Archaeological Excavation Report on the Street Homestead, Penrod Drive, Bell Block, Taranaki

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1.0 Brief

This report fulfils condition 6 of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust authority **No. 2005/200: Site Q19/342 and Q19/343 (both horticultural sites)** and condition 13 of the authority **No. 2005/210: Site Q19/344, Homestead site, all Penrod Estate Subdivision, Bell Block** that requires:

> That within 12 months of the completion of the on-site archaeological work a final report is submitted to the Trust. As a minimum standard this report shall contain: site plans; section drawings; inventory of material recovered, including a catalogue of artefacts; location of where the material is currently held; and analysis of recovered material in accordance with accepted archaeological practice. Copies of the report shall be lodged with the Trust, the NZAA Central Filekeeper, the Anthropology Departements at Auckland and Otago University, Puke Ariki Museum and to Puketapu hapu.

The brief for the work reported on is contained in condition 4 of both authorities as well as condition 7, 8, 9 and 10 of No. 2005/210:

No. 2005/200 Condition 4:

That any earthworks that may affect any archaeological sites shall be monitored by an archaeologist approved under section 17. The archaeologist shall ensure that:

a) *Archaeological stratigraphy, features, and remains are identified, recorded, measured, investigated, assessed and sampled in accordance with accepted archaeological practice,*

b) *The discovery of taonga and recognised Maori cultural material is notified to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage or local public museum (pursuant to the requirements of the Antiquities Act 1975),*

c) *If any koiwi tangata (human remains) are encountered, no further modification of the site concerned shall occur until Puketapu and the Trust have been advised and their responses received, and*

d) *Any archaeological work shall be undertaken in conformity with any tikanga Maori protocols or monitoring requirements agreed to by Puketapu and the authority holder.*

No. 2005/210 Condition 4:

That in accordance with section 15 of the Act, an archaeological investigation of 'Site C' shall be carried out by an archaeologist approved under section 17 of the Act. In accordance with section 15 (3) the authority holder shall meet the costs of this investigation.

This investigation shall be carried out in accordance with the Research Strategy required in Condition 3. In this investigation,

a) *Research into archival, library, private and museum collections or documentary sources shall be undertaken to provide information about the early European settlement of Taranaki,*

b) *Subsurface archaeological stratigraphy, features, and remains shall be identified, recorded, measured, investigated, sampled and analysed in accordance with accepted archaeological practice to document and recover information about the use and development of the area.*

c) A representative part at least of any historic material encountered is sampled to identify, remove, analyse, and preserve as appropriate samples of ceramics, glass, building materials, diagnostic fauna and flora, and artefacts.

No. 2005/210 Condition 7:

A representative collection of any artefacts and building materials recovered from the investigation area shall be offered to the appropriate local or regional museum for their collections or for use as a comparative collection.

No. 2005/210 Condition 8:

That reasonable efforts shall be made to safeguard any archaeological material on site from unlawful excavation and removal.

No. 2005/210 Condition 9:

That if any taonga or Maori artefacts, or site of Maori origin are encountered, work affecting such material shall cease. Tangata Whenua and the Trust shall be advised of the discovery and consulted before any further of the site shall occur. Any further work will be subject to the results of such consultation.

No. 2005/210 Condition 10:

The authority holder, in consultation with the project archaeologist, will explore opportunities for media releases, public education and advocacy, and the possible on-site interpretation of materials recovered of features exposed during the course of the investigations as part of the final development.

2.0 Background

2.1 Project background

The preparation for this excavation was informed by background research including:

- *Archaeological Survey and Assessment of a Proposed Subdivision, Bell Block, Taranaki – Penrod Estate Subdivision,* unpublished report to BTW Surveyors Ltd, Geometria Ltd, March 2005.
- *Archaeological Management Plan for Proposed Subdivision, Bell Block, Taranaki,* for BTW Surveyors Ltd, Geometria Ltd, March 2005.
- *Archaeological Research Strategy for a homestead site, Bell Block, Taranaki – Penrod Estate Subdivision,* for BTW Surveyors Ltd, Geometria Ltd, June 2005.

After the excavations the following preliminary reports were issued:

- *Preliminary Report: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation of Q19/342 and Q19/343 at Penrod Estate Subdivision, Bell Block, Taranaki. – NZHPT Authority Number 2005/200, prepared for New Zealand Historic Places Trust and BTW Surveyors Ltd*, Geometria Ltd, July 2005.
- *Preliminary report on the excavation of a homestead, Bell Block, Taranaki – Homestead Penrod Drive,* unpublished report to BTW Surveyors Ltd, Geometria Ltd, July 2005.

The proposed development is an 87 lot subdivision of a farm, adjacent to Bell Block (Fig.1). Earthworks were well under way when the archaeological project started.

Geometria were first contracted by BTW Surveyors Ltd to undertake the archaeological investigation of Q19/342 and Q19/343 under a section 14 authority number 2005/200. The archaeological monitoring and excavation was carried out from the 17th to 20th of May.

The area of the two sites was part of a ROW and the earthworks were well underway during the archaeological investigation.

A second contract covered the investigation of the site Q19/344, an early settlers homestead. The work was undertaken from 15th to 29th June 2005 under the authority No. 2005/210 of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

The area of the excavation was used during the earthworks as machinery park, portacom area and re-fuelling area. Therefore some removal of topsoil occurred in the western part of the excavation area along with disturbance of some of the archaeological features, before the beginning of the archaeological project.

Figure 1: Location of excavation.

2.2 Archaeological background

Taranaki is notable for both its prehistoric and historic archaeological remains and particularly for pa, kumara pit sites, redoubts and for several important early moa-hunter archaeological sites. Prickett (1983) and Walton (2000) have provided reviews of the archaeology of Tarankai. Despite the relatively limited amount of archaeological research carried out in Taranaki it is apparent that much of the area was a densely inhabited prehistoric landscape. Most of Taranaki has not been the subject of comprehensive archaeological survey, with pa and redoubts being the only adequately recorded archaeological site types.

The investigation area is in the middle of a large number of known archaeological sites, although no archaeological sites were previously known on the property (Fig.2). Previously recorded archaeological sites within a two kilometre radius of the property include a number of pa, several historical kainga and several pit/midden sites, indicating the location of prehistoric kainga. The presence of a redoubt signals the importance of the area during the New Zealand Wars in the 1860's.

NZAA Site number	Type	Comment
P19/151	pit,midden	Prehistoric?
P19/159	redoubt	Land wars
P19/164	shipwreck	Landing place
P19/168	pa	Defence
P19/169	pa	Defence
P19/170	pa	Defence
P19/172	pa	Defence
P19/246	unknown	
P19/249	unknown	
P19/250	unknown	
Q19/113	pa	Defence
Q19/116	pa	Defence
Q19/157	pa	Defence
Q19/167	pa	Defence (closest)
Q19/184	pit,midden	Prehistoric?
Q19/242	kainga	Historic
Q19/243	kainga	Historic
Q19/244	kainga	Historic

Table 1: Recorded archaeological sites within a two kilometre radius of the proposed development (NZAA SRF).

Figure 2: Recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the investigation area (North is up, each square is 500m)

Two small streams are on the border of the eastern and western sides of the investigation area (Fig.3). They were heavily modified by previous farming activities and the current earthworks. They join and form the Waihowaka stream, which provides access to the coast and is known as a canoe landing place (pers. comm. Allen Juffermans 2005). The area is part of the rohe of the

Puketapu hapu and was therefore most likely affected by the Puketapu feud in the 1850's, as well as being part of the contested area during the Taranaki Land Wars in the 1860's (Holdaway & Gibb 2006).

Figure 3: Location of Q19/342, 343 and 344.

During the NZ Wars in 1860 many of the homesteads outside New Plymouth were burnt, either by Maori or the Imperial army (Fig.4). Many of them had been occupied only for a short time by the first generation of European settlers.. Therefore the sites in question allow us to examine the struggle for adaptation by this first settler generation to a new environment, by archaeological means. It also shows us the organisation of small farming at the very beginning in New Zealand. The remains of the homestead described in this report are therefore an important archaeological resource in Taranaki, and part of coherent archaeological landscape.

The important question at the beginning of the excavation was how much of the homestead survived the intensive ploughing which occurred across the site after its abandonment. During the excavation it became apparent that a surprising number of features and finds survived, enough to gain some understanding of the organisation of an early homestead with its adjacent structures at the centre of a small farming operation. This was aided by the survival of a claim for compensation for the loss of the homestead, which details the buildings and materials lost during the NZ Wars on this site.

Figure 4: Carrington 1862 map showing destroyed homesteads and the superimposed location of the sites described in this report.

2.3 Historical context

The first colonists arrived in New Plymouth in 1841 as part of an organised settlement developed by the Plymouth Company to encourage people from Devon and Cornwall to immigrate to New Zealand (Lambert and Henry 2000). However, by 1860, increasing pressure from colonists to acquire more land from Maori led to the first Taranaki War, lasting from March 1860 until 19 March 1861 (Tullett 1981). One of the results of this conflict was destruction of property and resources by the opposing forces.

During this war, the two sides systematically destroyed property and possessions of their opponents. Maori suffered hugely, and nearly 20 years of European farming was destroyed (Prickett 2003). Maori destroyed many European homesteads, however the British military also destroyed settlers' property, as evidenced by military claims for compensation (Taranaki Relief Fund Commission, Archives New Zealand). Grayling (Grayling 1862) lists a total of 187 structures destroyed by Maori over this time.

> **On the evening of Friday 26 October 1860, about 9.00 pm, soldiers at the Bell Block stockade witnessed the burning of yet more of the settler's homesteads that were dotted on the landscape around them. This time, the burning began with the home of one of their own militia volunteers, Romulus Street's house, which was "instantly in flames". Romulus' brother Richard's house was next to go, followed by three others (Journal of the Officer in Charge of Bell Block Stockade 1860, Puke Ariki).**

There are a number of important historical sources to enable locating and understanding these sites (Prickett 2003). One of these is a map by surveyor Octavious Carrington, dated 10 July 1862, on which the locations of destroyed buildings are marked. Also extremely useful for research are the claims for compensation for losses to the "Taranaki Relief Fund Commission" set up by Henry Sewell. There were also some claims made against the British Government for losses caused by British troops, however only a few submissions were made (Prickett 2003).

2.3.1 Street family context

Romulus Street was the youngest son of Joseph and Mary Street, from Boynton in Cornwall (Street Family History, Puke Ariki, see Fig.5). The family, consisting of Joseph and a pregnant Mary, eldest son John, Ann, Richard, Joseph, Jacob and Romulus, sailed as steerage passengers from Plymouth on board the "Oriental", leaving Plymouth on 22 June 1841. The ship arrived in New Plymouth on 7th November 1841 (Rutherford and Skinner 1969), the third of six Plymouth Company ships into New Plymouth. Mary gave birth during the journey to a girl, named Caroline Oriental (Rutherford and Skinner 1969)

Figure 5: Romulus Street at old age amongst his family (Street family photo).

We do not know what motivated the Street family to emigrate from Cornwall to New Plymouth, but it is probable Joseph wished for a better life for his family. Simpson (1997) describes social conditions in England at the time as certainly playing a role in the mass migrations to the colonies in the 19th century. To undertake such a voyage with a pregnant wife and six children would not have been a decision made lightly.

There would also have been financial considerations as Joseph would not have qualified for the free passage offered by the New Zealand Company. Joseph is listed in a newspaper advertisement from 1853 as a carpenter (The Taranaki Herald, 21 September 1853), and in his death notice as a Wheelwright (The Taranaki Herald, 07 June 1873). However, although this suggests he met the skills criteria for passage and could offer practical expertise needed by the growing colony, one of the conditions was that he had to be under 30, which he was not (Simpson 1997).

2.3.1.1 The Street Family Pre-1860

In the New Plymouth returns for December 1852 (New Zealand Company Records MS069/5, Puke Ariki), Joseph Street is listed as a carpenter, and the household consisted of four adult males and one adult female (Mary), and one female child (Caroline). Most likely Joseph jnr and Richard, being the eldest sons, had left home already, leaving John, Jacob and Romulus residing with their parents along with their younger sister. The family farmed 5 ¾ acres in crops, consisting of one acre in oats, one acre in potatoes, half an acre in turnips, three acres in grass, and a quarter acre in garden. They had ten horned cattle, two goats and five swine. It would seem there may have been family issues, as an enigmatic newspaper public notice from 1853 has a request issued by Thomas Shute that the wife and sons of Joseph Street (sen.) "come and take charge of him…. or provide him with a place of abode…." (Taranaki Herald 21 September 1853). Nevertheless, Joseph and Mary, are buried side by side in the Bell Block cemetery.

Romulus Street's land was part of the 600 ha Bell Block purchased from Puketapu hapu by Francis Dillon Bell, as the New Zealand Company agent, in 1848 ("Plan of the Bock of Land acquired by Mr Bell from Natives of the Puketapu Tribe March 1848", Land Information New Zealand). It was subsequently surveyed and subdivided by Carrington in 1849 ("Plan of the Bell Block" December 1849, Land Information New Zealand). However, the land purchase was subject to dispute and the block was not opened for sale until 10 January 1853 (Taranaki Herald, 8 December 1852).

The Street brothers, like many of the settlers, judging from correspondence of the time in the Taranaki Herald, may have been waiting impatiently for the land to be opened up for sale. On 11 January 1853 a deed of purchase was made between John, Richard and Joseph Street and Henry King and George Cutfield, who were both prominent members of the New Plymouth community. The land the Street brothers purchased for £170 as tenants in common was Section 8 on the Bell Block, and was fifty acres "or thereabouts" (Register of Deeds, R12 163-164 no. 8881, 11 January 1853, Land Information New Zealand).

On 10 May 1856 Richard and John Street subdivided a portion of land of Section 8 (Register of Deeds, R12 164 no. 8882, 10 May 1856, Land Information New Zealand), and conveyed their remaining share of 48.2.0 acres of land to John Street. Romulus Street then purchased a share of John's land from him for £25, and the two became tenants in common of Section 8 of the Bell Block (Register of Deeds, R12 165 no. 8883, 10 May 1856, Land Information New Zealand). Richard established a wheelwright business, and Joseph established himself as a blacksmith on their small corner section of land (Taranaki Relief Fund Commission Claim, 1863, New Zealand Archives Ref. 1A132 12).

2.3.1.2 Taranaki Wars

At the outbreak of war, both Richard and Joseph's wives and children were sent to Nelson (List Relating to Relief Fund 1863, Puke Ariki) as part of the free passage scheme (For more information see B. Wells "History of Taranaki" 1878). At least three of their children died during this time (Moorhead 2004 pg. 361). Joseph and Richard Street were both privates in the Taranaki Militia and were awarded medals for action at Waireka in 1860. Joseph was also awarded for his

service at Mahoetahi (New Zealand War Medals Index, Archives New Zealand). John and Romulus were also volunteers in the Taranaki Militia, and were stationed at the Bell Block Stockade in 1860.

On Monday 20 August 1860, troops extinguished a fire in Richard Street's house, and after dinner on the same day, there is a description of various pa being burned and fired in the vicinity of the block house. The day was described as being "on the whole…. rather a satisfactory days work" (Journal of the Officer in Charge of Bell Block Stockade 1860, Puke Ariki). Romulus was given leave to work on his farm on 28 September 1860. There is no mention of the farm also belonging to John in this journal, and it is possible it was farmed solely by Romulus. On 23 October 1860 Romulus was sentenced to one day "stoppage of grog" for being absent from Parade. It was only three days later that his house was described as being burned, together with Richard's. Men from the Stockade were regularly sent out to work on each other's farms, and on Tuesday 13 November 1860, a group was sent to Romulus Streets, most likely to clean up after the burning.

