

SCIENCE & RESEARCH SERIES NO.68

**EDMOND'S RUINS, KERIKERI INLET,
BAY OF ISLANDS:
THE STONE STRUCTURE AND
THE ARTEFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

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by

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. HISTORY	4
3. STRUCTURES	11
4. ARTEFACTS	19
5. CONCLUDING REMARKS	25
6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	26
7. REFERENCES	26
APPENDIX 1	30
Catalogue of Artefacts	
1. PRE-EUROPEAN MAORI ARTEFACTS	30
2. TOOLS AND OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT	30
2.1 Hand tools	30
2.2 Horse gear	30
2.3 Farm machinery	32
2.4 Firearm accoutrements	32
2.5 Fishing weights	36
3. WAX VESTA TIN MATCHBOXES	36
4. COINAGE	38
5. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	38
5.1 Buttons	38
5.2 Clothing attachments	40
5.3 Footwear	40
6. WRITING EQUIPMENT	42
6.1 Writing slate	42
6.2 Pencils	42
7. HOUSEHOLD CHATTELS	42
7.1 Furniture fittings	42
7.2 Iron bedstead	44
7.3 Cutlery and kitchen equipment	44
7.4 Iron pots	48
7.5 Kerosene lamps	48

8.	FIREGRATES AND RANGES	52
8.1	Smith and Wellstood portable kitchen range	52
8.2	Fireplace hardware	52
8.3	Door frame to bread oven	54
9.	CONSTRUCTIONAL HARDWARE AND FIXINGS	54
9.1	Door furniture	54
9.2	Iron and steel nails and spikes	58
9.3	Copper nails	62
9.4	Miscellaneous fixings and scrap	62
9.5	Unidentified iron artefacts	64
9.6	Bricks	64
10.	GLASSWARE	64
10.1	Black glass bottles	64
10.2	Green glass bottles	68
10.3	Blue glass bottles	68
10.4	Aqua or clear glass bottles	68
10.5	Brown glass bottles	70
10.6	Household glassware	72
10.7	Window glass	72
11.	CLAY PIPES	72
12.	CERAMICS	74
12.1	Plain white glazed semi-porcelain	74
12.2	Plain coloured earthenware	74
12.3	Hair lining and edge banding on earthenware	78
12.4	Transfer printed earthenware	80
12.5	Ceramic marble	86
12.6	Hand painting on white earthenware	86
12.7	Single colour banding on white earthenware	86
12.8	Polychrome banding on earthenware bowls	86
12.9	Embossed earthenware	88
12.10	Terracotta	88
12.11	Stoneware	88
APPENDIX 2	91
	List of Illustrations and Tables	

EDMONDS RUINS, KERIKERI INLET, BAY OF ISLANDS: THE STONE STRUCTURES AND THE ARTEFACT ASSEMBLAGE

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ABSTRACT

Edmonds Ruins are the remains of a mortared stone house with outbuildings, located towards the northern end of an associated series of rectilinear paddocks enclosed by dry stone walls. The house was built after 1840 and before 1858, and was the home of Mr John Edmonds and family. The enclosure walls were built in the same period. The house, already showing signs of disrepair, was destroyed by fire in 1885 or 1886. The outbuilding known as the annexe was still occupied in the 1890s. Inspection of the ruins of the house and annexe suggests three main phases of construction. Artefacts recovered in 1983 during masonry repair work and afterwards with the use of metal detectors, and in 1992-93 from holes dug for a fence and survey marks, are described and illustrated. They suggest that Mr Edmonds established a varied and broadly profitable livelihood based on produce from mixed farming and the sale of bread, kauri gum, and sawn and dressed basalt. The site merits careful protective management and further archaeological research.

1. INTRODUCTION

The remains of a stone house and outbuildings, known as Edmonds Ruins (site number P5/9), lie in a 2.5 hectare historic reserve, 250 m from Edmonds Road on the south side of the Kerikeri Inlet, Bay of Islands. (For general location see Figure 1.) The historic reserve is managed by the Historic Places Trust (Challis 1987). The buildings are associated with an extensive series of rectilinear paddocks and yards enclosed by dry stone walls (see Figures 2, 5, and 6). There has been considerable research interest in the site and in the history of the Edmonds family over the past 25 years, but little has been published. Referenced historical notes are held by the Historic Places Trust (Burnett 1972; Ross n.d.; and other material in the Sir Alister McIntosh Memorial Library).

The house site lies 20 m above sea level on the highest area of a low ridge trending north-west to south-east. The ridge is a late Quaternary vesiculated basalt lava field with a great deal of surface stone, some of which has been cleared in the construction of the buildings and the enclosure walls. Access to tidewater would have been overland to the north-west. The stone foundations of a boathouse and the remains of a lime-burning kiln

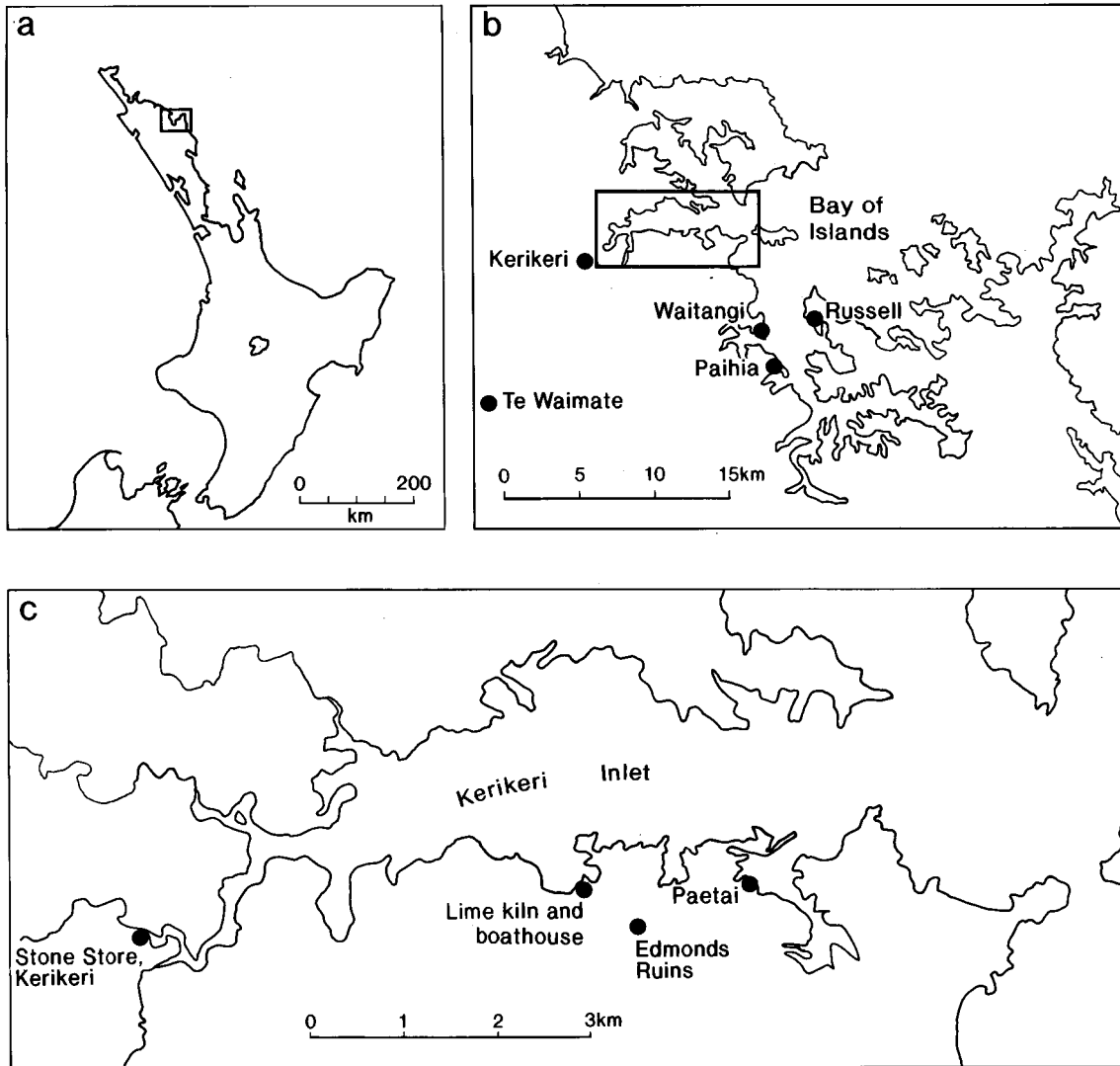


Figure 1 Maps locating Edmonds Ruins and other places in the Bay of Islands mentioned in the text. a. North Island, New Zealand, showing location of map b. b. Bay of Islands area, showing the location of map c. c. Kerikeri Inlet, showing the location of Edmonds Ruins.

(site number P5/512) survive adjacent to the Kerikeri Inlet 750 m distant (marked on Fairburn 1871; see also Figure 1).

The main house ruins stand to an average wall height of 2 m (see Figures 3, 9, and 10). Immediately to the west of them are the remains of an outbuilding known as the annexe (see Figures 8 and 12). Other stone structures, perhaps the remains of a shed, garden edging and an approach track, exist on the western side, and immediately to the east are other alignments of stone kerbing which probably defined gardens. In a swampy freshwater hollow to the west is a stone-lined well. (For these and other details, see Figure 2.) Also in the vicinity of the ruins are remnants of orchard and garden plantings (e.g., citrus, stone fruit, fig, gladioli, lilies and roses).

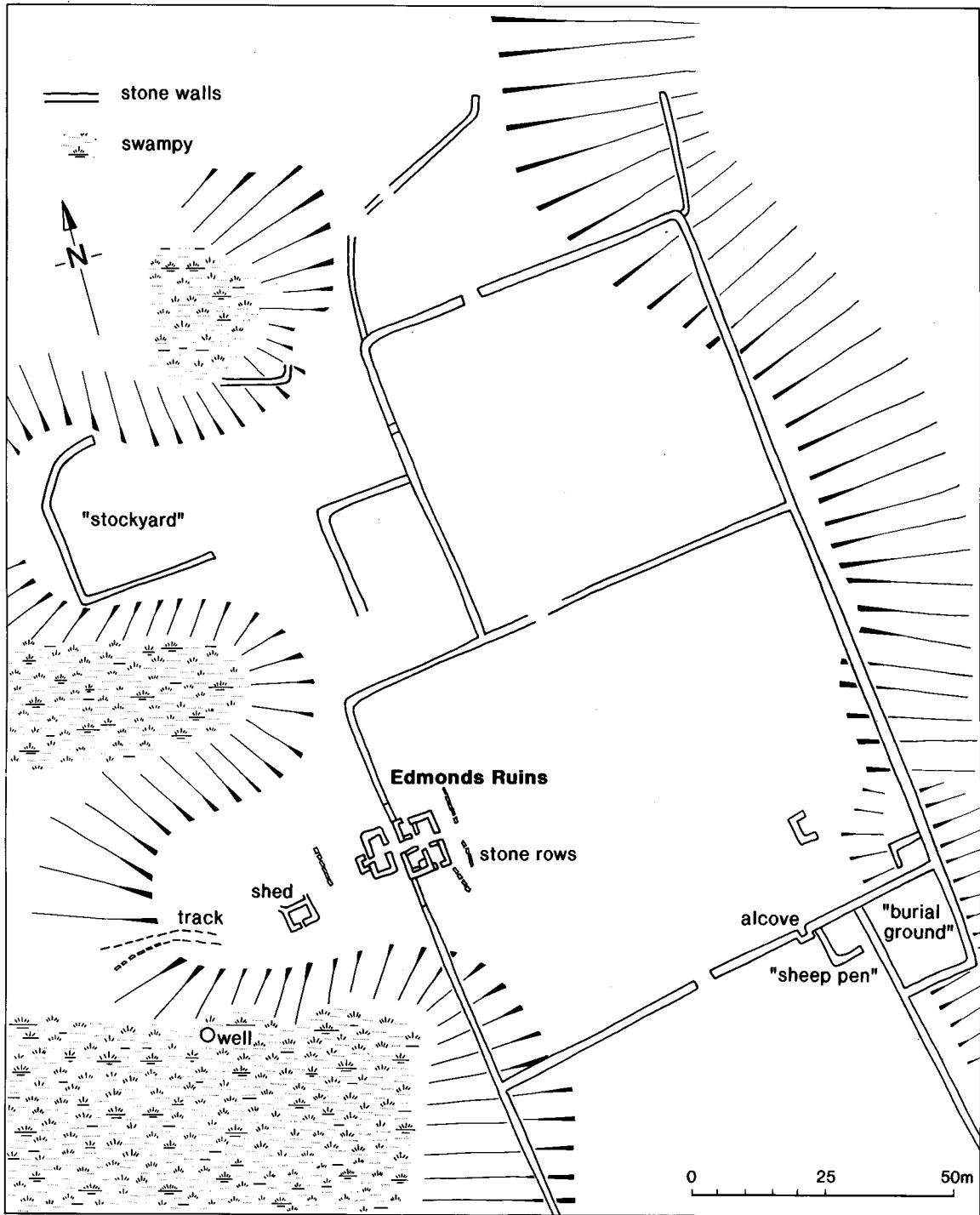


Figure 2 Plan of the Edmonds Ruins area. (For "sheep pen", "burial ground", "stockyard" and the well, compare Figure 6.)

2. HISTORY

Mr John Edmonds (1801-1865), stone mason, arrived in the Bay of Islands from England with his wife and five sons in 1834 to work for the Church Missionary Society. There was little need for his skills. The construction of the Stone Store in Kerikeri was almost finished. Eventually in 1839 Mr Edmonds was paid off. (For details, see Burnett 1972; Ross n.d.; Easdale 1991: 78, 132-133, 140.) The circumstances of the family were severe: "... with a large family of seven children and Mrs Edmonds near close to confinement ... I have been ill with a pain in my chest for two months now I [sic] am not able to go to work yet . . ." (Edmonds 1839). "I consider my case very hard, to be sent out here and to be so indifferently received" (Edmonds 1841a). The family of Mr Edmonds grew to 11 children, with two more by a second marriage (Rees 1874).

In a letter to the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in London in 1839, Mr Edmonds wrote: ". . . I have bought a piece of land ... I am about to build a cottage on the land and that will expend all I have to retire upon. I am going to turn my attention to agriculture ... on the banks of the river on the way to Kerikeri . . ." (Edmonds 1839). In 1838, five areas had been purchased, four of them directly from Maori owners (Edmonds 1841b). The site of Edmonds Ruins lies in Deed No. 4 (Inspector of Surveys, Auckland, 1871b). As a stonemason, Mr Edmonds may have been attracted by the easy availability of basalt on the land. The family lived in uninterrupted possession of the property from 1840 for approaching twenty years (Edmonds 1840; 1857).



(Aidan Challis)

Figure 3 Edmonds Ruins, east front, 1992.

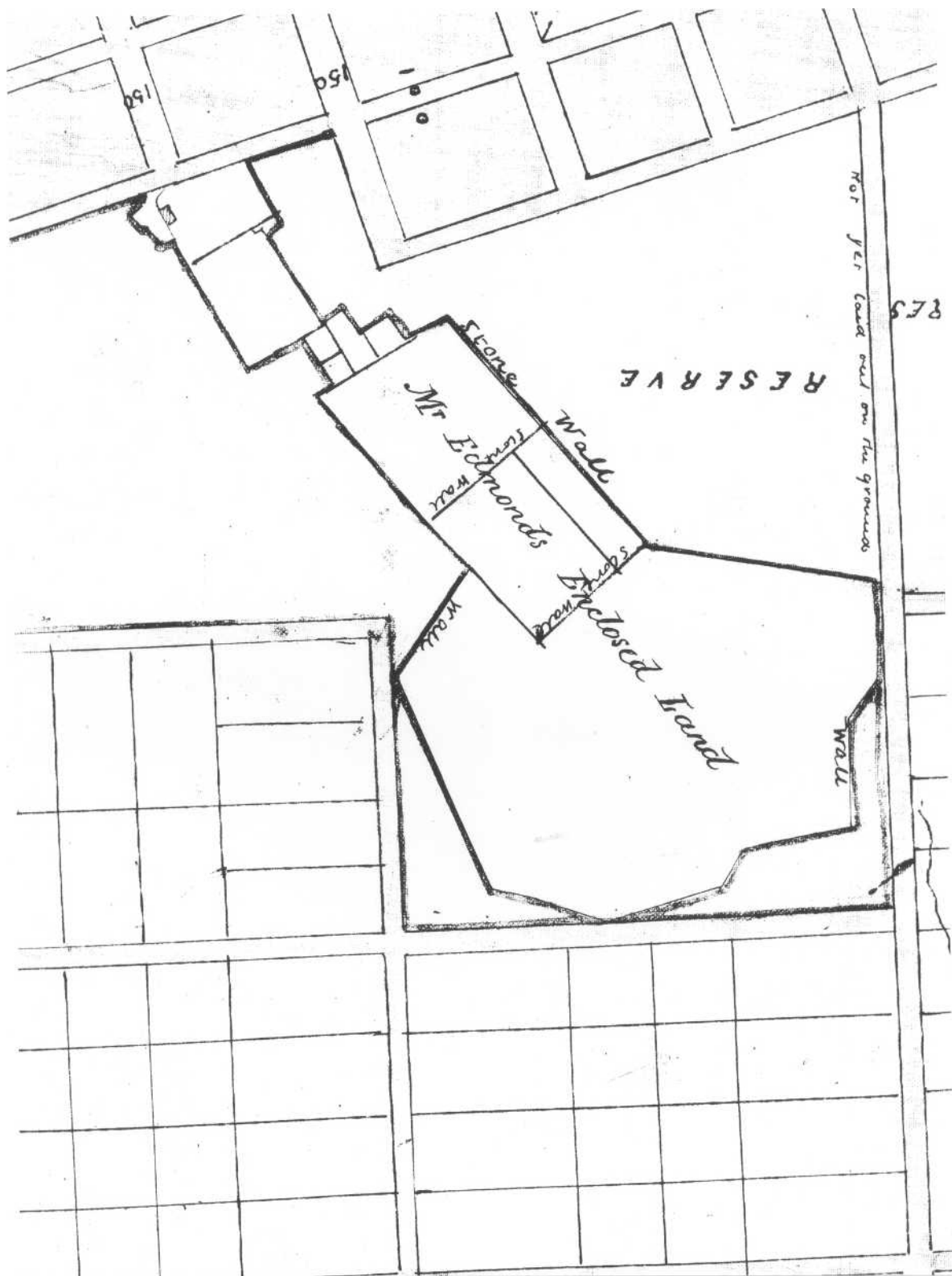
The date when building of the stone house commenced cannot be established precisely. In December 1841, in giving account of his land claim, Mr Edmonds stated: "I have expended on the land described in Deed No. 4 in Building Fencing, Cultivating etc. about £ 500" (Edmonds 1841b). The scale of the expenditure suggests the building of a substantial house. However, the stone house may not have been the first dwelling site on the property. Correspondence earlier in the same year (Edmonds 1841a) was sent from "Paetae", "a native fishing place" (see Figure 1c). Paetai is marked on a plan of the coastline of the land claim dated 1857 (Fairburn 1857). The same location was mapped again in 1871 as Paengatai, showing stone walls enclosing an area marked "was orchard" (Fairburn 1871). Neither survey shows a building at Paetai. Perhaps Mr Edmonds had established himself temporarily near the riverbank at Paetai by 1841. Perhaps he had a small pre-cut timber dwelling there, described as "a House value £40. It was imported from Hobart Town" (Edmonds 1841b). It is concluded that the construction of the stone house on the inland Edmonds Ruins site was the main building operation, and that this may have commenced any time from 1840 onwards.

Evidence suggests that building of the stone house and the associated enclosure walls was completed by 1858. The earliest survey plan showing the house is dated 1860 (Clarke 1860; see Figure 5). This survey was commissioned following a government decision that a township should be established on the Edmonds claim. A letter exists naming Mr Clarke as the surveyor and requesting payment for work done (Mould 1860). The survey plan shows a farmlet of a dozen paddocks and yards enclosed by stone walls. A house is clearly highlighted as a rectangular building with its western



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Figure 4 Edmonds Ruins from the north east, 1964 (R.I.M. Burnett; Historic Places Trust photograph collection No. 1381).



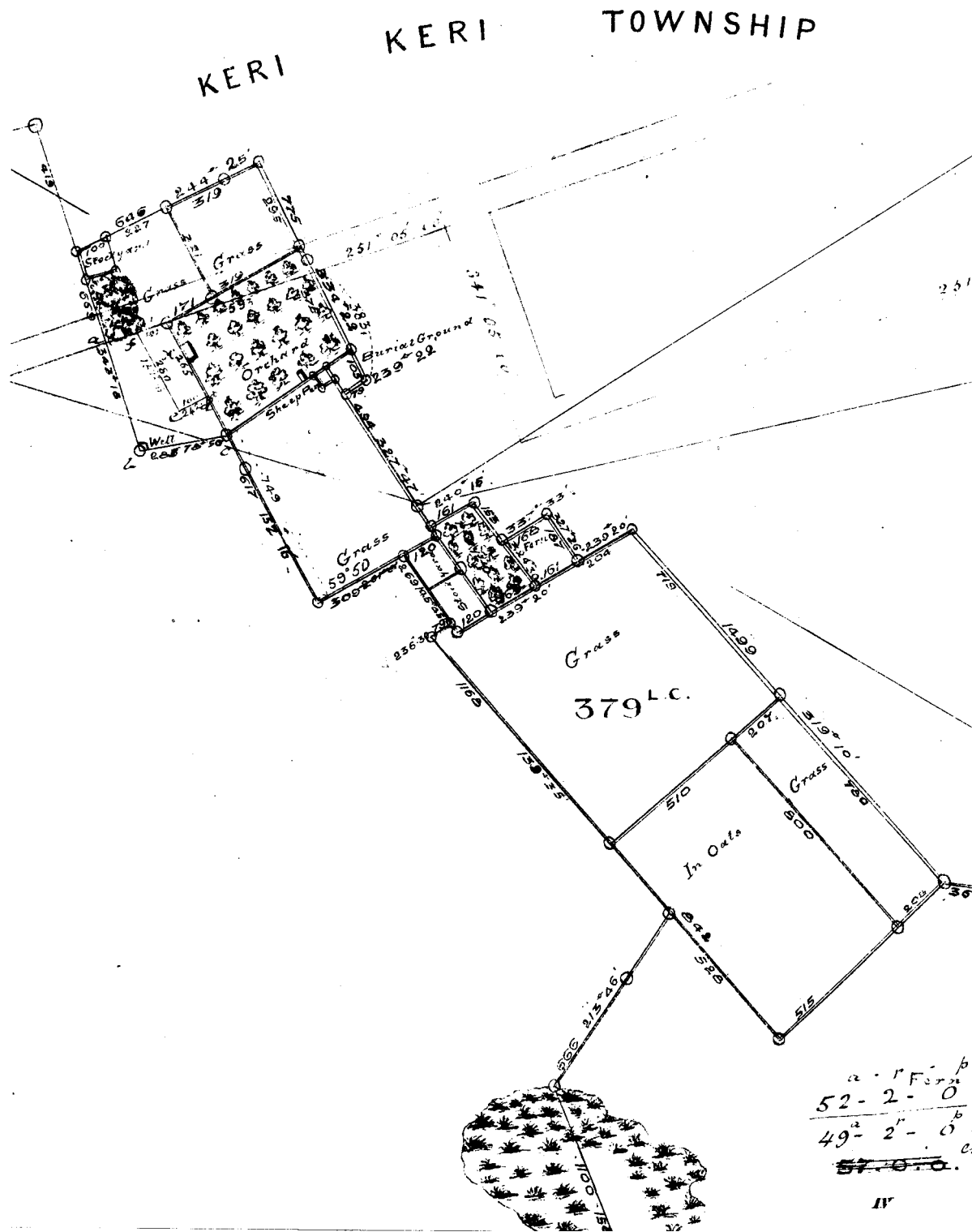
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Figure 5 Plan of Kerikeri Township Suburban Allotments (Clarke 1860). Part of SO 949L.

side in line with the western wall of an enclosure towards the northern end of the complex. The location, orientation and size of the house are consistent with the four roomed structure now in ruins (compare Figures 2 and 5). The government surveyor who inspected the 1860 survey plotted the house in his field book, and reported that "Roads have been carried through Mr Edmonds' property where there is little occasion for such a course, for which compensation will be required . . ." (Sinclair 1861; note the offending proposed road close to the house on the north side, Figure 5). Mr and Mrs Edmonds had been informed of the township proposal in 1858 (Chief Commissioner, Land Claims Act, 1858). In consequence of it no further improvements were made on the land (Edmonds 1861). By this stage there were three homesteads in addition to that of Mr Edmonds on the claim (Clarke 1859). It is concluded that the stone house was completed before 1858. Although the Edmonds land claim had been surveyed twice prior to 1857 by Mr Figg and Mr Fairburn (Edmonds 1857), the plan by Mr Fairburn (Fairburn 1857) shows only the coastline, leaving the Edmonds Ruins area unsurveyed, and no plan by Mr Figg can now be found.

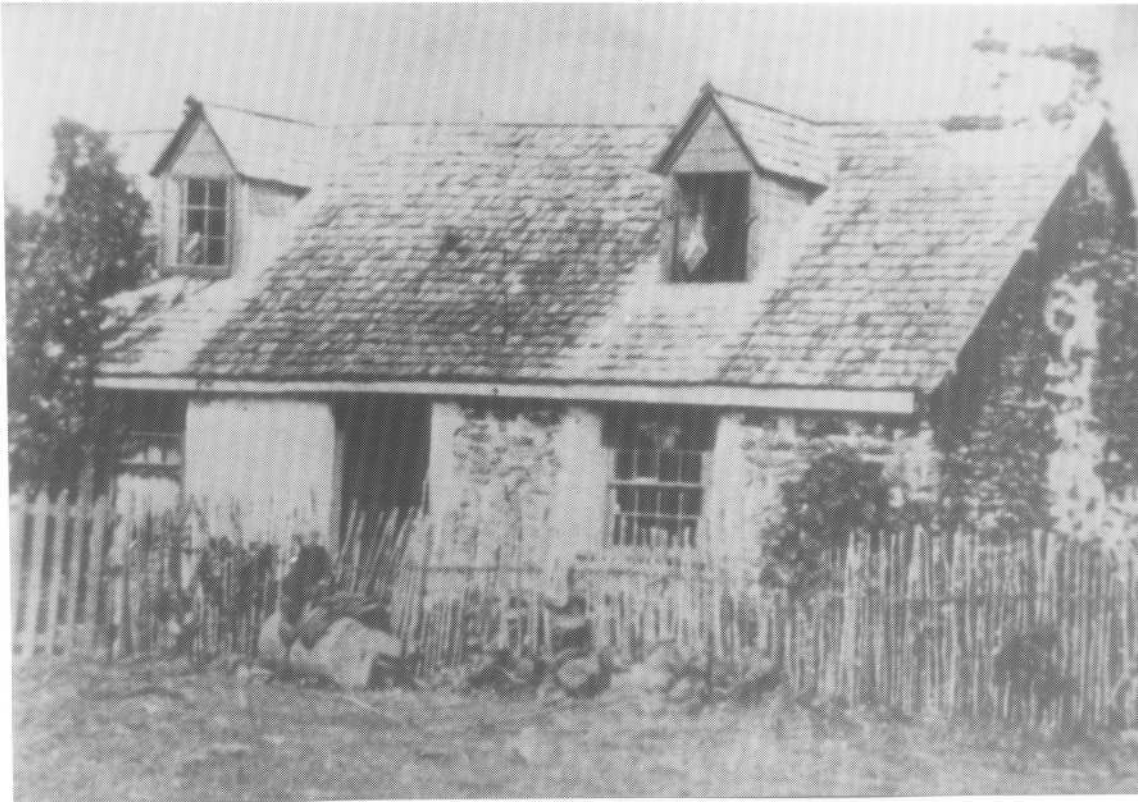
As part of the agreement between Mr Edmonds and the government over the taking of the land for a township, Mr Edmonds insisted that "the whole of the Land that is fenced in by a Stone Wall, being the Homesteads belonging to the families, between 30 and 40 acres, be reserved to me" (Edmonds 1859). In the same year the area fenced in by stone walls at the various homesteads had been stated to be 70 acres 1 rood 4 perches (Clarke 1859; 28.44 hectares). As the precise area was still uncertain, a further survey was commissioned after the death of Mr Edmonds to enable the preparation of the Crown Grant in favour of his descendants, in settlement of the agreement (Inspector of Surveys, Auckland, 1871a; see also 1871b). This new survey (Fairburn 1871) showed the scattered homesteads, the largest of which was that associated with Edmonds Ruins. The plan is shown in Figure 6. The inner lines within the traverses on the plan indicate stone walls (Fairburn 1872). The recorded uses of enclosed areas, variously for orchards, for cultivation of oats, for pasture and for stockyards, indicates a mixed farming operation, with the function of the walls being to control farm animals. The location and size of the house are consistent with the 1860 survey (compare Figures 5 and 6). The annexe, the outbuilding sited to the west of the paddock wall, directly opposite the west door of the house, was not plotted on either the 1860 or the 1871 plan. That it might have been shown in 1871 if it had been present is suggested by the fact that other small structures are shown on this plan: the well to the south-west, and a small rectangular building backing onto the south wall of the orchard near the sheep pen, where an alcove in the enclosure wall remains (compare Figures 2 and 6).

A historic photograph of the house (Figure 7) shows the east front. Details still identifiable on the ruins, including the string-coursed stonework of the chimney top (horizontal bands of masonry, Harris 1975: 480) and the door and window placements, prove it to be Edmonds Ruins. The house appears to be in need of maintenance. The north dormer window casement is missing and some glazing seems absent elsewhere. Additional exterior mortar applied to the outside of the north wall, seen in the photograph, is still present (compare Figures 4 and 7). Concern about structural problems such as slumping, and their effects such as draughts or leaks, could have prompted its application. There is no evidence in the historic photograph of the



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Figure 6 Part of Old Land Claim Plan 213 (Fairburn 1871).



Waimate Mission House Collection, Historic Places Trust,
courtesy of Mrs Pearl Marsh and Mrs Cath Ferguson.

Figure 7 Photograph of the Edmonds home before the fire of 1885-1886.

southern window in the east wall or of the western part of the building. These would have been beyond the margins of the photograph.

The house was destroyed by fire in 1885 or 1886. "Grandpa was burning off and sparks set fire to the roof shingles ... Strangely enough Grandpa had timber stored for the erection of a new house as he felt the old one would not last much longer" (Hague n.d.: 6). (Grandpa was Henry, the fourth son of Mr John Edmonds.) Thirty to forty years after its construction the house was evidently becoming unserviceable. It was not repaired after the fire, which rendered it uninhabitable. However, the annexe, the outbuilding directly opposite the west door, was still lived in during the 1890s.

"It was ... well known in the family ... that Clementine Louisa Strongman, the daughter of Robert Strongman and Esther (nee Robinson) was born July 14, 1896, in the stone outbuilding opposite the kitchen door of the Edmonds Ruin. The main house was then a ruin and the family were camped on the property, sheltering in the outbuilding which Robert had covered with a makeshift roof" (Ferguson: 1984).

Some time in the early twentieth century the buildings were abandoned.

In 1969 the Northland Regional Committee of the Historic Places Trust recognised the heritage value of the ruins. In 1975 an area including the house site and the two northern paddocks of the complex of enclosures was gazetted as a Historic Reserve. In 1983 a programme of repairs to the walls of the house was carried out by a stone mason. All vegetation growth was cleared, all fallen stones were removed and stacked, the interior area was examined with some pick axe work and digging to determine levels and to find wall lines, and walls thought to be missing were reinstated to partial height to indicate to visitors the plan of the building as it was thought to have existed (shown as 1983 work on Figure 8).

3. STRUCTURES

The house is built of vesiculated basalt field stone. Large blocks were available. Some quoins (external corners) have been dressed to sizes up to 1 m across, but the majority of the structure is of undressed field stones as small as 60 mm across. Cockle shell may have been burnt for use in mortar at the tidewater site 750 m to the north-west (site number P5/512, mentioned previously). None of the walls has any apparent formal foundation. The bottom stones appear to have been placed on the top of ground soil, with no built basal or lateral support. There has been an accumulation adjacent to the walls of around 250 mm on the outside and around 360 mm on the inside, of loose mortar, rubble, and other environmental material. All walls show a lack of deliberate bonding. That is, the stones were generally laid in stacks, not in horizontal layers and not with the mortared joints between the stones of one layer covered by the stones of the next (Harris 1975: 60). Dressed quoins, where they exist, are not bonded with adjacent masonry. Field stones have been stacked, heaped and tacked on to build the structure. The lack of bonding produced a relatively weak structure from which losses have occurred. Comparison of Figures 3 and 4 indicates some of the losses of the past thirty years.

