The discovery of the Structure F souterrain at The Cairns is very good news for us as it allows us to examine another example of a souterrain that is mostly undisturbed. One of the aims of the project is to explore and investigate these underground buildings in more detail and to try to offer a firmer basis for their interpretation. At Structure F a remarkable feature had been set up on the roof lintels of the building which was composed of two deliberately broken rotary querns grinding stones , one on top of the other poised over a gap in the lintels. Was the aperture this provided through the roof of the souterrain intended to allow communication to be uttered between above and below, or were substances or libations poured in? This year the complete excavation of the occupation deposits inside the structure may provide answers. While we were assessing the interior of the souterrain for future full excavation a shaped whale tooth was found, which may originally have been a pommel for an item like a sword. The souterrain will be one of the principal areas for excavation attention this season, and we wait with anticipation to see what further exciting discoveries are made! Visitors are welcome to visit the site and chat with Martin and the team. For the location and more information on our digs see our calendar page here [Share this:](#)

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## Chapter 7 : Cairns City Council Chambers | Environment, land and water | Queensland Government

*Stone chambers: Native temples. A stone chamber is defined as a Native temple covered with a stone slab roof, in which the stones were quarried without the use of metal drills.*

Cairns is set to shine in From property to agriculture, the health sector to tourism, the Tropic Now team has rounded up a long list of reasons the Cairns region will have its strongest year since the GFC hit a decade ago. But we could see green shoots back then, and promoted them on our platforms. Check out this special report to find out why. First Crystalbrook Collection hotel to open The redeveloped site where the Rydges Tradewinds once stood will open its doors for the very first time in mid The newly named hotel Riley will be the first to open under the Crystalbrook Collection banner. Once operational, the hotel will employ more than staff. Other Crystalbrook Collection hotels ramping up More full-time jobs and tradies will be hired this year as other projects under the Crystalbrook Collection umbrella heat up. Next in line is the Abbott St project called Bailey, due to open in The proponents have little choice: Construction of Nova City is expected to start in early Hotels to rollout refurbishments and upgrades Fuelled by the Crystalbrook Collection hotel bonanza, other local hotels will undergo overdue renovations and refurbishments. More hotels will follow. Direct flights from China Cairns Airport finished flying high in the international stakes, with China Southern and Hainan Airlines both touching down for direct flights between Cairns and mainland China. Combined, these two services will bring an additional 48, passengers to the region this year. Speculation about more international flights Can we expect more international connections to be announced in as the tourism industry and projects like Crystalbrook Collection start ramping up? Opening of Cairns Performing Arts Centre 8. Brand Cairns Could be the year the city finally gets its first marketing campaign? Cairns would benefit from a marketing campaign that attracts new residents out of capital cities. While the local market has been relatively flat for several years now, most stakeholders believe this year will be a turning point due to job creation, population growth and new investment in projects. With extensive groundworks nearing completion, expect to hear an announcement about the launch of a sales campaign soon. Food menu on offer looks good too. Hemingways brewery open Trinity Inlet dredging to start? Is the year we finally see Trinity Inlet dredged? The highway, a quicker inland alternative for freight between Cairns and Melbourne, will have 3. Once complete, the expansion will bring an additional 25 large conventions and events and around 20, additional visitors per year to Cairns. Convention Centre expansion Could we be in for a renaissance? As a side benefit, local jobs will also be created when construction kicks off this year. With more openings and stiffer competition between venues, the customer will be the winner in Respect is due to the crew from Three Wolves, who led the way in the local small bar scene before there was one. Export facility at Cairns Airport The potential to increase exports out of Cairns, such as agricultural produce and seafood, is well known but infrastructure has lagged behind the concept. But local MPs need to make a strong case to base the facility at Cairns Airport. Trade with the Asia-Pacific region could be boosted with purpose-built export facility at Cairns Airport. Expect a big arts and culture focus to complement the Cairns Art Gallery and create a new creative precinct. The facility at Cairns Basketball Stadium complex will allow students and lecturers to work closely with players and staff from the Cairns Taipans. With 8 teams playing here, including the Aussie Boomers, the economic and cultural benefits are a welcome boost for our city. Cathy Pacific celebrates 25 years of flights to Cairns. With visitation set to remain strong over coming years, expect to see more sales of local businesses to large, national companies such as Experience Co. Fitzroy Island has been on the market for well over a year " could it be among the sales in ? Plans include a better layout for the Kick Arts shop and a hot desking space for creatives. We just hope the famous jelly baby sculptures out the front stay put. Reef To Reef mountain bike event Events-based tourism continues to grow in TNQ, with another major sporting spectacle added to the annual line-up. Hundreds of riders and their supporters will descend on our city in August. Stage one of the new on-campus accommodation will be home to students, with plans to expand the capacity to 1, in the future.