The Street's were close to another well known Taranaki family – the Hulke's. Ann Street, Romulus' sister, married William Hulke, and the couple brought up one of Romulus' and Jane's children, Mabel Jane, as their own child (McLeod Oral History, Puke Ariki). William Hulke and Romulus served in the Militia together, stationed at the Bell Block Stockade. In his journal, on 2 November 1860, he discusses bullocks being taken from Street's farm on Wills Road, Bell Block, by Maori (Hulke Journal, Hua Fort Diary 1860, Puke Ariki). He also witnessed the destruction of his own garden, and discusses this with some emotion in his journal. Hulke was described as being a horticulturalist (McLeod Oral History, Puke Ariki), and obviously took great pride in the garden at his farm,, importing a large number of valuable shrubs, which were mostly destroyed in the war (Hulke Journal, Hua Fort Diary 1860, Puke Ariki). The love for gardening may have been something that Hulke and Romulus Street had in common.

2.3.1.3 Taranaki Relief Fund Commission Claims

The Taranaki Relief Fund Commission was set up in June 1861 with Henry Sewell as Commissioner (Taranaki Relief Fund Commission, Archives New Zealand). His task was to administer the fund set aside for compensation of losses incurred by settlers during the NZ War in Taranaki. A number of the settler's losses were also caused by the military, and in 1860 the British Government allowed claims to be made for these. The claims for compensation are held Archives New Zealand in Wellington (IA 132, Taranaki Relief Fund Commission, 1861). These claims are an important resource, as many of them list in some detail the nature of settler housing, outbuildings and other possessions lost during the war.

Joseph, Richard, and Romulus Street each made a claim to the commission. Romulus wrote the claims for Joseph and Richard on their behalf, suggesting the possibility that these two brothers were most likely illiterate. Joseph Street was awarded £95.5.0 in 1863 (Taranaki Relief Fund Commission, Claim Number 300, IA 132/12, Archives New Zealand). Richard was awarded £125 (Taranaki Relief Fund Commission, Claim Number 301, IA 132/12, Archives New Zealand), and Romulus Street was awarded a total of £346.5.0 (Taranaki Relief Fund Commission, Claim Number 303, IA 132/12, Archives New Zealand). Romulus originally applied for compensation totalling £983.19.6 (see Appendix A).

2.3.1.4 The Street Family Post-1860

John Street died, unmarried, in May 1861, and Romulus was listed as unmarried before the war. However by the time the Taranaki Relief Fund list was drawn up in 1863, he was recorded as having a wife, Sarah Giddy. Romulus returned to his farm after the war, possibly rebuilding his house on the same land ("Our Old Colonials", Street Public File, Puke Ariki).Sarah Street died in 1863 (Street Public File, Puke Ariki), leaving Romulus a widower and without children.

He must have been able to continue farming his land with some success. as within a few years he was able to purchase another block of land a few kilometres away, up Paraite Road. Here he established Woodley Farm. ("Our Old Colonials", Street Public File, Puke Ariki) He built a house

there in 1867 (McLeod Oral History, Puke Ariki) and the garden at Woodley Farm is described as being quite dazzling ("Our Old Colonials", Street Public File, Puke Ariki).

In 1872 Romulus married Jane Barribal, and they went on to have ten children (McLeod Oral History, Puke Ariki). Jane's family came from England in 1842 aboard the Timandra (Rutherford and Skinner 1969). Although she was born in New Plymouth, certain characteristics of her Devonshire heritage remained with her. In reminiscences, her daughter Ivy discusses, for example, how she made Cornish pasties and Devonshire cream (McLeod Oral History, Puke Ariki).

2.3.1.5 Conclusion

The Street family perhaps typify what we imagine today as the first generation colonial settler experience, arriving in New Zealand in the 1840's. The Street's could be described as working class, probably not particularly "well off", but able to afford the journey out as well as establishment costs. The father, Joseph, had a trade and became relatively self-sufficient, with enough land to provide food for his family. It is probable the older siblings were illiterate, but Romulus, being the youngest son, was afforded the advantage of gaining some kind of education in one of the schools being set up in New Plymouth in the 1850's. The brothers all seemed quite driven, and the purchase of land by them in the Bell Block must have been seen as quite an accomplishment. That Romulus could afford to buy shares in his brothers' land at a young age was an achievement as well.

Colonial settler families such as the Street's were leaving England for a variety of reasons, but most, and likely many, had aspirations of a better life for themselves. For the Street's, part of that better life included the purchase of land, and for Romulus, becoming a smallholding farmer. Taranaki is known today as being an area with a strong European farming history. The archaeological investigation of Romulus Street's homestead is able to provide an insight into a time at the beginning of the development of colonial farming methods and household life.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Feature/Find classes

The homestead can be defined in two ways: a number of buildings and/or features and the portable material culture. As the homesteads around New Plymouth were also used as farmsteads a range of possible activity features can be expected.

Hardesty (1982: 309-210) proposed five general classes of features:

management, manufacturing, environmental impact, domestic and logistic:

> "Management features are those originating in the human activities used to create and maintain farming/ranching ecosystems. These include water management (irrigation canals, reservoirs, dams, and other works to control/distribute water to farm/ranch ecosystems), animal husbandry (barns, corrals, branding stations, fences and other sites directly related to the management of cattle, sheep, horses, and other animals), and managed habitats (cultivated fields or other archaeologically visible effects of farming/ranching activities).

> Manufacturing features are those originating in the human activities used to supply materials and energy to farming/ranching operations. These include blacksmithing sites and kilns (brick, lime, and other kiln sites used in the manufacture of construction or fertilizer materials).
>
> Environmental impact features are those originating in environmental responses to farming/ranching operations. These include erosion (gullies), salt deposits (areas of salt build-up in soils caused by irrigation with poor drainage - not a problem at Hanford), and habitats with vegetation shifts (areas where native vegetation has been changed due to farming/ranching activities).
>
> Domestic features are those originating in domestic activities and include permanent habitation (household dwellings, fruit cellars, outhouses, and other archaeologically visible evidence of year-round domestic activities) and temporary habitation (camp sites associated with cattle drives, sheep herding, and other temporary farming/ranching activities).
>
> Logistic features originate from human activities used for importing and exporting materials, energy, and information. These include transportation corridors (railroads, overland trails, waterways, and other routes used to transport goods and services), shipping stations (stockyards, grain elevators, and other sites on transportation corridors used to receive and ship ranching and farming products; also includes telegraph stations as points to receive and send information), and maintenance (railroad yards, toll stations, and other sites used to maintain transportation routes)."
>
> (Praetzellis 1982 cited in Bard & Cox 1996: 22ff.).

A number of these features can be expected on the Taranaki homesteads. Q19/344 was used as a domestic unit, not just as a farm, thus domestic features can be expected.

The homesteads were used for subsistence farming as well as commercial farming, thus varied management features are to be expected at Penrod Drive:

The Street family had several members with trades like wheel making among them. It is a possibility therefore to find some remains of manufacture, like blacksmithing, on the site. The impact on the existing environment by the early European farming, must have been devastating. Features such as large burn offs indicate those changes.

Features types can be sorted into the following themes:

Settlement:

- Isolated house system:
  - building features
  - heating features
  - water supply features
  - storage features
  - disposal features
  - gardening features

Farming:

Irrigation system:

dam/reservoir

fields/fences/hedges

ditch/gates

pipe (wood/metal/concrete)

Domestic animal husbandry system:

fences/stockyard/loading and squeeze chutes

feed storage

stables/barns

faunal remains

A homestead/farmstead was a diversified/subsistence farming system, whereby not many of the original farming features will have survived. The above listed farming features belong rather to later periods in Taranaki. Nonetheless some of these features will overlay or cut into the earlier features and will need initial documentation.

Diversified farm system:

granary/storage pits (root cellar)

orchard

chicken house

utility building (hay shed, livestock shed, wood shed, etc.)

smithy

The interpretation of the feature complexes into the different functional classes will allow future comparison of the structure of the Street homestead with other homesteads in New Zealand.

Analysis of features and finds will be both quantitative and qualitative. Both statistical analysis of find classes as well as looking at individual, interesting finds provide important information.

For easy access to both the raw data and interpretative studies the final report will be separated into two parts, following Praetzellis (2004b:327).

All find classes will be analysed following the categories developed for the reports of His Majesty's Theatre excavation, Albert Barracks excavation and more recently the Bell Block excavation.

For future comparison with other similar archaeological contexts all find classes will be sorted, after individual class analysis, into the following categories:

- Social drugs (Alcohol, etc.)
- Food/Food storage
- Food Preparation/Consumption
- Grooming/Health
- Furnishings
- Lighting

- Textiles/Clothing Fasteners/Leather/Footwear
- Heating/Lighting
- Structural/Miscellaneous Metal
- Writing
- Transportation
- Commerce
- Tools
- Toys
- Accoutrements
- Indefinite

This approach will allow us to compare the finds of this excavation with e.g. the Cypress project (Praetzellis 2004b), which has a similar research question, looking for 'Victorianisms'.

A secondary set of categories will be more general:

- Personal
- Domestic
- Activities
- Indefinite

One of the more interesting qualitative find classes will be so – called bric-a-brac, figurines etc., which can inform us about the degree of 'Victorianisms' present at the homesteads (Lawrence 2000).

3.2 Excavation Team

The excavation was conducted by Geometria Ltd, Auckland. Dr Hans Dieter-Bader was the principal archaeologist and directed all excavation, mapping and processing work. Geometria Ltd staff and sub-contractors engaged were all experienced in archaeological excavation. The core team members were:

- Dr Hans-Dieter Bader
- Stuart Hawkins, MA
- David Rudd, MA
- Janice Adamson, BA Hons
- Kate Markey, MA
- Alan Bisson

A number of tangata whenua from the Hawera region participated on the excavations mainly under the supervision of Alan Bisson of Ngati Rahiri. This was part of the preparation for the Kupe Archaeological Project for Origin Energy.

3.3 Investigation Areas

The sites were investigated during two separate visits in 2005. Q19/342 runs along the stream edge close to where two small streams meet to form the Waihowaka. The earthworks in this area were for the construction of a turning circle at the end of a ROW. Large burnoffs characterize this area and it is quite possible that further burnoffs were located along the stream edge but not observed.

Q19/343 is a small site on the highpoint of the ridge running between the two afore mentioned streams. It contains a mixture of Maori and European farming features and it is quite possible that

they relate to two or more events, separated by time. The site was discovered during the earthworks for the ROW and subsequently the area of investigation was enlarged. It is likely that the majority of features present on this site were recorded during the investigation.

Q19/344 is the Street homestead site. It presents features that can be correlated with the compensation claim for this homestead. Of note are a number of features that indicate a possible contemporary Maori occupation of the site. The surface scatter of artefacts seems to relate mainly to the 'clean up' of the site after the destruction recorded in the historical sources. A few features may also relate to a later phase post-dating the destruction of the site e.g. fencing. To the north a section of the site was not excavated as this area was required for the spoil from the topsoil stripping, though the basic setup of the farmstead can be deduced from the excavated area.

Q19/342 Approximately 90m x 15m on the bank of the stream. Excavated. Further burn offs possible along the bank to the north east.

Q19/343 Approximately 90m x 25m on the high point of the ridge between the streams. Excavated. Majority of features in the vicinity recorded.

Q19/344 Approximately 75m x 25m on south west corner of development. Excavated. A strip to the north of about 7 metres not excavated.

Earthworks Monitoring of ROW earthworks, topsoil stripping in some area and trenching for services. No further archaeological features observed.

3.4 Investigation Procedure

3.4.1 Excavation of Q19/342.

The topsoil was stripped in the area of the ROW using a mechanical digger. All features were recorded using a robotic Leica total station. Charcoal samples were taken from two of the features.

3.4.2 Excavation of Q19/343.

The top soil of the area surrounding Q19/343 was removed using a mechanical digger so that the full extent of the site could be uncovered. Features that were exposed in this way were then excavated by hand to determine their dimensions and nature. The large pits were only half excavated, so as to provide a profile of the fill deposition. Charcoal samples were then taken from burn off concentrations. Soil samples were taken from the large pits for micro fossil analysis to determine the functions of the pits. The dimensions and locations of these features were then recorded using a robotic Leica total station.

3.4.3 Excavation of Q19/344.

Before the excavation a 20m x 40 m area was surveyed using a fluxgate gradiometer (FM18 Geoscan Research Ltd). The results of this survey established, that possible archaeological features cover a much larger area than had been suggested by the ceramic and glass scatter observed on the surface during the archaeological assessment.

A digger stripped down the topsoil until archaeological features dug into the subsoil could be observed, over an area of 1260 sqm. A number of square ended lines indicated the plough level above which all finds had lost their contextual relationship.

All features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using a robotic Leica total station. Systematic information for all features was recorded in a database, as well as written notes for the complex features. Three features, two pits and one well, were only partially excavated. The pits were half-sectioned and, as they yielded little of interest, were left in that state. The well was excavated to a depth of nearly 2 metres. Two other pits were completely excavated. A trench which ran through the excavation area from north to south was excavated only in two small sections to establish shape and depth, clarifying that it was part of the archaeological site.

Photographic records were taken of all half-sections, individual complex features and clusters of postholes. The only stratigraphical records taken were in the fill of some of the pits. One pit had three fill layers, another had two layers, and the rest only one. No other stratigraphical relationships with the excavated area could be determined.

3.4.4 Monitoring of Earth Works.

During the excavation periods on Q19/342, 343 and 344 all ongoing earthworks were regularly checked for the appearance of archaeological features. After this period several site visits were conducted until all initial topsoil stripping, ROW earthworks and trenching for services were finished. The individual earthworks for the house platforms were not monitored. No further archaeological features were observed outside the areas of the sites as described above.

3.4.6 Artefact Collections

Q19/344 was the only site showing portable material culture, apart from a few small metal artefacts (probably nails) from three pits in Q19/343.

Ceramic, metal and glass were collected during the digger monitoring, but their position was not recorded. Nonetheless it was possible to establish an area of their main distribution.

A few finds that were still in context on the subsoil, as well as a number of unusual finds from one of the pits, had their positions recorded. All other finds came from fill out of features and were recorded in the context of the feature, without an individual position. Overall 126 find contexts were recorded.

4.0 Results

The results of the excavations by investigation area are described below. The features and feature complexes are described and the artefact assemblages are outlined, as well as the research questions are introduced. A list of all features and detailed artefact lists can be found at the end of the report, in Sections 11-16. At the end of this section artefacts are examined using categories spanning across the different material classes.

The ceramics, bottle glass, clay pipes, slate and buttons were analysed by Janice Adamson, the metal analysis was done by David Rudd, and the faunal analysis was undertaken by Stuart Hawkins. Wood and charcoal samples were identified by Rod Wallace and a microfossil analysis on four archaeological samples was undertaken by Mark Horrocks. The bricks and stone artefacts are described by Hans-Dieter Bader.

4.1 Q19/342

This area and the features excavated are shown in Figure 6 and 7. Features 45 to 56 are all burn off concentrations, an example of which can be seen in Figure 8, illustrating Feature 52.. Burn offs could have occurred repeatedly during the pre-European period as well as in the 1840's when many Te Atiawa hapu returned to their land after the Musket Wars of the 1820's and 30's. At this time, large areas of ground that were formerly cultivated would have been covered in shrub and ferns that would need to be cleared. European farming activities would have resulted in further burn offs to clear more land for cultivations and pasture.