The apparently poor health of Mr Edmonds suggests that construction of the house and enclosure walls may have been dependent on the younger generation for labour. Substantial juvenile help would have been available through the 1840s and 1850s. The father's English trained stone dressing may be represented in the dressed quoins of what are thought to be the earliest structures (described below) and the dressed facing stones of the later oven (Figure 11). The inexperienced assistance of the younger generation may be evident throughout, but more particularly in what are thought to be later structures.

There are two types of exterior wall in the main house, not including the annexe:

- (1) 750 mm thick exterior walls (shown as phase 1 on Figure 8; see also Figure 9). These stand to their original eaves height of 2.2 m on the west side of the house. The upper parts of the gable ends to the north and south were higher but have partially collapsed (see Figures 3 and 4). There are massive well dressed quoins. Most other stone has been subject to some dressing at least on the exposed side. Parts of these walls retain exterior plastering (seen in Figure 4).
- (2) 650-400 mm thick exterior walls (shown as phase 2 on Figure 8; see also Figure 10). The east walls are fragmentary, the south wall has lost height, and the north wall survives. The original eaves height was 2 m. There are few well dressed quoins. There has been little attempt to dress the exposed faces of field stone. Average stone size is less than half that of the 750 mm walls. There is no apparent general exterior plastering, and the pre-1885 photograph (Figure 7) confirms that it was never present except on door and window reveals and quoins and possibly the section of east wall south of the exterior door (now largely missing).

The 650-400 mm walls (phase 2) are additional to or later than the 750 mm walls (phase 1). On the south side of the building, the short section of 600-650 mm outside

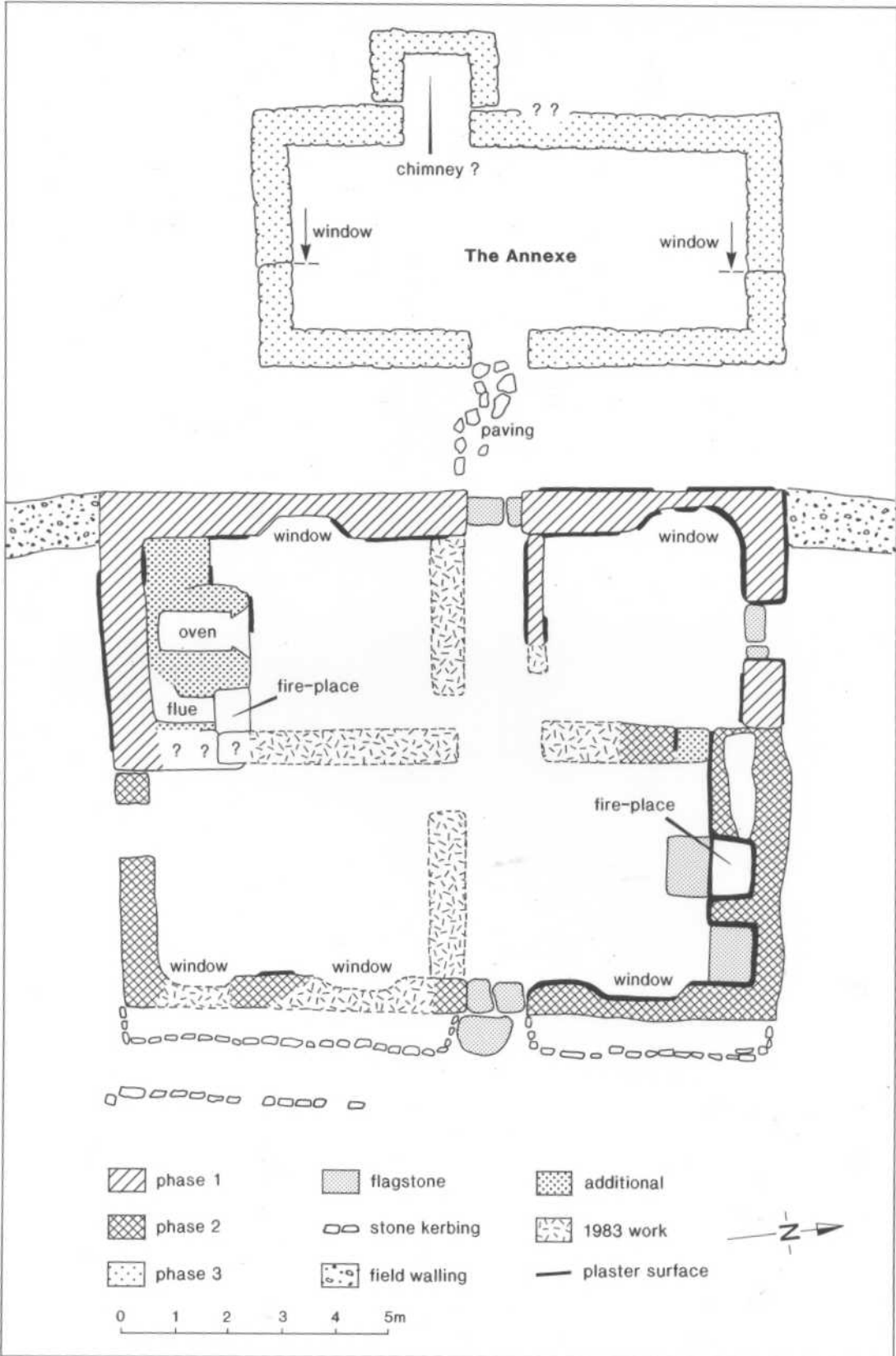


Figure 8 Edmonds Ruins, ground plan.



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Figure 9 Phase 1 interior: west wall, northern end, 1992.

wall west of the doorway (phase 2) is a clear eastward addition beyond the south-east corner quoins of the 750 mm wall (phase 1) and is not bonded in (see Figure 8). On the north side of the building, the 750 mm and 500 mm outside wall sections can be seen to abut, particularly when viewed from the top. The priority of the wall to the west (phase 1) is confirmed by the structural dependence upon it of the narrower wall to the east (phase 2) which has been built up against it. (The cavity wall structure of phase 2 in this area is discussed further below.) The presence of general exterior plastering on the 750 mm but not on the 650-400 mm walls suggests the priority of the thicker walls. The poorer phase 2 walls could be considered more in need of protective or cosmetic treatment, and the lack of exterior plaster on them suggests that they were absent at the time the plaster was applied to the heavier phase 1 masonry.

The surviving heights of the walls indicate that there were two gabled rooves, the western, over phase 1 structures, with an eaves height of 2.2 m, and the eastern, over phase 2 structures, with an eaves height of 2.0 m. There would have been two parallel roof apexes trending north to south with a gully between them (see Figure 4). The historic photograph (Figure 7) shows the roof on the eastern phase 2 structure to be shingled on untrimmed purlins without bargeboards, and with a timber box gutter. There is no increase in wall thickness for gable-end walls of greater height. On the contrary, the phase 2 north wall, which includes a chimney in the gable end to a height of 5 m (Figure 10), reduces to a thickness of 500 mm at the western and 400 mm at the eastern side.

Window places in both phase 1 and phase 2 structures have sections of narrower walling beneath, with associated angled internal reveals (Figure 9). The consequent alternation of short wall sections of differing thickness, not bonded together, has produced a weak structure. Dressed quoins around the phase 1 west wall windows, together with greater wall thickness, have assisted the survival of these walls despite the lack of bonding, but parts of the weaker phase 2 east wall sections have collapsed.

There are four exterior doorways, at three of which flagstone doorsteps survive. This rather large number of outside doors suggests more than one design phase.

There are two fireplace positions in the building:

- (1) In the phase 1 south room there is a large bread-oven structure (Figure 11), with a fireplace and flue to the east and additional masonry infilling on both sides.

The oven is of the side flue type (no internal flue) as was used in commercial bakeries (internal dimensions 1200 X 780 mm with an arched roof 500 mm high, all in dressed basalt). The standard of stone dressing is high, suggesting that it was constructed before the death of Mr John Edmonds (1865). The door is missing but the door frame survives (Figure 29). On the outside of the phase 1 south wall, backing on to the oven, a slight bulge appears to be caused by pressure of unbonded masonry on the inside. The presence of an earlier fireplace on the inside of the wall is suggested. This, together with the apparent structural independence of the 750 mm walls from the oven structure, suggests that the oven, with the associated east side fireplace and west side infilling, are later additions in front of an original open fireplace and chimney. The chimney in the phase 1 south gable



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Figure 10 Phase 2 interior: fireplace and chimney, north wall, 1992.



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Figure 11 Bread oven structure, south-west room, 1992.

- end, still present in the early 1960s (Figure 4), has collapsed.
- (2) On the phase 2 north wall an open fireplace with a flagstone hearth survives (Figure 10). An internal wall cavity on the west side, opening out from a gap inside the chimney, might have been designed to circulate warmth. The chimney is not vertically sided, but has a pronounced batter. Decorative string-coursing is present above the roof level (Figures 7 and 10).

A section of interior wall, 350-300 mm thick, extends eastwards from the north side of the western outside door (shown as phase 1 on Figure 8). Although it is not bonded with the phase 1 outside wall, it is thought to be contemporary with it because of the comparable quality of the masonry and the equal 2.2 m height. A fragment of phase 2 interior wall also survives towards the north end of the north-south interior wall line (see Figure 8). Apart from these two fragments, other interior walls appear to have been built in 1983 during the programme of masonry repairs.

A structural sequence for Edmonds Ruins is therefore proposed. The western half of the main dwelling is believed to be the earliest on the site (phase 1, Figure 8). Originally, the intention may have been to complete a two-roomed house, exterior dimensions 12.5 m X 5.2 m. The north-west facing parts of the surviving phase 1 structure have the largest and best dressed stones, complete with external plaster. This suggests that the west was initially designed to be the front, and the west the main angle of approach. An apparent track of variable width approaches the site from the

west (see Figure 2). The northern room of the phase 1 house was the smaller, with an outside door in the north side wall, and the southern room was the larger, with a fireplace in the south wall and with the front door in the west wall. The interior was plastered. Part of the interior wall between the two rooms survives. Ceiling height was about 2.2 m, shown by the interior plaster height on the north wall. There was a simple gabled roof with an attic in the roofspace. The inner sides of the stone walls of both gable ends were plastered, suggesting that the attic was in regular use and that there may have been attic windows.

Building is thought to have commenced after 1840 (discussed above). It is suggested that the phase 1 structure was completed and lived in before it was added to, because of the wide range of structural differences between phase 1 and phase 2. However, it is odd that so little of the presumed phase 1 eastern outside wall has survived. Perhaps its stability was fatally compromised by being broken through for new doorways and by the cannibalising of stones for the phase 2 structure. Archaeological investigation along the wall line beneath the reconstructed 1983 structures may provide further clues.

The eastern half of the main dwelling is thought to be an addition (phase 2, Figure 8), for reasons already considered. It is thought to have been completed by 1858, because its dimensions appear to be incorporated in the size of the structure plotted on the survey of 1860 (Figure 5), and because no construction took place after 1858 when the proposal by the government to acquire the land was made known (Edmonds 1861). The eastern extensions doubled the size of the house (new exterior dimensions 12 m X 9.6 m), providing a further two rooms downstairs and additional attic space. The phase 2 extension had outside doors in the east (Figure 7) and south sides. Structural evidence shows three windows in the eastern wall, two of which are seen in the historic photograph to have had plain double-hung sash joinery (Figure 7). Continuous interior plaster across the west side of the chimney cavity structure of the phase 2 north room suggests a doorway into the phase 1 north room (see Figure 8). This doorway was later blocked. Plastering on the interior of the phase 2 north room extends to a height of about 2 m, comparable with the height of the surviving parts of the eastern walls, indicating the ceiling and eaves height. The attic was unplastered but had at least two dormer windows. In the historic photograph (Figure 7), one dormer window is seen to be a side-hinged casement, and cleats are present on the frame of the other as if for a shutter. Attic headroom would have been a maximum of 2 m. The roof line around the chimney is marked by mortar survivals.

With the extension, a second dividing wall may have been added to the phase 1 part of the house on the south side of the west door, making a back hall. This interior wall, partially rebuilt in 1983, covers original west wall interior plaster. Parts of the phase 1 rooms may have been replastered (e.g., the north eastern part of the phase 1 north room). The large oven in the south-west room is an addition to the phase 1 structure, and may be of the phase 2 period. This oven confirms the use of the south-west room as the kitchen, and suggests that the north-east room with its fireplace (Figure 10) became the best room. Therefore the phase 1 west side, originally the front, apparently became the back with the construction of phase 2, and the phase 2 east side became the front (Figure 7). Stone rows forming garden kerbing and paths are aligned in



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Figure 12 The annexe structure from the north, 1992

relationship to the phase 2 east front (Figure 8). The historic photograph (Figure 7) shows a picket gate and a lightweight hurdle fence.

Immediately to the west of the main dwelling lie the ruined remains of the annexe (marked as phase 3 on Figure 8; see also Figure 12). This is generally an unmortared loose random rubble structure (Harris 1975: 416) with walls 700-900 mm thick. Some mortar is present around the window positions in the two end walls, evidence of the eastern reveals of which survive in each case (noted on Figure 8), and in what may have been a chimney to the west. This latter structure has walls 500-600 mm thick, unbonded with the rest of the annexe. It may have closed off an earlier doorway. It remains to a height of 1.8 m, greater than the rest of the annexe structure (1.4 m or less).

The annexe is thought to have been built after phases 1 and 2 of the main house were completed. The apposition of the annexe door to the western door of the phase 1 structure suggests that the annexe was designed to be used in conjunction with the main house and was therefore constructed before the fire of 1885 or 1886. Had the annexe been the first construction on the site, present when the better quality phase 1 structure was erected closely adjacent to it, it probably would have been demolished rather than allowed to compromise the new impression. It blocks off the best western side of the phase 1 structure, which may have been the first front, so it is likely that the annexe was built after the west side had become the back, after the phase 2 extensions. The

annexe is not shown on the 1871 survey (Figure 6), so it is possible that it was built after 1871. Its lower quality construction continues the trend of declining structural standard evident from phase 1 to phase 2, and suggests that it may have been built later, after the death of Mr John Edmonds. The chimney or alcove on the west side might have been a modification of the annexe when it had become the principal structure after the fire of 1885 or 1886.

Sited on sloping ground 19 m west of the main house are the ruined remains of a shed (see Figure 2). Like the annexe this is an unmortared loose random rubble structure with walls 600-700 mm thick standing to a maximum height of 1.4 m. There is a doorway in the south wall, facing towards the possible roadway providing access to the site from the west. It is possible that the shed functioned as a stable.

The general characteristics of the workmanship of the stone enclosure walls in the surrounding area are in keeping with those of the house. This confirms their historical relationship. The enclosure walls appear to have been built over a period by the clearance of surface stone. They are loose random rubble walls (Harris 1975: 395, 416). In general the walling is in a dilapidated condition, with collapsed, slumping and unstable sections. This has resulted from generally unbonded construction without formal foundations. However, on the northern boundary of the northern paddock the walls survive complete in places, up to 1.7 m high, broader at the base than at the top, and finished with capstones. There is some evidence of dressing of stone. This attention to detail suggests a relatively early structure. It appears from butt joins in the stone enclosure walls about 5 m either side of the stone house (marked on Figure 2) that originally the paddock walls terminated short of the house. However, the paddock walls abut the house on the 1860 and 1871 surveys (Figures 5 and 6).

4. ARTEFACTS

There are three known collections of artefacts from Edmonds Ruins. First, artefacts were collected from the interior of the house site in 1983 during a programme of repairs to the structures by a stone mason. The artefacts were stored by a nearby resident and later given to the Historic Places Trust. Second, shortly after the completion of the repairs, the house site was dug by a team from the Te Tahī Detector Club. "We took a room each ... The variety of finds was phenomenal ... While digging the multitude of metallics we also unearthed endless crockery, pottery, glass and other metallics" (McPike 1984: 2). These finds also eventually passed to the Historic Places Trust. Third, in 1992-93 artefacts were recovered from holes dug for conservation management purposes. In 1992 a stock proof fence was erected by the Trust around the eastern side of the house site at a distance of 5 m from the house walls. Soil dug from the post holes was sieved and over 1000 manufactured items were recovered (Taylor 1992). Further artefacts were obtained from holes dug in 1993 adjacent to the house for an interpretative sign, for a series of five permanent survey marks, and for posts for shoring structures (Naylor 1993; the positions of the holes are marked on Figure 13). All the artefacts from the three collections are described in Appendix 1 and many are illustrated (Figures 14-47).

All of the artefacts collected during the structural repairs in 1983 are confidently provenanced to Edmonds Ruins, but more precise locations are not known. Some of the items collected were grouped in bags with labels (e.g., "A off room 3", or "hearth"), but the accompanying sketch plan cannot be found. Most of the artefacts found by the detector club were from the house site, but some (fishing weights, copper nails and boat fittings) came from the boathouse site (P5/512; McPike 1984: 3). The artefacts obtained from the holes dug in 1992-93 were sorted and grouped according to hole of origin and material. Stratigraphy in the fence post holes was described as an evenly mixed black clay loam thought to have been gardened, 200 to 350 mm deep, with a sharp boundary to yellow/brown clay loam below (Taylor 1992:2). The artefacts were recovered from the upper layer. More detailed stratigraphy was observed in the hole for the interpretative sign: clay loam topsoil to 125 mm, subsoil loam to 250 mm, and orange/yellow clay below, with artefacts found between 50 and 250 mm. No relative chronology can be derived from these observations of stratigraphy. The chronological range is large, extending from a lead pencil of the 1950s or 1960s (Figure 20F) to chert Maori artefacts suggesting pre-European occupation of the site (Figure 20J, K). The artefacts are considered as a single open uncontextualised assemblage.

Building hardware amongst the artefacts (Appendix 1, section 9) indicates that construction on the site was spread over a considerable period. Nails include 26 cut brads (Figure 32A, B; see also Table 1), commonly used in house building in Australia up to 1840 (Varman 1980: 35). Machine made cut steel nails are more numerous. Dominant among them are the rose head type of various lengths (Figure 31A, B, D), used in Australia from the late 1840s to about 1870 (Varman 1980: 32-33), and a similar square head type (Figure 31E, G). Other forms of machine made nail occur (Figure 31K, N). Both cut brads and machine made cut nails were used at Pompallier, Russell, from 1841 to at least 1879 (F Clunie: pers. comm.). Wire nails are much less

numerous than cut nails (Table 1). Most are rose headed (Figure 32G-J, and wire rose head nails attached to a strap hinge, Figure 30K), of a type used at Pompallier from 1879 (F. Clunie: pers.comm.) and common in the 1880s in Australia (Varman 1980:37). Wire rhomboid head (Figure 32K, L), wire jolt head (Figure 32M), and wire flat head nails (Figure 32N, P) are rare.

Amongst other building materials, two bricks with impressed thumb prints (Figure 34G, H) are comparable with bricks thought to have been produced at Te Waimate (see Figure 1) in the 1830s. Door furniture includes three rim locks of the 1840s to 1850s (Figure 30A-C) and a range of hinges appropriate to exterior, interior and attic doors. It is possible that one rim lock (Figure 30B) is earlier than another (Figure 30A; refer to Appendix 1, section 9.1). Fragments of window glass display a bimodal range of thicknesses suggesting that there may have been two principal deliveries to the site (Appendix 1, section 10.7). Carpenters' tools include a lathing hatchet and a draw knife (Figure 14C, J). Overall, the building materials are consistent with the principal construction being in the 1840s and 1850s, with a much reduced amount of building activity continuing into the 1880s and after the fire of 1885-86. Generally the ironwork appears heavily fire damaged (Figure 30A-C, E-L).

Fragments of iron fireplace, firegrate and range (Appendix 1, section 8) appear to represent a sequence of arrangements. A ring bracket and an S-shaped hook (Figure 28B, C) indicate the use of a crane in a large fireplace to suspend pots over an open fire. This may have been the first kitchen arrangement in the south room of phase 1. Subsequently a bread oven was constructed here, probably before 1858 and before the death of Mr John Edmonds in 1865 (Figure 11; discussed in section 3 above). The wrought iron door frame of the bread oven survives (Figure 29). Probably after the oven was built, a Smith and Wellstood portable range was obtained for other cooking (Figure 27). This was a relatively cheap but versatile appliance, with which iron pots were commonly used (Figure 26B-D, F, G). It may have been connected to the flue east of the bread oven. Other fragments of range and flue are present (Figure 28D, E). A section of curb fender (Figure 28H) suggests the sort of fittings used in the best room (Figure 10) prior to the fire in 1885-86.

When contemplating establishing himself on his newly acquired property, Mr Edmonds had intended to make a living from farming (Edmonds 1839, quoted in section 2 above). However, he soon found that:

"We have not the advantage of a market if [sic] we take anything to sell to shipping we have from fifteen to twenty miles to take it and run the risk whether there is [sic] any vessels in or not. When they are in they are very often supplied before we can get there." (Edmonds 1841a).

The reference to distance implies travel to Paihia by land (see Figure 1). This, and the scale of the farming enterprise represented in the extent of the enclosed land (Figures 5 and 6), suggests dependence on the horse for motive power and for transport to the Kerikeri Inlet and possibly further to points of trade. Amongst the horse gear from the site (Figure 15) is part of a pack horse saddle frame (Figure 15C). Farm tools include

a spade, a sickle and a pitchfork of early to mid-nineteenth century form (Figure 14F-H), a later nineteenth century axe (Figure 14D), and horse drawn machinery (Figure 16). A dressed basalt horse-drawn agricultural roller is seen against the fence in the historic photograph, Figure 7 (possibly the roller now in the Auckland Museum, Col. 2685, 1030 mm long, 585 mm diameter). The possible remains of late nineteenth or early twentieth century wheeled implements (Figure 16D and E; see Appendix 1, section 2.3) suggest that, whatever the initial difficulties, fifty years later the farm business could support substantial capital items.

Evidence of foodstuffs consumed includes cherry-plum and peach stones (Taylor 1992:4; C. West: pers. comm.) and the teeth of cow, sheep and pig (I.W.G. Smith: pers. comm.). Fishing is indicated by a collection of handmade lead fishing weights (Figure 17D-L). A quantity of marine shell was recovered from the holes dug in 1992-93. This included rock oyster (*Crassostrea glomerata*; terminology according to Dell 1981) in fresh condition suggesting consumption as food. Cockle (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*) is the most common species (also present: *Amphibola craterata*, *Cominella* sp., *Melagraphia aethiops*, *Nerita melanotragus*, *Paphies australis*, *Pecten novaezelandiae*, *Turbo smaragdus* and *Venericardia purpurata*). About 70% of the complete cockle valves are deeply burrowed by polychaetes and sponges, occasionally on interior surfaces, and the shells of other species are frequently in worn condition, suggesting that they may have been derived from dead shell beds. Shell may also have been derived from pre-European middens. Some cockle valves contain mortar. In the absence of controlled archaeological excavation it is concluded that, apart from the oyster, the consumption of other shellfish as food is unproven and that use of shell as mortar and footpath material is likely. Water-rolled pebbles in the size range 5-35 mm found in fence post holes are likely to have been introduced as gravel for paths (Taylor 1992: 4).

Apart from farming and fishing, an enterprising range of business activity on the site, including supply of bread, gum, and dressed basalt, also appears likely. The size of the bread oven (1200 X 780 mm) suggests the production of bread for sale, from grain grown and ground on the farm (note the steel hand flour mill, Figure 25A). The recovery of kauri gum fragments from six of the fence post holes (Taylor 1992: 3) indicates the sorting or cleaning of gum for sale. Mr Edmonds may also have continued to derive income from stone masonry in continuance of the work he undertook when he was employed by the Church Missionary Society (note the masonry tools, Figure 14A, B). At the Catholic mission printery in Russell (known as Pompallier), a chimney at the rear of the building, constructed several years after the sale of the property to James Callaghan in 1856, was founded on a series of sawn vesiculated basalt blocks from 440 to 1000 mm long, comparable with those at Edmonds Ruins (F Clunie: pers. comm.), and probably supplied by Mr Edmonds.

The presence of a variety of used copper nails, bent as if salvaged (Figure 33A-D), copper, zinc, lead and iron offcuts, and possible casting slop (Figure 33L; Appendix 1, section 9.4) suggests a wide range of small scale metal working. Lead was worked for shot (Figure 17B) and for fishing weights (Figure 17C-K). It is likely that the Edmonds family operated their own small scale blacksmithy and that some of the iron

artefacts illustrated here were manufactured in the locality (e.g., Figures 14I7, 16J, and 29: the spade, the shaft clamp, and the door frame to the bread oven).

Amongst the sources of supply represented by the artefacts is Australia. Although Glasgow is dominant among the localised marks on clay pipes (five out of eight; Figure 39 and Appendix 1, section 11), two Sydney marks are noteworthy (Dixson Sydney and Budgeree Squatters, Figure 39M, N). Steel nails from Edmonds Ruins have clear affinities with those described from Australia (Appendix 1, section 9.2, discussed above). A belt plate may figure an emu (Figure 19M). Trading links between the Bay of Islands and New South Wales were close from early in the nineteenth century.

Direct parallels with material found at Pompallier in Russell and at the Waitangi Treaty House (see Figure 1) suggest common use of the same trading stores by various Bay of Islands settlements. Notable parallels with Pompallier material relating to the 1850s and 1860s are the Budgeree Squatters clay pipe (Figure 39N; Maingay 1993: 75), the George Jones & Sons purple on white transfer printed earthenware dated December 1862 (Figure 44A; Maingay 1993: 69), the earthenware transfer printed patterns "Fibre", "Coral", "Bouquet", "Willow III" and "Rhine" (Figures 42A, 42C, 42D, 43A and 44I7; Maingay 1993: 69), and at least ten other un-named patterns (see Appendix 1: section 12). The transfer printed patterns "Bouquet" and "Willow III" have also been found at Waitangi (Johnson 1990: 11). These common elements suggest energetic supply networks and perhaps social links in the Bay of Islands settlements. Many items suggest regular patronage of a general trading store (e.g., Figures 14D, 18, 23, 27).

Few of the household artefacts can be assigned a date earlier than 1860. The fragment of steel hand flour mill (Figure 25A), characteristic of the mission period in the Bay of Islands, is a principal exception. Small fragments of hand painted and polychrome banded earthenware have parallels in the 1840s and 1850s (Figure 45A, D-E). Much more material relates to the 1860s and 1870s: clay pipes (Milo, London, and possibly Christie, Glasgow: Figure 39A and G), the marked earthenware (George Jones & Sons, 1862, Figure 44A; Holloway's ointment pot, after 1867, Figure 44J), the matchboxes (Figure 18A-C), and the Smith and Wellstood portable range (Figure 27). Most of the earthenware relates to the 1850s to 1870s, except for some open linework transfer prints possibly of the 1880s (Figure 45A, D, E). The bottles include a pre-1865 hand blown cradle moulded green beer bottle (Figure 36C), a pre-1875 case gin (Figure 35E) and a wide range of others current in the 1870s and 1880s (e.g., black beer, and aqua moulded and embossed panel bottles : Figures 35A, D; 37C-J). Dates on coinage range from 1840 to 1884 (Appendix 1, section 4). Also probably pre-dating the fire of 1885-86 are some of the buttons (Figure 19A-K), a charcoal iron (Figure 25D), a mincer (Figure 25B), iron pots (Figure 26), a kerosene lamp (Figure 38K), and furniture items (Figures 22 and 23). A substantial proportion of the assemblage is consistent with the notion of a household destroyed by fire in the mid-1880s. Much is distorted or broken as if by fire (e.g., Figures 23A; 24A, B; 25B, D; 26; 27).

A few items clearly post-date the 1885-86 fire and indicate continuity of activity on the property. These include the late nineteenth or early twentieth century horse drawn farm machinery (Figure 16D, E), some of the bottles, notably an aqua ring seal cognac or

brandy bottle (Figure 37U) and fragments of three brown glass bottles (Appendix 1, section 10.5), and wire nails (Figure 32K-M).

The wide range of purchased consumer goods representative of the period from about 1865 to 1885 provides an impression of sustained and probably increasing purchasing power during the occupation of the house. Some items are unusually elegant (e.g., Figure 26A). That the capacity to invest continued and probably increased is shown by the late nineteenth or early twentieth century farm machinery (Figure 16D, E). Social and cultural dimensions of existence are represented by the reed plate probably of an English concertina (Figure 22B). Items probably associated with children include footwear, writing slates, and a ceramic marble (Figures 21A, B, D, F-H, and 45G). While the structural evidence encourages a view of life on the property as involving much hard work, the artefacts demonstrate a varied and broadly successful enterprise.

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Edmonds Ruins are the remains of a homestead and farm built by the first European settler family on the south side of the Kerikeri Inlet. There may have been previous Maori occupation of the site. After temporarily living on the river bank at Paetai, Mr John Edmonds and family built the stone house 750 m from the inlet. There were two main stages of construction between 1840 and 1858, during which period the farm enclosure walls were also constructed. Mr Edmonds died in 1865. The house was destroyed by fire in 1885-86. An adjacent outbuilding known as the annexe may have been built after 1871, and was still occupied in the 1890s. Although the English methods of stone construction were imperfectly applied, the ruined stone house, dry stone enclosures and other structures were built sufficiently cohesively to have survived with integrity into modern times as an inter-related settlement unit.

In contemplating his enterprise, Mr Edmonds wrote, "to get a living for them [his large family] in an uncivilised land is I consider a great undertaking" (Edmonds 1839). The artefact evidence suggests that he established a viable livelihood based on produce from mixed farming and the sale of bread, kauri gum and sawn and dressed basalt. A wide range of consumer goods and some capital items indicate a probably increasing purchasing power during the nineteenth century. Parallels with material found at other Bay of Islands settlements suggest common use of general trading stores.

In 1975 an area including the house site and the two northern paddocks of the enclosed farm unit was gazetted as a Historic Reserve. Since then three collections of artefacts have resulted from disturbance of the site by masonry repairs, by the activity of a metal detector club, and by the digging of holes for a protective fence and some other structures. The archaeological damage and the building of new masonry structures since 1975 (noted in Challis 1987: 10) have compromised the integrity of the site.

Nevertheless the site remains of very great significance on account of its structural interest, its archaeological richness, its botanical features and its social history. It merits very careful management (for philosophy see ICOMOS New Zealand 1993) to protect the surviving structural, archaeological and botanical features. Incompatible additions should be removed. The potential for archaeological research and museum interpretation is enormous. More detailed recording of the outlying areas is particularly urgent now that the original enclosed farm unit beyond the historic reserve has been subdivided for residential development.

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APPENDIX 1

Catalogue of Artefacts

Provenances are noted in brackets where known, and relate to the 1992-93 post holes and survey holes as marked on Figure 13 (e.g., "sign post hole", or "post hole 13") and to locations noted during the 1983 repairs (e.g., "A off room 3", or "hearth"). Unprovenanced items are thought to have been recovered by the Te Tahī Detector Club (McPike 1984).

1. PRE-EUROPEAN MAORI ARTEFACTS

Figure 20J Scrapper from a nodule of orange chert, material probably from a source within the region; cortical area glossy orange buff; flaked to form an easily held shape with a much used concave scrapper edge, probably for scraping wooden shafts (post hole 20A).

Figure 20K Small waste conchoidal flake from medium grey silicious material; striking platform angle 90°; light grey cortex on the striking platform (post hole 8).

2. TOOLS AND OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT

2.1 Hand tools

Figure 14A Stone mason's wrought iron stone-hammer, stone dresser on one end, weight 2.77 kg, University of Auckland Conservation Laboratory No. C96B (cf. Diderot and D'Alembert 1751-72: *Maçonnerie Marbrerie*, pl. X1, figs 87-88; McPike 1984: 3).

Figure 14B Stone mason's wrought iron wedge, weight 530 g, University of Auckland Conservation Laboratory No. C96A (McPike 1984: 3).

Figure 14C Wrought iron hatchet blade, carpenter's lathing hatchet type, square poll (Salaman 1975: 238, fig. 382c; Mercer 1960: 89, fig. 85); a wrought iron nail, corroded, square headed and square sectioned, driven through the hafting hole; early to mid-nineteenth century; weight 830 g, University of Auckland Conservation Laboratory No. C96C (McPike 1984: 3).

Figure 14D Steel light felling axe head, wedge type or American axe current from c.1816 (Salaman 1975: 55-56, fig. 68a), weight 1.64 kg, four steel wire staples driven into the hafting hole, probably late nineteenth century (cf. Bedford 1986: fig. 25a).

Figure 14E Wrought iron tool, tanged, possibly a chisel.

Figure 14F Wrought iron spade blade, hand forged, foot plates attached by mortise and tenon joints, four holes for the handle shank attachment.

Figure 14G Two non-joining fragments of a steel sickle blade, early to mid-nineteenth century type.

Figure 14H Steel three-tined pitchfork, tanged, one tine missing.