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Macro-economic trends are positive As a regional city, Cairns will always be at the mercy of macro-economic trends, from the Aussie dollar and interest rates to global events and geo-political incidents. Thankfully, most economists predict a positive year ahead. In a recent assessment, the Queensland Investment Corporation noted: A board full of business heavyweights and new coaching staff have injected fresh inspiration into the fledging club. Football or soccer depending on your heritage continues to grow in Asia, and China has grand plans to become a world game powerhouse. Our proximity to the region and our local talent on and off the field offer big opportunities if Cairns FC chooses to grasp them. Cairns Regional Council says it want to enhance the pedestrian experience with visual cues inspired by the Parklands. Cairns Regional Council plans to revitalise Florence St. CQUni to launch new flight school The vibrant crew at CQUniversity continue their expansion in Cairns with plans to launch new aviation courses including airline pilot education and training. In partnership with Hinterland Aviation, the flight school will be based at Cairns Airport in another important step down the path of economic diversification beyond the main game of tourism. The multi-million-dollar facility will feature a 4-metre-deep diving pool with a glass viewing wall, along with classrooms, offices and retail space. Government estimates show up to new roles will need to be filled in TNQ to cater for the massive increase in services funding. Healthcare professional and a variety of skilled support workers will be in high demand. Cairns Marine Precinct is set for an upgrade. Once fully operational, the power plant will use a per cent renewable sugarcane fibre, known as bagasse, to produce 24 megawatts of electricity “ enough to power every house in the Tableland region. So far, it seems the plan involves allocating a new casino license for a tourism development within 70kms of the Cairns CBD ” a concept talked about since Aquis was a thing back in Tourism Minister Kate Jones says the government has identified the Cairns City Port precinct as its preferred site for the development. We have our problems and social issues just like any other place, but most of all our city is blessed with natural beauty, a multicultural community, entrepreneurial spirit and a laidback lifestyle. Read more on TropicNow.

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## Chapter 8 : Chambers and Partners

*A more detailed history of Cairns and who and what helped shape the region is available in the Cairns Heritage Study (A Thematic History of the City of Cairns and its Regional Towns ) (PDF, MB).*

Newgrange Newgrange Newgrange is the best known Irish passage tomb and dates to c. The large mound is approximately 80m in diameter and is surrounded at its base by a kerb of 97 stones. The most impressive of these stones is the highly decorated Entrance Stone. Cairn The flat-topped cairn is almost 0. It is roughly circular and is estimated to weigh , tonnes in total. It is made up of water-rolled stones from the terraces of the River Boyne. Excavations showed that white quartz stones from quartz veins in Co Wicklow and round granite boulders from the Mourne and Carlingford areas were used to build the revetment wall above the kerb along the front or south side of the mound. Tomb The mound covers a single tomb, which consists of a long passage and a cross-shaped chamber. The passage points to the southeast and is just less than 19 m long. It leads in to a chamber with three recesses. A corbelled roof covers the chamber. To construct the roof, the builders overlapped layers of large rocks until the roof could be sealed with a capstone, 6 metres above the floor. After years, the roof at Newgrange is still water proof. Basin stones These basins which are on the floor of each of the recesses held the remains of the dead. The remains of at least five people were recovered during excavation, although originally much more bone may have been placed there. Most of the bones found were cremated, although small amounts were unburned. Grave goods of chalk and bone beads and pendants as well as some polished stone balls were placed with the dead. Art The entrance stone at Newgrange and Kerbstone 52 at the back of the mound are highly accomplished pieces of sculpture, regarded as some of the finest achievements of European Neolithic art. Many more of the kerbstones are also carved, some of them with carving on the side facing inwards. In the passage, some of the stones are beautifully carved particularly the 19th stone on the left, has a design which some visitors say reminds them of a stylised face. In the chamber in the back recess on the right hand side is the world famous tri-spiral design. At dawn on the winter solstice, the shortest day of the year December 21st and for a number of days before and after, a shaft of sunlight enters the chamber through an opening in the roof box. It may also have served as a powerful symbol of the inevitable victory of life over death, perhaps promising new life to the spirits of the dead. Called the Beaker period because of the distinctive pottery type associated with it, this time coincides with the rise of metal working even though stone tools continued to be used. Beaker people constructed a huge enclosure, which served as a religious centre as important in its day as the passage tomb had been. Archaeological excavations by David Sweetman revealed it to be a large double circle of wooden posts cm in diameter within which portions of animals were cremated and buried in pits. It is called the Pit Circle. Stone Circle A circle of standing stones also surrounds Newgrange. Its purpose is unclear, although recent research indicates that it could have had an astronomical function. The Stone Circle was erected sometime after BC since excavation have shown that one of the stones of the circle lies directly on top of the Early Bronze Age Pit Circle. Originally there may have been more stones in the circle. Possibly some were broken up over the years. This was the final phase of building at Newgrange.