Feature 43 is similar to the elongated shallow pits or trenches found in Q19/343. The posthole features 44 and 42 have square edges and look spade cut. It is possible that these features are related to European farming or historic Maori farming.

Figure 6: Overview over Q19/342.

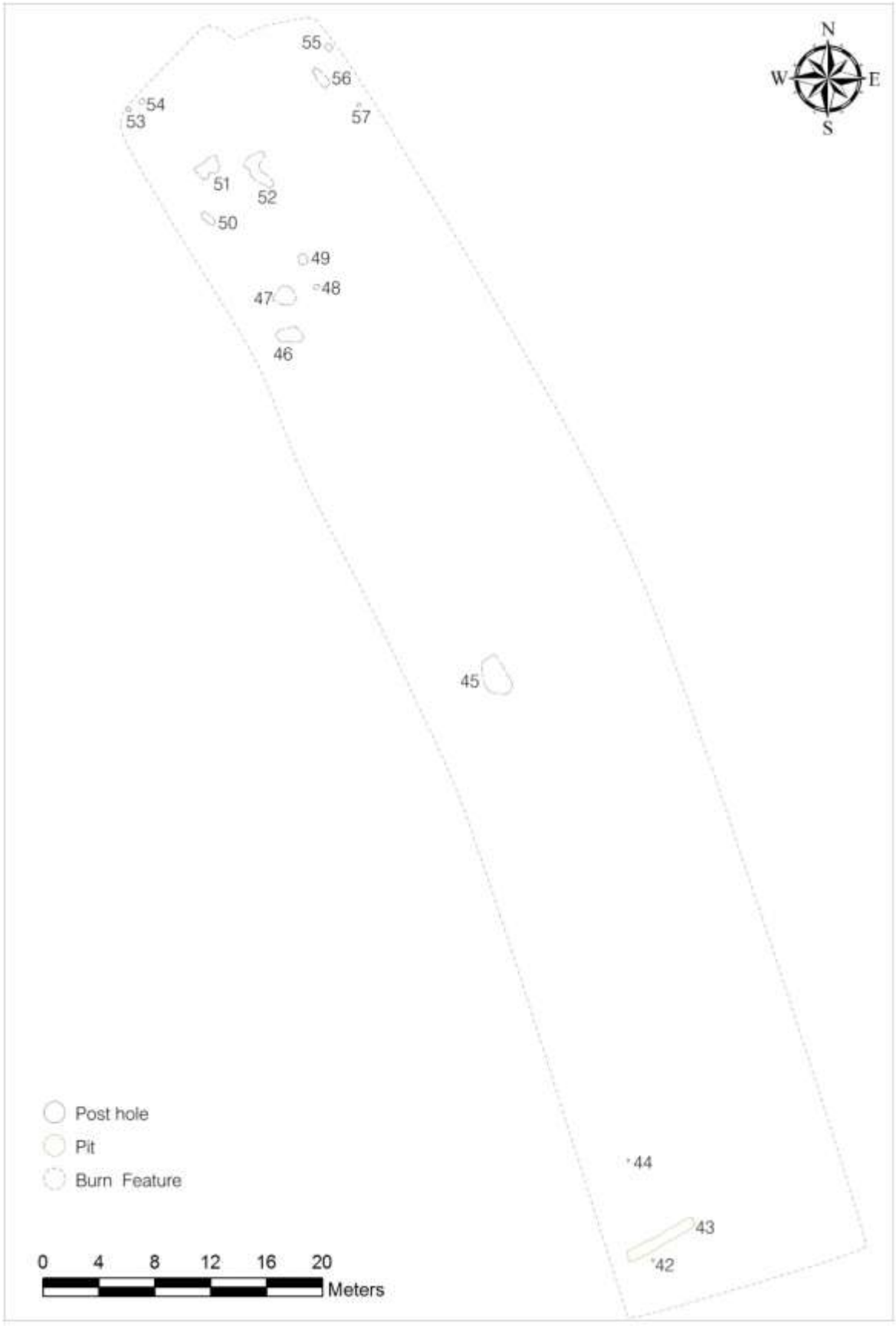

Figure 7: Detail plan of Q19/342.

Figure 8: Example of a burn off feature (Ft 52).

4.2 Q19/343

Q19/343 is illustrated in fig. 9 and also contains burn offs, similar to Q19/342. Features 13, 21-24 and 26 appear to be burn offs, as opposed to fire pits (Fig.10). This would indicate that similar activities took place on this site.

In addition to this there are a number of features comprising postholes and small pits that seem to relate to a Maori occupation of the site. Features 61-76 are circular postholes, and have light brown topsoil fill in them (Fig.11). This is as opposed to the historic postholes on the site which are spade cut and have the dark brown mottled fill. The former probably relate to some kind of prehistoric Maori structure.

The pit features 6, 10, 15 and 18 are shallow and small (Figs.12-13). They could be related to Maori horticultural practices.

The pit features 9, 11 and 12 are longer and look similar to feature 43 in Q19/342, and had small metal artefacts, possibly nails, in the fill (Figs 14-17). They are most likely related to historic farming practices. Historic postholes 1-2, 27-41 and 79-84 could be related to some agricultural use of the landscape such as farm fencing for cattle or an orchard perhaps (Fig.18).

It seems as if Q19/343 is the result of two or three separate events. It is either prehistoric Maori agriculture was followed by historic Maori agriculture, which seems unlikely without the interruption of the Musket Wars, or prehistoric Maori agriculture followed by European agriculture, which again seems unlikely without an interruption by the Musket Wars. It is worth noting that the small and the long pits – presumably from different phases – show roughly the same orientation. It is therefore possible that some features of the earlier horticultural event were still visible or even used during the beginning of the historic farming, testified by the use of metal. The change of pit morphology and occurrence of historic artefacts indicate a change, though the shared orientation and the lack of intercutting features indicate a change without interruption. It is

possible that the round postholes belong to a prehistoric Maori phase, the small pits to a historic Maori phase and the long pits to a historic European phase without an interruption between the later two. But it can be argued, that only two phases are present – an earlier historic Maori phase (still using some prehistoric tools) and a later historic phase, during which European tools and materials were used. This last possibility would explain the lack of intercutting and shared orientation, assuming no interruption between the two phases.

The function of both the small – possibly Maori – pits and the long – possibly European – pits is unknown. On the excavation for a modern gas well site and on a pit site in Tikorangi, similar small pits were recorded both in a Maori horticultural context. One theory brought forward from representatives of Ngati Rahiri was that these small pits were used to dry potatoes directly after the harvest before they went into permanent storage. This helps to firm up the skin and kills any bugs and mould attached to them, which is necessary for winter storage. In recent memory this was done by a few old members of the hapu by digging a shallow pit, lining it with dry fern and covering the potato with fresh fern fronds. It is left for a week or two until the potatoes are dry and mould free and then they get lifted and brought into winter storage. A somehow similar practice for young kumara tubers is recorded for the historic period (Best 1976: 138-139).

If we assume that this interpretation is correct, it is likely that the long European trenches are simply copying the Maori cultural practice, slightly changed in appearance to resemble the potato clamps used in Britain or shallow pits used in Scotland (Webster 1997) and also to deal with a larger amount of crop handled by fewer people.

Figure 9: Area of burn-offs on Q19/343.

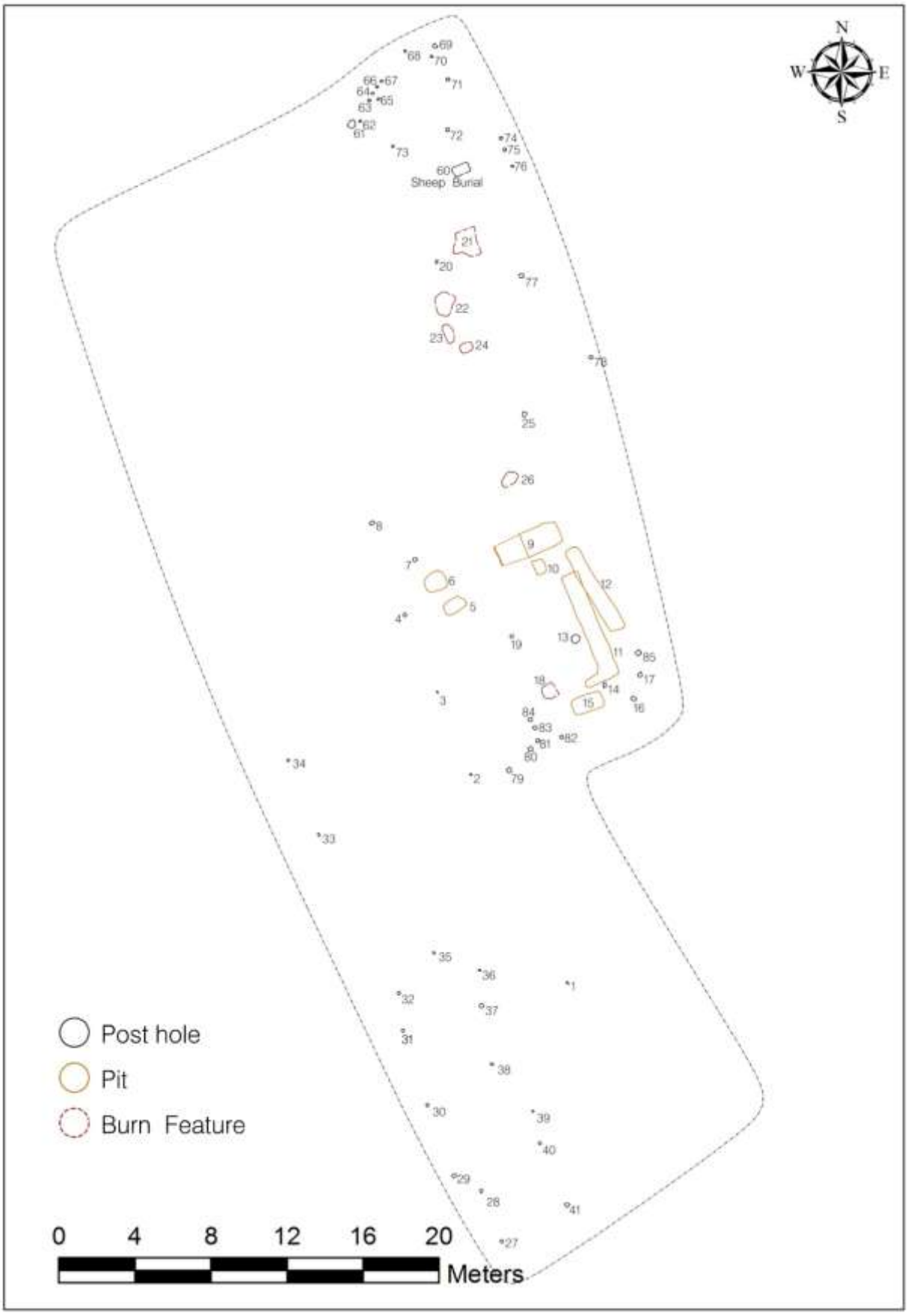

Figure 10: Detail of Q19/343.

Figure 11: Small circular postholes on Q19/343.

Figure 12: Small pits (Ft 5 and 6).

Figure 13: Cross section of a small pit (Ft 8).

Figure 14: Overview over long pit area before excavation.

Figure 15: Long pit area during excavation (Ft 9 in foreground).

Figure 16: Cross section of long pit (Ft 9).

Figure 17: Long pit in cross section (Ft 9).

Figure 18: Spade dug postholes on Q19/343 (Ft 79 - 84).

4.3 Q19/344

Q19/344 is the site of one of the Street homesteads. Despite repeated ploughing many features of the homestead survived (Fig.19). The plough zone also preserved a record of some site formation processes.

Structural elements excavated included several hundred postholes, five pit structures and a well (Fig. 23). A large burn off (Ft 214) in the middle of a large ceramic/glass and metal scatter (Ft 57) indicated the last step of the destruction of the homestead (Fig. 22). It seems that these features relate to the historically recorded 'clean up' of the destroyed homestead by a working party from the Bell Block stockade. Everything, which could not be used anymore, was possibly piled up, burnt and the remainder pushed into some of the open pits.

The majority of the reminder of the portable material culture was found as backfill in three of the pits and the well.

The most obvious structural pattern of the site is that a number of feature complexes follow two clearly different orientations. On the basis of the features alone, this would indicate two occupational events separated by time. However finding European material in features from both orientations and furthermore observing cross-fitting ceramics (see Ceramic section below) from features of both orientations indicates that the occupations overlapped. As this material originates from the fill of deep features, it can not be explained by plough zone displacement.

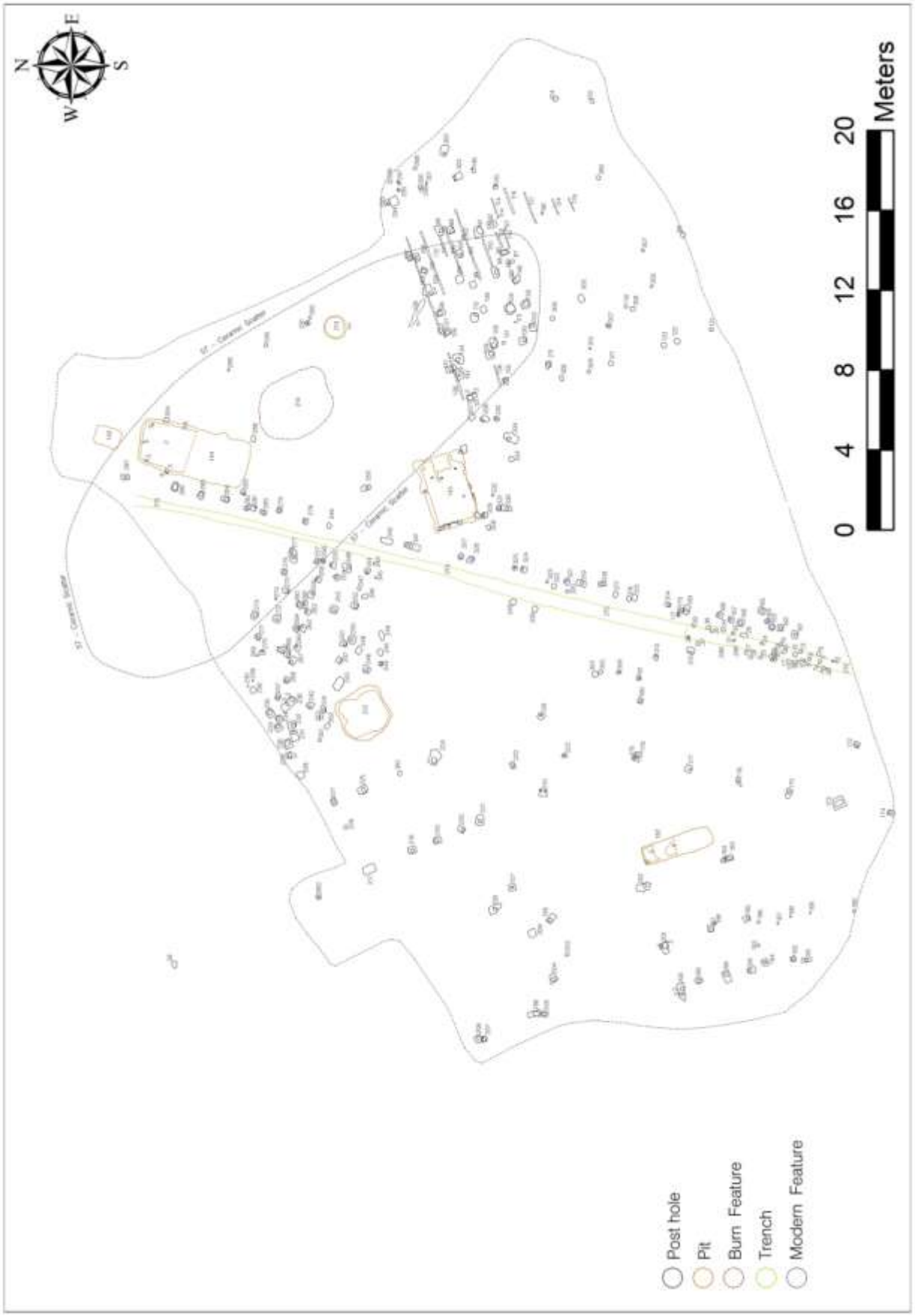

Figure 19: Feature plan of Q19/344 - farmstead.