Figure 14J Part of a wrought iron carpenter's draw knife (or cooper's straight stave knife), broken across the blade, and the recurved tang for a wooden handle also broken off (cf. Mercer 1960: 100, fig. 94).

Figure 14K Fragment of a whetstone, tapered bellied scythe-stone type.

2.2 Horse gear

Figure 15A Hand fullered iron riding horse shoe, weight 320 g, rim type, four nail holes each side countersunk in two channels, two side clips, probably a hind shoe (cf. Sparkes 1976: 27; A off room 3).

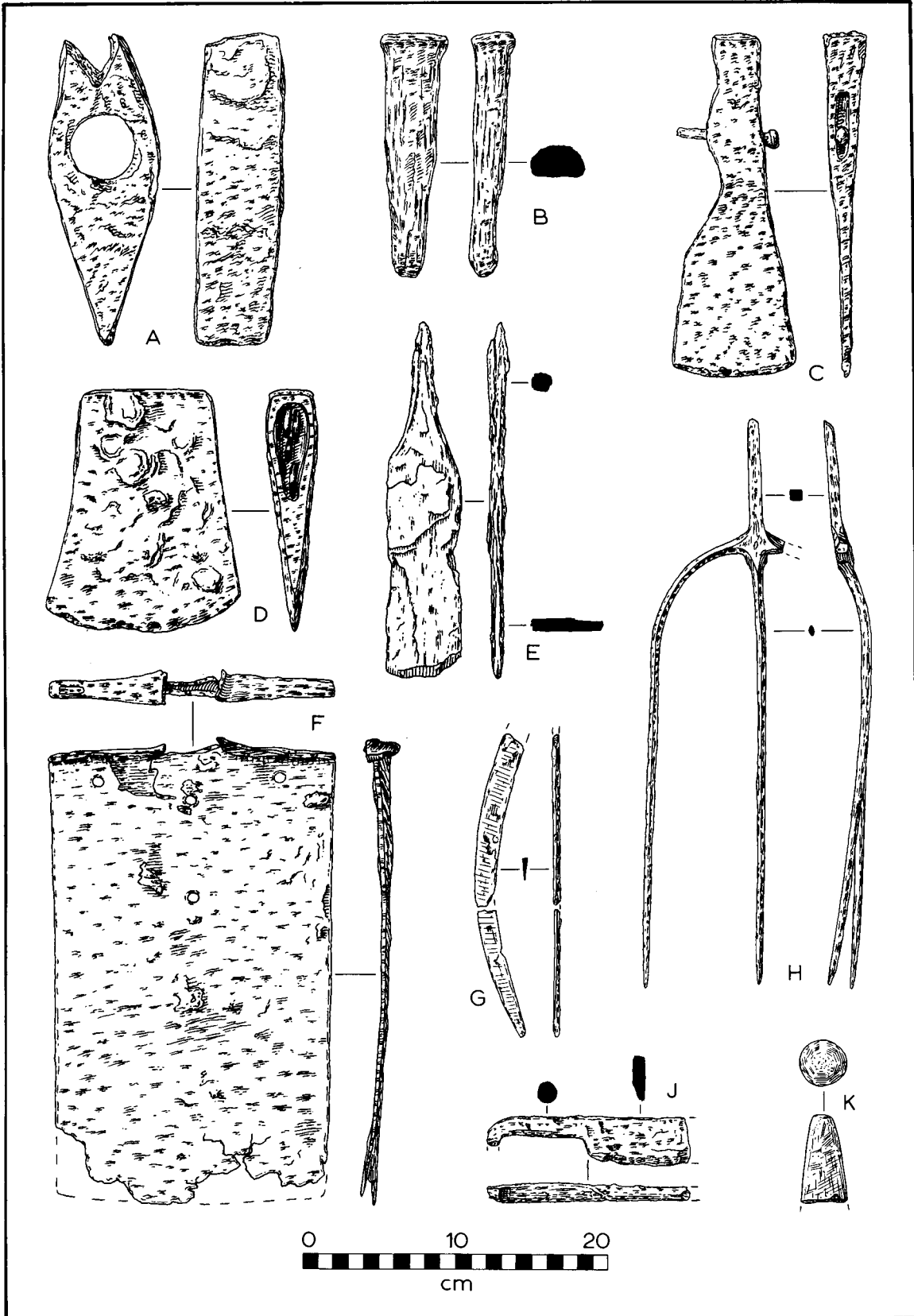


Figure 14 Hand tools. A, mason's stone-hammer; B, mason's wedge; C, lathing hatchet; D, American axe; E, chisel; F, spade; G, sickle; H, pitchfork; J, draw knife; K, whetstone.

- Figure 15B Wrought iron saddle tree arch, the fore part or gullet; two rivets at each end retaining sheet iron fragments.
- Figure 15C Wrought iron pack horse saddle tree arch with hooks.
- Figure 15D Large hand forged iron snaffle bit from a riding bridle; a smooth round-sectioned jointed snaffle, and a decoratively knobbed cheek.
- Figure 15E Medium sized hand forged iron snaffle bit from a riding bridle. Plain cheek.
- Figure 15F Fragment of a large hand forged iron snaffle bit from a riding bridle (post hole X).
- Figure 15G Iron harness ring (E off room 2).
- Figure 15H Iron harness ring (survey hole No. 3).

2.3 Farm machinery

- Figure 16A Wrought iron adjustable draw bar fitting or hake, countersunk screw holes for attachment to a timber-framed horse drawn implement.
- Figure 16B Very corroded iron adjustable draw bar fitting or hake, from a horse drawn implement.
- Figure 16C Slightly curved iron plate, a fragment of plough mould board or breast, parts of two countersunk holes for attachment to the frame (cf. Thompson 1978: 33, 65).
- Figure 16D Heavy iron component, probably a tine from a late nineteenth or early twentieth century horse drawn wheeled sickle-tined cultivator with changeable and adjustable points; double through-bolted attachment above, and seating and single bolt for tine attachment below; tine missing, possibly arrow shaped; resembles Wallace's Universal Cultivator (Thompson 1979a: 49).
- Figure 16E Cast iron assemblage, an openwork frame with right-angled buttressing designed for lightness and strength, with two through-bolts and an apparent pulley arrangement; possibly related to a cable control mechanism from a late nineteenth or early twentieth century horse drawn machine, possibly harrows, a mower or a harvester (cf. Thompson 1979b: 45).
- Figure 16F Hand forged iron hook, probably from the draught chains of horse drawn equipment.
- Figure 16G Heavy oval iron chain link, possibly from horse drawn equipment (D off room 4).
- Figure 16H Plain iron ferrule, possibly from the shaft of a horse drawn implement (D off room 4).
- Figure 16J Hand forged iron shaft clamp, possibly from horse drawn equipment.
- Figure 16K Large iron ring, possibly from horse drawn equipment.

2.4 Firearm accoutrements

- Figure 17A Copper powder flask, pressed segmented decoration, two rivet attachments for a tubular nozzle (McPike 1984: 3); similar to an illustration dated c.1883 (Bosomworth 1991: No. 14342, p.285).
- Figure 17B Mould for solid lead ball shot, probably appropriate to a muzzle loading musket, early to mid-nineteenth century; hollow iron globular form with a perforation in one face and a pivoted handle (McPike 1984: 3).

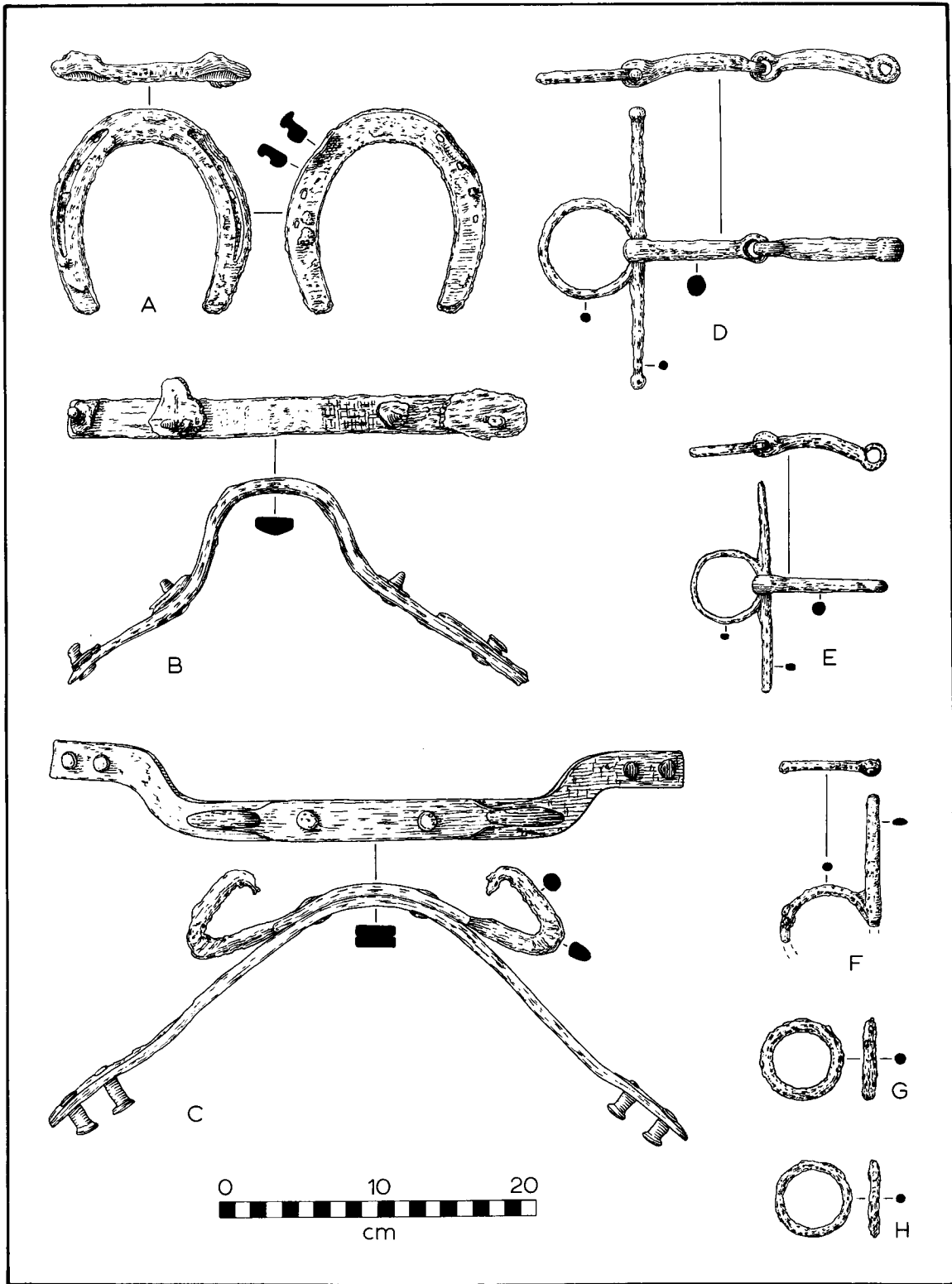


Figure 15 Iron horse gear. A, horse shoe; B, saddle tree arch; C, pack horse saddle tree arch; D, E, F, snaffle bits; G, H, harness rings.

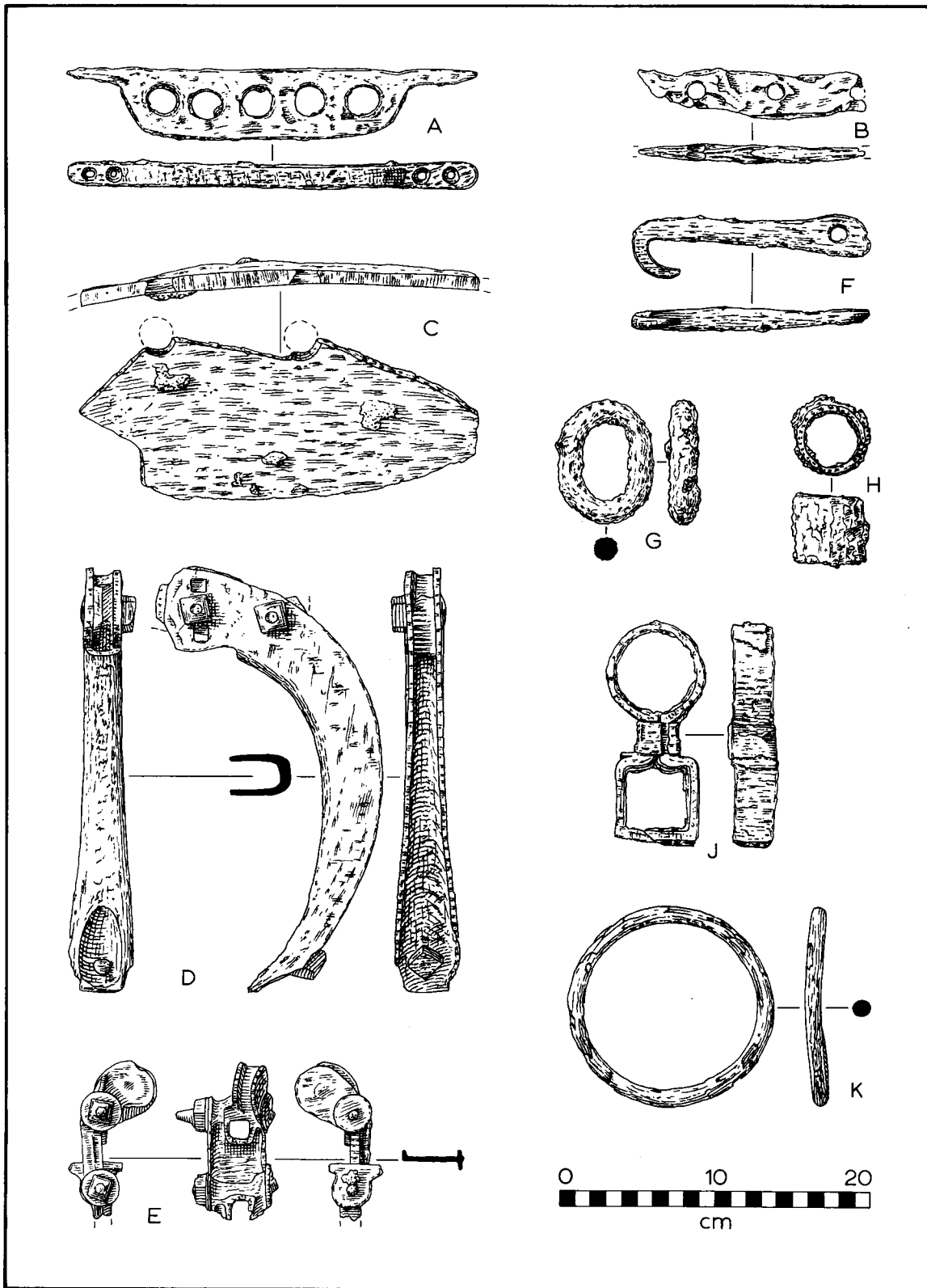


Figure 16 Iron farm machinery. A, B, draw bar fittings; C, plough mould board; D, cultivator tine; E, machine component; F, draught chain hook; G, chain link; H, ferrule; J, shaft clamp; K, ring.

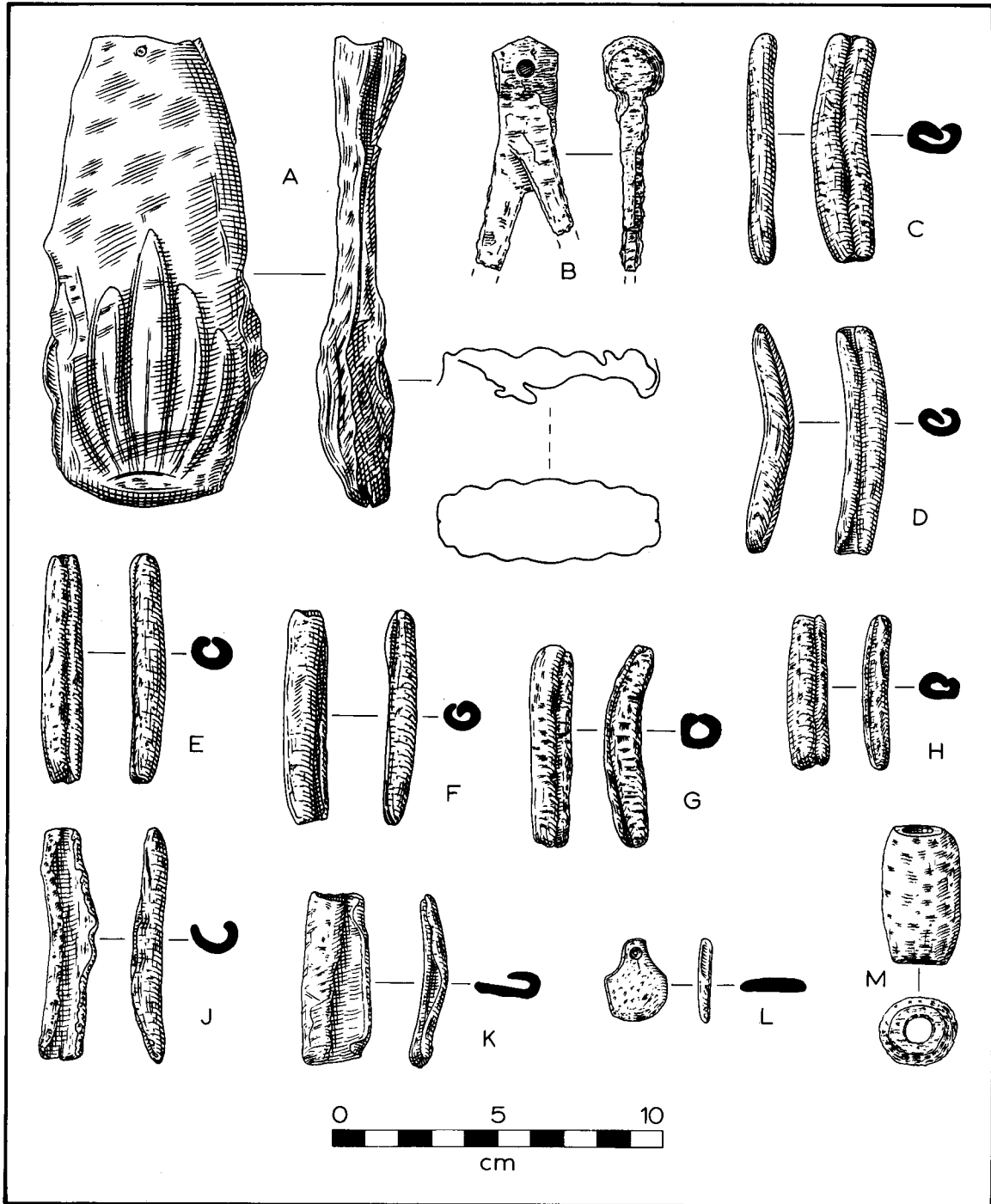


Figure 17 A, powder flask; B, shot mould; C-K, fishing net weights; L, fishing line weight; M, fishing net weight.

Figure 20H Cartridge, .44-40 Winchester rifle or revolver, type introduced c.1880; no headstamp, so probably of European manufacture; the copper primer has been struck by a round-faced firing pin characteristic of a revolver (N.A. Ritchie: pers. comm.).

2.5 Fishing weights

Figure 17C Crimped lead net weight, hand made probably using lead flashing, weight 58 g (possibly from the boathouse site P5/512; McPike 1984: 3).

Figure 17D-K Crimped lead net weights, and six others not illustrated, weight range 26 to 51 g (E off room 2).

Figure 17L Hand made lead fishing line weight, weight 9 g (survey hole No.1).

Figure 17M Cylindrical hand made lead net weight, weight 117 g (possibly from the boathouse site P5/512; McPike 1984: 3).

3. WAX VESTA TIN MATCHBOXES

For terminology, see Anson 1983: 125-127.

Figure 18A Two fragments of the sides and base, sharp cornered; separate base, slightly recessed; base attached to sides; bottom edge of sides slightly everted; slotted sides junction at rear left; marked horizontal impress along sides, interrupted at comers; abrasive not apparent; lid (missing) hinged to the rear; snap catch impress 4 mm wide in centre of front lip; separate interior platform probably from the same box, double asymmetrical concave linear impress, ends bent down and then outwards probably for wedged attachment into horizontal impress along box sides; consistent with R. Bell & Co., London, Bedford type 7c (Bedford 1985: 53) in the period 1875-1880 (S. Bedford: pers. comm.).

Figure 18B Three fragments of the sides, base and lid, sharp cornered; separate smooth base; sides attached to base; bottom edge of sides everted and bent around base; junction of sides not apparent; slight horizontal impress along sides, possibly continuous around corners and along back; abrasive not apparent; hinged to the rear, with a single tongue around the pin; lid flat, possibly embossed but not identifiable; internal platform at rear with a single impress, method of attachment not apparent, probably wedged; manufacturer not identified; likely date c.1875-1880 (S. Bedford: pers. comm.).

Figure 18C Round-cornered box with majority of base missing; separate base, markedly recessed; sides attached to base; bottom edge of sides everted and bent around base; sides junction probably crimped towards the front of the right side; horizontal impress along sides, continuous around corners but interrupted by the hinge at the rear; abrasive not apparent; hinged with possibly a single lid tongue around the pin; lid recessed and possibly stamped; internal platform at rear, ends downturned and wedged into horizontal impress along sides; platform has a triple concave linear impress; Bedford type 11h, Bryant and May, London (Bedford 1985: 57), around 1875 (S. Bedford: pers. comm.; cf. Spring-Rice 1982: 136).

Figure 18D About 13 crushed fragments of the sides, base and platform; a recessed separate base with abrasive; sides attached to base with an unusually large overlap; sides junction crimped; evidence of a horizontal impress on the sides (post hole 15).

Figure 18E Fragment of internal platform with linear impress (post hole 13).

Figure 18F Fragment of lid, recessed (survey hole no. 3).

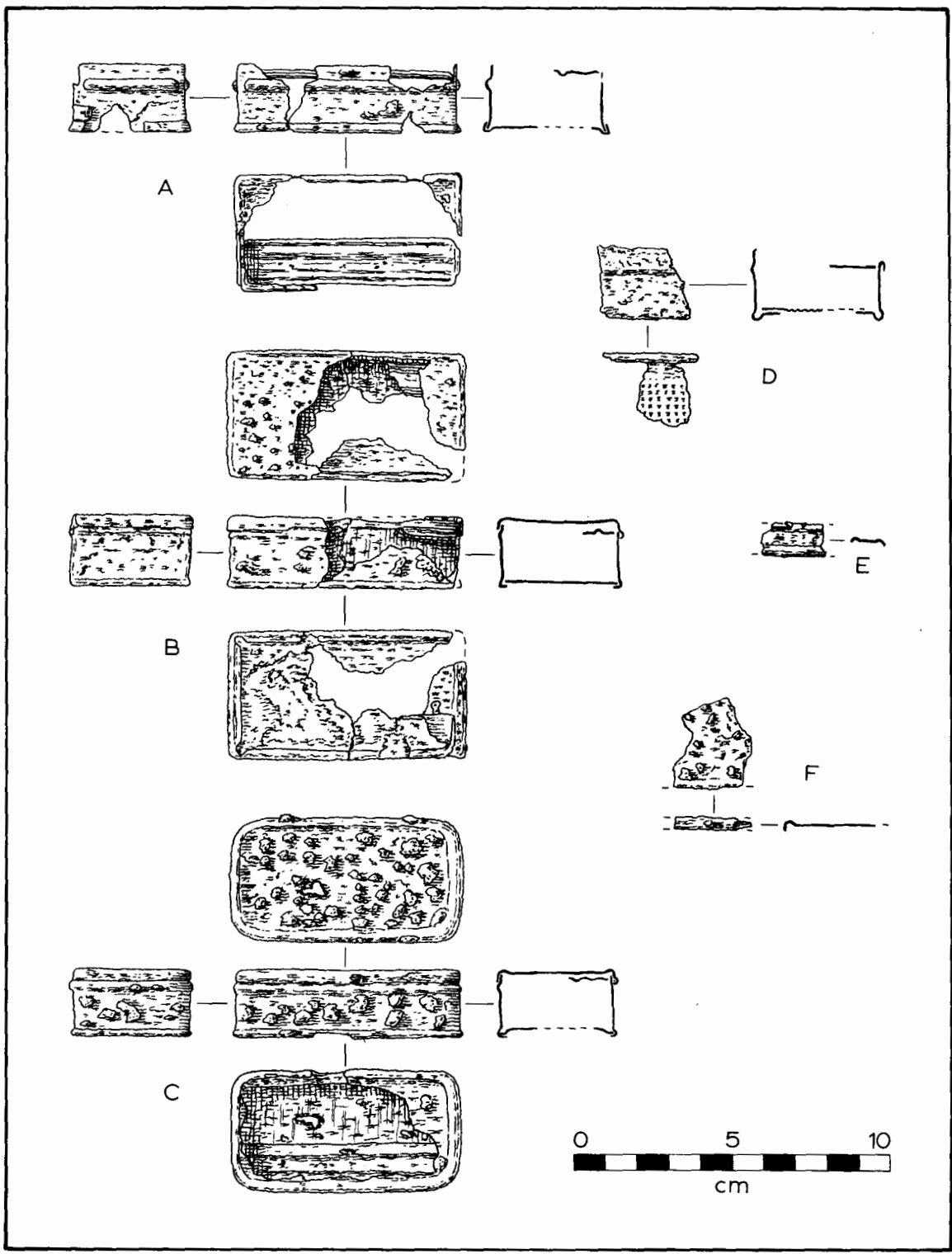


Figure 18 Wax vesta tin matchboxes.

Not illustrated Possible fragments of matchboxes (post hole 9 and post hole 11).

4. COINAGE

British bronze coinage, Victoria "bun head" issue

Not illustrated 1884 penny, fair condition (McPike 1984: 3; Seaby and Purvey 1981: 266, reference 3954, R. Britannia).

Not illustrated 1881 penny, good condition (Seaby and Purvey 1981: 266, reference 3955, H).

Not illustrated 1873 penny, worn condition, a rough hole driven near the edge by a 2 X 2 mm square section nail, reference as for 1884 example.

Not illustrated 1867 penny, worn condition, reference as for 1884 example (sign post hole).

Not illustrated 1866 halfpenny, worn condition, a very rough hole driven through the centre by an 8 X 8 mm square section spike (Seaby and Purvey 1981: 267, reference 3956, R. Britannia).

Lost 1840 farthing (McPike 1984: 3).

5. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

5.1 Buttons

Figure 19A Cast four-hole sew-through brass trouser button with embossed lettering, "BEST SOLID RING"; concentric grooves around the holes on the front, and on the underside close to the edge; probably of United States origin (Ritchie 1986: 515, 520); a type used exclusively on men's clothing, especially trousers; made throughout the nineteenth and well into the twentieth century (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; post hole 14A).

Figure 19B Stamped four-hole sew-through brass trouser button with stamped lettering, "ASK FOR CROWNS"; slight concentric grooves around the holes on the front, and on the underside close to the edge; of United Kingdom origin (Ritchie 1986: 520; post hole 16).

Figure 19C Cast four-hole sew-through brass trouser button with embossed lettering, illegible, similar to Figure 19D.

Figure 19D Cast four-hole sew-through brass trouser button with embossed lettering, "MOSES LEVY & CO LONDON", type current c.1860s (closely similar to Best 1993: fig. 36(c), and Prickett 1981: fig. 4.29 and 5.11), also found at Pompallier (R Clunie: pers.comm.).

Figure 19E White china plain four-hole sew-through concave-convex button, middle to later nineteenth century type (1870-1910: Ritchie 1986: 515); appropriate to fine cotton or linen garments such as infants' wear, nightgowns or men's white shirts (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; post hole 23).

Figure 19F Pearl shell two-hole sew-through plano-convex button; on the front, a fish-eye depression across the holes and two concentric incised steps near the edge; closely similar to shell button style A type VII, (Ritchie 1986: fig 5.85); a design common throughout the nineteenth century (post hole 5).

Figure 19G Pearl shell two-hole sew-through button; a common nineteenth century type; on the front, a flat-bottomed circular recess for the holes; closely similar to shell button style A type V16 (Ritchie 1986: fig. 5.85; survey hole No. 1).

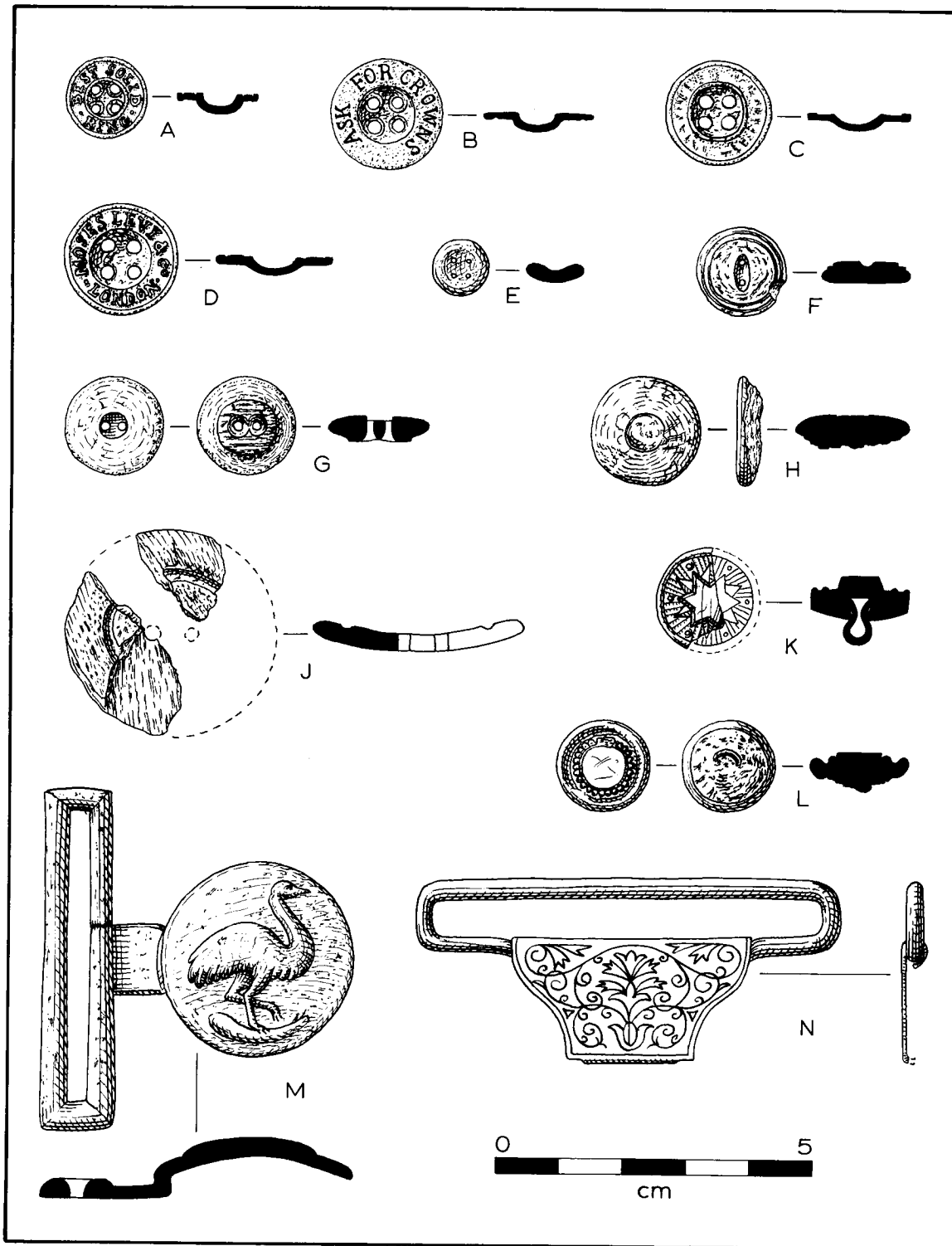


Figure 19 Clothing attachments. A-L, buttons; M, belt clasp; N, braces strap feeder.

- Figure 19H Probable button in two piece construction, copper alloy front, iron centre and rear; similar to style E type V1 (Ritchie 1986: fig. 5.81); probably originally covered with either leather or textile fabric; a type commonly used on men's jackets and waistcoats and women's outer garments (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; E off room 2).
- Figure 19J Two fragments of two hole button in bone or vegetable ivory; concave-convex, single concentric groove on the front; vegetable ivory buttons (i.e. the nut of the corozo, tagua or vegetable ivory palm) were produced mainly 1870 to 1920, the larger size appropriate to overcoats or other outer wear (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; post hole 13).
- Figure 19K Black glass moulded button, double star pattern and brass loop shank inserted in the underside; a type used on women's or children's dresses especially from around 1850 onwards (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; post hole 18).
- Figure 19L Moulded copper alloy composite button, centrally placed flat surfaced white pearl shell insert on the front surrounded by bossed brass moulding, brass loop shank on the underside, and iron between the glass and the loop shank; a "jewel" setting appropriate to a woman's dress or a man's shirt stud or cuff link (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; post hole X).