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### Chapter 9 : Full text of "A history of the family of Cairnes or Cairns and its connections"

*Chambers and Partners identifies and ranks the most outstanding law firms and lawyers in over jurisdictions throughout the world.*

A fully above-ground chamber, entrance is to right. A dark half of the year chamber: Winter solstice sunrise illuminates right rear corner, equinoxes illuminate niche. Native temples A stone chamber is defined as a Native temple covered with a stone slab roof, in which the stones were quarried without the use of metal drills. There are around of these structures extant in the Northeast. Their distribution is largely confined to southern New England and the southeastern portion of New York state. To the north, chambers occur into central Vermont and New Hampshire. There is perhaps one example in the state of Maine. They extend into Westchester County in southeastern New York. There are rumors of several examples west of the Hudson River and into eastern Pennsylvania, but with a few scattered exceptions, these are unconfirmed. The densest concentration is found in Putnam County, NY, on the east bank of the Hudson, just north of Westchester, where around examples occur within that county or immediately outside its borders. The second-densest concentration occurs in New London County in southeastern Connecticut, with probably around 50 extant chambers. Together, these three counties account for the majority of stone chambers in America. These are not designed as root cellars, which are found in the cellars of Colonial homes. Some chambers are entirely or partially out of the ground, precluding their use for food storage. These range from tiny examples of perhaps a foot or two of cubic volume on up to massive structures of over square feet in floor plan. There are many more Native foundations which were never roofed with stone slabs, and which apparently were covered with timber. Both the chambers and foundations serve as entrances into the Earth Mother, and frequently are designed to be illuminated by the sun or moon on key calendrical events. Early references to stone chambers called "stone houses" or "stone forts" are reproduced below: The Fort upon this Hill was a large square building erected in the Indian manner of unpolished stone, without mortar, embanked with earth. The remains of this structure have been visible until within a few years. It probably stood in good repair in the days of Uncas; and though more than one hundred thirty years have passed since that time, but for the depredations of those who wished to enclose their farms with stone fences, it might have stood firmly at the present day. Caulkins, History of Norwich, ; p. To date, the writer has isolated the location of three of these Indian forts. This is sometimes revealed by their architecture which differs from the vast majority of chambers and the presence of drill holes in the stones which comprise the walls and roof of a chamber. The presence of drill holes in a chamber does not preclude the possibility of it being ancient. Many chambers have been repaired since c. Such repaired chambers -- which were recycled for uses including root cellars, housing and storage sheds -- often reveal their antiquity by an absence of drill marks on the lowest courses of stones. These lower courses are generally the most stable and least subject to needing repair from tree uprootings or other events which conspire to dismantle chambers. Many have confused Native stone chambers with Colonial or later root cellars. While there are small numbers of detached root cellars, these are normally easy to distinguish from ancient chambers because their design is not typical of that displayed in chambers. While it is understandable that a cursory examination of one or several chambers could lead to a root cellar conclusion, this does not bear up when the entire corpus of chambers is given careful scrutiny. Such an examination reveals the following: The early accounts reproduced above make clear that chambers were found by the first European settlers. The size of some chambers precludes a food storage use. Some are as small as about one cubic foot while others are as large as several hundred cubic feet. Both make little sense in terms of storing crops. For this reason it was the last portion of the lower Hudson Valley to be settled. The first settlers did not arrive until c. The county was never an agricultural district because it was too hilly and mountainous to produce many crops. Most agriculture was confined to sheep and dairy farming. The distribution of the chambers within the county is heavily weighted toward the three towns within its center and which possess the worst terrain within the

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county. If chambers were designed to store agricultural produce, their distribution should be uniform across not only New England, but the rest of the Eastern states as well. They should not be confined to areas where often the very least amount of produce was grown. Root cellars require ventilation and insulation from temperature extremes. A small number of chambers consistent in design with the vast majority of chambers are built fully or partially out of the ground. Almost all the chambers lack transverse ventilation, without which produce will soon rot from molds and the buildup of ethylene gas produced by the fruits and vegetables to hasten their own ripening. Most chambers make no provision in their design for the attachment of a door. Those which have been recycled and today possess a door have had door jambs inserted into their entrances. In many cases, the entry into chambers is absurd in terms of both sealing the opening and facilitating the transportation of produce through the entrance. A doorway 99 inches high in a large, formal chamber is far too high to easily seal. On the other end of the height scale, some chambers require entrants to crawl into them. Since then, it has become abundantly clear that many are. One common design is a dark-half of the year chamber: Many chambers along with U-shaped constructions will have an anchoring boulder on the right side when facing in of the front entrance. It is not known if there are any left-side anchoring boulders. This is further evidence of chambers being ritualized, sacred architecture. It would be an omission to not mention the close correspondence between chambers and U-shaped structures. Both are different styles of the same thing: Chambers differ from the U-shaped constructions in possessing a stone slab roof and are generally more formal constructions evidencing greater complexity and size. But this does not always hold true. A comparison of numerous chambers and U-shaped constructions reveals both to be separate aspects of the same basic design. Foundations Foundations are identical to many chambers with one exception: This allowed many foundations to be built to much greater dimensions than could be easily spanned by a stone slab roof, although very small foundations also occur.