Figure 20: Tentative allocation of features sets to recorded buildings in the compensation claim.

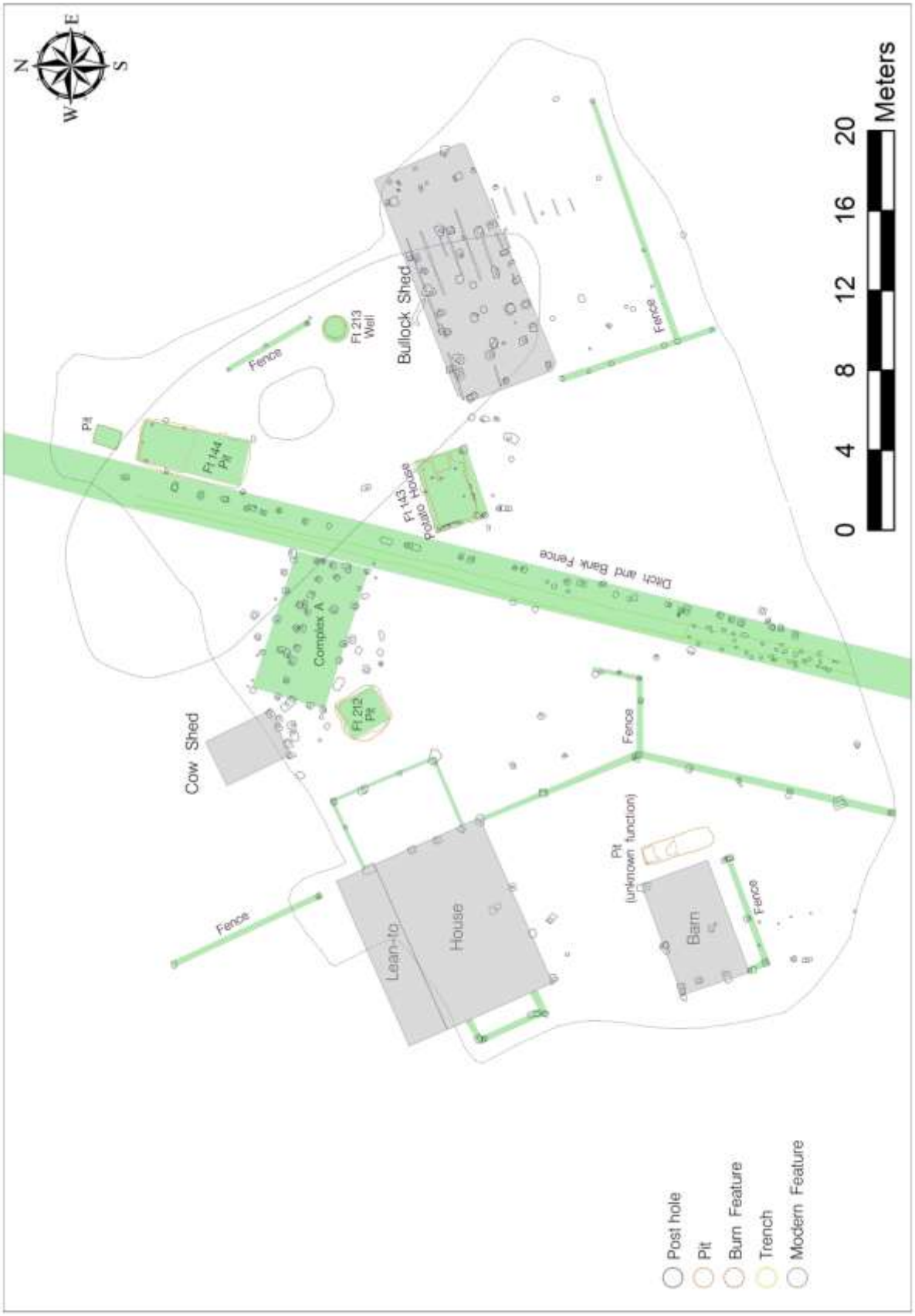

Figure 21: The different feature sets showing the two different orientations on the site.

Figure 22: Large burn off on Q19/344 (Ft 214).

One of the orientations is parallel to the existing road and property boundaries. As this corner is the corner of the original subdivision of Bell Block, which was sold in 1853, it is logical to relate the feature complexes of this orientation with the European homestead. From the compensation claim (see Appendix A) we would expect a house with a lean-to (30ft x 19ft + 30ft x 7ft), a barn (20ft x 12ft), a bullock shed (40ft x 16ft), a cow shed (12ft x 8ft) and a 'potato house' (no dimensions given) being part of the farmstead. If we try to correlate these structures with the excavation results the following is the result, though identification of some of the structures has to remain tentative (Figs. 20-21). The features that could tentatively be related to buildings with measurements mentioned in the compensation claim are highlighted in grey. Other feature complexes are highlighted in green.

In the north west corner of the excavation is an array of postholes which could relate to the house dimensions (Fig. 24). If this interpretation is correct only two sides of the house have the postholes preserved. The rest is either destroyed or the house frame was resting on wooden blocks or stones of which we didn't find any traces. It seems possible that the entrance to the house was covered with a narrow roof indicated by two sets of two postholes each, which would indicate a re-piling of this structure. To the east of the possible house structure is a further rectangular structure indicate by postholes linked to the house structure, which could be an outside covered cooking area, though no remains of an oven or fireplace where found there. A rubbish pit (Ft 212) close by does relate well to the interpretation of the feature complex as the house. The interpretation of this feature complex as the house has to remain tentative.

To the south of it is another rectangular feature complex of which the northern long side has double postholes which indicate a re-piling of this wall (Fig. 25). It could relate to the barn dimensions in length though the width is slightly larger. This could relate to a roof overhang on one side to store firewood.

Figure 23: Overview over site Q19/344.

Figure 24: Probable house site in the right corner of picture.

Figure 25: Barn at south western end of excavation.

A pit (Ft 182) to the east of the possible barn has the dimensions we would expect from a garden bed part of the kitchen garden. This pit is though an anomaly as it is about 1.3 m deep and was find free bar a few small pieces of metal (Figs. 26-27). Only half of the pit was excavated and the cross section showed fill layers of probably a single fill event. A step at the bottom of the pit made access easier as well as small foothold cut into the northern side of the pit halfway up.

Figure 26: Pit Ft 182.

Figure 27: Step and foot holds in northwest corner of pit Ft 182.

In the south east area of the excavation a large building represented by over 40 postholes is consistent with the recorded size of the bullock shed (Fig. 28). It does seem that at least parts of the building were rebuilt as a number of postholes are found very close together. The bullock shed is recorded as being paved but no remains of the pavement were found. This area also showed later plough lines and was therefore close to the surface which could explain the missing pavement, though if the pavement was simply ploughed out, some stones should have been found in this area. Either the claim was inflated or the stones of a cobbled floor were collected and re-used at a different site. The large postholes were probably not only used to hold up the roof and the frame of the house but also to provide sturdy subdivisions inside the building as can be expected from a bullock shed.

Possible fence lines to the south of the building are also indicative of stock management in this area. A dog burial was found within the fenced area close to the topsoil (Fig. 29).

Figure 28: Part of the bullock shed.

Figure 29: Dog burial Ft 118.

To the north west of the bullock shed a deep pit is the most unusual feature of the excavation (Figs. 30-34). In size and shape it is reminiscent of Maori kumara/potato storage pits. But the floor is cobbled which relates this feature to Cornish construction methods. The walls were made of planks and posts and access was probably provided by wooden steps indicated by an empty space of the cobbled floor in the eastern side of the pit. Two sumps in either corner in the east of the floor drained the cobbled floor well. It seems likely that this pit was used for cold storage and might be the 'potato house' mentioned by the compensation claim. Three levels of fill were observed, the lowest seems to be from the destruction of the structure, the second from a 'clean up' fill with many agricultural implements within and the upper most of relatively modern date presumably to level the area.

One more feature complex follows this orientation. It is a single line of postholes at the northern edge of excavation. Its width is the same as the cow shed mentioned in the compensation claim. It is possible that the reminder of the shed was still buried in the unexcavated area occupied by the spoil from the top soil removal. As there are many postholes recorded in this area, this proposed interpretation is tenuous.

Figure 30: 'Potato house' with cobbled floor (Ft 143).

Figure 31: View over cleaned floor (Ft 143).

Figure 32: Cross-section (Ft 143).

Figure 33: Iron pot used as drain in one corner (Ft 143).

Figure 34: Mosaic photo of cobbled floor (Ft 143).

A well (Ft 213) was excavated to less than 2 metres (Figs. 35-36). At 1 metre depth a layer of cobbles separated an upper layer of dark brown fill with a lot of beach boulders and many fragmentary artefacts. 10 to 15 cm above the layer of cobbles a concentration of gravel was found. Below the cobble layer a further 40cm deep layer of dark brown fill contained larger boulders and less fragmented finds. Strangely most of the ceramic was lying flat inside the fill. Re-deposited subsoil ash lens of up to 20 cm with a few finds made up the fourth observed layer. It peters out at the edge of the well sides. At this depth the well shape changed in plan from round to hexagonal. A further layer consisted of about 40 cm of black fill with some pale grey wet ash. This layer contained concentrated charcoal and large, mostly complete artefacts. The excavation ended there, though the well fill went deeper. At this depth the fill becomes sterile and quite wet, and is probably close to the groundwater level. The layers contain ceramics cross fitting between all layers indicating that the well was filled in one event.

Figure 35: Well during excavation (Ft 213).

Figure 36: Well with cobble layer (Ft 213).

A further rubbish pit (Ft 212) was filled with many artefacts, many of which were largely intact or broken in a few large pieces in situ (Figs. 37-38). Large yellow subsoil ash pieces on the sides of the pit seem to indicate that a Maori rua was re-used as a rubbish pit. The originally round shape of the pit seem to have been changed later into a more square shape which generally seems to follow the orientation of the above mentioned structures.

Figure 37: Possible rua pit, re-used as rubbish pit (Ft 212).

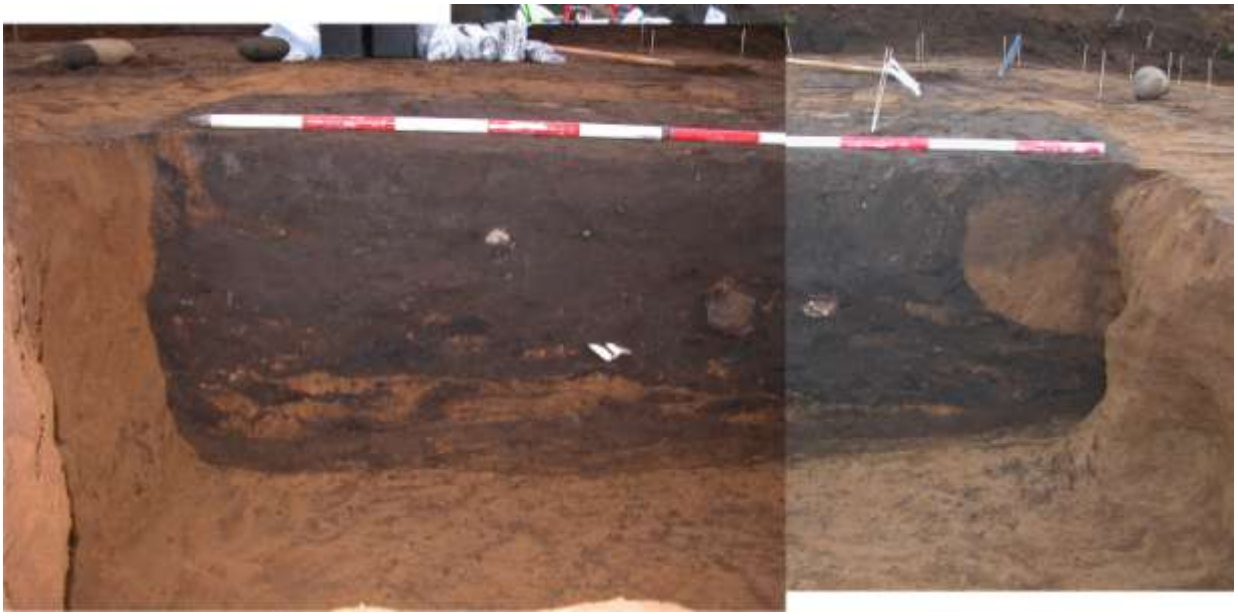

Figure 38: Cross-section of pit Ft 212.

The second orientation of features and feature complexes runs roughly in a 45 degree angle to the first orientation. It does not align with the modern road or the European boundary lines.

The most obvious feature complex is a shallow ditch with an intermittent row of postholes running along the eastern half (Figs. 39-41). At the southern end of the excavation area, six metres of the ditch was excavated and many small postholes and stake holes were observed. They form roughly three lines, one on either edge of the ditch and one in the bottom of the ditch. This feature suggests a strong multilayered fence facing east. It has been cut away by previous earthworks to the north and it runs at least as far as the edge of the excavation near the modern road. Thus we cannot know its full extent, and it may have run across what is now SH3 before the road was formed. It is unclear if this strong fence was used for stock management and/or for defensive purposes.

On the south western side a fence line consisting of a few postholes runs parallel to the ditch feature for approximately eight metres. It could have been - together with the strong fence – part of a stock management feature. It is also possible that this feature was still in existence when another fence line connected it to the house feature.

Figure 39: Bank & ditch feature Ft 215.

Figure 40: Ft 215, showing stake holes in bottom and sides.

Figure 41: Cross-section of Ft 215.

On the north western side of the fence line a posthole complex indicates another building (Fig.42). It could have been a small one-room building with a narrow veranda on the northern side. Similar structures of a later date were observed during excavations in Katere (Geometria 2006). A large number of postholes in this area not related to the building indicate further building activities. They do not follow this orientation and some of them might show a very tentative small building.

Two pits (Ft 144 and 140) are aligned parallel to the ditch feature, on the eastern side. The smaller northern pit was largely destroyed by previous earthworks. The larger pit (Ft 144) showed two layers of fill. Both layers contained finds, although the lower fill layer contained many more than the upper one (Figs. 43-47).

Figure 42: Posthole complex indicating a small building.

Figure 43: Storage pit Ft 144.

Figure 44: Storage pit Ft 144.