5.2 Clothing attachments

- Figure 19M Brass belt clasp, embossed emu design (McPike 1984: 3).
- Figure 19N Braces strap feeder (or possibly a belt clasp) in copper alloy, feint incised curvilinear decoration; small remnants of superficial green matter suggest a surface into which the decoration was incised; late nineteenth century (E off room 2).
- Figure 20A Copper alloy plate, possibly a buckle or a clasp attachment; two pairs of holes probably for stitching decorative front detail; on the rear, the mark of an attached hook or pin fastening, and a loop for attachment to fabric; a type fashionable in women's dress in the early nineteenth century and again 1890s to 1910, but could have been worn in the intervening period (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; MCPike 1984: 3).
- Figure 20B Copper alloy wire clip attachment gripping an iron spindle; the ends of the copper alloy wire were once attached to a flat ferrous object; possibly a small buckle or clasp attachment (post hole 14).
- Figure 20C and D See section 7.1, furniture fittings.
- Figure 20E and F See section 6.2, pencils.
- Figure 20G See section 7.1, furniture fittings.
- Figure 20H See section 2.4, firearm accoutrements.
- Figure 20J and K See section 1, pre-European Maori artefacts.
- Figure 22E Heavy double roller brass buckle appropriate to a working man's belt from which to hang tools, or possibly from a heavy shoe or a strap fastening (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; MCPike 1984: 3).

5.3 Footwear

- Figure 21A Lady's or child's left shoe or boot heel, three thicknesses of leather closely nailed with two rows of square-sectioned copper nails 10 mm long (J off room 3).

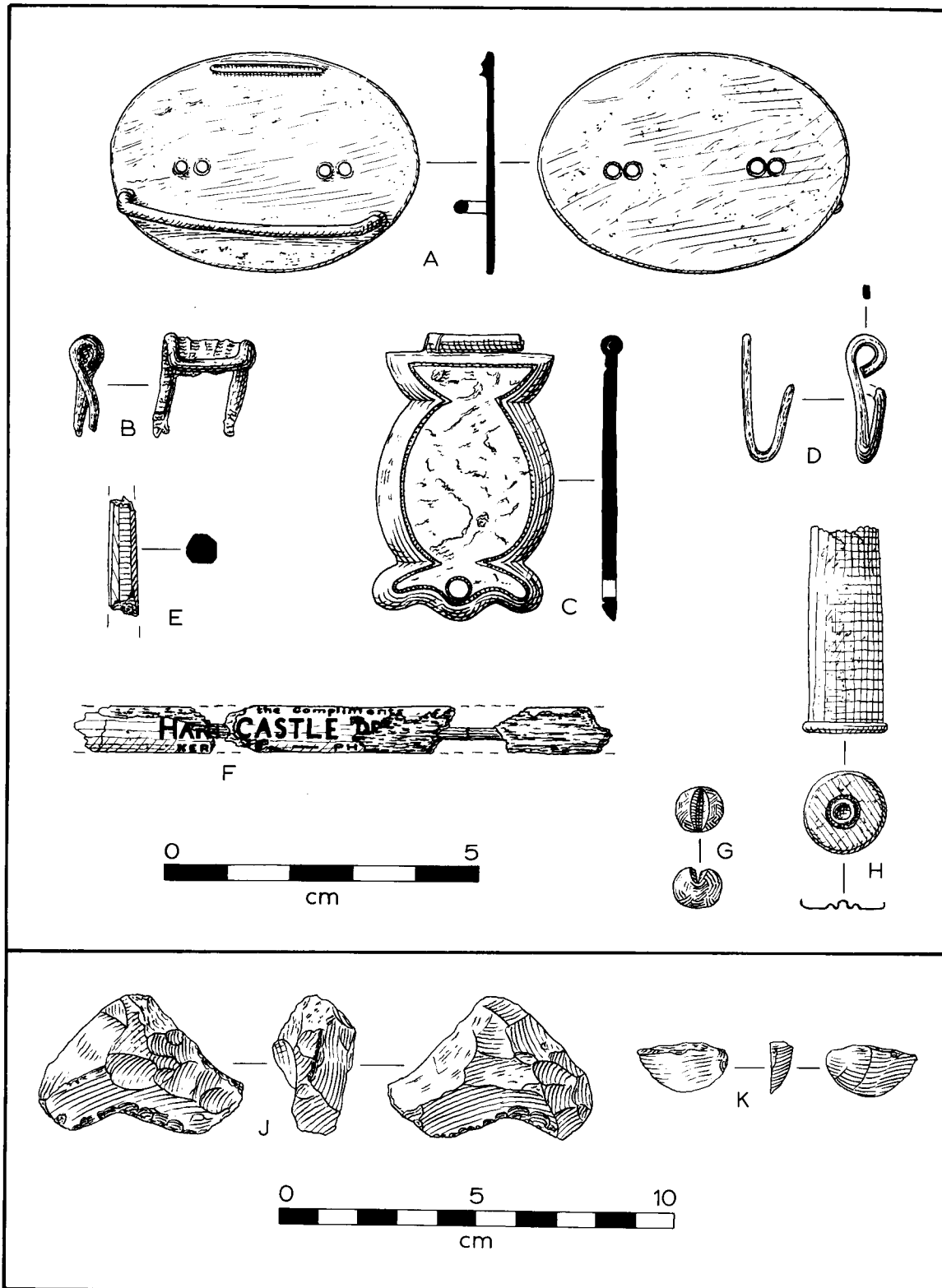


Figure 20 A, buckle plate; B, wire clip; C, trinket box clasp; D, drape hook; E, slate pencil; F, lead pencil; G, lead weight; H, cartridge; J,K, chert Maori artefacts.

- Figure 21B Iron heel plate from a child's left boot or shoe, thin leather adhering to upper surface (closely similar to Museum of New Zealand Collection PF 1396: "child's boot, Bay of Islands, c.1880").
- Figure 21C Iron heel plate from a lady's shoe or boot; trapezoidal shape; a type fashionable on heeled boots in the 1860s (J. Malthus: pers. comm.).
- Figure 21D Lady's or child's left shoe or boot heel, three pieces of leather, regularly hand nailed with 12 mm round copper nails.
- Figure 21E Iron heel plate from a small working boot or wooden soled shoe, a continuous groove in which probably five iron nails were countersunk, weight 25 g, probably factory made; considered too small and light for a pony (similar to Prickett 1981: pl. 4.12A).

6. WRITING EQUIPMENT

6.1 Writing slate

- Figure 21F Fragment of writing slate, bottom edge bevelled from both sides for fitting into a wooden frame; marked with regular parallel grooved guidelines 18 mm apart on one side only; type current from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century; similar to a writing slate held in the collection at Te Waimate Mission House, Bay of Islands (chattels registration number XWM 650); common throughout the nineteenth century Pompallier deposits (E Clunie: pers.comm.).
- Figure 21G Fragment of writing slate, one ground straight edge, one grooved script guideline parallel to the edge (post hole 25).
- Figure 21H Corner fragment of writing slate, two edges bevelled from both sides for fitting into a wooden frame.
- Not illustrated Eight small fragments of slate, possible grooved script guidelines in two cases (from excavated post holes).

6.2 Pencils

- Figure 20E Slate pencil, irregularly octagonal-sectioned, slightly tapering, in very fine grained purplish brown schistose stone, broken both ends (similar to Best 1993: fig. 36e; post hole 16).
- Figure 20F Four fragments of lead pencil, mid-twentieth century, painted red with stencilled black lettering, ". . . the Compliments of HAR ... CASTLE DR ... KER ... PH ..."; With the Compliments of HARDCASTLE DRAPERY KERIKERI - PHONE ...; Hardcastle Drapery, Kerikeri, is listed in Northland telephone directories from the 1950s to the present day (e.g., New Zealand Post Office 1954; post hole 16).

7. HOUSEHOLD CHATTELS

7.1 Furniture fittings

- Figure 20C Copper alloy trinket box clasp, hinged at the top, a hole for attachment at the bottom; symmetrically curvilinear incised line, and tapered edges.
- Figure 20D Small copper alloy wire drape hook with fragmentary ?copper plating, recurved point missing (post hole 13).

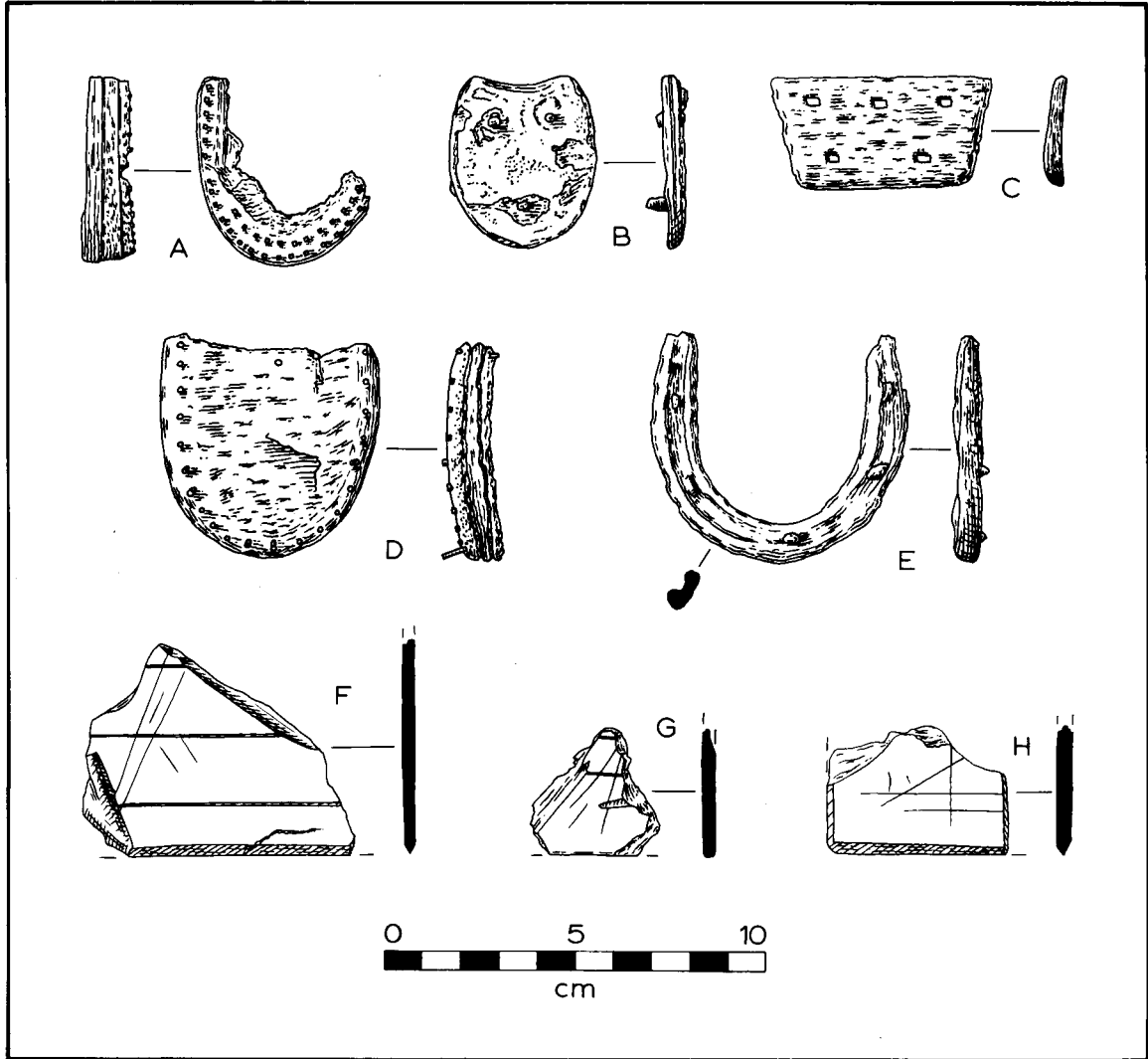


Figure 21 A, D, shoe heels; B, C, E, heel plates; F-H, writing slates.

- Figure 20G Hammered lead weight, approximately spherical, with a deliberate slit or cleft, probably for stitching into a textile item such as a milk pan cover; weight 2.2 g; cleft too shallow to function as a crimped fishing weight.
- Figure 22A Brass hinge appropriate to furniture, chest or trunk.
- Figure 22B Reed plate of lead alloy with ten pairs of riveted copper alloy reeds, probably from an English concertina (cf. Prickett 1981: pl. 4.15 A-E). Each pair of reeds is located within a single air channel, the channel wall position being evident between each pair. The two reeds of each pair are of the same size (producing the same note), but are attached on different sides of the plate, so that the same note is produced when either blowing or sucking. This is characteristic of the English concertina (invented in 1829), which plays the same note from each piston on either compression or expansion, in contrast to a harmonica where alternate notes are obtained by blowing and sucking, or a harmonium where all notes are obtained by blowing (Scholes 1955: 870).
- Figure 22C Casing and hasp of an iron padlock with a brass keyhole, mid-nineteenth century or later (similar to Bedford 1986: fig. 24e).
- Figure 22D Iron mechanism of a padlock.
- Figure 22E See section 5.2, clothing attachments.
- Figure 22F Hand forged iron grab handle from a trunk or box; squared extensions at the handle ends protect the hand from impacting on the trunk sides when carrying.
- Figure 22G Wrought iron threaded bolt, head of square section, otherwise round section; appropriate to the assembly of timber household furniture such as a bed frame.

7.2 **Iron bedstead**

- Figure 23A Three fragments of iron bed end, single bed width, probably the head; L-section end iron at mattress level with one surviving lath spring stud; double curved head frame of tubular iron c.20 mm diameter; two surviving decorative castings for retaining a lattice; castings at the junctions with the L-section end iron with sockets provided for the side irons; a casting at the bottom of the surviving leg with a tang provided for attachment of a castor; a standard mass produced later nineteenth century form (cf. Chester 1988: pl. 135-139, fig. 31, style 1).
- Figure 23B Wrought iron cross brace of width appropriate to the bed head, Figure 23A, with tapering ends to rest on the side irons of the bed frame (intended to support coil springs, missing).

7.3 **Cutlery and kitchen equipment**

- Figure 24A Steel three-pronged dessert fork; an expanded shank, a marked shoulder, and a remnant of polished blue-grey bone haft adhering to the tang, early to mid-nineteenth century (D off room 4).
- Figure 24B Steel three-pronged dessert fork, shaft missing, similar to Figure 24A (post hole 16).
- Figure 24C Small steel butter knife or spatula (A off room 3).
- Figure 24D Remnant of a steel tanged cutlery item, possibly a fork; a shoulder and broad tang for a riveted two piece haft (H off room 4).

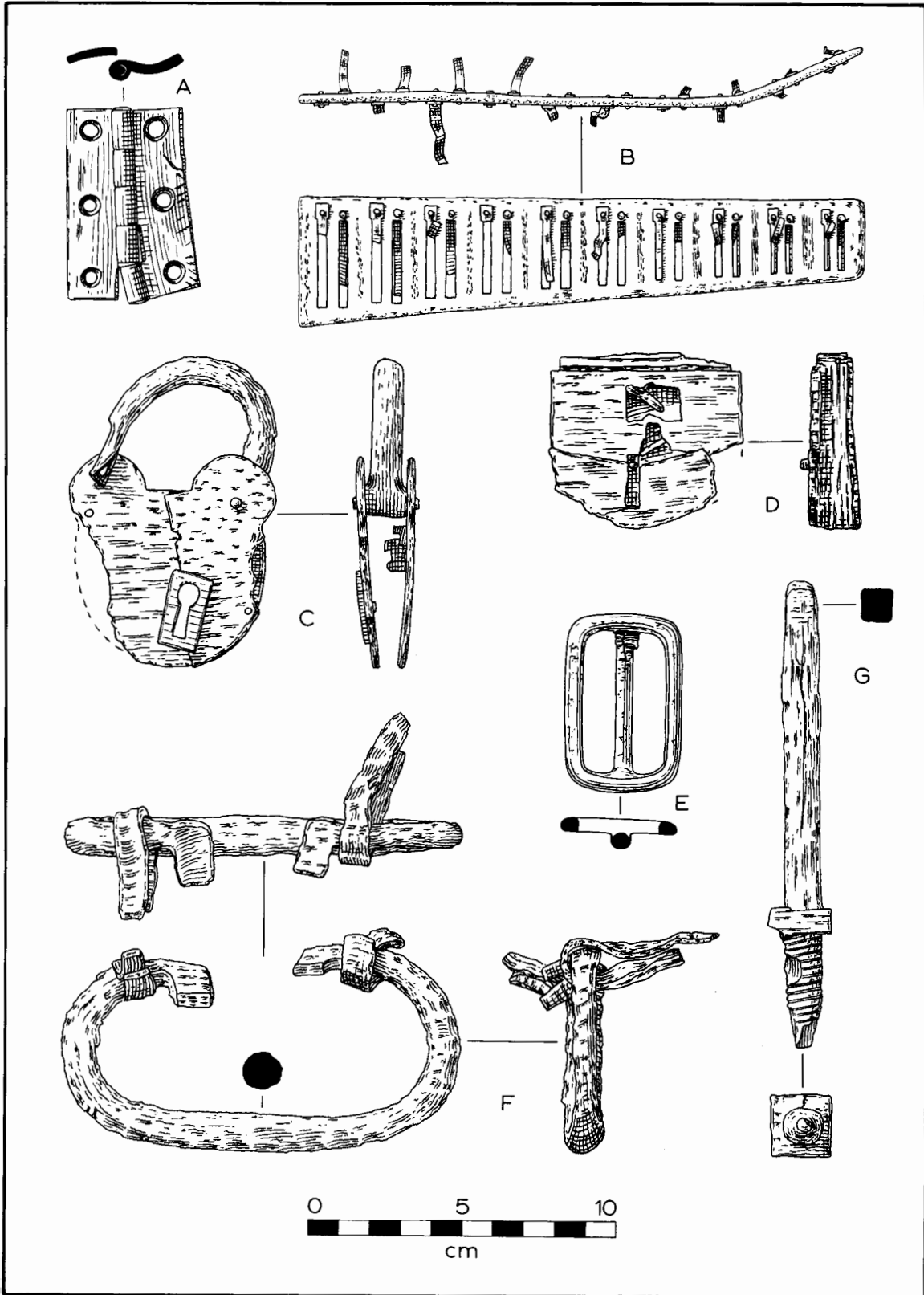


Figure 22 A, brass hinge; B, concertina reed plate; C, D, padlocks; E, buckle; F, trunk handle; G, bed frame bolt.

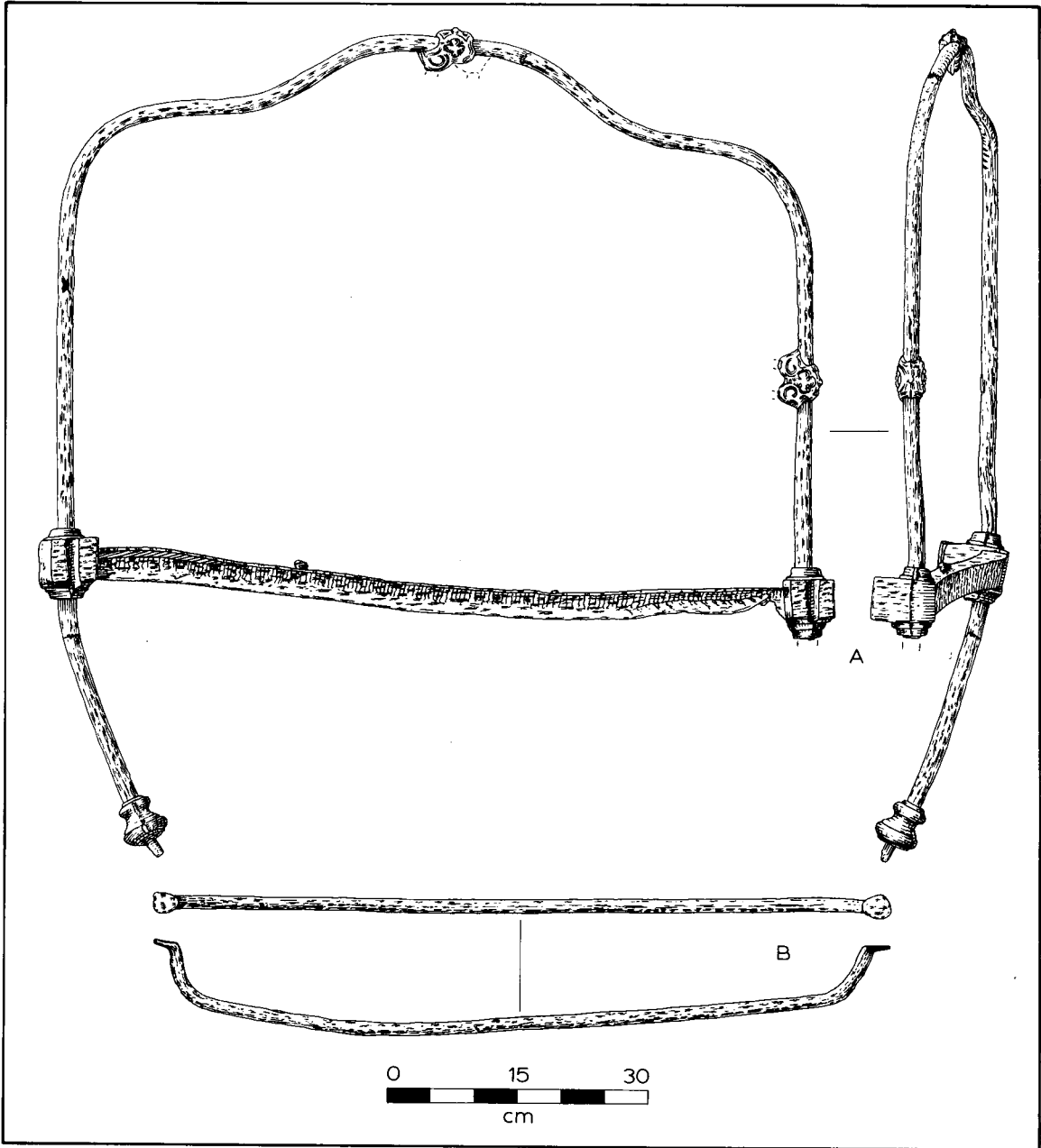


Figure 23 A, B, iron bed frame.

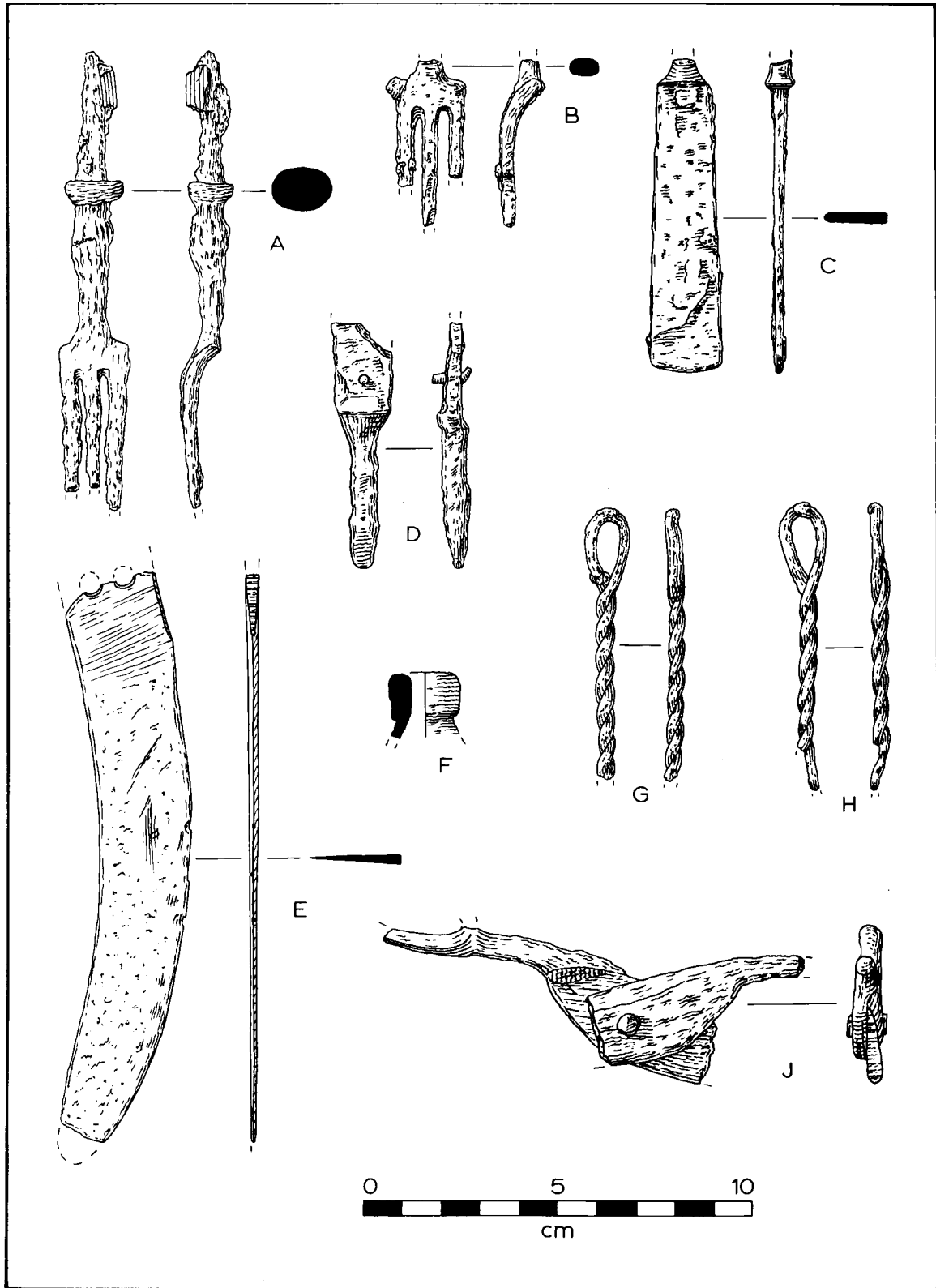


Figure 24 A, B, dessert forks; C, butter knife; D, possible fork; E, butcher's knife; F, iron phial; G, H, wire handles; J, scissors.

- Figure 24E Medium sized steel butcher's or kitchen knife, broken across where two holes are provided for a riveted two piece haft (E off room 2).
- Figure 24F Neck of a small iron phial constructed with a neck band (E off room 2).
- Figure 24G Iron wire handle of a small tool, possibly from a sieve or brush (B off room 3).
- Figure 24H Similar to Figure 24G (survey hole No. 1).
- Figure 24J Steel scissors, ring handles and blades largely missing (hearth).
- Figure 25A Shaft casing and part of the housing of a steel hand flour mill, with a threaded bolt attachment for adjusting the occlusion of the grinding surfaces; early to mid-nineteenth century; comparable with complete examples in the collection at Te Waimate Mission House, Bay of Islands (chattels registration numbers XWM 639 and XWM 1005).
- Figure 25B Two fragments of a cast iron double barrelled mincer or feed grinder; part of the hinged upper clamp (J off room 1), and the funnel of the same utensil (F off room 1); similar to a complete example in the collection at Te Waimate Mission House (chattels registration number XWM 621/1); similar to Hale's Patent Mincer, c.1883 (Bosomworth 1991: No. 9848, p.219).
- Figure 25C Fragment of riveted iron strapping from a small barrel or keg.
- Figure 25D Fragment of a smoothing iron, charcoal burning type; handle shaft, cast funnel and part of cast upper frame, all of iron, are present; very common in the middle and late nineteenth century; similar to a complete example in the collection at Te Waimate Mission House (chattels registration number XWM 634/3).

7.4 Iron pots

- Figure 26A One fragment of the flaring rim of a fine open bowl, an unusually graceful shape, possibly a wash bowl.
- Figure 26B One wall fragment of a bellied pot with the stump of an exterior lug, possibly for a side handle.
- Figure 26C One base fragment; no wall survives.
- Figure 26D One fragment of the base and lower wall of very large straight-sided pan (Figure 26D, F and G are common middle to late nineteenth century shapes; cf. Bosomworth 1991: 247-248).
- Figure 26E One fragment of the base and lower wall of an unusual small pot with an everted base.
- Figure 26F One fragment of the base and lower wall of a round-bellied pot.
- Figure 26G Two joining fragments of the base and lower wall of a jam kettle or stew pan.

7.5 Kerosene lamps

- Figure 38G Lamp chimney glass fragment, ground and bevelled edge (survey hole No. 1).
- Figure 38H Two joining fragments of lamp glass similar to Figure 38G (survey hole No. 1).
- Figure 38J Lamp chimney glass fragment (post hole 4).

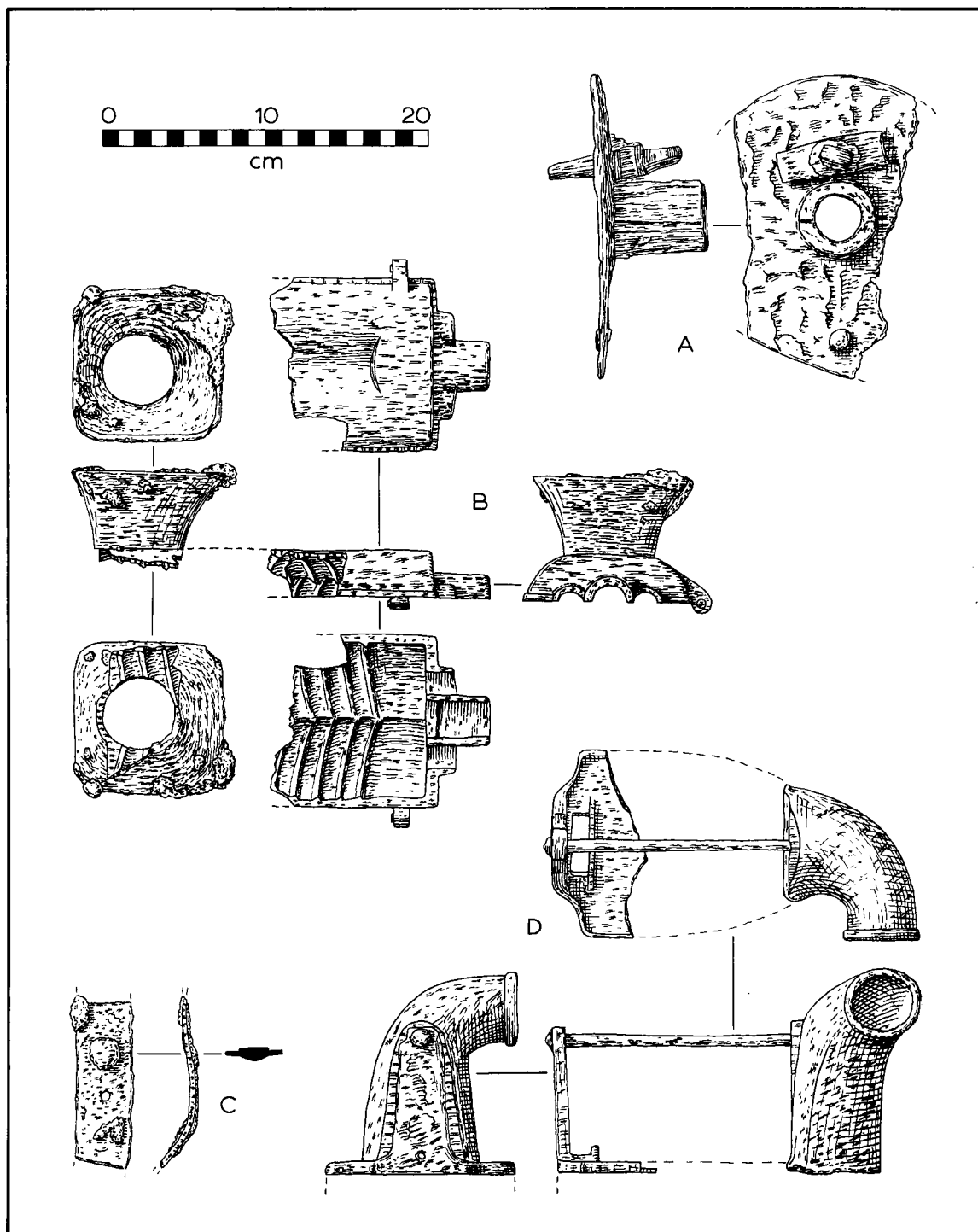


Figure 25 A, steel hand flour mill; B, mincer or feed grinder; C, keg strapping; D, charcoal iron.