Figure 45: Cross-section of Ft 144.

Figure 46: Features inside the storage pit Ft 144.

Figure 47: Pig skull discovered in fill of storage pit Ft 144.

4.3.1 Sequence of feature complexes

The relationship between the features and feature complexes of these two orientations can be interpreted in different ways.

It could be argued that the second orientation which is not following the European boundaries is an earlier Maori occupation. The shape of the building are similar to later Maori buildings under European influence (Geometria 2006) and the structure of the pit (Ft 144) following Maori traditions of kumara and potato storage support this interpretation. The initial shape of the rubbish pit (Ft 212) as a rua storage pit would be probably part of this occupation. The strong fence could relate to a defensive position cutting across the Devon Line during the Puketapu feud. The Devon Line marked the planned main communication road between New Plymouth and the North. Today SH3 follows to a large degree this planned route.

This interpretation is problematic for three reasons. First the Puketapu feud dates a few years later than the legal purchase of the property by the European owners. If they took up the land soon after the purchase they were in the process of building up the farmstead during the time of the Puketapu feud.

The second reason is that cross-fitting pieces of the same ceramic vessels connect the pits Ft 212, Ft 144 and the well Ft 213 and indicates that these three features were backfilled during the same event. As the nature of the fill, especially of the well, as well as the fact that many ceramic vessels were broken in situ in the fill points towards a 'clean up' of the site after the destruction in 1860 during the First Taranaki War as the event for the fill, these features must have been open and in use directly before 1860.

The third observation is that no single feature or feature complex of the two different orientations is overprinting a feature or feature complex of the other orientation. This would indicate that all features and buildings of both orientations were in use concurrently at least for some time.

As a tentative interpretation it is therefore suggested here that the features and buildings of the second orientation are part of a small Maori settlement that existed before and during the installation of the first orientation, the European farmstead. In consequence this would mean that the Street brothers joined an existing Maori settlement and built up their farmstead around existing features and buildings changing the orientation of their buildings towards the alignment of the Devon Line nearby.

It also would follow in this line of thought that Maori and European concepts and ideas are present side by side during the formation of the farmstead. This interpretation is strongly supported by the unique 'potato house' feature, which is in essence a Maori storage pit with European floor and walls.

If this interpretation is correct, it throws light on the relationship between early settlers and Maori during the time before the Land Wars in Taranaki, as they would have been much closer working together than previously thought. It also would indicate a difference in attitude towards Maori between the vocal upper and middle class coming from Britain and the 'silent' labour class shipped out by the New Plymouth Company to New Zealand.

4.4 Research questions

The research questions have to reflect the layered archaeological signature of the three sites, Q19/342, 343 and 344. Both Q19/343 and 344 show features that might belong to separate Maori and European occupation and it is unclear if at least some of the features are contemporaneous. The burn off features of Q19/342 could be the result of either or both periods. Furthermore there is strong evidence on Q19/344 that Maori and European occupation is continuous though the nature of the site has changed over time. Thus on the archaeological landscape along the ridge between the two small streams which merge to form the Waihowaka stream the following question touches both the Maori and the European record.

Through an archaeological study of household domestic behaviour within the context of this family farm, the excavation and analysis will examine whether mid-19th century British settlers were attempting to create a "neo-Britain" (Belich 1996), by transferring and reproducing British culture in New ZealandReference to contemporary Maori material culture and practices to which settlers were exposed, will provide further insight into the changes they made to imported British practices. The following introduction to historical household archaeology serves as a conceptual framework for the research question.

4.4.1 Historical Household archaeology

An introduction to the many facets of historical household archaeology can be found in *Household Chores, Household Choices: Theorizing the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology* (Bariel & Brandon 2004). Aspects of the study of the British colonial household in particular are canvassed in Lawrence (2003a and 2003b).

The remains of housing structures are evidence of building materials used, and the size and shape of the houses. Although houses are physical units rather than social units, structural remains can be investigated to understand the cultural patterning of space (Allison 1998: 17).

Very few houses from this period are still standing in New Plymouth today. Two notable houses are Richmond cottage, built from local stone, although not described as a "typical" early settler's home (Friends of Puke Ariki, 2003: 21), and Hurworth, a small but solid wooden slab constructed farmhouse built in 1856. Hurworth cottage avoided being burned in 1860, while five of its close neighbours were destroyed (Friends of Puke Ariki, 2003: 24). Various drawings and later photographs also show houses in the area, of one or two rooms, constructed from raupo, indicating use of indigenous building materials. Archaeological evidence of rural housing in Australia shows that, until the end of the 19th century, houses were usually built of timber or stone, with one or two rooms, a fireplace and possibly a lean-to kitchen (Lawrence 2003b: 24-25).

However, understanding cultural patterning through the examination of building structures does not necessarily lead to clear understanding of the perceptions and behaviours of the people that both built and inhabited the houses (Allison 1998: 17). Rapoport (1990) argues that it is the elements of a household that are non-fixed that offer more meaningful insights into household behaviour than investigations solely into physical remains of building structures alone. Examples of non-fixed household elements include the people, their behaviour and their material objects (Allison 1998: 17).

Discussions of transportation and continuity of British culture must be informed by the framework of colonisation, as it is this process that provides the context by which the culture is transported and either developed further or discarded (Gibbons 1993: 14). Material culture is not only a result of large-scale macro-level processes such as colonialism, capitalism and consumption; people were not passive victims of these processes and, consequently, regional, and micro-level differences can occur (Malan and Klose 2003).

A mid-level theoretical approach is required to bridge the gap therefore between large-scale processes, and the archaeological evidence found on the ground. Wilk and Rathje (1982) argue household archaeological approaches can bridge this "mid-level theory gap" (Wilk and Rathje 1982: 617). Blanton (1994) argues that it is at the level of the household where social productive strategies occur. Archaeological enquiry at the level of the household, whilst not unproblematic (Wilke and Rathje 1982; Allison 1998; Allison 1999), allows for understanding of the ways in which the "mechanisms and ideologies which construct the household as a unit of reproduction contribute to society's production" (Allison 1999: 2).

Households are the social unit where social reproduction occurs (Tringham 1991). Archaeology can be used to explore the particular circumstances of family reproduction, farm production and capitalist reproduction in Taranaki households/farms prior to 1861. The background for the development of these Taranaki farms was worldwide processes such as colonisation, consumption and class. An example of a successful study combining a close look at rural

capitalism, households and farming was undertaken on the Gibbs Farmstead in Southern Appalachia investigating 130 years of occupation on one farmstead (Groover 2003). Using extremely fine grained analysis he was able to track the process of the farm occupants from being subsistence farmers, to participating in the wider global capitalistic economy, and the subsequent effects of this on the individual households. Tracking these sorts of changes and processes requires fine-grained data with clear temporal distinctions (Groover 2003). The Penrod Drive site, with a single European occupational level, is able to provide data on this question of subsistence versus global economy.

Material culture analysis through examining house floor assemblages and distribution patterns has the potential to inform on household behaviours (Schiffer 1996; Allison 1998; LaMotta and Schiffer 1999). However, to examine these features fully a large sample, both inter- and intra-site, is required, and acquiring such data to make meaningful comparisons is often problematic (Allison 1998: 18). Solely examining distributions of artefacts for evidence of patterning can also limit interpretation and restrict uncovering the social processes surrounding the material (Lawrence 1999; Fraser 2002). It is therefore necessary to site artefacts and assemblages into their broader social context. A useful investigation into ceramics from a 19th century farmstead site outside New York in the United States, was able to move beyond quantification and analysis of distribution in order to carry out a critique of consumer choice models. This study argued that consumer choice models are based upon assumptions of unlimited choice and free will, and was able to show how the residents of this site had very restricted choice and purchased older, cheaper ceramics. This study, although using archaeological methodologies involving systematic data collection, was able to show that these ceramics therefore reflected the occupants' struggles within their rural class based society, rather than a simple reflection of their class standing or identity (O'Donovan and Wurst 2001-2002). Furthermore the site formation history of the Street homestead provides us with a distribution pattern linked to the destruction of the site and its subsequent clean up, and not so much with the use of the site during occupation.

By examining material culture at the level of the household, it is possible to then place this material into a wider social context. Lawrence argues that generally colonists were relying on mass-produced goods from British factories rather than locally produced ones, as the settlers were coming out of an industrial society where people enthusiastically consumed all manners of products (Lawrence 2003b). This may give an indication as to what extent people were participating in the local, or the global, economy.

4.4.2 Identity

In New Zealand, colonisation was systematic, fast, and driven by organised settlement and the "progress industry" (Belich 2001: 17). Progressive colonisation, Belich argues, is a form of fast-tracked cultural reproduction, and was experienced by not just New Zealand, but other countries colonised by the British (Belich 2001). In many countries that were colonised by the British, increasingly, within historical archaeology, emphasis is placed on examining and understanding the processes of colonisation and the people that were colonised. Also, most recently, there has been a focus towards examining the colonisers themselves. Lawrence (2003a: 1) notes there has been a tendency in archaeological studies to see the British as an un-problematised category, undisturbed by differences based on class, region, wealth or origin from an urban or rural background. Much archaeological research has had a post-colonial focus ensuring inclusion of people and experiences previously seen as being marginal. Therefore, Lawrence argues, it is appropriate that, as part of this research process, the British, who have been regarded as a monolithic, but silent 'other' (Lawrence 2003a: 1), are re-examined through their material culture. The study of the homestead of the Street family will lead us a step further as it shows a specific relationship between coloniser and colonised.

Belich (1996, 2001) argues it was not until the 1880's that a pakeha identity began to be formed. A more conventional view has a New Zealand identity developing at the end of World War I (Gibbons 1993). However, a recent research project by Otago University, lead by Ian Smith, explores the development of Pakeha culture in an early setting of shore whaling stations. In this case the relation between foreign whalers and local Maori could throw a different light on this

question of early Pakeha culture. Smith argues for a Pakeha identity being developed before 1860 (Smith forthcoming). If this line of argument is followed the homestead site can highlight the Maori influence to develop a 'Pakeha culture'.

4.4.3 Class

'Class' is a difficult subject, especially in the more fluid society in the colonies (Praetzellis et al. 2004). Genteel values and practices, often expressed in 'Victorianisms' are mirrored by a working class culture and its resistance to genteel values. These issues cannot be investigated by the current project, as the individuals involved are from a single social background. Not only social differences between early settlers, but also differences in origin will have influenced the early development of different New Zealand settlements. One example springs easily to mind: how do our Cornish settlers compare to the Scottish settlers in Waipu? Recently several excavations were conducted in Waipu including at least one homestead (Robinson, J. et al 2003).

The Penrod Drive sites have the potential to make a significant contribution to historic household and farm archaeological research, as the brief, well-dated occupational period with known actors provides a rare opportunity to contextualise the material culture from what is likely to have been only one household and associated farm.

New Zealand historiography has done little to develop an understanding of cultural issues regarding transformation and transplantation of English values into New Zealand society with these issues remaining "largely unexplored" (Gibbons 1993: 11).

4.5 Feature classes & themes

The interpretation of some features and feature complexes is more secure than others (see chapter 3). In this section also tentative functions and interpretation are used in order to get a better understanding of the nature of the excavated sites. The analysis of feature classes and themes tries to create a coherent narrative of the nature of the site. Obviously this will have to rely on a number of assumptions identifying and describing incomplete feature complexes. It is also restricted by the contemporary historical narrative presented mainly through the compensation claim. Nonetheless it is aimed to reconcile the different strands of evidence and use the material culture to further illuminate the picture. The main issue is to understand why we have encountered two different orientations on the single site linked in their occupation history by the material culture. It is understood, that in the future a different narrative might emerge explaining the found features and material in a more coherent way. It is therefore taken care to supply all primary information together with the assumptions used to create the narrative presented here.

Features and feature complexes as described above will be sorted into:

1. Environmental impact features
2. Management features
3. Domestic features
4. Logistic features
5. Manufacturing features

Environmental impact features are the burn off areas in Q19/342 (Ft 45 – 57) and in Q19/343 (Ft 13, 21-24 and 26). It shows land clearing for horticulture and pasture. The burn off area in Q19/344 (Ft 214) is not an environmental impact feature but a domestic feature, the final event of the destruction history of the farmstead, when the remains of the farm buildings were possibly stacked up and burnt in one place.

Management features are the fencing postholes (Ft 42 and 44) in Q19/342. Further fencing is probably the reason for some of the postholes in Q19/343 (Ft 25, 14, 16, 17, 19 and 79 to 85). No clear pattern is obvious from the positions of these postholes. In Q19/344 remains of a fence close to the well can be seen (Ft 289 – 292). To the south of the bullock shed at least two fences can be interpreted (Ft 308 – 311, 121 – 123 and 154, 359, 360, 307). The remaining postholes in this area were probably part of the stock management too but no pattern is obvious. A further fence is formed by postholes to the west of the ditch features (Ft 173 – 181, 354 -356). Ft 312 and 313 might have been part of this stock management feature. Fence lines north and south of the house and lean-to might have separated stock management areas from the kitchen garden (Ft 58 – 362 and 179, 210, 221). The fence line to the south of the house seems to link with the stock management fence parallel to the ditch feature. This seems to indicate that at least part of the strong fence comprising of the ditch and postholes to the east of the ditch was still in use during the time of the house. This also suggests that the ditch feature (Ft 215) and adjacent postholes were used – at least during some time of their event history – as stock management features. Judging from the other feature complexes it is likely that this strong fence was used during the time of the farmstead to separate the cows from the bullock team. The bullock shed and cow shed are on opposite sides of this strong fence. Stake holes and postholes to the south of the barn (Ft 186 – 192) as well as postholes to the south of the 'potato house' (Ft 331 -337) indicate some fencing in these two areas.

The long pits and shallow pits can be assumed to be management features too, even if their function is tentative (Ft 5, 6, 10, 18, 15 and 43, 9, 11, 12).

The postholes Ft 27 to 41 could relate to an orchard in this area and therefore would be part of the management features. Root actions have not been observed in this area, but it was already cut down by machinery as part of a modern ROW when the archaeological project began.

Both the sheep burial (Ft 60) and the dog burial (Ft 118) could be described as management features as it is likely that the dog was a working dog not a pet and therefore both burials are part of the stock management on the sites.

The barn, cow shed and bullock shed are all part of the management features of the farmstead (Fig. 47). It could be argued that the well is part of it too, although it would supply the farm animals with water as well as the domestic houses.

At least two of the storage features, the 'potato house' (Ft 143) and the Maori style storage pit (Ft 144) were in use at the same time. It is most likely that their respective fill events are both part of the destruction of the farmstead. The question arises whether one or both were used to store potatoes to be sold off, rather than just domestic storage. It is likely that there was no differentiation between these two functions and their content was used both for sale/bartering and domestically.

Both the storage pits and the well occupy a position between the management features and the domestic features as they quite possibly were used for both purposes.

The temporary Maori camp on Q19/343 (Ft 61-76) is a domestic feature related to the horticultural use of the area.

The Maori style house – possibly with earthen floor – of the second orientation on Q19/344 is a domestic feature as well as the house with lean-to and a possible cooking area extension. The rubbish pit (Ft 212) which was originally used as a rua pit is in both functions a domestic feature.

There are no features or feature complexes that have only logistic function. The orientation of the European farmstead buildings parallel to the main communication line in the area – the Devon Line – though indicates the use of this logistic feature (which was not part of the excavation).