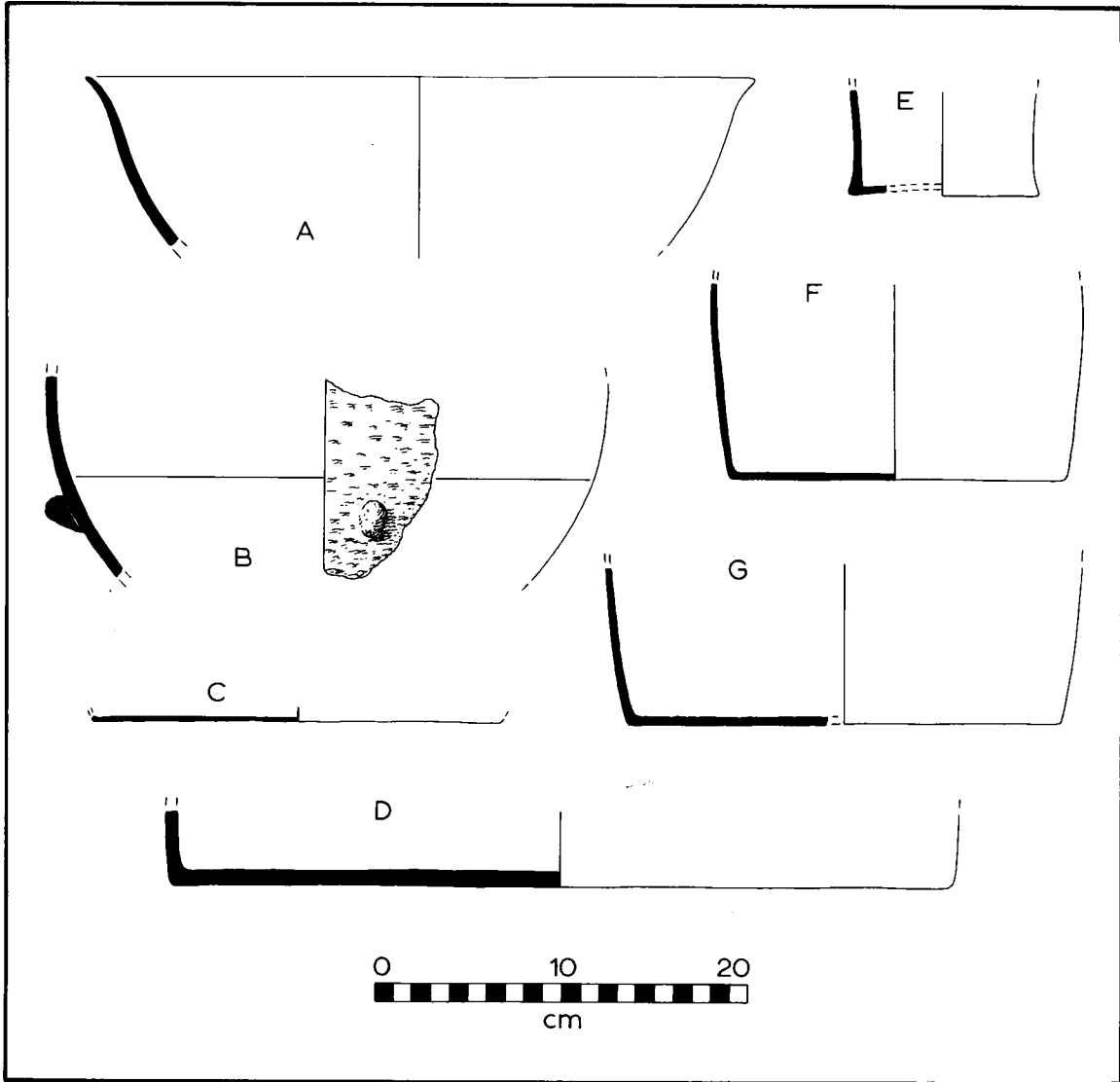


Figure 26 Iron pots.

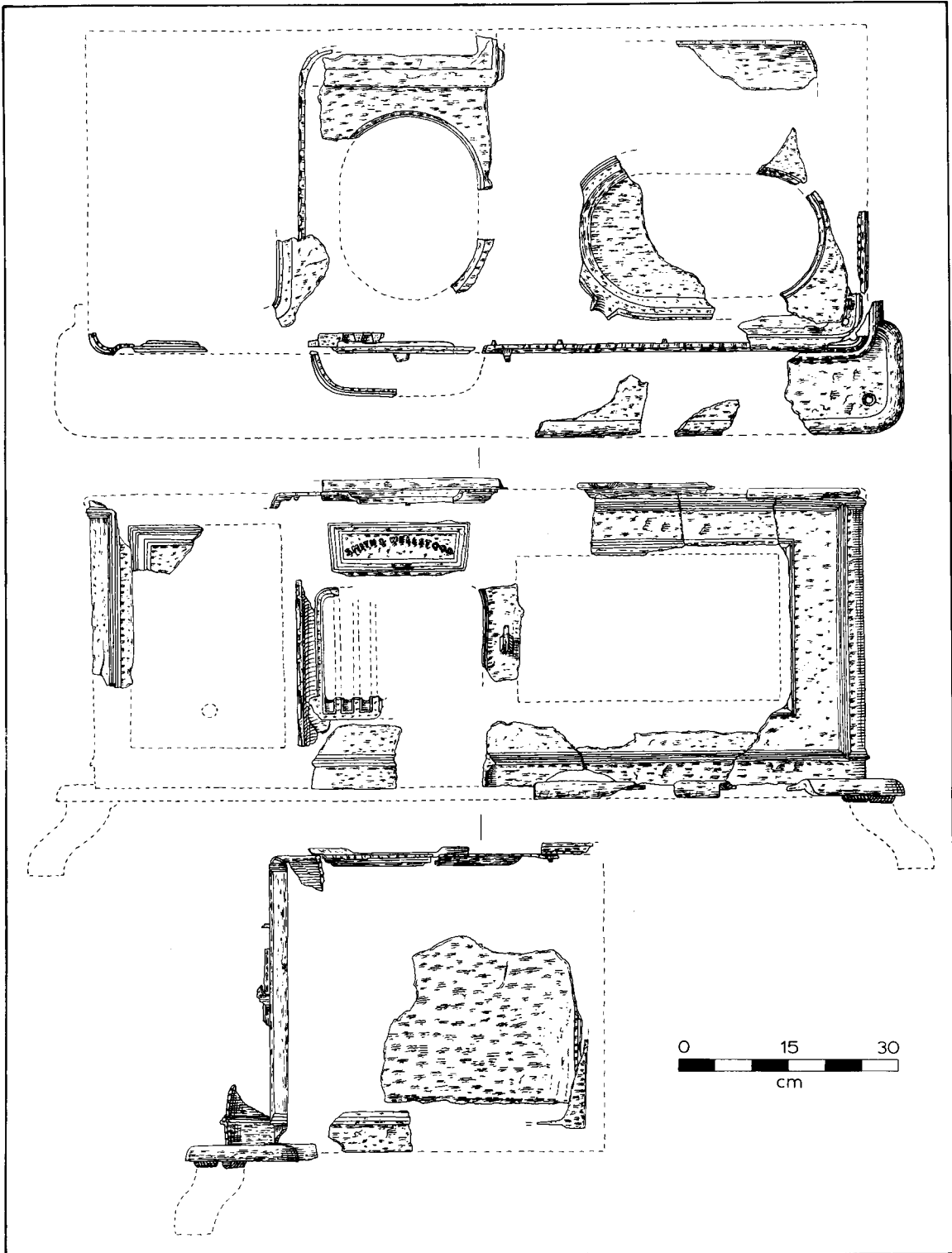


Figure 27 Smith and Wellstood portable kitchen range.

- Not illustrated Wall fragment of lamp glass (post hole 7A).
- Figure 38K Thin copper pressing, probably a single flat-wick kerosene burner, wick width 16 mm, two holes for the spindle of a single thumb wheel wick winder, 4 slots for a collar or struts to support the chimney, probably a hand or table lamp, 1870s or 1880s (Cuffley 1982: 40-64).
- Figure 38L Threaded copper alloy plated bolt fragment, possibly a kerosene lamp fitting (post hole 14A).

8. FIREGRATES AND RANGES

8.1 Smith and Wellstood portable Idtchen range

Figure 27 Fragments of a cast iron portable range of the type known as an American stove. Smith and Wellstood, established in 1854 near Falkirk, Scotland, dealt almost exclusively in portable ranges which could be placed anywhere provided a flue pipe connected with a chimney (Eveleigh 1983: 28). This example is closely similar to the Mistress range (illustrated in Beeton 1901: 53-54): the oven to the right, a copper boiler to the left, a fire chamber in the centre which could be closed or opened for roasting, and hot plates on top. The restrained rectilinear regency style of the mouldings of this example, and the lack of heavy curvilinear shapes, suggests a date no later than the 1860s or 1870s. Illustrated fragments which can be precisely located on the structure include:

- 1) Front right corner of the cast top.
- 2) Five joining cast fragments of the front right exterior and oven door surround.
- 3) Heavy casting of the front right corner of the hearth with a heavy seating on the underside for attachment of a foot.
- 4) Fragment of the front left upper corner.
- 5) Rear right bottom corner of the oven box.

Illustrated fragments which can be approximately located on the structure include:

- 1) Cast rectangular ventilation cover marked "SMITH & WELLSTOOD".
- 2) Fragment of cast firebox lining.
- 3) Fragment of the cast fender in front of the fire chamber.
- 4) Five cast non-joining fragments of the top surface providing the surrounds of three removable iron trays or hotplates.
- 5) Fragment of one cast removable tray or hotplate.
- 6) Part of the front vertical grate to the fire chamber.
- 7) Catch plate to the oven door.
- 8) Piece of exterior trim probably related to the flue pipe.
- 9) Piece of cast lower side.
- 10) Piece of cast boiler door.
- 11) Two non-joining fragments of hearth.

There are also eight relatively featureless fragments probably of the same structure (not illustrated).

8.2 Fireplace hardware

- Figure 28A Part of a wrought iron firedog or grate.
- Figure 28B Hand wrought iron ring bracket for a jig or crane of the type used commonly in the early and mid-nineteenth century in open kitchen fireplaces for suspending pots over the fire. The bracket would have been one of two secured in the masonry of a fireplace side wall (J off room 1).

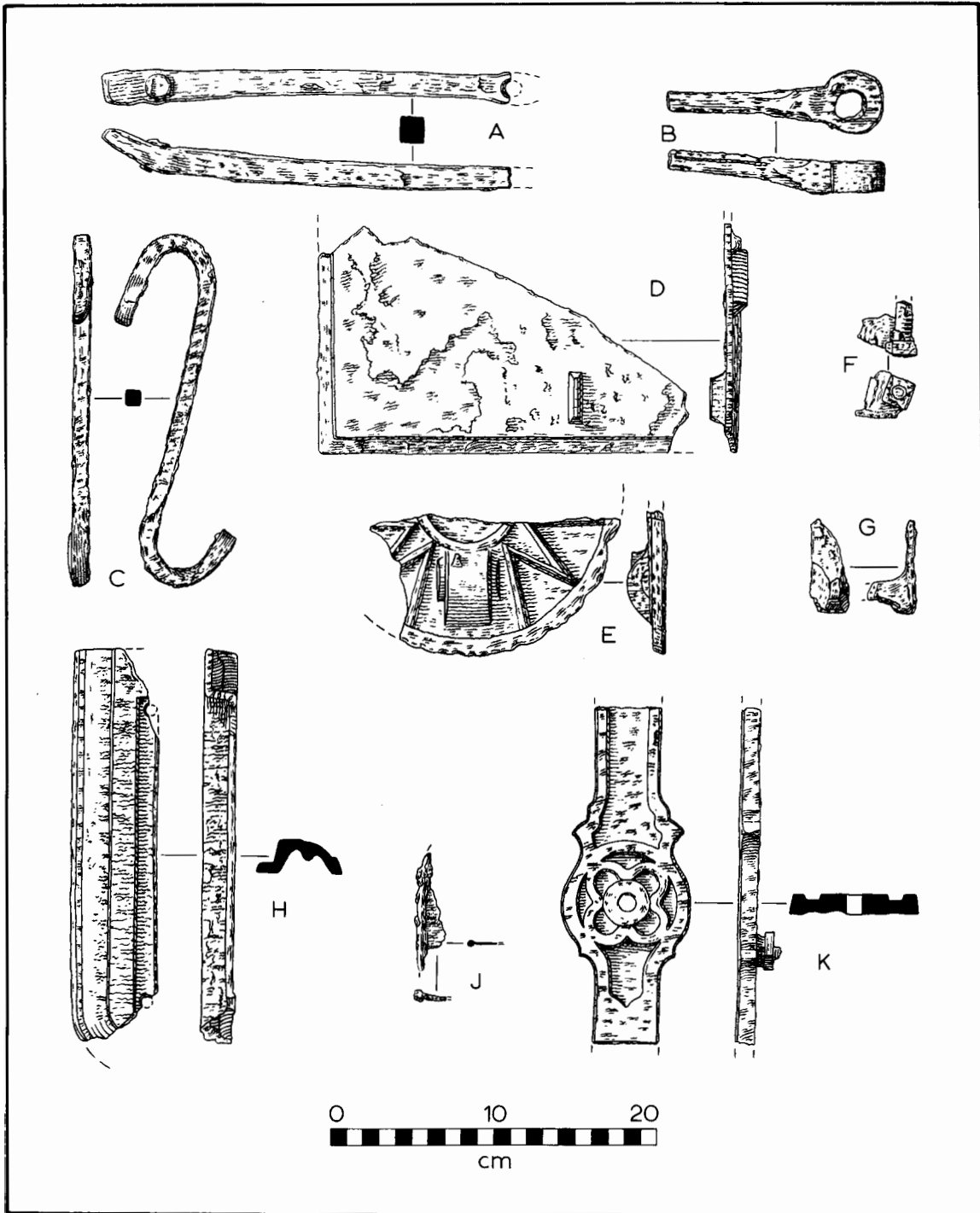


Figure 28 Fireplace hardware. **A**, firedog; **B**, crane bracket; **C**, pot hook; **D**, chimney register; **E**, ventilation plate; **F**, **G**, range fragments; **H**, curb fender; **J**, possible fireguard; **K**, possible fireplace or oven door panel.

- Figure 28C Hand wrought iron double hook of the sort used in an open kitchen fireplace for suspending pots from a jig or crane (J off room 1).
- Figure 28D Part of the cast iron register or adjustable plate for regulating draught in a chimney, later nineteenth century, possibly used in association with the cast iron range, Figure 27.
- Figure 28E Decorative cast iron plate designed to hang on a projecting lug; probably a ventilation plate for regulating the draught in a range or flue, not stylistically consistent with Figure 27.
- Figure 28F Fire-affected threaded iron bolt, square nut and attached fragment of casting, possibly from the cast iron range, Figure 27 (B off room 3).
- Figure 28G Fire-affected iron catch-plate, possibly from the cast iron range, Figure 27 (B off room 3).
- Figure 28H Piece of cast iron curb fender or hearth frame, with two countersunk screw holes for attachment to the floor.
- Figure 28J Hand forged item of iron sheet attached to iron wire, possibly part of a fireguard (post hole Y).
- Figure 28K Decorative cast iron panel with bolted rear attachment, possibly relating to a fireplace, or possibly mounted horizontally as the strap of an oven door hinge, not stylistically consistent with Figure 27.

8.3 Door frame to bread oven

- Figure 29 Hand forged iron door frame of a size appropriate to the bread oven illustrated in Figure 11.

9. CONSTRUCTIONAL HARDWARE AND FIXINGS

9.1 Door furniture

- Figure 30A Factory made iron rim lock of medium sized Vaughan type, cast edges, shooting latch (not lifting), probably mid-nineteenth century, left hand opening (McPike 1984: 3).
- Figure 30B Three fragments of one small iron rim lock, left hand opening: exterior face and bottom edge of case, and lock bolt; shooting latch; handmade iron components and the plain brass slide catch for the snib lock suggest it is earlier than Figure 30A.
- Figure 30C Cast bottom edge of the case of a medium sized iron rim lock, right hand opening.
- Figure 30D Brass door knob of mid-nineteenth century type (McPike 1984: 3).
- Figure 30E Part of a cast iron rising hinge for an interior door (A off room 3).
- Figure 30F Plain cast iron door hinge.
- Figure 30G Part of a heavy cast iron door hinge (post hole 20A).
- Figure 30H Wrought iron flat hinge, two surviving nails: iron square headed, and square sectioned copper; a hinge of the type characteristic of table leaves, step ladders and hatch covers, possibly from an attic access structure (D off room 4).
- Figure 30J Wrought iron T-strap hinge of light construction appropriate to a cupboard or attic door.

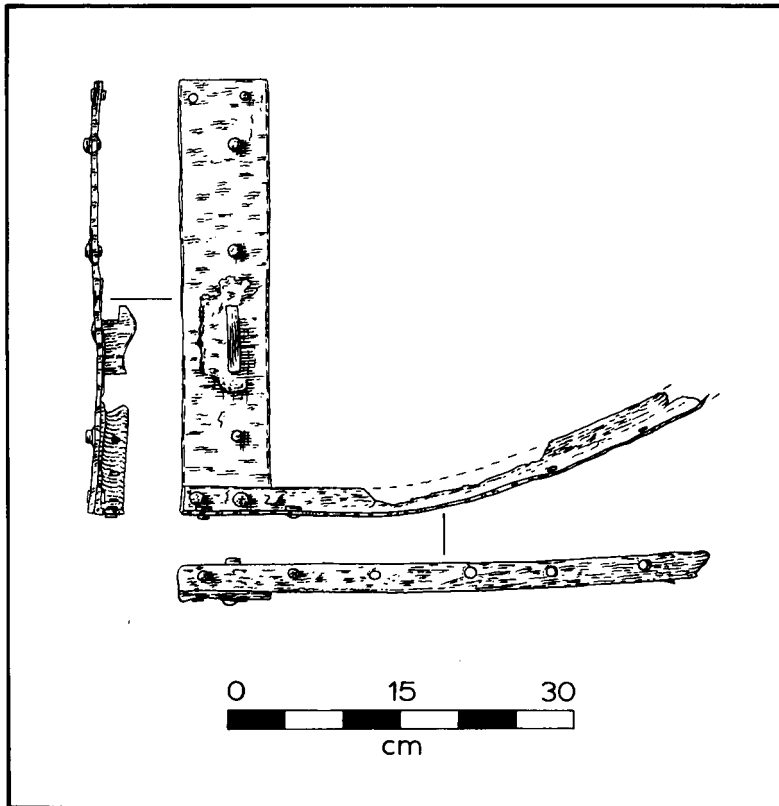


Figure 29 Door frame to bread oven.

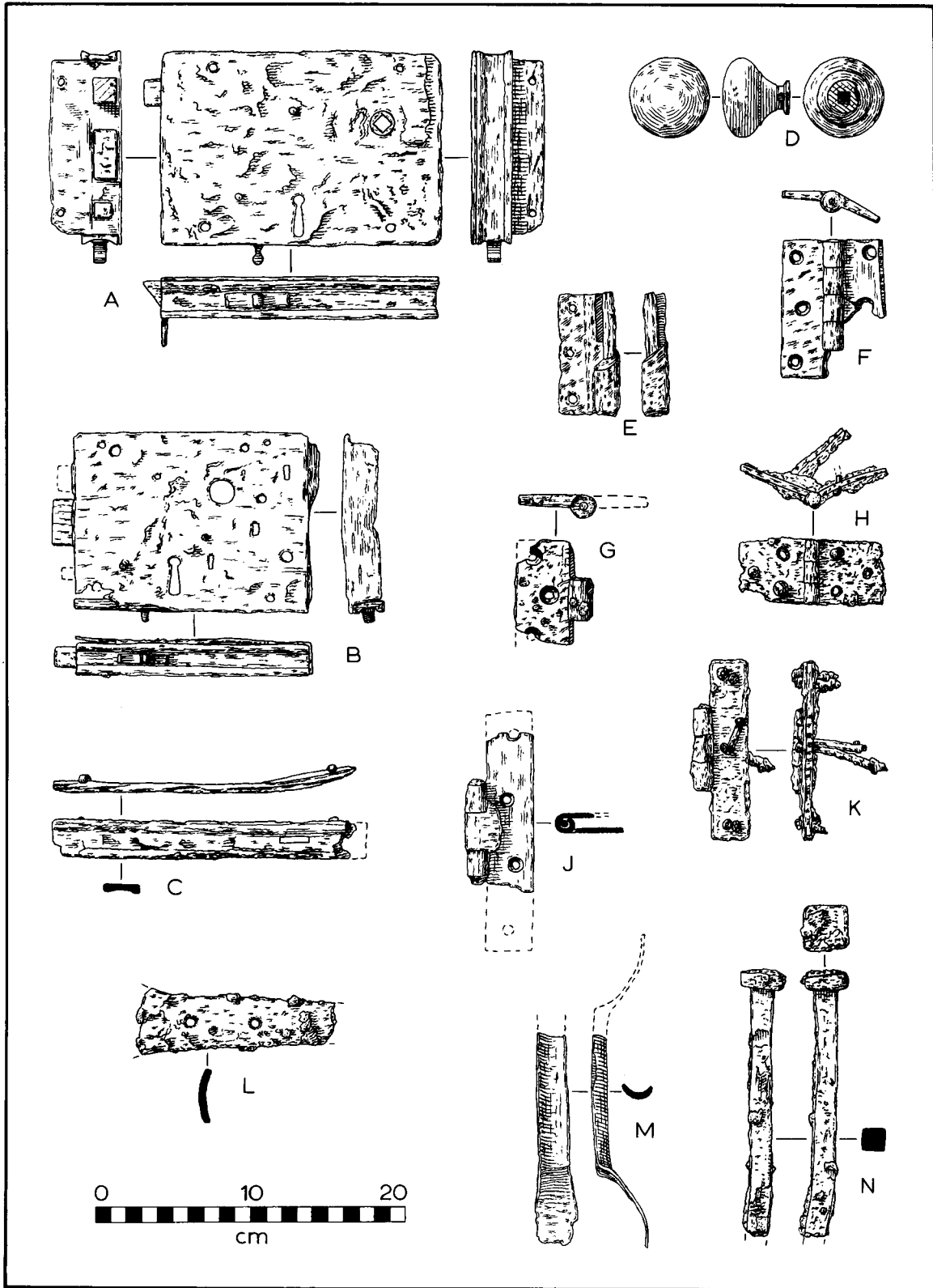


Figure 30 A-C, rim locks; D, door knob; E-G, butt-hinges; H, flat hinge; J-L, strap hinges; M, grab handle; N, truss bolt.

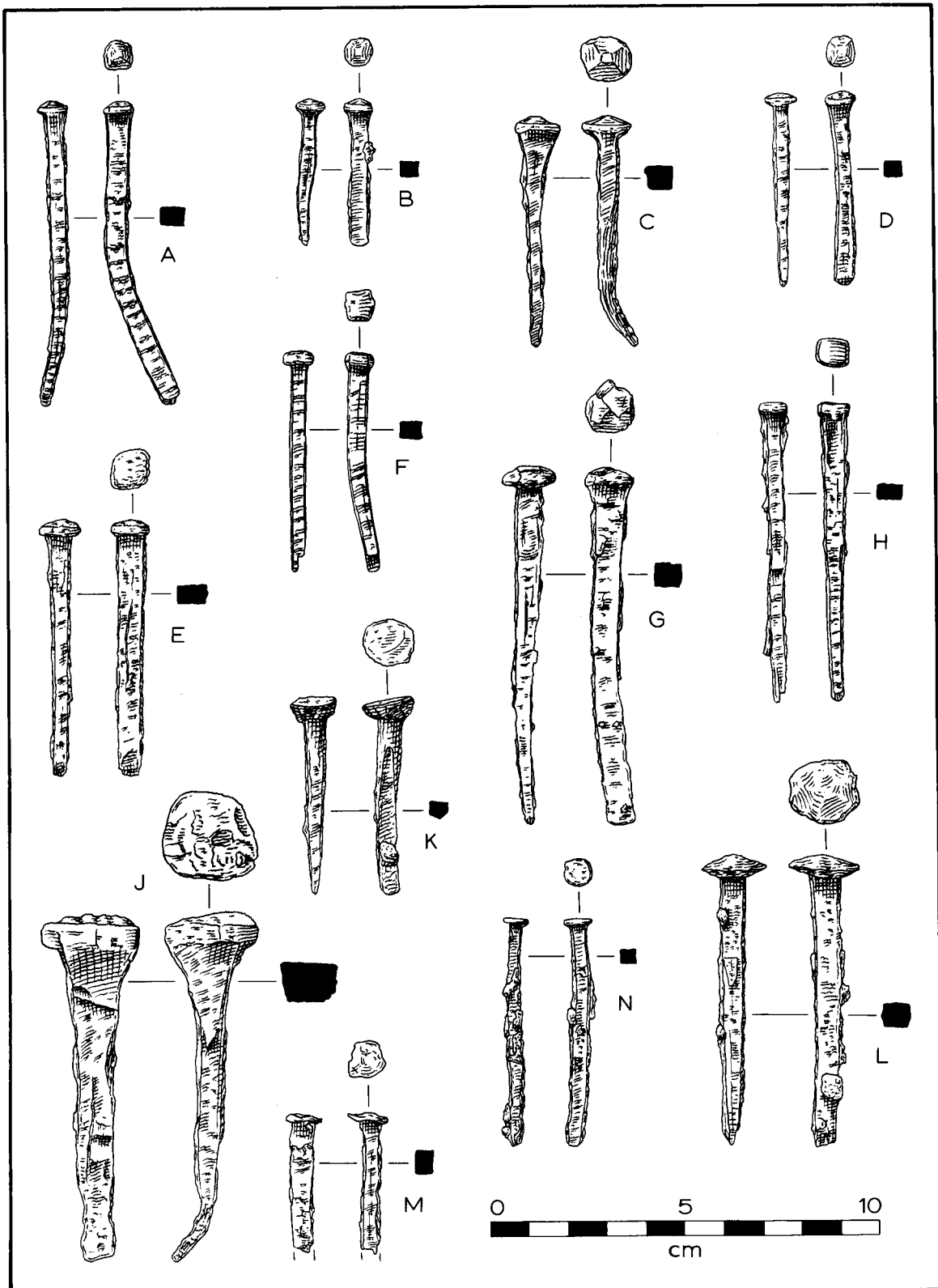


Figure 31 Iron and steel nails. A-D, wedge pointed rose heads; I's-J, square heads; K, L, clouts; M, N, flat heads.

- Figure 30K Iron T -strap hinge of light construction appropriate to a cupboard or attic door; two wire nails survive through each of three holes: two appear rose-headed, other heads unclear (D off room 4).
- Figure 30L Iron strap hinge fragment (post hole 1).
- Figure 30M Part of an iron grab handle appropriate to the door of a cupboard or shed. Means of attachment to the door not apparent.

9.2 Iron and steel nails and spikes

- Figure 30N Wrought iron truss spike or bolt (B off room 3).
- Figure 31A Machine made cut steel wedge pointed rose head nail, 82 mm, similar to Eubank's patent common in Australia from the late 1840s to about 1870 (Varman 1980: 32-33, fig. G), similar to nails used at Pompallier from 1841 to at least 1879 (F. Clunie: pers. comm.; I between room 1 and room 2).
- Figure 31B Similar to Figure 31A, 38 mm (post hole X).
- Figure 31C Very corroded, probably machine made cut steel, 63 mm (D off room 4).
- Figure 31D Similar to Figure 31A, 51 mm (E off room 2).
- Figure 31E Machine made cut steel wedge pointed square head nail, 66 mm (A off room 3).
- Figure 31F Machine made cut steel square head nail, 58 mm (J off room 1).
- Figure 31G Machine made cut steel wedge pointed, probably square head nail, 93 mm (survey hole No. 1).
- Figure 31H Machine made cut steel square head nail, 78 mm (I between room 1 and room 2).
- Figure 31J Probably wrought iron square head spike with hand applied head, 84 mm (I between room 1 and room 2).
- Figure 31K Steel countersunk clout head nail (Varman 1980: 30, fig. A5), 50 mm (E off room 2).
- Figure 31L Steel clout head nail with hand made head, 74 mm (A off room 3).
- Figure 31M Cut steel flat head nail with hand made head, incomplete (G off room 3).
- Figure 31N Machine made cut steel flat head nail, 80 mm (G off room 3).
- Figure 32A Steel cut hook head nail or brad or sprig, 60 mm, a type used in Australia in house building until about 1840 and thereafter as horse shoe nails (Varman 1980: 35, fig. A10 and Hb), used at Pompallier from 1841 to at least 1879 (F. Clunie: pers. comm.; I between room 1 and room 2).
- Figure 32B Similar to figure 32A, 59 mm (A off room 3).
- Figure 32C Steel cut T head nail (Varman 1980: 32, fig. Hc), 47 mm (A off room 3).
- Figure 32D Steel cut spike, incomplete (post hole 25).

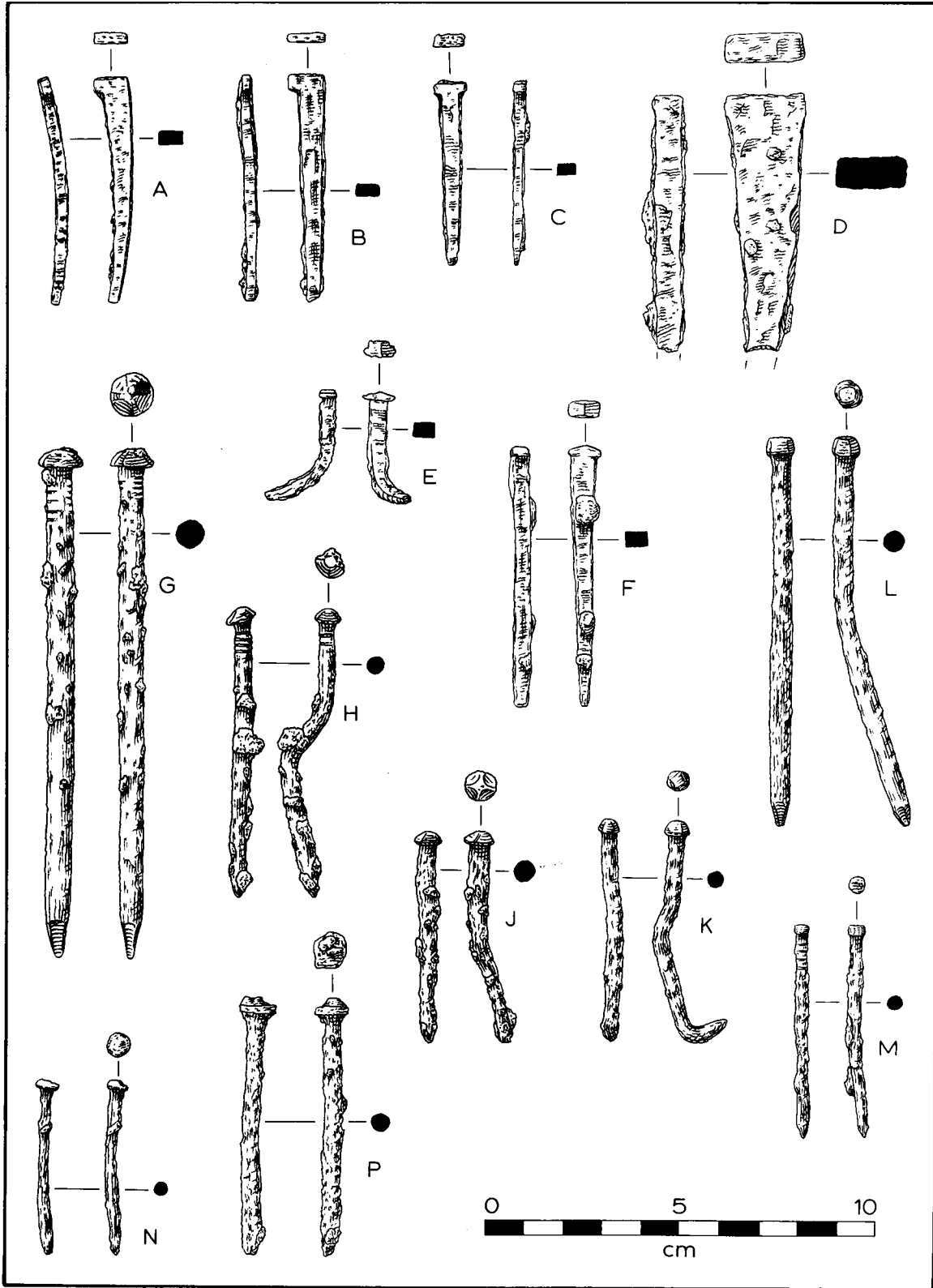


Figure 32 Steel nails. A, B, cut brads; C, cut T head; D, cut spike; E, F, cut T heads or clasp heads; G-J, wire rose heads; K, L, wire rhomboid heads; M, wire jolt head; N, P, wire flat heads.

- Figure 32E Steel cut T head or wrought clasp head nail (McGowan 1985: fig. 37(a) and (b)), 44 mm (G off room 3).
- Figure 32F Steel cut T head or clasp head nail, 68 mm (I between room 1 and room 2).
- Figure 32G Steel wire rose head nail, major brackets on the underside of the head, ribs on the upper shaft, 4 facets at the point, 132 mm, Varman rose head nail type II common in the 1880s in Australia (Varman 1980: 37, fig. L), used at Pompallier from 1879 (E Clunie: pers. comm.; J off room 1).
- Figure 32H Steel wire rose head nail, Varman type II, similar to Figure 32G, 82 mm (J off room 1).
- Figure 32J Steel wire rose head nail, Varman type II, similar to Figure 32G, 56 mm (J off room 1).
- Figure 32K Steel wire rhomboid head nail, type used in Australia from the 1890s (Varman 1980: 34, fig. M and N), elsewhere described as proto-jolt head (Bedford 1986: fig. 22j), 72 mm (I between room 1 and room 2).
- Figure 32L Steel wire rhomboid head nail, 4 facets at the point, 105 mm (I between room 1 and room 2).
- Figure 32M Steel wire jolt head nail, possibly twentieth century (Bedford 1986: fig. 221, 55 mm; I between room 1 and room 2).

Table 1 Types and sizes of steel nails.

Types of nails	Total	Length of nails to nearest 10 mm												
		Incom- plete	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
Cut Nails														
hook head brad	26	9				3	10	3	1					
T head	5				2	2		1						
square head	60	18	1	4	7	9	10	4	5	1			1	
rose head	42	8		4	11	11	5		3					
flat head	5				2				1					
clout head	2	2				1		1						
unidentifiable	44	44												
TOTAL cut nails	184	81	1	8	22	26	25	9	10	1			1	
Wire Nails														
rose head	31	2				2	5	12	8				1	1
rhomboid head	5	1						3					1	
jolt head	2	1						1						
flat head	8				4	2	1	1						
unidentifiable	15	15												
TOTAL wire nails	61	19			4	4	7	16	8				2	1

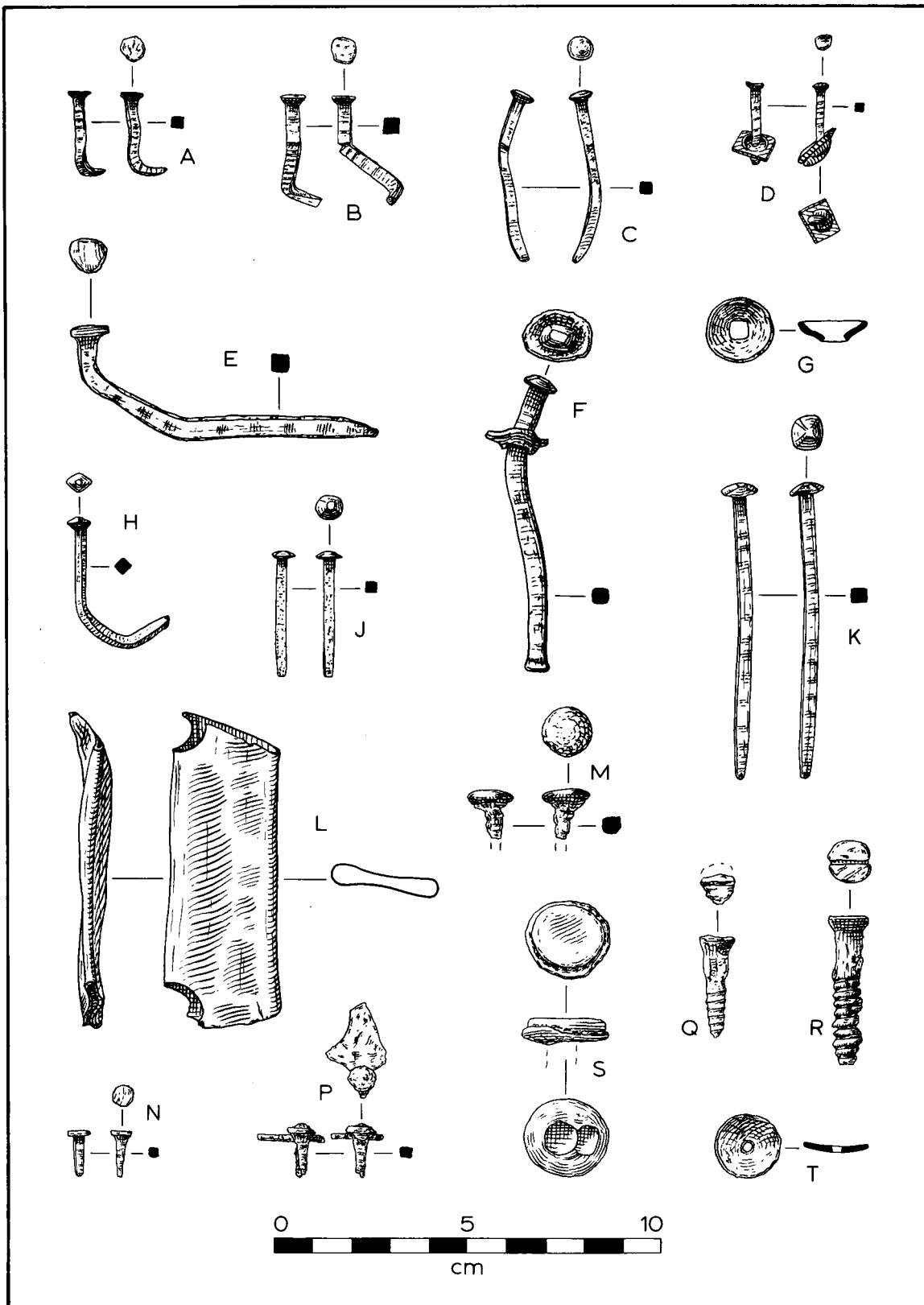


Figure 33 A-E, copper nails, flat head; F, copper bolt; G, copper washer; 11-K, copper nails, rose head; L, copper sheathing; M, iron clout with copper head; N, P, steel tacks; Q, R, iron screws; S, lead nail head; T, alloy washer.

Figure 32N Steel wire flat head nail, 45 mm (A off room 3). Flathead wire nails were in use at Pompallier from the 1840s (E Clunie: pers. comm.).

Figure 32P Steel wire flat head nail, 66 mm (J off room 3).

(For numbers of iron nails of various types, see Table 1.)

9.3 Copper nails

Figure 33A Square sectioned flat round head nail, 30 mm (post hole 25).

Figure 33B Similar to Figure 33A, 42 mm (post hole 13).

Not illustrated Four small copper nails similar to Figure 33A, 30 mm, 42 mm, and two incomplete (possibly from the boathouse site P5/512; McPike 1984: 3).

Figure 33C Square sectioned flat round head nail, 47 mm (A off room 3).

Figure 33D Square sectioned flat round head nail, 25 mm, with a diamond shaped washer soldered towards the point (post hole 25).

Figure 33E Square sectioned flat round head nail, 92 mm (Figure 33E- H possibly from the boathouse site P5/512; McPike 1984: 3).

Figure 33F Square sectioned copper bolt, rose head, 80 mm, expanded flattened end, copper washer.

Figure 33G Copper washer similar to Figure 33E

Figure 33H Square sectioned rose head nail, 55 mm.

Figure 33J Square sectioned rose head nail, point broken off, 33 mm, probably twentieth century (post hole 14).

Figure 33K Square sectioned rose head nail, 78 mm, probably twentieth century (E off room 2).

9.4 Miscellaneous fixings and scrap

Figure 33L Fragment of tubular copper sheathing, two carefully made circular holes 11 mm diameter; another similar not illustrated (A off room 3).

Not illustrated Fragment of scrap copper flashing, and two small pieces of copper sheet offcut (A off room 3, and post hole 13).

Figure 33M Flat head iron clout, copper alloy covering to the head (post hole 13).

Figure 33N Flat head cut steel tack, 12 mm (post hole 12).

Figure 33P Flat head cut steel tack similar to Figure 33N, 14 mm, thin iron sheet held behind the head (post hole 13).

Figure 33Q Iron countersunk wood screw, 26 mm (post hole 14A).

Figure 33R Iron countersunk blunt pointed wood screw, 40 mm (J off room 3), pre-1845 type (Rempel 1980: 103).

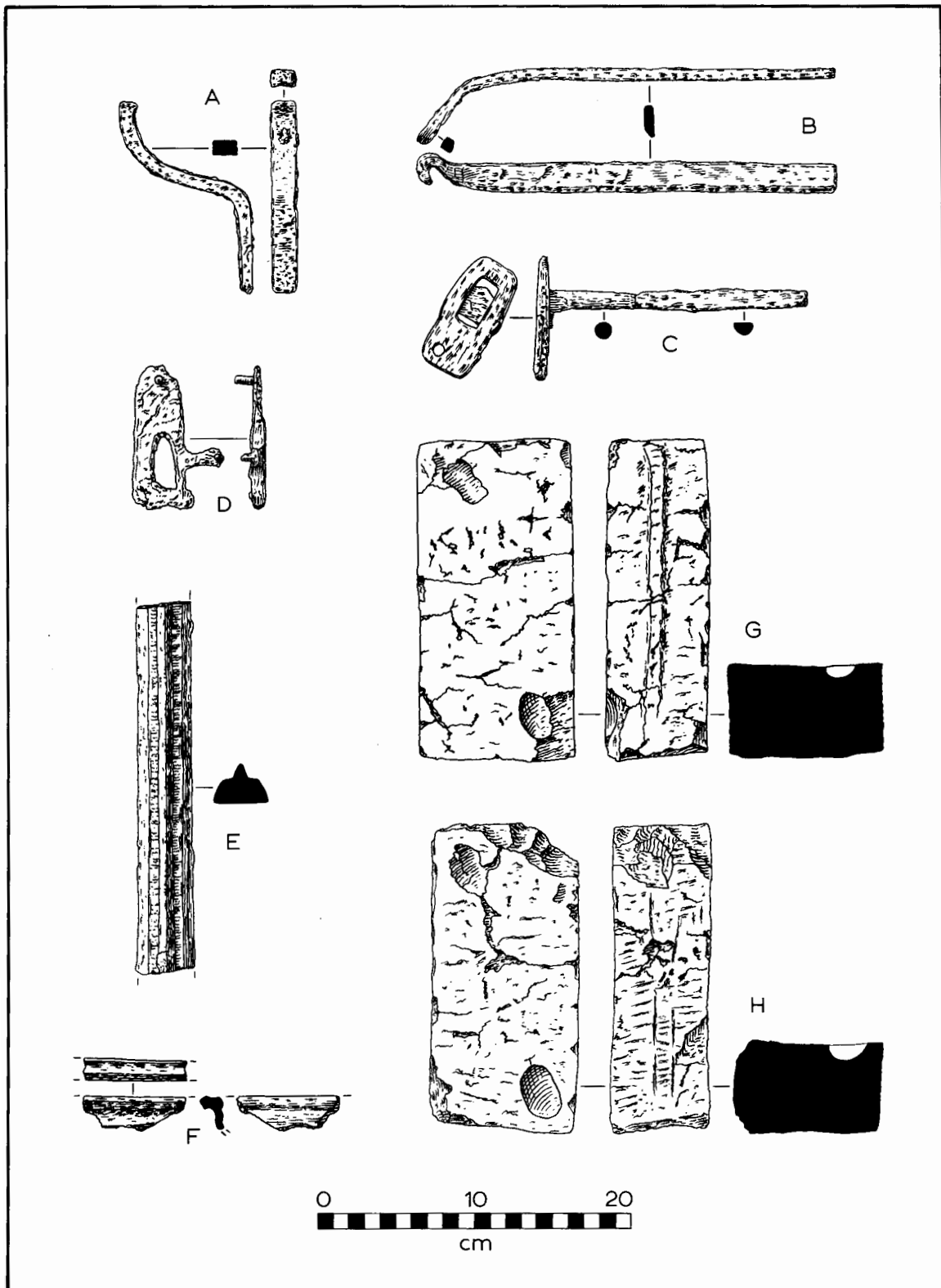


Figure 34 A-F, unidentified iron objects; G, H, bricks.

- Figure 33S Hand made lead flat top nail head, probably pre-1870, after which lead head nails were factory made.
- Not illustrated Four small fragments of worked lead, and two of lead alloy casting slop or fire affected material.
- Figure 33T Small washer, probably zinc alloy.
- Not illustrated Two fragments of zinc or zinc alloy casting slop or fire affected material.

9.5 Unidentified iron artefacts

- Figure 34A Hand forged iron bar with double curve, no apparent attachments, beaten at one end, possibly a bent structural spike or associated with stone masonry (post hole 14).
- Figure 34B Hand forged iron bar, hooked at one end with one bevelled edge, possibly a gate latch.
- Figure 34C Iron rod protruding from a hand forged tapering plate, possibly part of a fire grate (hearth).
- Figure 34D Very corroded riveted cast iron fragment, possibly part of the cast iron range, Figure 27 (B off room 3).
- Figure 34E Length of decoratively moulded linear iron casting, possibly from a stove or fireplace.
- Figure 34F Fragment of decoratively moulded linear iron casting (post hole X).
- Not illustrated Two short lengths of tubular iron 17 and 18 mm diameter, one short length of 2 mm diameter iron wire, five short lengths of iron strapping 10 mm to 38 mm wide, and 5 small pieces of sheet iron (various post holes).

9.6 Bricks

- Figure 34G Irregular hand made brick with thumb impressions at opposite corners of one face; light orange, superficial firing cracks, clear moulding marks down the middle of one side; mix includes fine sand, some small gravel and abundant grog; size 205 X 96 X 63 mm, weight 1.78 kg; some mortar attached at one end; similar to bricks at Te Waimate Mission House thought to have been made locally in the 1830s.
- Figure 34H Similar to Figure 34G, size 192 X 93 X 60 mm, weight 1.67 kg, no mortar attached.
- Not illustrated Small brick fragments of material consistent with Figures 34G and H (post holes 1A, 20A and X).

10. GLASSWARE

(For numbers of bottles of various types, see Table 2.)

10.1 Black glass bottles

- Figure 35A Rim and neck of a black beer or whisky bottle, possibly the same vessel as Figure 35D, uneven lip hand applied using a lipping tool; cone collar and skirt type (Bedford 1986: fig. 1D), twist marks on neck.
- Figure 35B Rim and neck of a black beer or whisky bottle, lip hand applied using a lipping tool, cone collar and skirt type, twist marks on neck, line of horizontal mould at shoulder (post hole 1).

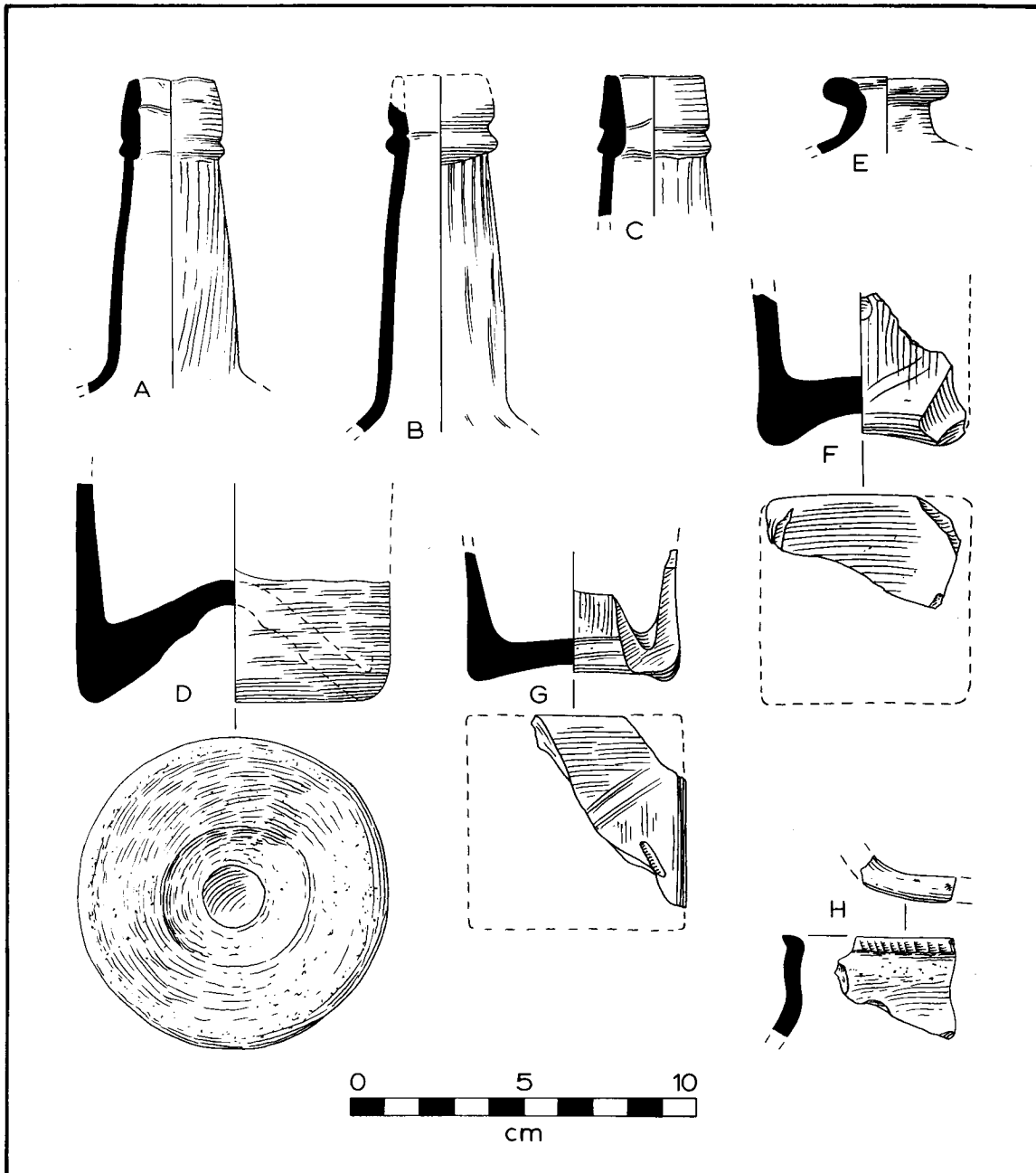


Figure 35 Black glass. A-D, probably beer bottles; E-G, case gin bottles; H, oval or rectangular pot.

- Figure 35C Rim of a black bottle, probably beer, regular lip hand applied using a lipping tool, collar and skirt type (Bedford 1986: fig. 1E).
- Figure 35D Base of a black hand blown bottle, probably beer or whisky, tool formed kick-up base and cone shaped bare iron pontil scar typical of the 1870s and 1880s (Tasker 1989: 29).
- Not illustrated Small fragments of at least eight other black beer or whisky bottles, 85-95 mm diameter, hand blown with kick-up bases (from various post holes and elsewhere).
- Figure 35E Neck and rim of a black case gin bottle, Bedford type h (Bedford 1986: fig. 3h), hand applied pig snout lip (Bedford 1986: fig. 2AA), twist marks on neck, pre-1875 type (Tasker 1989: 48; post hole 12), found in 1840s and 1850s contexts at Pompallier (E Clunie: pers. comm.; cf. Maingay 1993: fig. 32).
- Figure 35F Moulded base of a square black case gin bottle (post hole 25).

Table 2 Types and minimum numbers of bottles.

Type of bottle	Examples illustrated	Number
Black		
Beer or whisky	Figure 35 A-D	11
Case gin	Figure 35 E-G	6
Sub total		17
Green		
Ring seal beer	Figure 36 A-F	7
Bevelled rectangular	Figure 36G	1
Other		17
Sub total		25
Blue		
Hexagonal poison	Figure 37A	1
Vertically ribbed poison	Figure 37B	1
Embossed pharmaceutical	Figure 37C	1
Castor oil		2
Other		5
Sub total		10
Aqua or clear		
Rectangular pharmaceutical	Figure 37 D-K	19
Other pharmaceutical	Figure 37 LTM	2
Salad oil or sauce	Figure 37 R-T	7
Cognac/brandy ring seal	Figure 37U	1
Aerated water	Figure 37V	5
Other	Figure 37 N-Q	17
Sub total		51
Brown		
Pharmaceutical		2
Crown cap beer		1
Sub total		3
TOTAL		106

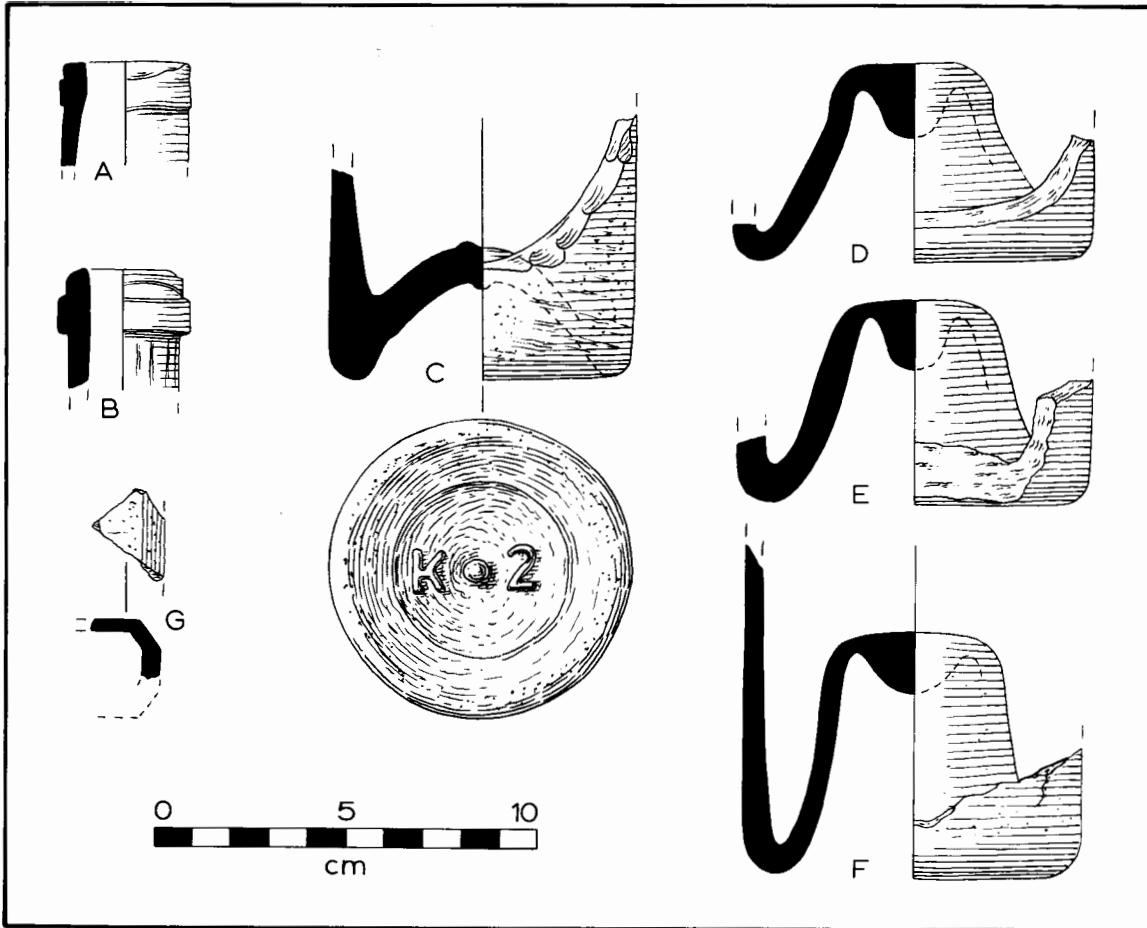


Figure 36 Green glass bottles. A, B, ring seal lips; C, probably beer; D-F, probably ring seal beer; G, bevelled rectangular.

- Figure 35G Moulded base of a square black case gin bottle (post hole X).
- Not illustrated Small fragments of three black or very dark green case gin bottles (from post holes and elsewhere).
- Figure 35H See section 10.6, household glassware.

10.2 Green glass bottles

- Figure 36A Irregular hand applied ring seal lip (Bedford 1986: fig. 1A) of a moulded green bottle (post hole 20A).
- Figure 36B Irregular ring seal lip of a moulded green bottle, hand applied using a lipping tool, possibly the same vessel as one of Figures 36D, E or F (post hole 6).
- Figure 36C Base of a green glass bottle, probably beer, hand blown, cradle moulded base with a small central pimple or mamelon (Ritchie and Gumbley 1992: 31) and embossed lettering "K2", probably a mould number or batch number; typical of the pre-1865 period (N.A. Ritchie: pers. comm.).
- Figure 36D Base of a large green glass bottle, probably moulded ring seal beer type (Bedford 1986: fig. 3a), deep conical kick-up; typical of the period 1880-1920 (Ritchie 1986: 161).
- Figure 36E Similar to Figure 36D.
- Figure 36F Similar to Figure 36D.
- Figure 36G Wall fragment of a bright green bottle, probably bevelled rectangular (Bedford 1986: fig. 3x), possibly perfume (post hole 4).
- Not illustrated Small fragments of at least 19 other green bottles of which 2 appear to be ring seal beer. Others may include various alcohol, soft drink, pickle and vinegar bottles (all post holes).

10.3 Blue glass bottles

- Figure 37A Wall fragment of a vivid blue small hexagonal moulded poison or pharmaceutical bottle (post hole 10).
- Figure 37B Wall fragment of a dark blue moulded bottle with raised vertical ribs, probably for poison (post hole 14A).
- Figure 37C Wall fragment of a blue glass round bottle, probably pharmaceutical, embossed ". . . AS ... HO . . .", (post hole 5).
- Not illustrated Small fragments of at least seven other blue bottles, of which two are plain blue bottles 40-50 mm diameter, possibly castor oil type (Ritchie and Gumbley 1992: fig. 4.1.20; various post holes).

10.4 Aqua or clear glass bottles

- Figure 37D Fragment of the side of an aqua moulded rectangular panel bottle (Bedford 1986: fig. 3y), embossed ". . . AIN . . .", probably Davis Vegetable Pain Killer (Sullivan 1984; Chester 1988: 137, Reg. No. 240). Embossed lettering on panel bottles began c.1867 (Macready and Goodwyn 1990: 82; post hole 8).
- Figure 37E Fragment of the side of an aqua rectangular panel bottle similar to Figure 37D, embossed ". . . N KI . . ." (post hole 8).

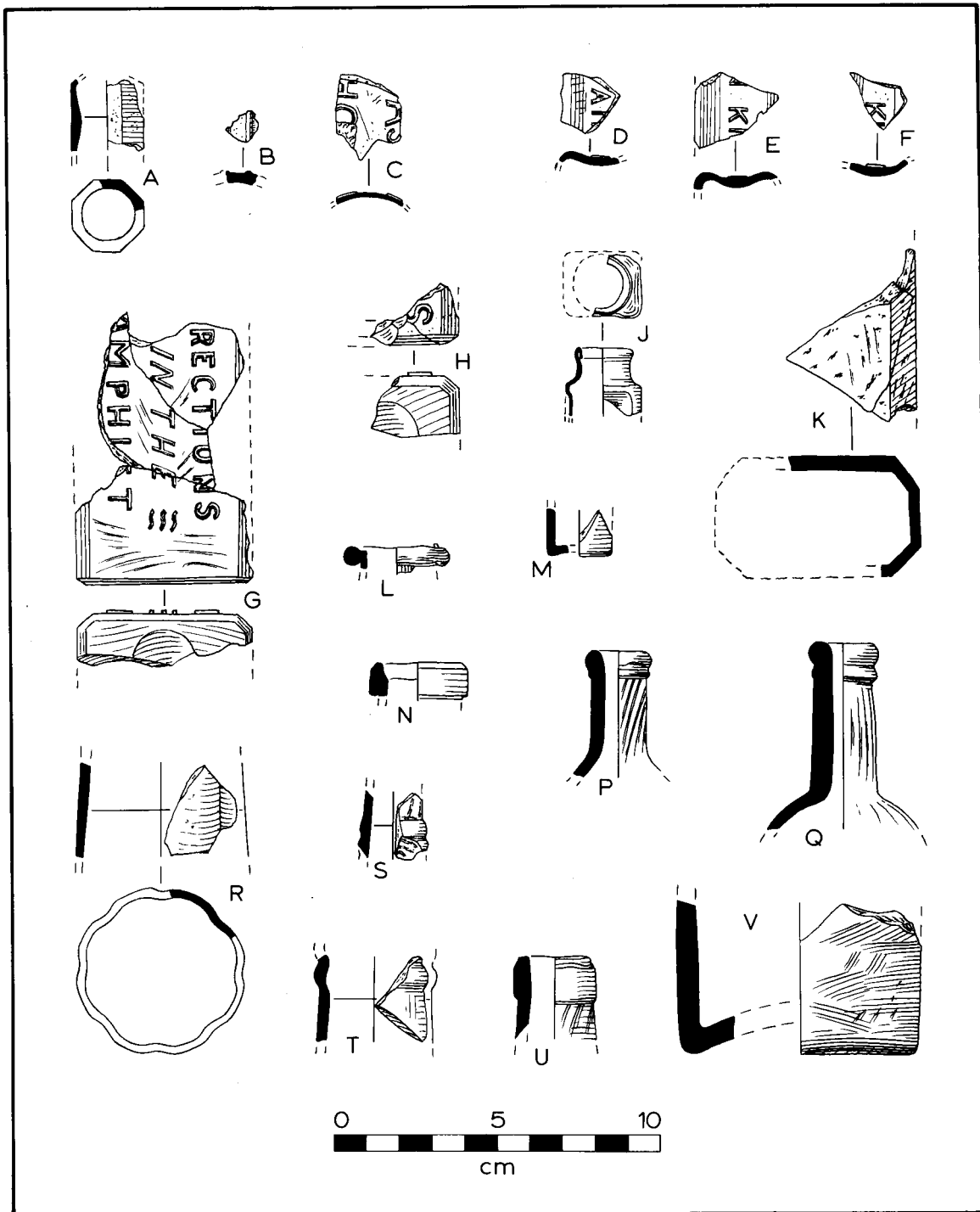


Figure 37 A-C, blue glass bottles; D-V, aqua or clear bottles. A, B, probably poison; C, embossed pharmaceutical; D-F, Davis Vegetable Pain Killer; GM, probably pharmaceutical; N, hand tipped rim; P, Q, bead and skirt lips; R-T, probably sauce or salad oil; U, probably ring seal cognac or brandy; V, aerated water.

- Figure 37F Similar to Figure 37D, embossed ". . . KI . . ." (post hole 14A).
- Figure 37G Four surviving fragments of a moulded aqua bevelled rectangular bottle (Bedford 1986: fig. 3x), embossed ". . . RECTIONS IN THE ... AMPHLET", directions in the pamphlet, pharmaceutical (post holes X and 25).
- Figure 37H Two surviving fragments of a bottle similar to Figure 37G, embossed ". . . S". (post hole Y).
- Figure 37J Fragment of a small moulded aqua rectangular panel bottle; lipping consisting of rolling over to the interior; the first letter of embossed lettering visible; pharmaceutical (survey hole No. 3).
- Figure 37K Fragment of an aqua bevelled rectangular bottle (Bedford 1986: fig. 3x).
- Not illustrated Small fragments of at least 20 other aqua rectangular and panel bottles, probably pharmaceutical (Bedford 1986: fig. 3 w-z; various post holes).
- Figure 37L Fragment of a simple hand-applied laid-on ring lip of an aqua bottle to strengthen for cork attachment (Tasker 1989: 33), probably pharmaceutical (post hole X).
- Figure 37M Base fragment of a small round moulded aqua phial (cf. Ritchie and Gumbley 1992: fig. 4.1.53), probably pharmaceutical (post hole 20).
- Figure 37N Aqua rim fragment, hand lipped with a small mouth band (Bedford 1985: fig. 2X; post hole 15).
- Figure 37P Aqua rim and neck fragment, bead and skirt lip hand applied with a lipping tool (Bedford 1986: fig. 2T), twist marks on neck, sauce bottle or pharmaceutical panel bottle (post hole 6).
- Figure 37Q Rim and neck fragment similar to Figure 37P
- Figure 37R Wall fragment of a fluted aqua salad oil bottle (post hole X).
- Figure 37S Neck fragment of an aqua salad or olive oil bottle, horizontal ribs (cf. Prickett 1981: fig. 4.20e; post hole X).
- Figure 37T Neck fragment of an aqua sauce or salad or olive oil bottle, horizontal rib on neck (post hole 7).
- Figure 37U Aqua bottle rim fragment, ring seal lip hand applied using a lipping tool (Bedford 1986: fig. 1A), probably from a ring seal cognac or brandy bottle (Bedford 1986: fig. 3k), type dated to 1885-1920 (Ritchie 1986: 160; post hole 25).
- Figure 37V Base of a moulded aqua aerated water bottle.
- Not illustrated Small fragments of at least 34 other aqua or clear round glass bottles, of which 4 appear to be aerated water and 4 salad oil or sauce (various postholes).