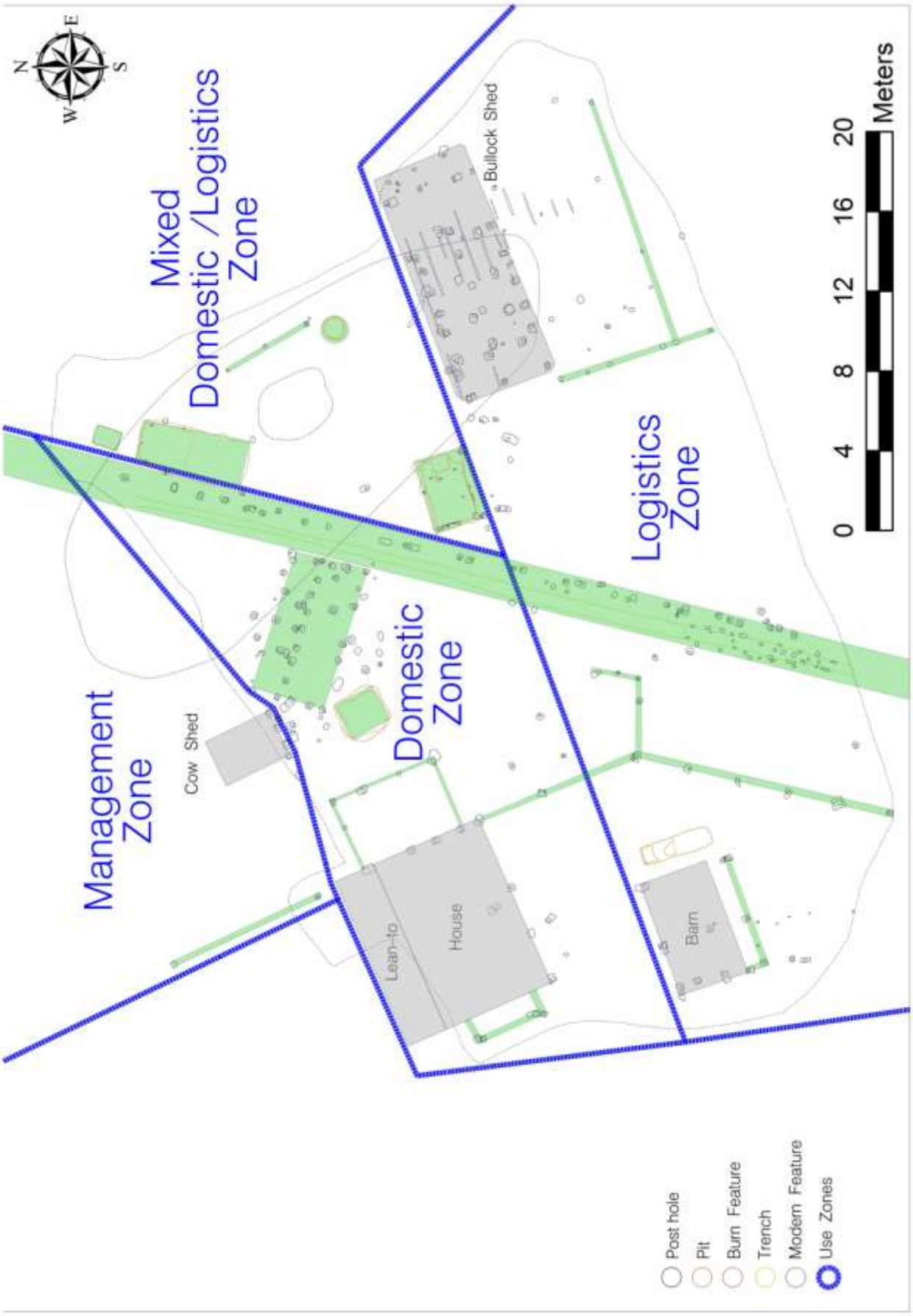

Figure 48: Functional interpretation of Q19/344.

The function of the deep pit (Ft 182) in the shape of a garden bed is unknown. There are stories abound of European settlers burying some of their material culture during the NZ Wars and retrieving them afterwards. It is at least a possibility that this pit was used as a cache during the time of the NZ Wars and the buried material was retrieved after the end of the hostilities.

Following this interpretation the pit being close to the logistic feature would allow to transport the buried material as soon as the conditions would allow.

Alternatively the pit was used as a long drop, though a more layered fill and probably a square shape rather than the long rectangular shape would be expected. If this is the case, the position across the kitchen garden from the house and behind the barn is a logical position for a long drop. If it was a long drop it is positioned on the outside/edge of the domestic zone as one would expect.

The barn and the bullock shed, though being management features both indicate a relationship to the road nearby. The bullock team would have been used to transport material and supplies coming in from the road would have been stored in the barn. Thus these features all show an awareness of the importance of logistics, which seems to indicate that the farmstead was orientated to play a part of the local, regional and possibly overseas exchange system. Subsistence was only part of the use of this farmstead.

There are no obvious manufacturing features in any of the sites.

Looking at the pattern of the different activities throughout all three archaeological sites it can be seen that the environmental impact features are furthest away from the Devon line towards the streams.

Management features covering nearly the full extent of the ridge line but intensify towards and around the farmstead.

Domestic features during the early Maori occupation is focused on the high point of the ridge line and orientated towards the horticultural activities. In a later Maori phase it moves towards the communication line in the area but disregards it orientation. During the (possibly joint Maori and) European occupation the orientation of the domestic features is firmly orientated parallel to the main communication line using the same distance to it as the previous Maori phase. Now it is wedged between management features and terminated to the east with features of multiple functions.

The management features to the north are orientated towards the field management and the features to the south of the domestic area can have multiple functions including a logistic aspect.

It seems that the different buildings are not randomly arranged but follow a clear understanding of the farmstead as an area of domestic functions reaching on the one side out into the farm management and linking it on the other side to the main communication line in the area and therefore enabling it to be part of a global economy.

Looking into time it could be said that the development from an earlier Maori phase into the European farmstead is a continuous step by step one rather than a clear cut two phased development. In addition it seems that the close working relationship between Maori and Europeans enables this development. The domestic sphere moves from the centre of the fields towards the logistic main feature of the area even before Europeans were involved. This connection is though further strengthened by the arrival of Europeans on the site. This arrival also shows continuity in some of the management features as well as new diversity. The way to manage potato plants is a continuous development between Maori and European occupation, but a variety of other crop as well as dairy farming was added to the farmstead. Through the bullock team and cart larger amounts of crop can now be channelled into the global economy though this development was already started under the Maori occupation.

To summarise the development of the farmstead it shows both continuity and change, as well as a continuous development of pattern already started before the European occupation of the site. The pattern definitely moves towards a participation into the global economy rather than a subsistence economy. But this pattern was started by Maori and only intensified by the arriving Europeans.

4.6 Ceramic assemblage (Janice Adamson)

4.6.1 Minimum Vessel and Sherd Count

Ceramic sherds were recovered from seven features across the site Q19/344, the homestead (None of the other sites contained artefacts bar a few pieces of metal in three pits of Q19/343). A total of 802 ceramic sherds, representing a minimum vessel count of 84 vessels, were recorded and analysed. Minimum vessel count was established using Brooks (2005) methodology, where vessels were separated by ware, decoration, form, pattern and decorative style within features to arrive at a "sensible minimum" (Brooks 2005:23). Similar vessels from across different features were also checked for refitting sherds.

Feature	Sherd Count	MVC
143.2 - Fill layer over stone floor	9	1
143.3 - Stone floor	45	8
144.2 - Pit	69	11
212.1 - Pit	432	29
213.1 - Well	197	32
215.1 - Trench	49	2
282.2 - Posthole	1	1
Total	802	84

Table 2: Ceramic sherd count and minimum vessel count.

Although fragmented, many sherds able to be refitted to make nearly complete or complete vessels. Feature 212.1 had ten vessels that were either nearly complete or complete when mended, and Feature 213.1 had eight vessels. Many other vessels out of these two features had significant proportions of the vessel present. The completeness of many of the vessels suggests Feature 212.1 and 213.1 were used for primary rubbish disposal, probably during the cleanup of the site after the destruction of the homestead.

4.6.2 Cross-Context Refitted Vessels

In addition to sherds that could be refitted within features, two vessels were made up of sherds recovered from different features (refit numbers 1 and 4). This means that Feature 144.2 (Pit) and Feature 213.1 (Well) are contemporary, and Feature 212.1 (Pit) and 213.1 are also contemporary. Therefore, there is a contemporaneous relationship between these three features. Another 2 vessels were refitted from layers within the same feature (refit numbers 2 and 3). These were recovered from the stone lined pit feature, and provide evidence that the pit was filled in one event.

Feature	Refit Number	Body Type	Vessel Form	MVC
144.2	1	Whiteware	Platter	0
213.1	1	Whiteware	Platter	1
143.2	2	Whiteware	Side Plate	0
143.3	2	Whiteware	Side Plate	1
143.2	3	Whiteware	Cup	0
143.3	3	Whiteware	Cup	1
212.1	4	Whiteware	Bowl	1
213.1	4	Whiteware	Bowl	0
Total				4

Table 3: Cross-context refitted vessels.

4.6.3 Manufacturer's, Marks and Dating

4.6.3.1 Manufacturer Marks

A total of 14 vessels had manufacturer marks, some of which were able to be dated (Figs. 48-54). Marks such as "Rhine" and "Floral" were pattern names, and could not be attributed to a particular manufacturer. "B" was possibly a workman's mark, and the terms "Warranted" and "…Ware" were terms commonly used when marking transfer printed vessels, and as such, cannot be further identified. Identified manufacturers are listed below and their manufacturing periods relating to the specific mark between earliest date (TPQ – terminus post quem) latest manufacturing date (TAQ – terminus ante quem).

Feature	Manufacturer Marks	Manufacturer	TPQ	TAQ	MVC
143.2	"Rhine"				1
144.2	"Floral" in garter mark				1
212.1	Spode Felspar Porcelain (Incomplete)	Josiah Spode	1822	1833	1
212.1	J. K. Knight Foley "Stone China"	John, King, Knight	1846	1853	1
212.1	S & L.	Stanley & Lambert, Newtown Pottery, Longton	1850	1854	1
212.1	"B"				1
212.1	"Warranted"				1
213.1	Adams (Impressed)	William Adams	1800	1863	1
213.1	"D" and "Vignette"; Impressed Thomas Dimmock mark	Thomas Dimmock & Co.	1828	1859	2
213.1	W E & Co.	William Emberton & Co.	1846	1851	2
213.1	"…WARE"				1
213.1	**Impressed workman's mark**				**1**

Table 4: List of manufacturer marks.

4.6.3.2 Identified Manufacturers

William Adams: This manufacturer was represented by an impressed "ADAMS" mark on an undecorated sherd from a saucer, and probably belongs to sherds from a polychrome floral hand painted saucer. The impressed "Adams" mark was used by this company between 1800 and 1863 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:85). The Adams factory named this type of ware "Persian Painted" (Furniss, Wagner and Wagner 1999:107), and bolder brighter colours, such as in the example from this assemblage, were used beginning from 1845-50. The company operated in Staffordshire from the eighteenth century until the mid-20th century, until being acquired by Wedgwood & Sons in 1966 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:85-88).

Thomas Dimmock & Co.: Two soup plates had the manufacturer mark of Thomas Dimmock & Co. The mark with the pattern name ("Vignette") is described accurately in Coysh and Henrywood (Coysh and Henrywood 1989:206). The company operated in various Staffordshire locations between 1828 and 1859, and was subsequently known as Dimmock and Wood from 1859 to 1878 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:176)

Figure 49: Ceramic mark: "Vignette" Thomas Dimmock (ID2).

William Emberton & Co.: Two flown transfer printed saucers in "Corea" pattern appear with the manufacturer mark of W.E. & Co. This mark belongs to William Emberton & Co., who operated in Tunstall, Staffordshire, between 1846 and 1869, but only used the "& Co." in their marks between 1846 and 1851 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:190).

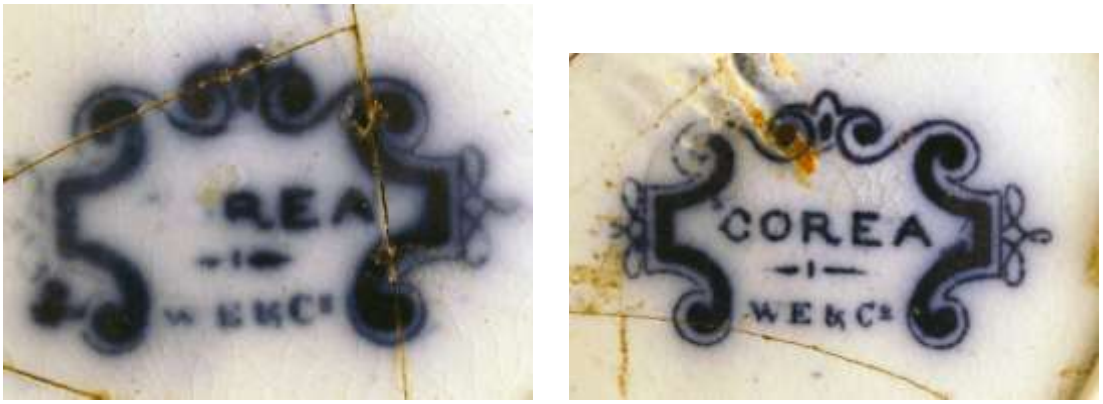

Figure 50: Ceramic mark: "Corea" William Emberton & Co (ID7).

John, King, Knight: This manufacturer's mark was on one plate in Willow transfer printed pattern. The company was also known as The Foley Potteries, and operated in Fenton, Staffordshire between 1846 and 1853. It was previously Knight, Elkin & Co., and subsequently Knight and Wileman from 1853 to 1856 (Godden 1991:377; Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:253).

Figure 51: Ceramic marks: left: Spode Feldspar Porcelain, Josiah Spode (No.76); right: J.K. Knight Foley "Stone China", John, King, Knight (ID77).

Josiah Spode: This manufacturer operated in Stoke on Trent in Staffordshire from c.1784 to 1833. After this date the company became Copeland and Garrett and is still in operation today (Godden 1991:589). Spode is represented in this assemblage by one mark on a bone china bowl. Godden lists this mark (Godden mark number 3657) as dating from c. 1815-1827 (Godden 1991:590), however Copeland (1993:56) lists the mark as dating from 1822-1833, and this later date is used here. This was the standard mark for Spode's Felspar Porcelain (Copeland 1993:56). It is printed in puce (pink), and Godden states this mark was present on "many fine specimens" (Godden 1991:590). The bowl present in this assemblage seems to be of a very high quality.

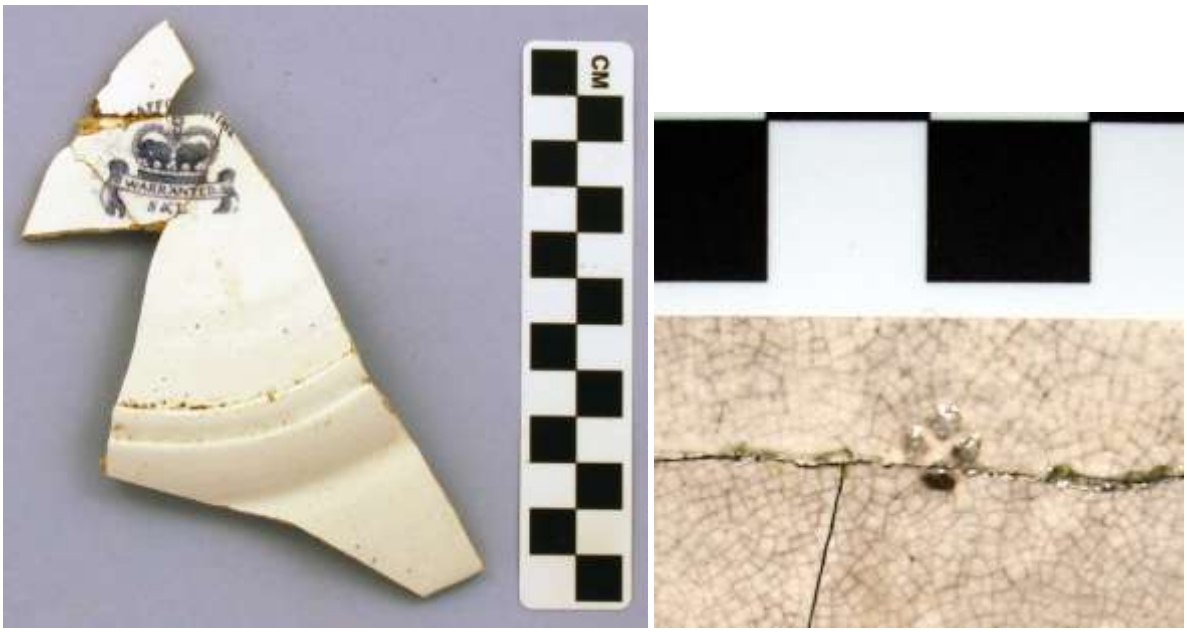

Figure 52: Ceramic mark: Stanley & Lambert, Newtown Pottery, Longton (ID72) and impressed workman's mark (ID31).

Stanley & Lambert: The mark from this manufacturer was on one Willow pattern transfer printed plate. The company operated Newtown Pottery in Longton, Staffordshire, between 1850 and 1854. The mark present in this assemblage is identical to Godden mark number 3674 (Godden 1991:593).

Figure 53: ID31, impressed workman's mark - front.

Figure 54: left: ID77 John, King, Knight - front; right: ID72 Stanley & Lambert - front.

4.6.3.3 Other Manufacturers and Dates

A further eight vessels were able to have approximate dates of manufacture assigned to them. There were two shell edged plates present featuring the even scalloped impressed bud type design, which has an approximate date of manufacture between 1813 and 1834 (Miller 2000:3). Two blue transfer printed plates were of "The Villager" pattern, which could have been manufactured by either Charles Heathcote 1819-1823 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:231), Elijah Jones 1831-1839 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:248) or John Turner 1759-1829 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:356-357). Therefore, these plates pre-date 1839. There were two soup plates in "Vignette" transfer printed pattern, and as another two soup plates were present in this pattern with Thomas Dimmock manufacturer marks, these plates were also attributed to this manufacturer. A blue transfer printed salt cellar was given a TAQ of 1840 due to a similar example being illustrated and given these dates in Neale (2005:144). Finally, a Holloway's ointment jar has a TAQ of 1867 due to the address on the jar being 244 The Strand London. After this date he moved premises to 533 Oxford Street (Prickett 1994:55).

Feature	Vessel	Attributed Manufacturer	TPQ	TAQ	Pattern Name
212.1	Shell Edged Plate		1813	1834	
212.1	Transfer Printed Plate			1839	The Villager
212.1	Transfer Printed Salt Cellar		1800	1840	PD012
213.1	Shell Edged Plate		1813	1834	
213.1	Transfer Printed Plate	Thomas Dimmock & Co.	1828	1859	Vignette
213.1	**Ointment Jar**	**Holloway's**	**1839**	**1867**	**Holloway's**

Table 5: List of pattern or known manufacturing dates.

4.6.3.4 Discussion of Dates

The Street family arrived in New Plymouth in 1841, and the Penrod Drive site was purchased by the Street brothers in 1853. A house was built and occupied by Romulus Street until its destruction in 1860 during the NZ Wars (Adamson 2005). Using these clear chronological boundaries together with the dates described above it is possible to make some assertions regarding the dating of the ceramics assemblage.

Firstly, there are a number of vessels that may have been brought over from England with the family and were curated and passed on to Romulus Street, or else were acquired second hand in New Plymouth. These items are the Spode bone china bowl, the two shell edged plates, two "The Villager" transfer printed plates, and the blue transfer printed salt cellar. Although household effects did come up for auction in the New Plymouth sale rooms it could be argued that it is more likely these vessels were brought from England with the family; the salt cellar is a vessel that could easily be deemed to be not particularly utilitarian, and seems an unlikely purchase for a single male to make, as does the high quality bone china bowl. In addition, Romulus Street did not claim compensation for his lost earthenware, as some of the settlers did (Adamson 2005), which seems unlikely if he had bought these vessels. A possible scenario is that the sons were given cast offs and unused items from the family when they left home – a scenario that presents itself to many parents today.

There are two vessels that must have been purchased in New Plymouth prior to the land being acquired in Bell Block. These are the two "Corea" pattern saucers manufactured by William Emberton & Co. between 1846 and 1851. Two other vessels must have been purchased at some

stage in New Plymouth, either before or during the time the site was occupied. These are the Willow pattern plates by John, King, Knight, and Stanley & Lambert.

The dates of the "Vignette" pattern soup plates by Thomas Dimmock, the "Adams" saucer, and the Holloway's ointment jar, do not allow any closer interpretation of consumer purchases.

4.6.4 Entire Assemblage Overview

4.6.4.1 Body Type and Vessel Form

Whiteware (refined white earthenware) was the predominant body type recovered in this assemblage (84.52%). The occurrence of black basalt is unusual in a New Zealand site, and its presence may be more reflective of the types of goods brought out from England by individuals, rather than being imported wholesale into New Zealand. The black basalt occurs in teawares - two teapots (although one could possibly be a coffee pot), and two lids, and the lids do not fit the teapots properly (Figs. 55-57). Although black basalt is still manufactured today by Wedgwood (Brooks 2005:27), Miller (2000:10) states the general TAQ and TPQ for this pottery is 1750 to 1850. The vessels in this assemblage are all glazed, and Kelly (1999:8) argues this is an attribute of Scottish black basalt wares, a fact Brookes disputes (Brooks 2005:27). There are only two bone china vessels; both are "slop"-sized bowls and both quite different. One bowl is particularly high-quality bone china and manufactured by Spode. The other is of the commonly occurring floral sprigged style (Fig. 58). Another bowl, manufactured from coarse redware, is possibly a milk pan. Similar slipware vessels have been recovered at the Albert Barracks (Fraser 2002) and the Wellington Inner City Bypass (Adamson 2006). The two whiteware jugs are both in the same flown transfer printed design (PD011), are octagon shaped, and at 13.5 cm in height are the size of milk jugs for the table.

Figure 55: Black basalt ID96.

Figure 56: Black basalt ID94.

Figure 57: Black basalt ID95 and ID97.

Figure 58: Sprigged ID91.

A wide variety of vessel forms were present in this assemblage. Plates were divided between dinner-sized plates, i.e. those falling within the rim diameter range of 220-270 mm, and side plates, falling within the rim diameter range of 150-210 mm. Most common were dinner-sized plates (13.10%). Soup plates, cups and saucers were present in equal amounts (11.90% each), followed by slop sized bowls (8.33%). The amount of bowls and soup plates (which can also be considered bowls) is high and may reflect the type of food being eaten by the occupants. It is possible that stew type meals were being consumed here. The variety in the assemblage is represented by such items as a yellowware colander (Figs. 59-60), mixing bowls, platters, a baking dish, and one salt cellar. The salt cellar is unusual, possibly the first to be identified in New Zealand.

Figure 59: Yellowware colander ID92.

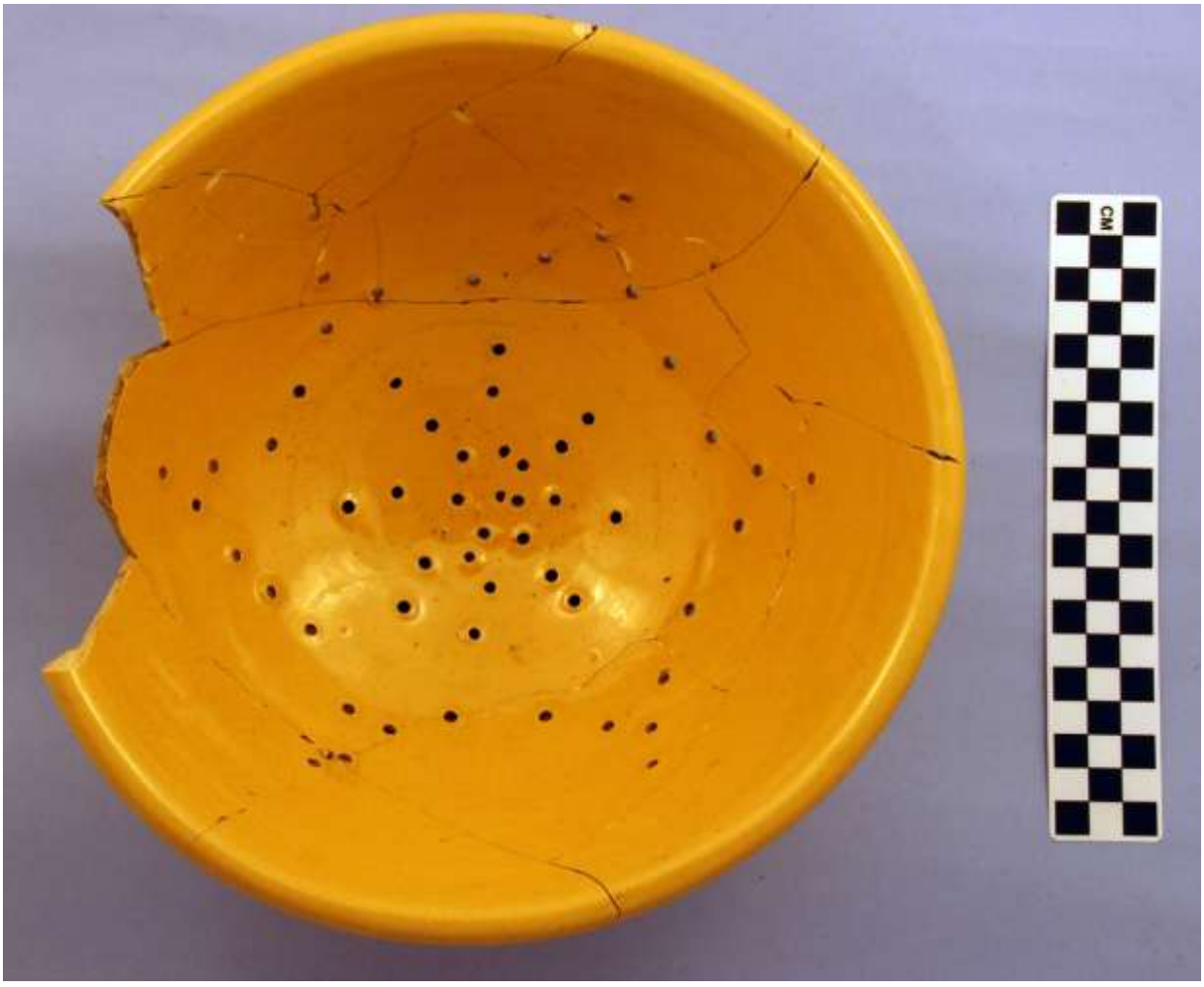

Figure 60: Yellowware colander ID92.

Body Type	Vessel Form	MVC	%
Black Basalt	Teapot	2	2.38
Black Basalt	Teapot Lid	2	2.38
Bone China	Bowl	2	2.38
Buff Stoneware	Jar	1	1.19
Coarse Redware	Bowl	1	1.19
Grey Stoneware	Blacking Jar (Fig.61)	1	1.19
Stoneware	Unidentified Hollow	3	3.57
Whiteware	Baking Dish	1	1.19
Whiteware	Bowl	4	4.76
Whiteware	Cup	10	11.90
Whiteware	Ewer/Chamberpot Handle	2	2.38
Whiteware	Jar	1	1.19
Whiteware	Jar Lid	1	1.19
Whiteware	Jug	2	2.38
Whiteware	Mixing Bowl	2	2.38
Whiteware	Mug	3	3.57
Whiteware	Ointment Jar	2	2.38
Whiteware	Plate	11	13.10
Whiteware	Platter	3	3.57
Whiteware	Salt Cellar	1	1.19
Whiteware	Saucer	10	11.90
Whiteware	Side Plate	5	5.95
Whiteware	Soup Plate	10	11.90
Whiteware	Tureen	1	1.19
Whiteware	Unidentified	1	1.19
Whiteware	Unidentified Flat	1	1.19
Yelloware	Colander	1	1.19
Total		84	100.00

Table 6: List of body type and vessel form.

There is an absence of children's wares and a limited amount of toilet wares which can probably be explained by the bachelor male nature of household occupation. It might be expected however that a household of this nature would not have such accoutrements of domesticity, such as the range of kitchen, table and tea wares present here. Lawrence (2003) has challenged stereotypical views of masculinity through archaeological recovery of material goods in remote bush camps in Australia. The types of goods recovered in these camps, such as hand painted cups and delicate glass ware, highlights Victorian notions of domestic respectability and dining etiquette and bring in to question popular representations of Australian masculine identity.

Figure 61: Stoneware blackening jar ID32.

4.6.4.2 Decorative Technique and Colour

Transfer printed vessels, including flown colours, predominate the decorative technique of the entire assemblage (64.29%). Blue was the most prevalent colour (50%), with most of these vessels being transfer printed (37.71%). There were also a number of vessels transfer printed in green (8.33%), but the amount of transfer printed vessels in other colours is small. All the industrial slipware vessels (5.95%) were of banded decorative style, and no mocha dendritic type decoration was present (Fig. 62). One sherd from a bone china bowl had high quality blue and gilt enamelling (Fig. 63). This sherd was not given a minimum vessel count, as it may have been related to the Spode bone china bowl base. Two bowls had purple floral sprigged decoration, although one was manufactured from bone china, and one was whiteware. One saucer was present with polychrome hand painted floral decoration (Fig. 63). Three of the black basalt wares had additional relief moulding. One yellow slip decorated bowl was coarse redware, and possibly a milkpan. This analysis has endeavoured to distinguish between undecorated sherds (which may be from a decorated vessel), and those vessels that are undecorated but plain glazed, i.e. the vessel itself has no other form of decoration.