10.5 Brown glass bottles

- Not illustrated Small fragments of brown glass moulded bottle, possibly of rectangular (post hole 24) and round (post holes 20 and 20A) pharmaceutical bottles, and a crown cap beer (Ritchie and Gumbley 1992: 59-60; Bedford 1986: fig. 3e), probably early twentieth century.

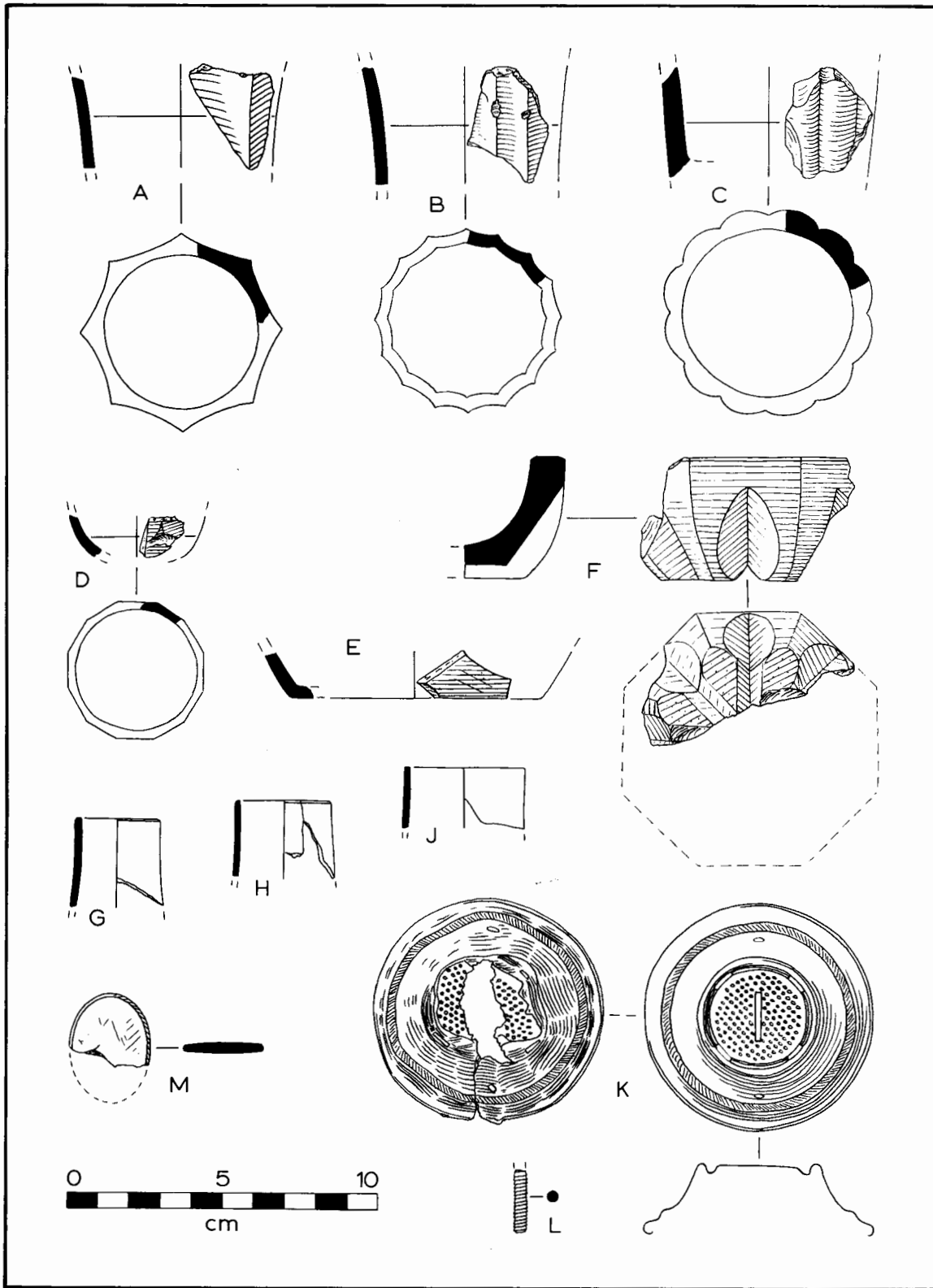


Figure 38 A-C, drinking glasses; D, wine glass; E,F, glass bowls; GJ, glass lamp chimneys; K, kerosene flat-wick burner; L, possible lamp bolt; M, spectacle lens.

10.6 Household glassware

- Figure 35H Rim fragment of an oval or rectangular black glass pot, hand tooled everted rim.
- Figure 38A Wall fragment of a clear moulded fluted drinking glass, 8 facets (post hole 1).
- Figure 38B Wall fragment of a clear drinking glass similar to Figure 38A, 16 facets (post hole 8).
- Figure 38C Wall fragment of a clear moulded crenulated drinking glass, 12 ribs (post hole 24).
- Not illustrated Small fragment of a clear crenulated drinking glass (post hole 18).
- Figure 38D Bowl fragment of clear cut glass, probably a wine glass (post hole 25).
- Figure 38E Base fragment of a clear moulded bowl, possibly embossed (post hole 19).
- Figure 38F Fragment of a clear moulded hexagonal bowl.
- Figures 38G-L See section 7.5, kerosene lamps.
- Figure 38M Part of a clear glass oval convex lens, c.45% magnification, in focus up to 150 mm from the surface to be viewed, ground edges for setting in a frame, probably reading spectacles (survey hole No. 1).

10.7 Window glass

- Not illustrated From all post holes, fragments of flat glass, thought to be window glass, ranging from 0.8 to 2.9 mm thick. The commonest thickness is 1.8 to 2.1 mm (50% of 352 fragments), and also a significant quantity is 1.0 to 1.2 mm (20%). In the Pacific Northwest, window glass thickness was progressively increased during the nineteenth century (Roenke 1978). It is possible that two main deliveries are represented in the material.

11. CLAY PIPES

- Figure 39A Bowl rim fragment impressed "MILO ... RAND", probably Milo Strand, with rouletted rim (cf. Macready and Goodwyn 1990: fig. 14, P26); Milo operated in London 1860-1870 (post hole 25).
- Figure 39B Bowl rim fragment impressed "T", possibly TD (cf. Macready and Goodwyn 1990: fig. 14, P42), or TW (cf. Maingay 1993: fig. 29; post hole 15).
- Figure 39C Bowl rim fragment with vertical ribbing in relief (cf. Macready and Goodwyn 1990: fig. 16: P72 and 73), a common nineteenth century form (post hole 14A).
- Figure 39D Bowl fragment with vertical relief ribbing similar to Figure 39C (post hole 4).
- Figure 39E Bowl fragment with relief ribbing similar to Figure 39C (post hole 20).
- Figure 39F Bowl fragment with relief ribbing similar to Figure 39C and a small flat spur (post hole 12).
- Figure 39G Bowl fragment impressed ". . . GATE", possibly Gallowgate, possibly the maker Christie, Glasgow, 1860-1870 (Jack 1986: 128; post hole 9).

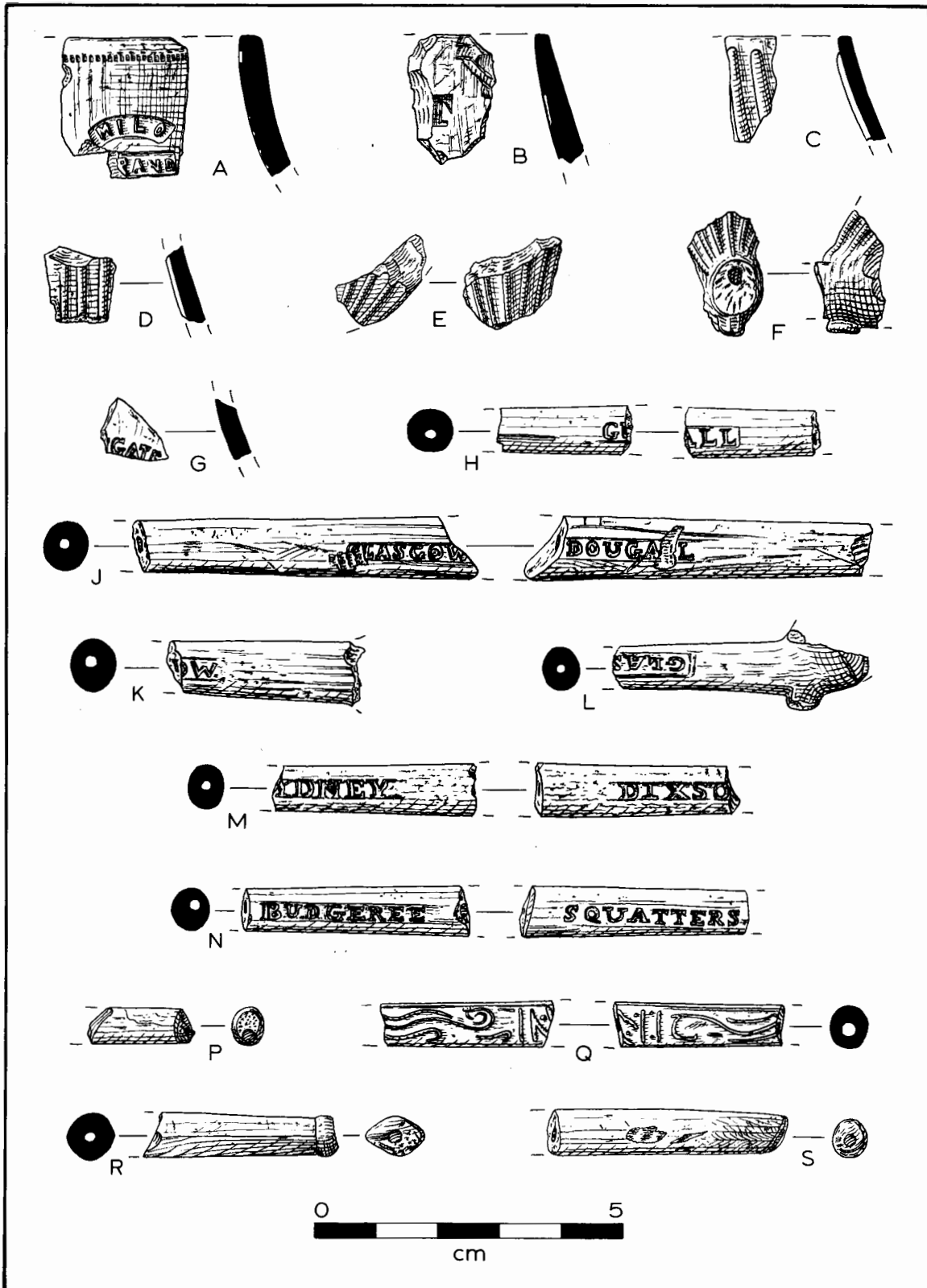


Figure 39 Clay pipes.

- Figure 39H Stem fragment, impressed "GL ..." and "... ALL", probably Glasgow, McDougall, a major nineteenth century supplier to Australia and New Zealand (cf. Prickett 1981: fig. 4.27; post hole 25).
- Figure 39J Stem fragment, impressed "GLASGOW" and "... DOUGALL", similar to Figure 39H (post hole 3).
- Figure 39K Stem fragment, impressed "... OW", probably Glasgow (F off room 1).
- Figure 39L Stem fragment with small spur, impressed "GLAS ...", probably Glasgow (F off room 1).
- Figure 39M Stem fragment, impressed "... YDNEY" and "DIXSO ...", made for Hugh Dixson, tobacco merchant in Sydney 1839-59 and 1863-1902 (Wilson and Kelly 1987: 21). Four similar stem fragments from Moa-bone Point Cove, Sumner, are in the Canterbury Museum (e.g., E. 162.328).
- Figure 39N Stem fragment, impressed "BUDGEREE", "SQUATTERS", a type made for the Australian market, date and maker unclear, found in 1850s contexts (Wilson and Kelly 1987: 6, 21; survey hole No. 1) and also found at Pompallier, Russell (Maingay 1993: fig. 29).
- Figure 39P Plain stem and mouthpiece fragment, crudely cut, unformed, varnished orange/yellow/green; only 4 out of 25 stem fragments from the site are varnished (post hole 8).
- Figure 39Q Stem fragment with relief decoration of raised curvilinear and straight lines and dots, varnished brown/yellow (cf. Macready and Goodwyn 1990: fig. 15, P63; post hole 16).
- Figure 39R Stem and mouthpiece fragment, moulded to an expanded diamond shaped lip (post hole X).
- Figure 39S Plain mouthpiece fragment, mouthpiece filed smooth at a breakage (post hole 20).
- Not illustrated Other unmarked fragments, 15 bowl and 15 stem, 2 of the stems with orange/brown varnish (various post holes and elsewhere).

12. CERAMICS

12.1 Plain white glazed semi-porcelain

- Not illustrated Three sherds of a saucer 140 mm diameter, 2 mm thick (post holes 4 and 5); one sherd of a cup foot ring 1 mm thick (post hole 25); two vessels not from the same set. Also found in 1840s and 1850s contexts at Pompallier (F Clunie: pers. comm.).

12.2 Plain coloured earthenware

(a) White

- Not illustrated A minimum number of 52 vessels represented by 119 sherds, vessel forms as listed in Table 3.

(b) Brown

- Figure 40A Sherd of a globular tea pot, body diameter 135 mm, glossy medium brown glaze (survey hole No. 3).

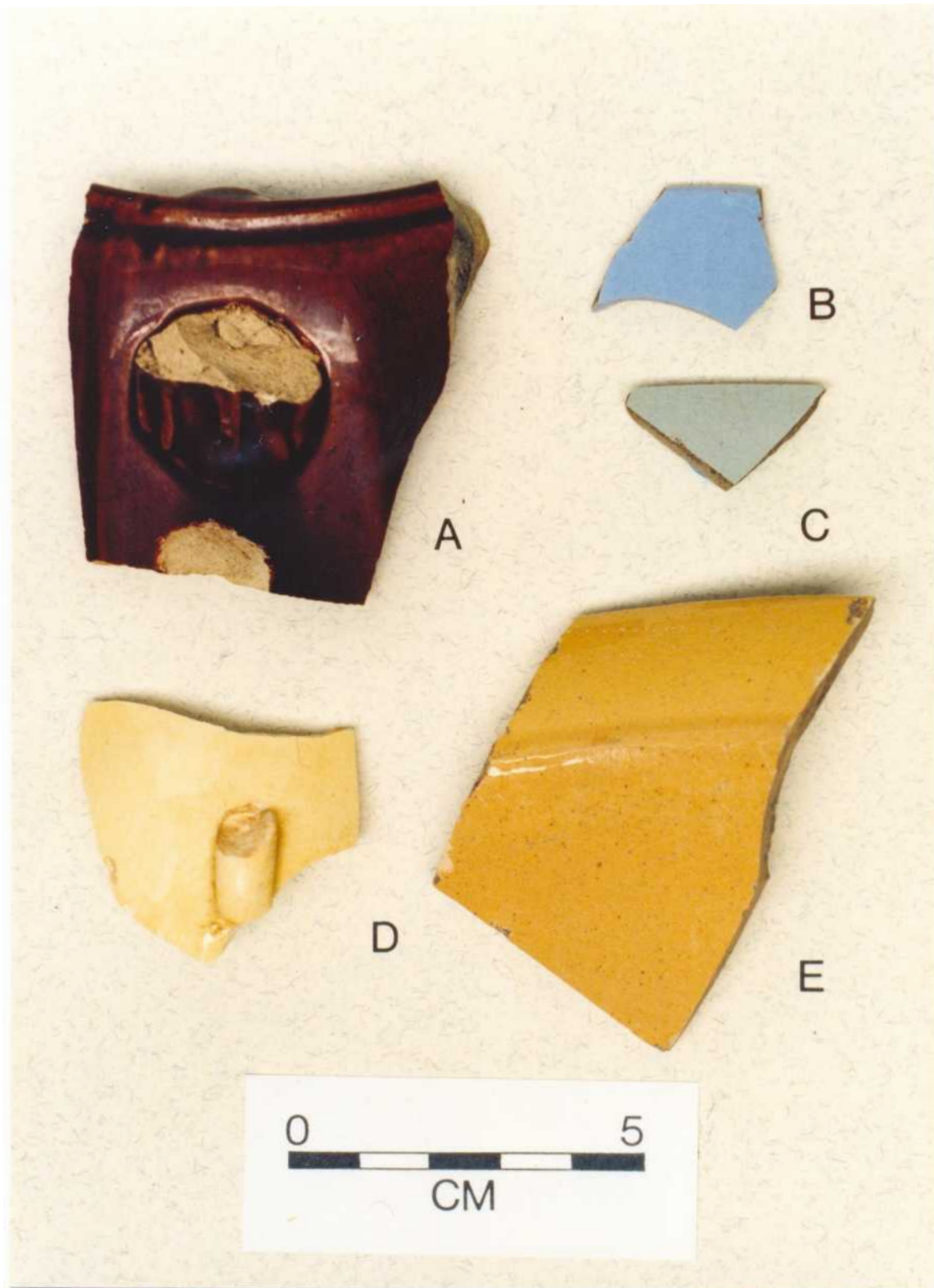


Figure 40 Plain glazed earthenware. A, brown tea pot; B, blue cup; C, blue-green cup; D, cream cup; E, buff pie dish.

Not illustrated Sherds of three other brown glazed vessels: tea pot, glossy lustrous dark brown glaze (sign post hole); tea pot, glossy dark brown glaze, 80 mm diameter (survey hole No. 2); very coarse low fired round-shouldered jar, dark brown glaze, shoulder diameter 100 mm (post holes 18, 19 and 21).

(c) **Blue**

Figure 40B Five sherds of a cup 85 mm diameter, exterior medium blue, interior white, pastel blue body (post hole 19).

Not illustrated A minimum number of 6 vessels represented by 13 sherds, exterior and interior blue, blue body, probably representing two tea and/or dinner sets.

(d) **Blue-green**

Figure 40C Three sherds of a cup 80 mm diameter, exterior blue-green, interior off-white (post hole 25). Similar to sherds found at Pompallier (F Clunie: pers. comm.).

Not illustrated Wall sherd of a jug or bowl 120 mm diameter, light blue-green (post hole 21).

(e) **Cream**

Figure 40D Twenty-five substantially joining sherds of a cup 70 mm diameter, 78 mm high, plain cream exterior and interior.

Not illustrated Thirteen sherds of 8 other vessels; 4 cups, 2 tea plates, 2 bowls/jugs.

Table 3 Minimum numbers of earthenware vessel forms.

Vessel form	Plain white	Plain colour	Hair lining and edge banding	Transfer printed	Colour banding and polychrome	Embossed	TOTAL
mug	2		5	1			8
cup	10	6	2	26	1		45
saucer	12	2	2	29			45
tea plate	3	5	1	25		2	36
bowl or jug	2	5	2	12	11	4	36
tea pot		3					3
dinner plate	4	3	4	20		2	33
serving dish	8		1				9
serving dish lid	1					1	2
pie dish		3					3
chamber pot or washing bowl	1						1
wash jug				1			1
soap dish	1						1
ointment pot	1			2			3
jar	5	1				1	7
vase				1			1
rectilinear bowl	2						2

Note: 33 identifiable vessels are of unidentifiable form.

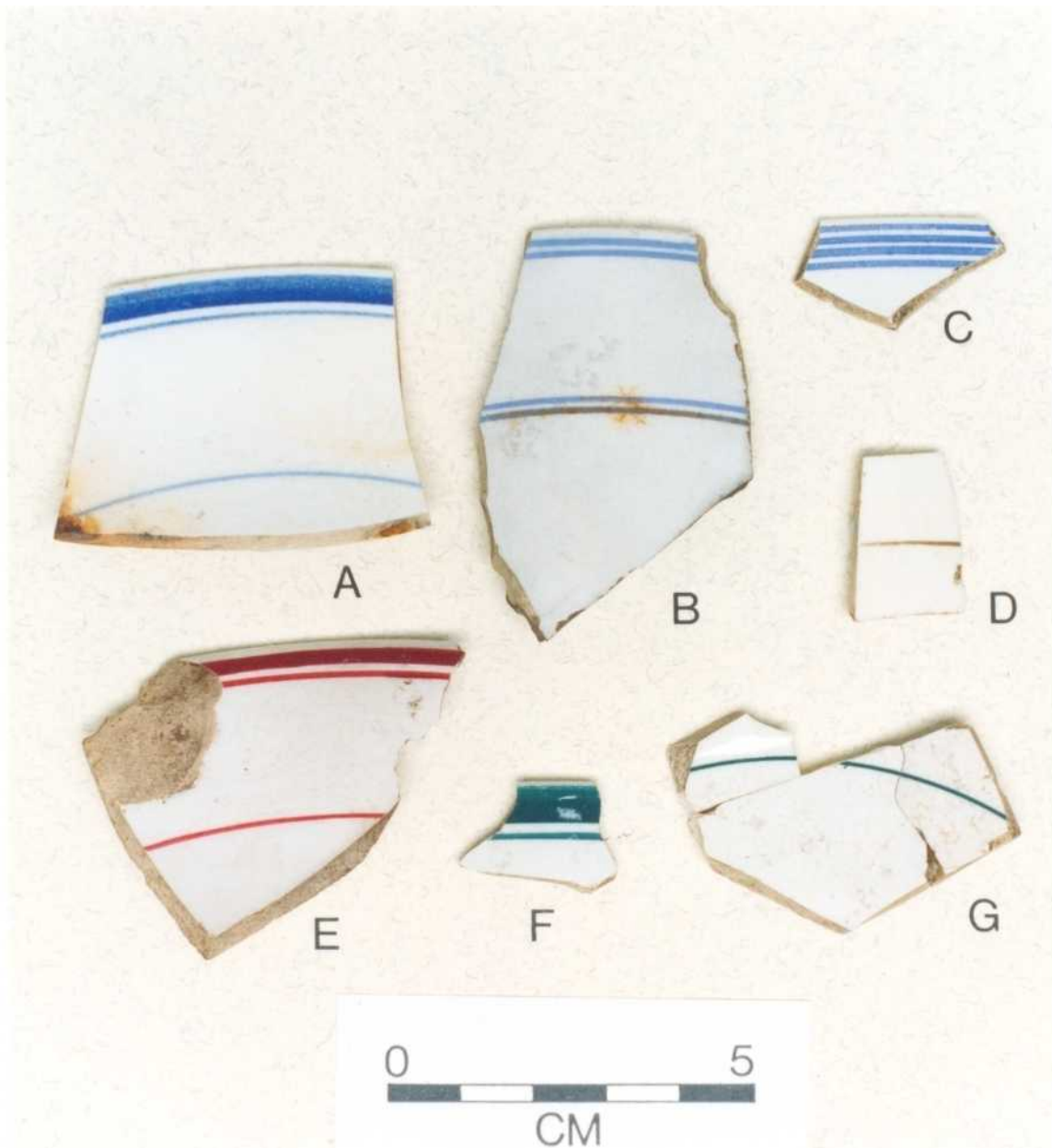


Figure 41 Earthenware, hair lining and edge banding. A-C, blue; D, gilt; E, red; F, G, green.

- (f) **Buff**
 Figure 40E Five non-joining sherds of an oval pie dish, c.300 X 345 mm, c.66 mm deep. A similar pie dish also found at Pompallier (F Clunie: pers. comm.).
- Not illustrated Two fragmentary oval pie dishes: 14 joining sherds, dish 296 X 235 mm, 60 mm deep, impressed ". . . E PROOF" in an oval mark in the centre of the underside of the base; 5 joining sherds, dish 274 X 216 mm, 59 mm deep.

12.3 Hair lining and edge banding on earthenware

(a) Blue on white

- Figure 41A Sherd of a saucer 160 mm diameter, blue edge band and hair line at the rim and a further hairline 30 mm from rim (J off room 1). Sherds of a cup, two dinner plates and a serving bowl in same set (cf. Chester 1988: pl. 95i). Also found at Pompallier (F Clunie: pers. comm.).
- Figure 41B Rim sherd of a straight sided mug 100 mm diameter; on the exterior two pairs of two blue hairlines, at the rim and 25 mm below rim; on the interior one blue hairline near the rim (survey hole No. 2). Sherds of two similar mugs and one saucer with two blue hairlines near the rim, probably the same set.
- Figure 41C Rim sherd possibly of a breakfast bowl 180 mm diameter, four blue hairlines near the rim (post hole 11). Sherd of a straight sided mug with similar four blue exterior hairlines and one blue interior hairline near the rim, probably the same set.

Table 4 Numbers of sherds and minimum numbers of vessels of ceramic types.

Type of ceramic	Sherds	Vessels
Earthenware		
plain white	127	59
plain blue	22	9
plain blue-green	5	2
plain cream	38	9
plain brown	13	5
plain buff	24	3
blue on white	204	128
grey on white	25	10
purple on white	19	11
green on white	10	6
brown on white	9	5
red on white	7	6
black on white	3	3
gilt on white	1	1
polychrome on white	14	10
hand painted	5	2
Subtotal, earthenware	526	269
Semi-porcelain	4	2
Stoneware	15	15
Terracotta	1	1
TOTAL	546	287

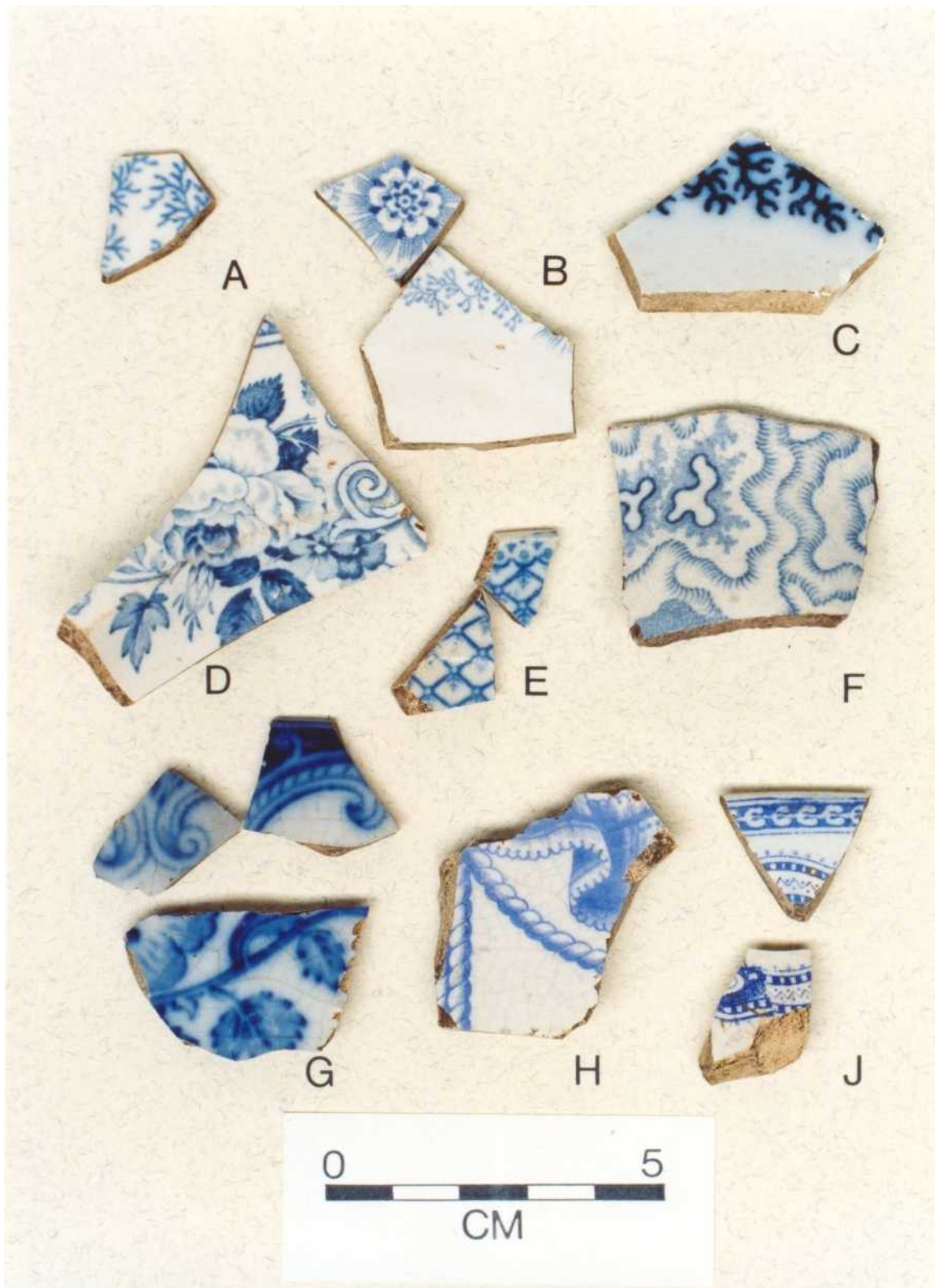


Figure 42 Blue on white transfer printed earthenware.

(b) **Gilt on white**

Figure 41D Wall sherd of a cup 80 mm diameter with a single gilt hairline (post hole X).

(c) **Red on white**

Figure 41E Rim sherd of a breakfast bowl 160 mm diameter, edge band and hairline near the rim and further hairline 19 mm from the rim. Sherds of two dinner plates in the same set (cf. Chester 1988: pl. 95b).

(d) **Green on white**

Figure 41F Rim sherd of a straight sided mug 90 mm diameter, exterior edgeband and hairline near the rim, and interior hairline near the rim (survey hole No. 1).

Figure 41G Three joining sherds of a tea plate, hairline on the brim (terminology according to Ritchie 1986: fig. 5.38), probably the same set as Figure 41F (post hole 24).

12.4 Transfer printed earthenware

(a) **Blue on white**

Figure 42A Wall sherd of a saucer, interlocking branching design in linework style, probably "Fibre" (Macready and Goodwyn 1990: fig. 2, C1; Chester 1988: pl. 90j; post hole 25). Seven other sherds of five other vessels in the same pattern. Also found at Pompallier (Maingay 1993: 69).

Figure 42B Two wall sherds of a plate, decoration on the brim only, interlocking branching design with stylised flowers in stipple style (post hole 3). One other fragment of a bowl in the same pattern.

Figure 42C Wall sherd of a plate, decoration on the brim, interlocking branching design in heavy linework style (post hole x), probably "Coral" (Macready and Goodwyn 1990: fig. 4, C13). Also found at Pompallier (Maingay 1993: 69).

Figure 42D Wall sherd of a dinner plate, naturalistic rose pattern in stipple style (post hole 19), probably "Bouquet" (probably 1860s-1880s; Macready and Goodwyn 1990: fig. 3, C7). Also found at Pompallier (E Clunie: pers. comm.) and at Waitangi (Johnson 1990: 11).

Figure 42E Rim sherd of a cup and wall fragment of a saucer, geometric pattern with stylised foliage in linework style (post hole 25). One other sherd of a plate in the same pattern. Also found at Pompallier (E Clunie: pers. comm.).

Figure 42F Rim sherd of a cup 100 mm diameter, flared crenellated rim and lightly furrowed sides, design of hachures, stipples and amoebas, rather like an archaeological map of stone heaps and gullies. Further sherds of another cup, two saucers and two tea plates in the same pattern (post holes 1, IA, 17 and 25).

Figure 42G Rim and wall sherds of a cup 100 mm diameter, curvilinear scrolls and naturalistic foliage in flow blue (post hole 7). Fragments of 10 other vessels in the same pattern.

Figure 42H Wall sherd of a dinner plate with light blue cord and ribbon design in linework style (post hole 7A). A second sherd possibly of the same vessel (post hole 9).

Figure 42J Sherds of a cup and a saucer with curvilinear geometric braid pattern, linework and infill imperfectly applied (post holes 9 and 20). Sherd of another saucer in the same pattern.



Figure 43 Blue on white transfer printed earthenware.

- Figure 43A Two base sherds of different dinner plates, pattern apparently "Willow III" (Coys and Henrywood 1982: 402; post hole 20). Sherds of an estimated 37 other vessels, mainly dinner plates (8), tea plates (9) and saucers (9), in Willow Pattern.
- Figure 43B Four sherds of a bowl 200 mm diameter, floral border pattern in flow blue.
- Figure 43C Wall sherd of a jug, stylised floral geometric pattern in stipple and infill style; probably "Alhambra" (Macready and Goodwyn 1990: fig. 6, C21).
- Figure 43D Wall sherd of a serving bowl 180 mm diameter, crenellated rim and vertically and horizontally ridged interior, curvilinear scroll and floral pattern on the interior and exterior in line and stipple style.
- Figure 43E Base sherd of a plate with a landscape pattern featuring a waterfall (post hole 3). Seven other small sherds with different landscape patterns.
- Figure 43F Rim sherd of a (?) saucer with floral flow blue pattern (survey hole No. 3). Twelve other small sherds with different flow blue patterns. Similar material occurs at Pompallier (R Clunie: pers. comm.).
- Figure 43G Sherds of a breakfast bowl with a naturalistic floral border pattern in line and stipple style (post hole 4). Thirty six other small sherds, most with apparently different floral blue patterns.
- Not illustrated Forty-three other small sherds with blue transfer patterns too small for identification.
- Not illustrated One small wall sherd of a cup with exterior flow blue floral design, interior plain yellow-buff (post hole 21). All other blue transfer printed earthenware is on white.

(b) **Purple on white**

- Figure 44A Five sherds of a saucer 180 mm diameter, geometric pattern with stylised foliage in linework and stipple style, not unlike Figure 42E (post holes 18, 19 and 20); one base sherd marked on underside "JG Co Stoke Upon Trent", the mark of George Jones (& Sons Ltd.), Trent Pottery, established in 1861; the registration mark indicates manufacture in December 1862 (Godden 1964: 359, 527). One other sherd of a different vessel in the same pattern. This pattern and date are an exact parallel with a cup found at Pompallier, Russell (Maingay 1993: pl. 18).
- Figure 44B Rim sherd of a saucer 180 mm diameter, stylised floral pattern in linework and stipple style (post hole 11). Similar to a plate with a Davenport mark, Victoria Hotel, Auckland (J. Goodwyn: pers. comm.). Also found at Pompallier (F. Clunie: pers. comm.).
- Figure 44C Rim sherd of a flared bowl 160 mm diameter, cabled pattern with stylised flowers in linework style (post hole 25).
- Figure 44D Rim sherd of a cup c.100 mm diameter, zig-zag geometric pattern with stylised floral elements, purple with marked flow blue effect, linework style (survey hole No. 1). Also found at Pompallier (F. Clunie: pers. comm.).
- Figure 44E Rim fragment of a plate, cabled band near the rim, linework style, slight flow blue effect (survey hole No. 1).
- Not illustrated Six small sherds representing five other purple transfer printed patterns, all markedly geometric, three with stylised floral forms and two with flow blue effect.

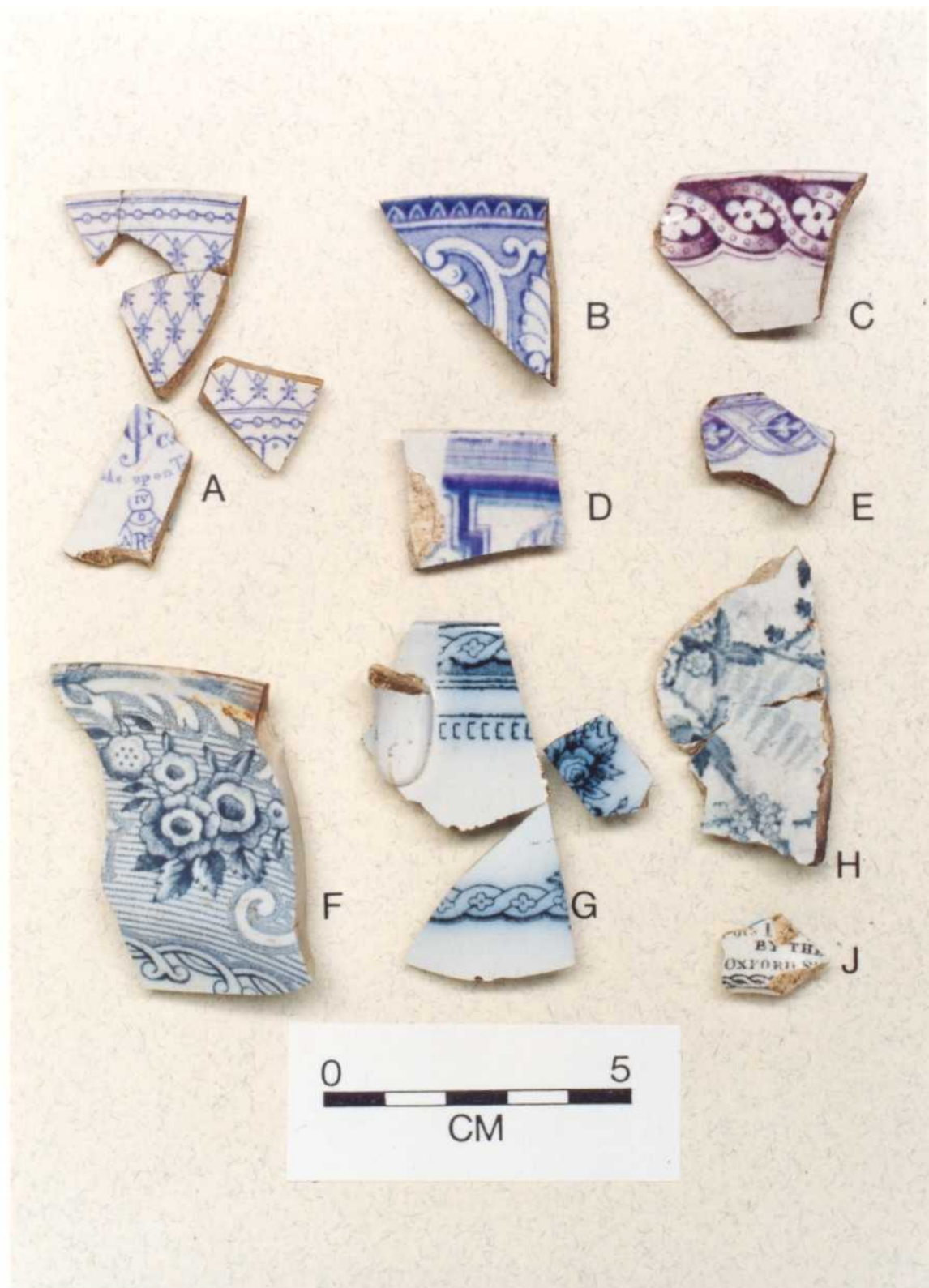


Figure 44 Transfer printed earthenware. A-E, purple on white; F-H, grey on white; J, black on white.

(c) **Grey on white**

Figure 44F Rim sherd of a dinner plate 260 mm diameter, floral pattern in stipple style, "Rhine" (Macready and Goodwyn 1990: fig. 2, C2). Sherds of two other dinner plates, same set. Also found at Pompallier (R Clunie: pers. comm.).

Figure 44G Three sherds of a cup 90 mm diameter, cabled pattern with floral elements in linework and stipple style with slight flow effect; the same pattern is repeated on a smaller scale on the interior; similar to Pinder Bourne & Co. products (1862-82; Ritchie and Gumbley 1992: fig. 4.2.11; post holes 5, 16 and 17). Also found at Pompallier (R Clunie: pers. comm.).

Figure 44H Two joining sherds of a saucer, all-over naturalistic floral pattern in linework and stipple style, rather indistinct (post hole 8). Seventeen other sherds representing three cups, a saucer and other vessels in the same pattern.

Not illustrated Base sherd of a plate with all-over grey floral pattern in linework and stipple style with some flow effect.

(d) **Black on white**

Figure 44J Base sherd of Holloway's Ointment pot marked "Pots 1 [s 1 d . . .] BY THE [PROPRIETOR ...] OXFORD ST . . ."; the business moved to Oxford Street in 1867 (Ritchie 1986: 288; see also Prickett 1981: pl. 4.6E; Macready and Goodwyn 1990: fig. 9, C38; post hole 7).

Not illustrated Very small wall sherds of a pot or jar, and a plate or saucer, with fragmentary marks in black.

(e) **Brown on white**

Figure 45A Sherd of a mug 110 mm diameter, open floral pattern in linework style, characteristic of the 1880s (N.A. Ritchie: pers. comm.).

Figure 45B Rim sherd of a plate, geometric pattern in linework and stipple style (post hole 4).

Not illustrated Six small sherds representing three other vessels with different brown on white patterns: floral in linework style; landscape (clouds and floral elements) in linework and stipple style; and geometric rim band in linework style.

(f) **Green on white**

Figure 45C Wall sherd of a tea plate, floral pattern with pentagonal stippled areas (post hole 15). Also found at Pompallier (E Clunie: pers. comm.).

Not illustrated Three small sherds representing three different green on white geometric, floral and stylised floral patterns in linework style.

(g) **Red on white**

Figure 45D Rim sherd of a cup 100 mm diameter, open stylised floral design in fine linework and stipple style.

Figure 45E Wall sherd of a cup c.100 mm diameter, open naturalistic floral design in linework and stipple style (post hole 7A).

Figure 45F Wall sherd of a cup c.70 mm diameter, geometric pattern of lines and ovals, in roundels and linework style.

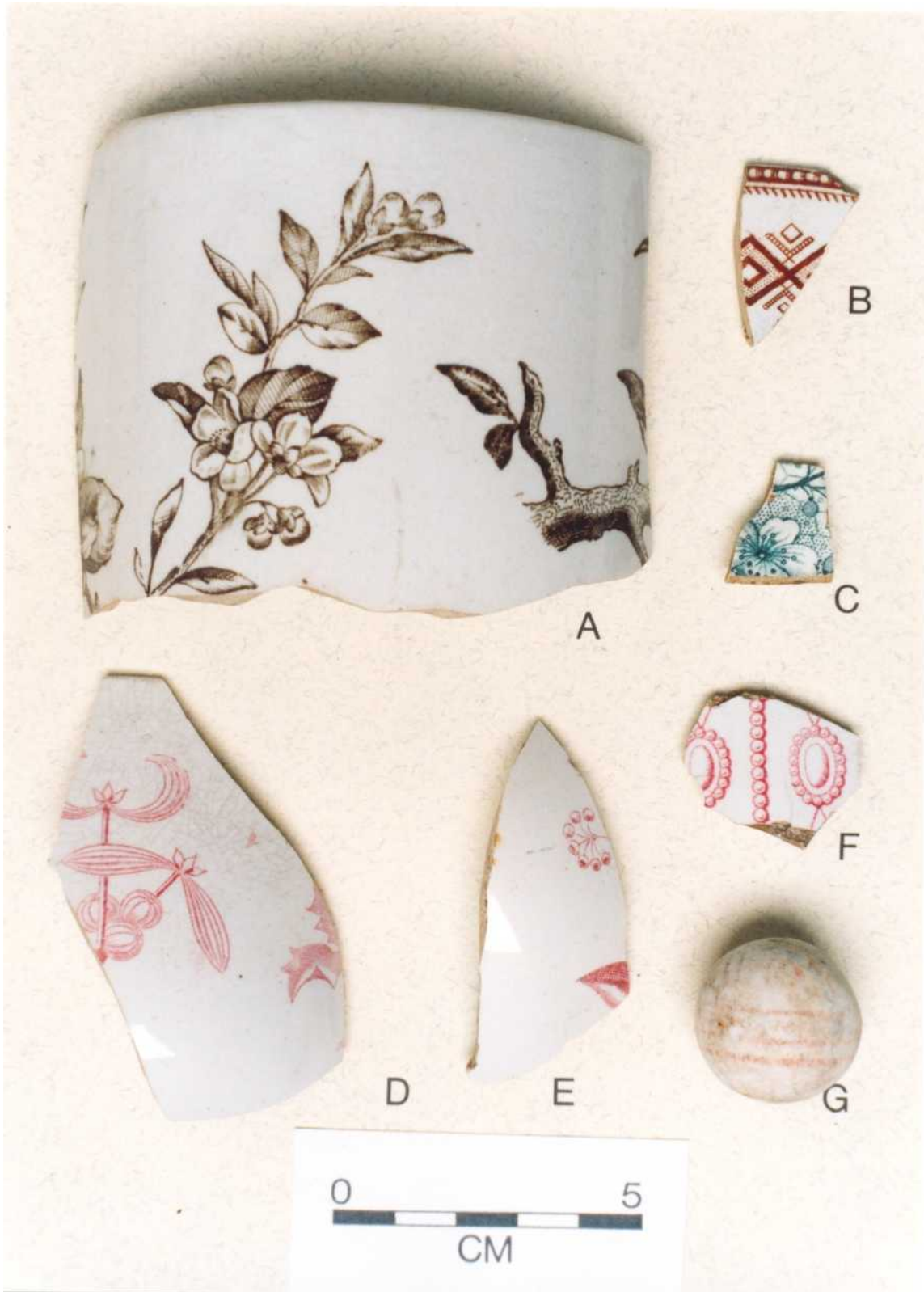


Figure 45 Transfer printed earthenware: A,B, brown on white; C, green on white; D-F, red on white. G, ceramic marble.

12.5 Ceramic marble

Figure 45G Ceramic marble 26 mm diameter, three parallel circumferential thin red lines, slightly off centre (cf. Macready and Goodwyn 1990: 7; Spring-Rice 1982: 160).

12.6 Hand painting on white earthenware

Figure 46A Wall sherd, floral pattern; green stems and leaves and red and blue flowers probably hand painted (post hole 3). Two other sherds possibly from same vessel (post hole 14). Similar material found at Pompallier in 1840s contexts (E Clunie: pers. comm.).

Not illustrated Two small sherds with green hand painted leaves in floral pattern (post holes 14 and 17).

12.7 Single colour banding on white earthenware

Figure 46B Wall sherd of a bowl or cup 120 mm diameter, on the exterior a horizontal division between white and a blue-green band (post hole 25); sherd too small to exclude the possibility of polychrome decoration.

Figure 46C Wall sherd of a cup 80 mm diameter, on the exterior a horizontal division between white and a blue band (post hole 14A).

12.8 Polychrome banding on earthenware bowls

Figure 46D Rim sherd of a slightly flaring bowl c.120 mm diameter; off white interior; on the exterior three horizontal colour bands, the upper two dark brown thickened glaze diffusing into the white at the lower edge with a tan flow, and the third, the lowest, a band of tan with light blue at the lowest edge of the sherd (post hole 20A). Similar to Victoria Hotel, Auckland, bowl S. 613 (J. Goodwyn: pers. comm.). Similar material also found at Pompallier in 1840s and early 1850s contexts (E Clunie: pers. comm.).

Figure 46E Wall sherd of a bowl c.120 mm diameter; white interior; on the exterior, above a marked carination, two horizontal colour bands of dark brown thickened glaze diffusing into the white at the lower edge with a tan flow (post hole 24).

Not illustrated Wall sherd similar to Figure 46E, with light blue on the upper edge (post hole X); and wall sherd similar to Figure 46D with the lowest of three colour bands in grey (post hole 23). It is thought that these four sherds represent three similar carinated bowls (or possibly large London shaped cups; J. Goodwyn: pers. comm.).

Figure 46F Rim sherd of a slightly flaring bowl c.120 mm diameter; white interior; on the exterior two horizontal colour bands, the upper in dark brown thickened glaze diffusing into the white at the lower edge with a green flow, and the lower a light blue band (post hole 14).

Not illustrated Three other sherds of different bowls, each with two horizontal colour bands: two sherds of bowls 120 and 140 mm diameter with dark brown bands with green flow (post holes 15 and 25), and one sherd of a bowl c.80 mm diameter with colour bands as in Figure 46E

Figure 46G Wall sherd in yellow buff with three parallel horizontal colour bands, light blue with white either side (post hole 18).

Figure 46H Rim sherd of an open bowl c.140 mm diameter, three horizontal colour zones, the uppermost medium brown, the middle white and the lowest buff (post hole 25).

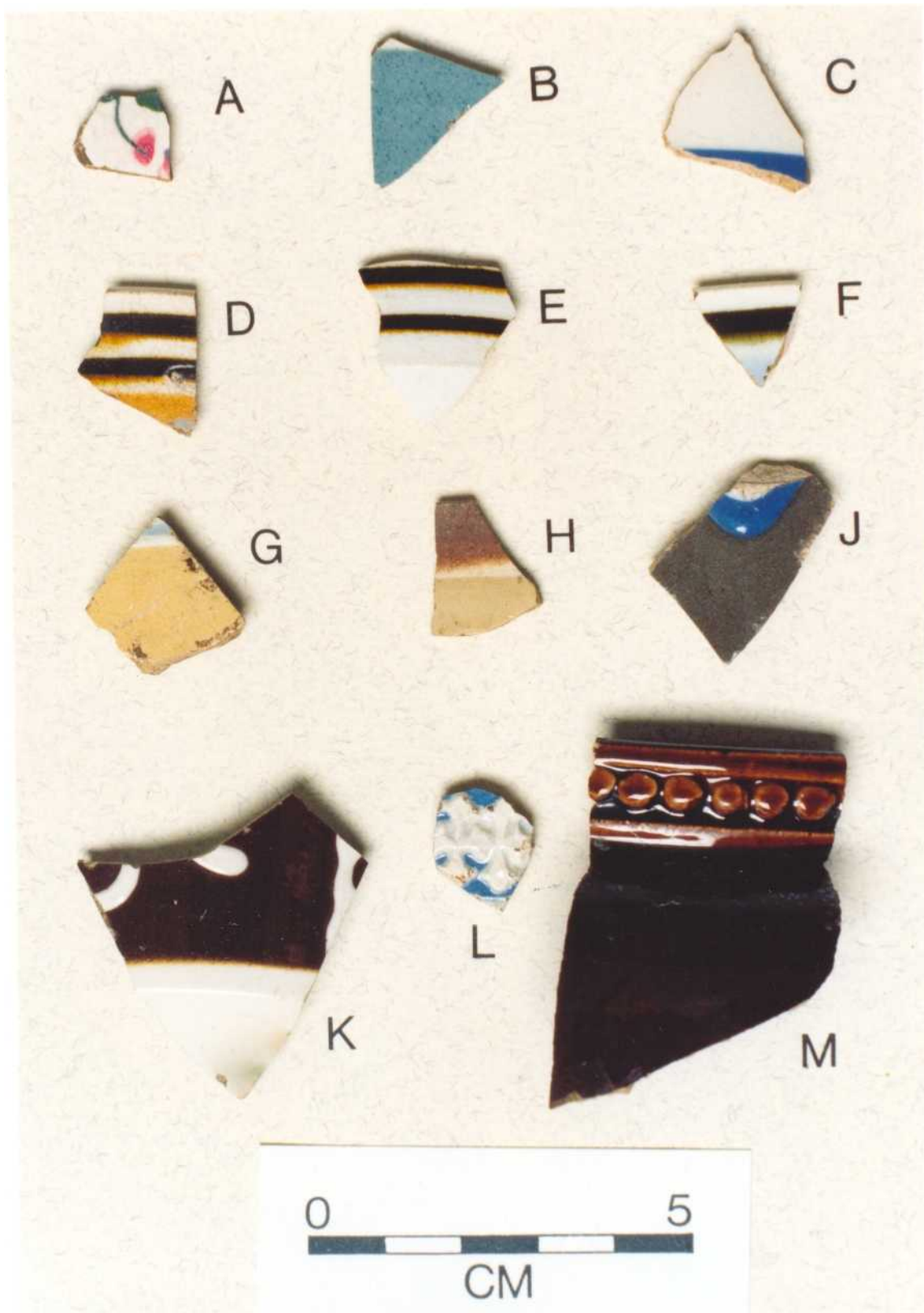


Figure 46 Earthenware. A, hand painted; B, C, single colour banding on white; D-H, polychrome banding on white; J, K, polychrome and embossed; L, embossed white on blue; M, embossed brown.

12.9 Embossed earthenware

(a) Polychrome curvilinear decoration on embossed bowls

Figure 46J Wall sherd of a bowl c.120 mm diameter; white interior; exterior grey, curvilinear blue and white decoration applied on top of 0.5 mm embossing (post hole 17). Another sherd possibly of the same vessel (post hole 25).

Figure 46K Wall sherd of an open bowl or cup c.100 mm diameter; white interior; exterior white below carination, above carination dark brown with curvilinear white decoration applied on top of 0.4 mm embossing (post hole 14).

(b) Single colour with white

Figure 46L Wall fragment; interior white; exterior blue, applied embossing on top of blue exterior glaze of repeated stylised ecclesiastical crosses in white forming a horizontal panel (post hole 15).

Not illustrated Two small sherds with different embossed blue on white floral patterns.

(c) Brown

Figure 46M Rim sherd of a round-shouldered jar, shoulder diameter 140 mm, glossy dark brown exterior and interior, exterior of rim decorated with embossed roundels in a recessed zone, interior of rim recessed to hold a lid (J off room 1).

(d) Plain white

Figure 47A Sherd of an open bowl, clear fern or leaf embossing on brim.

Not illustrated Six other vessels represented by wall sherds with vague curvilinear or floral embossing.

(e) Plain blue

Figure 47B Wall fragment with clear stem and leaf embossing (survey hole No. 3).

Not illustrated Two fragments of an open serving platter, crenellated rim, vaguely embossed stem and leaf pattern.

(i) Moulded handle of a serving dish lid

Figure 47C Moulded handle, stylised spray of leaves, probably for a serving dish lid, white (sign post hole).

12.10 Terracotta

Not illustrated Plain wall sherd of porous unglazed orange terracotta, possibly a flower pot c.110 mm diameter (post hole 20A).

12.11 Stoneware

Figure 47D Salt glazed ornamental stoneware, light buff glazed exterior, light grey glazed interior, light grey body, exterior embossed horse's head, bugle, and paw of hunted animal (sign post hole).

Figure 47E Shoulder sherd of a slip glazed stoneware bottle; light tan glazed exterior, unglazed interior, cream body; fine horizontal decorative grooves immediately above and below shoulder; possibly curving to a handle (post hole 17).

Figure 47F Shoulder sherd of a Bristol glazed stoneware bottle, ginger beer type, exterior light tan glaze above and clear glaze below the shoulder, interior clear glaze, off white body (post hole 1A).

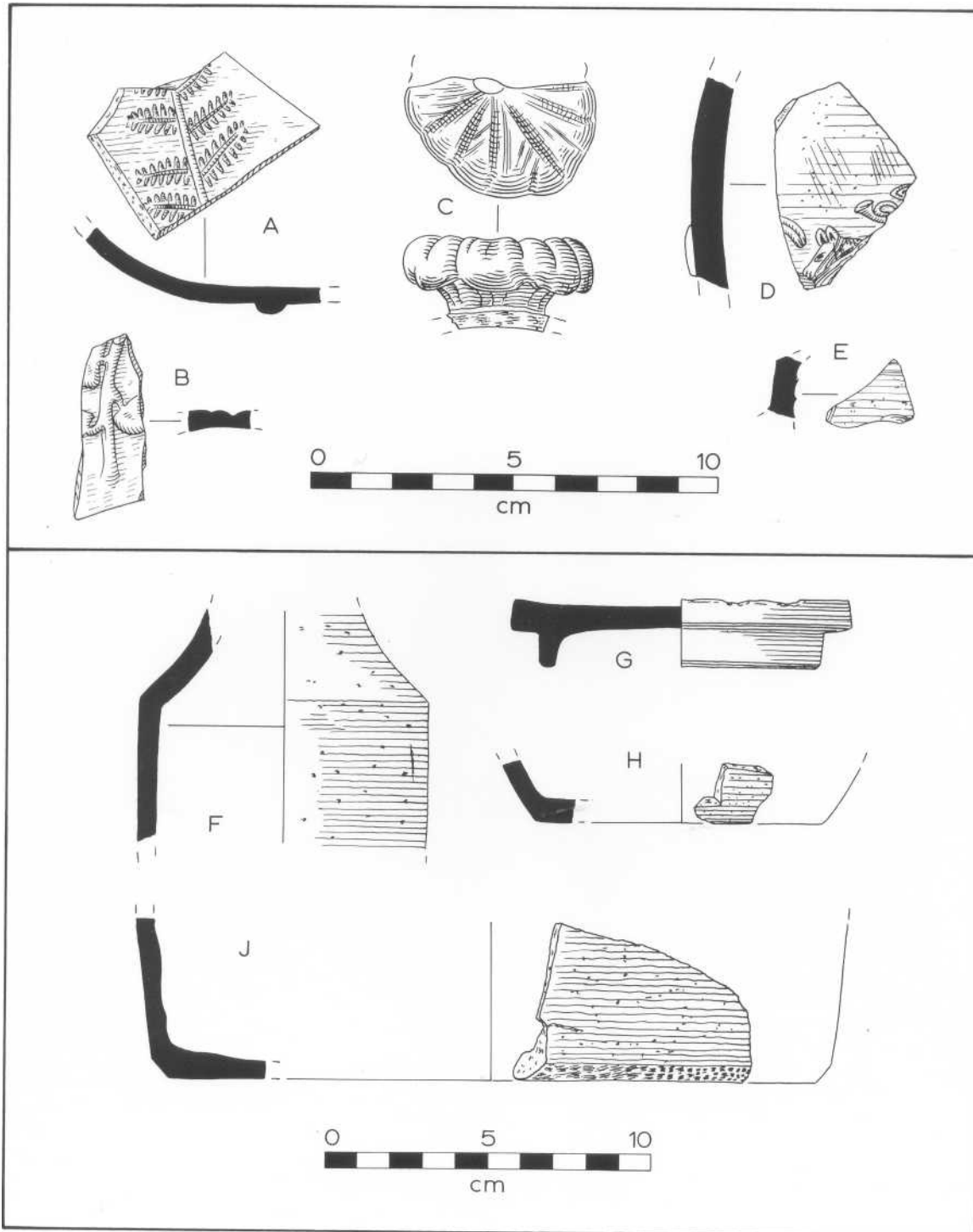


Figure 47 A-C, earthenware; D-J, stoneware. A, plain white embossed; B, plain blue embossed; C, moulded handle of serving dish lid; D, embossed hunting scene; F, grooved bottle; F, Bristol glazed ginger beer bottle; G, storage jar lid; H, J, salt glazed jars.

- Figure 47G Lid of a stoneware storage jar, off-white body, clear glaze.
- Figure 47H Base sherd of a salt glazed stoneware jar, brown glazed exterior, unglazed interior, mid-grey body (post hole 25).
- Figure 47J Base sherd of a salt glazed stoneware jar, tan glazed exterior, orange glazed interior, off-white body (post hole 1).
- Not illustrated Nine plain wall sherds of nine other stoneware jars or bottles.

APPENDIX 2

List of Illustrations and Tables

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1. Maps locating Edmonds Ruins and other places in the Bay of Islands mentioned in the text. a. North Island, New Zealand, showing location of map b. Bay of Islands area, showing the location of map c. Kerikeri Inlet, showing the location of Edmonds Ruins.
- Figure 2. Plan of the Edmonds Ruins area. (For "sheep pen", "burial ground", "stockyard" and the well, compare Figure 6.)
- Figure 3. Edmonds Ruins, east front, 1992 (Aidan Challis).
- Figure 4. Edmonds Ruins from the north east, 1964 (R.I.M. Burnett; Historic Places Trust photograph collection No. 1381), reproduced with the permission of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.
- Figure 5. Plan of Kerikeri Township Suburban Allotments (Clarke 1860). Part of SO 949E, reproduced with the permission of the Department of Survey and Land Information.
- Figure 6. Old Land Claim Plan 213 (Fairbum 1871). Part of plan, reproduced with the permission of the Department of Survey and Land Information.
- Figure 7. Photograph of the Edmonds home before the fire of 1885-1886 (Waimate Mission House Collection, Historic Places Trust), courtesy of Mrs Pearl Marsh and Mrs Cath Ferguson.
- Figure 8. Edmonds Ruins, ground plan.
- Figure 9. Phase 1 interior: west wall, northern end, 1992 (Aidan Challis).
- Figure 10. Phase 2 interior: fireplace and chimney, north wall, 1992 (Aidan Challis).
- Figure 11. Bread oven structure, south-west room, 1992 (Aidan Challis).
- Figure 12. The annexe structure from the north, 1992 (Aidan Challis).
- Figure 13. Plan of holes dug in 1992-93. Fence post holes 1-25 after Taylor 1992; survey holes after Naylor 1993.
- Figure 14. Hand tools. A, mason's stone-hammer; B, mason's wedge; C, lathing hatchet; D, American axe; E, chisel; F, spade; G, sickle; H, pitchfork; J, draw knife; K, whetstone.
- Figure 15. Iron horse gear. A, horse shoe; B, saddle tree arch; C, pack horse saddle tree arch; D, E, F, snaffle bits; G, H, harness rings.
- Figure 16. Iron farm machinery. A, B, draw bar fittings; C, plough mould board; D, cultivator tine; E, machine component; F, draught chain hook; G, chain link; H, ferrule; J, shaft clamp; K, ring.
- Figure 17. A, powder flask; B, shot mould; C-K, fishing net weights; L, fishing line weight; M, fishing net weight.

- Figure 18. Wax vesta tin matchboxes.
- Figure 19. Clothing attachments. A-L, buttons; M, belt clasp; N, braces strap feeder.
- Figure 20. A, buckle plate; B, wire clip; C, trinket box clasp; D, drape hook; E, slate pencil; F, lead pencil; G, lead weight; H, cartridge; J,K, chert Maori artefacts.
- Figure 21. A, D, shoe heels; B, C, E, heel plates; F-H, writing slates.
- Figure 22. A, brass hinge; B, concertina reed plate; C, D, padlocks; E, buckle; F, trunk handle; G, bed frame bolt.
- Figure 23. A, B, iron bed frame.
- Figure 24. A, B, dessert forks; C, butter knife; D, possible fork; E, butcher's knife; F, iron phial; G, H, wire handles; J, scissors.
- Figure 25. A, steel hand flour mill; B, mincer or feed grinder; C, keg strapping; D, charcoal iron.
- Figure 26. Iron pots.
- Figure 27. Smith and Wellstood portable kitchen range.
- Figure 28. Fireplace hardware. A, firedog; B, crane bracket; C, pot hook; D, chimney register; E, ventilation plate; F, G, range fragments; H, curb fender; J, possible fireguard; K, possible fireplace or oven door panel.
- Figure 29. Door frame to bread oven.
- Figure 30. A-C, rim locks; D, door knob; E-G, butt-hinges; H, flat hinge; J-L, strap hinges; M, grab handle; N, truss bolt.
- Figure 31. Iron and steel nails. A-D, wedge pointed rose heads; E-J, square heads; K, L, clouts; M, N, flat heads.
- Figure 32. Steel nails. A, B, cut brads; C, cut T head; D, cut spike; E, F, cut T heads or clasp heads; G-J, wire rose heads; K, L, wire rhomboid heads; M, wire jolt head; N, P, wire flat heads.
- Figure 33. A-E, copper nails, flat head; F, copper bolt; G, copper washer; H-K, copper nails, rose head; L, copper sheathing; M, iron clout with copper head; N, P, steel tacks; Q, R, iron screws; S, lead nail head; T, alloy washer.
- Figure 34. A-F, unidentified iron objects; G, H, bricks.
- Figure 35. Black glass. A-D, probably beer bottles; E-G, case gin bottles; H, oval or rectangular pot.
- Figure 36. Green glass bottles. A, B, ring seal lips; C, probably beer; D-F, probably ring seal beer; G, bevelled rectangular.
- Figure 37. A-C, blue glass bottles; D-V, aqua or clear bottles. A, B, probably poison; C, embossed pharmaceutical; D-F, Davis Vegetable Pain Killer; G-M, probably pharmaceutical; N, hand lipped rim; P, Q, bead and skirt lips; R-T, probably sauce or salad oil; U, probably ring seal cognac or brandy; V, aerated water.

- Figure 38. A-C, drinking glasses; D, wine glass; E,F, glass bowls; G-J, glass lamp chimnies; K, kerosene flat-wick burner; L, possible lamp bolt; M, spectacle lens.
- Figure 39. Clay pipes.
- Figure 40. Plain glazed earthenware. A, brown tea pot; B, blue cup; C, blue-green cup; D, cream cup; E, buff pie dish.
- Figure 41. Earthenware, hair lining and edge banding. A-C, blue; D, gilt; E, red; F, G, green.
- Figure 42. Blue on white transfer printed earthenware.
- Figure 43. Blue on white transfer printed earthenware.
- Figure 44. Transfer printed earthenware. A-E, purple on white; F-H, grey on white; J, black on white.
- Figure 45. Transfer printed earthenware: A,B, brown on white; C, green on white; D-F, red on white. G, ceramic marble.
- Figure 46. Earthenware. A, hand painted; B, C, single colour banding on white; D-H, polychrome banding on white; J, K, polychrome and embossed; L, embossed white on blue; M, embossed brown.
- Figure 47. A-C, earthenware; D-J, stoneware. A, plain white embossed; B, plain blue embossed; C, moulded handle of serving dish lid; D, embossed hunting scene; E, grooved bottle; F, Bristol glazed ginger beer bottle; G, storage jar lid; H, J, salt glazed jars.

TABLES

	<i>Page</i>
Table 1. Types and sizes of steel nails.	60
Table 2. Types and minimum numbers of bottles.	66
Table 3. Minimum numbers of earthenware vessel forms.	76
Table 4. Numbers of sherds and minimum numbers of vessels of ceramic types.	78