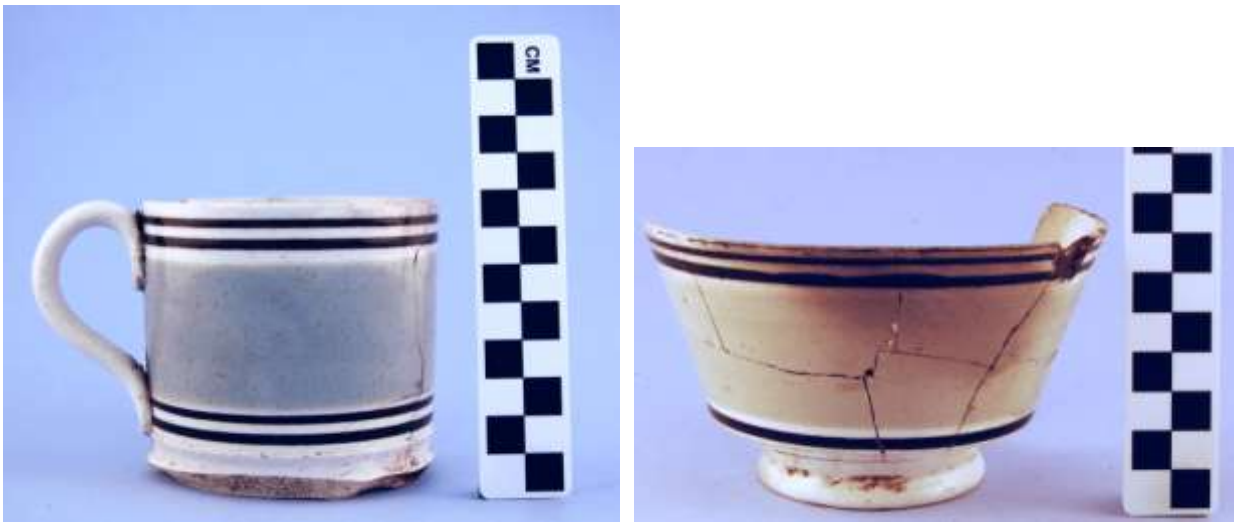

Figure 62: Industrial slipware ID19 & ID69.

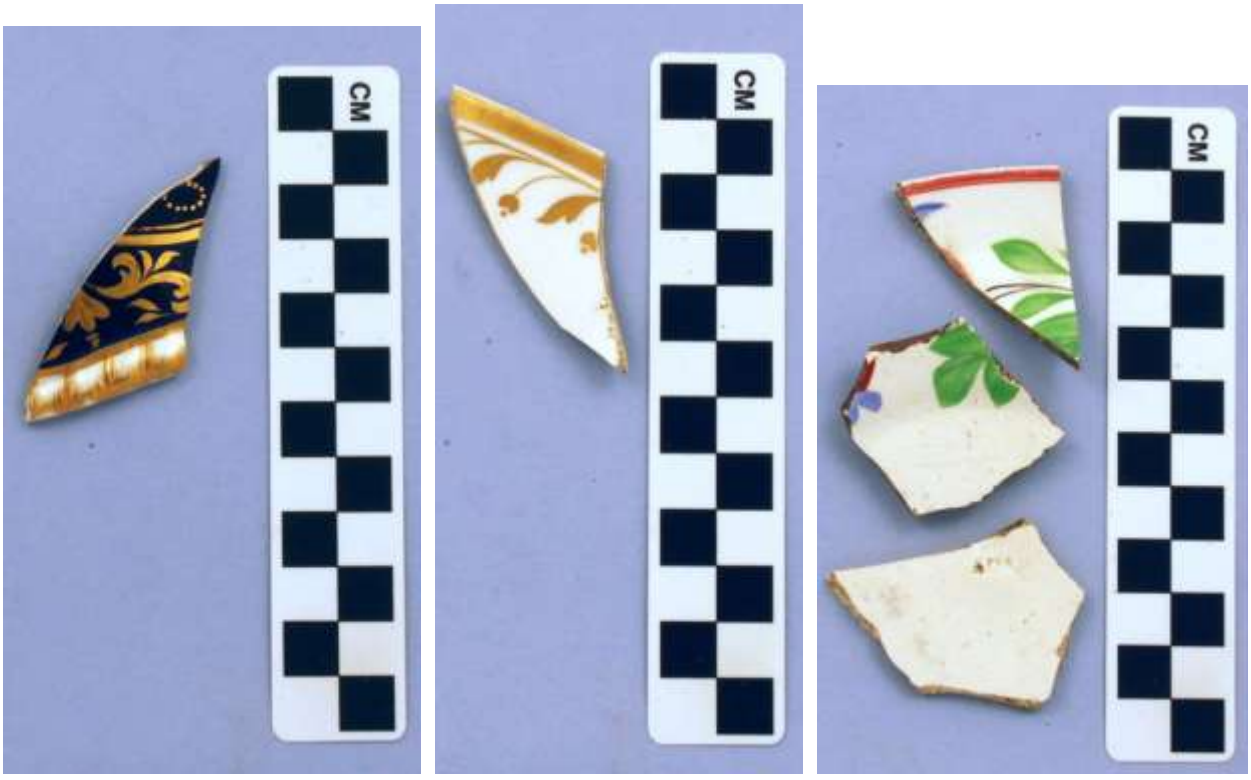

Figure 63: Blue and gilt enamelling ID14 and polychrome handpainted ID4(right).

Figure 64: & Whiteware ID93.

Decorative Technique	Decorative Colour	MVC	%
Flown Transfer Printed	Black	1	1.19
Flown Transfer Printed	Blue	10	11.90
Industrial Slipware	Beige/Black	1	1.19
Industrial Slipware	Green	1	1.19
Industrial Slipware	Green/Black	3	3.57
Painted	Polychrome	1	1.19
Painted/Enamelled	Blue/Gilt	0	0.00
Plain Glazed - Moulded		3	3.57
Plain Glazed	White	7	8.33
Plain Glazed	Yellow	1	1.19
Shell Edged	Blue	2	2.38
Slip	Yellow	1	1.19
Sprigged	Purple	2	2.38
Transfer Printed	Black	1	1.19
Transfer Printed	Blue	30	35.71
Transfer Printed	Brown	1	1.19
Transfer Printed	Green	7	8.33
Transfer Printed	Grey	4	4.76
Undecorated sherd		8	9.52
Total		84	100.00

Table 7: List of decorative techniques.

4.6.4.3 Transfer Printed Patterns by Feature

A total of 54 vessels were transfer printed. Out of these, there were 11 transfer printed patterns identified by name, and a further 14 unidentified patterns were allocated a number with the prefix "PD". Three patterns were considered unidentifiable, and 1 ointment jar was given the name of "Holloway's" to reflect the external transfer printed name brand of this vessel. The table below shows the distribution of these transfer printed vessels.

Fitts argues that at least three different vessels form must be present in the same pattern to be considered a matching set (Fitts 1999:50). In addition, a tea set should have at least one matching cup and/or saucer, in the same pattern, together with a sugar or slop bowl, or cups and/or saucers should occur in multiples of the same pattern. Therefore this assemblage has a Willow pattern dinner service as there are six different vessel forms present in this pattern. There are also four Rhine pattern vessels present, but this does not constitute a set according to the above proscription, as one of the vessels is a saucer and would, therefore, technically form part of a tea set.

The tea wares generally appear to be mostly mismatching, apart from two examples. Two of the unidentified "PD" transfer printed patterns occur in different features. PD003 occurs as a saucer in feature 144.2, and as a slop sized bowl in feature 213.1. PD004 is present as a saucer in the well feature 213.1 and in the pit feature 212.1 as a saucer also. The features these matched patterns occur are the same features the refitted vessels occurred in also, and this therefore strengthens the relationship between these features.

(The following list is illustrated by Figs. 65-82)

Pattern Name	Feature	Decorative Colour	Vessel Form	MVC
Abbey	143.3	Blue	Cup	1
Broseley	212.1	Blue	Saucer	1
Corea	213.1	Blue	Saucer	2
Floral	144.2	Green	Plate	1
Forest	213.1	Green	Cup	1
Holloway's	213.1	Black	Ointment Jar	1
PD001	213.1	Blue	Soup Plate	1
PD002	213.1	Blue	Cup	1
PD003	144.2	Blue	Saucer	1
PD003	213.1	Blue	Bowl	1
PD004	212.1	Blue	Saucer	1
PD004	213.1	Blue	Saucer	2
PD005	213.1	Blue	Soup Plate	1
PD006	215.1	Blue	Cup	1
PD007	282.2	Blue	Mug	1
PD008	143.3	Blue	Side Plate	1
PD009	143.3	Brown	Cup	1
PD010	143.3	Blue	Tureen	1
PD011	212.1	Blue	Jug	2
PD012	212.1	Blue	Salt Cellar	1
PD013	212.1	Blue	Cup	1
PD014	212.1	Blue	Cup	1
Rhine	143.2	Grey	Side Plate	1
Rhine	143.3	Grey	Plate	1
Rhine	143.3	Grey	Side Plate	1
Rhine	144.2	Grey	Saucer	1
Royal	143.3	Blue	Platter	1

Cottage				
Royal Cottage	212.1	Green	Plate	1
The Villager	212.1	Blue	Plate	2
Unidentifiable	144.2	Blue	Cup	2
Unidentifiable	213.1	Black	Cup	1
Unidentifiable	213.1	Blue	Ewer/Chamberpot Handle	1
Vignette	213.1	Green	Soup Plate	4
Wild Rose	212.1	Blue	Plate	1
Willow	143.3	Blue	Platter	1
Willow	212.1	Blue	Baking Dish	1
Willow	212.1	Blue	Plate	2
Willow	212.1	Blue	Soup Plate	1
Willow	212.1	Blue	Unidentified Flat	1
Willow	213.1	Blue	Plate	2
Willow	213.1	Blue	Platter	1
Willow	213.1	Blue	Side Plate	1
Willow	213.1	Blue	Soup Plate	1
Willow	215.1	Blue	Soup Plate	1
Total				54

Table 8: Correlation of ceramic pattern and features.

4.6.4.4 Named Transfer Printed Patterns

The named transfer printed patterns are described below. Where available, references to illustrated examples are provided next to the pattern name.

Abbey: (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:15; Erskine 2003:16)

This is a scenic style design with a ruined abbey in the foreground. It has been recorded in a number of historic sites in New Zealand such as His Majesty's Theatre (Plowman 1998), the Auckland Gaol (Best 1992), and Fort Ligar (Brassey 1989). An example is also held in the Norfolk Island museum collection (Erskine 2003:16). It was made by a number of manufacturers (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:15).

Broseley: (Drakard and Holdway 2002; Macready and Goodwyn 1990)

This is a chinoiserie design, and was originally a Spode pattern used on bone china teawares. It is occasionally found in earthenware, as is the example recovered from Penrod Drive. A pale blue colour is used for this pattern (Drakard and Holdway 2002:204). While Brooks (2005:44) states Broseley is the incorrect term for what should be the Two Temples pattern, the differences between the two are quite subtle, and Broseley is well recorded as a pattern in it's own right in Drakard and Holdway's Spode reference book (Drakard and Holdway 2002).

Corea: (Plowman 1998)

One later example of this flown transfer printed chinoiserie style pattern has been recovered from His Majesty's Theatre (Plowman 1998). It was manufactured by William Emberton, with the initials "W.E.", signifying a production date of between 1851-1869. The two saucers occurring in the Penrod Drive assemblage are both marked "W.E. & Co." which was the earlier mark used by this company between 1846-1851 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:190). The two saucers recovered from Penrod Drive are complete when mended (Fig. 65).

Floral:

This pattern is identified by the name "Floral" in a garter mark, and no manufacturer can be identified. Kowalsky and Kowalsky (1999:486) list 12 manufacturers that used this pattern name. The plate has a grapevine border, with grape leaves interspersed by bunches of large grapes. The central image is of an urn or large vase with a bunch flowers. The colour is a very dark green. Too much cobalt has been added to the glaze, which almost gives the effect of flown colours, however the transfer print has not been affected and has not flown at all (Fig. 66).

Forest: (Fraser 2002:88-89; Plowman 1998)

This pattern has occurred regularly in archaeological sites in Auckland, for example the Albert Barracks (Fraser 2002), His Majesty's Theatre (Plowman 1998), and the Victoria Hotel (Brassey and Macready 1994), as well as in Wellington (Adamson 2006). Marked examples are rare (Brooks 2004).Possibly the only marked example recovered in New Zealand and identified to the manufacturer was from the Albert Barracks assemblage (Fraser 2002:77-78). Brooks (2004) states the pattern in Victoria occurs more commonly on pre-Gold Rush sites.

Rhine: (Brooks 2005:45; Erskine 2003:85; Fraser 2002:88)

This is a commonly occurring romantic design, usually in grey, but occasionally in other colours.

Royal Cottage: (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:310; Neale 2005:56)

There are two vessels occurring in this pattern – one green 26 cm plate (complete when mended), and a blue platter. The pattern is a romantic view of the Royal Lodge constructed for the Prince Regent at Windsor. The pattern is recorded as being manufactured by four potters (Coysh and Henrywood 1982) and ranging in production dates from early to mid 19th century (Godden 1991). Two examples illustrated in Neale (2005:56) date to c.1830. No other examples of this pattern could be found recorded in New Zealand archaeological sites (Fig. 76).

The Villager: (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:387)

This pattern occurs in two blue 26 cm plates, one of which is complete when mended (Fig. 77). It would appear the pattern has not been identified through a name mark, however the name is widely accepted for this pattern (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:387). It should not be confused with "The Villagers", also illustrated in Coysh and Henrywood (1982:388). "The Villager" pattern is of a pastoral scene with a man, woman, child and dog, in front of a river with a cottage in the background. The examples in this assemblage have a floral border of the sort described as being fashionable in the 1820's (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:387). Coysh and Henrywood list three manufacturers of this pattern – Turner, Marsh and Heathcote (1982:387), and Elijah Jones is listed also as a manufacturer in Kowalsky and Kowalsky (1999:513) and Coysh and Henrywood's second volume of their dictionary (Coysh and Henrywood 1989:207). Turner manufactured between 1759-1829 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:356-357), Heathcote between 1819-1823 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:231) and Elijah Jones between 1831-1839 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:248). Marsh manufactured between 1819-1832 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:266), however the plates in the Penrod Drive assemblage could not have been manufactured by Marsh, as there are differences in the marley design between the marked Marsh plate in the author's reference collection and the plates in this assemblage. These two vessels clearly pre-date 1840, and must have been brought over from England, probably by the Street family. No other examples of this pattern could be found to be recorded so far in New Zealand archaeological sites.

Vignette:

This pattern occurs in four 26 cm soup plates, two of which were marked with the pattern name and mark of Thomas Dimmock, and manufactured between 1828 and 1859 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:176). The pattern is a romantic scene of an abbey or church, within a floral border (Figs. 78-79). The mark and pattern are well described but not illustrated in Coysh and Henrywood (1989:206).

Wild Rose: (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:400)

This pattern was made by a large number of manufacturers, and was popular from the 1830's to 1850's (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:399). The name describes the floral border design (Fig. 80), rather than the central motif, which is said to be of Nuneham Courtenay near Oxford (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:399). It has occurred in a number of archaeological sites around Auckland including His Majesty's Theatre (Plowman 1998), Brown's Mill (Brassey 1990), and the Sky City site (Bioresearches 1995:74). It has also been recovered from other sites around New Zealand including the Wellington Inner City Bypass (Adamson 2006), the Te Puna Mission Station (Middleton 2005), and the Dunedin Farmers Trading Company site where is was unidentified, but is illustrated (Petchey 2004 Fig. 34A).

Willow: (Brooks 2005:44; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:402)

This was an extremely popular pattern in the 19th century, and occurs regularly in archaeological sites in New Zealand and in other colonial countries such as Australia (Brooks 2005) and South Africa (Malan and Klose 2003). Twelve vessels are Willow pattern in this assemblage, occurring over a wide variety of forms (Figs. 81-82). "Willow-pattern plates, dishes and mugs" were being advertised for sale in New Plymouth in February 1860 (The Taranaki Herald 11 February 1860), so clearly vessels in this pattern were readily available in New Plymouth at the time of occupation of this site.

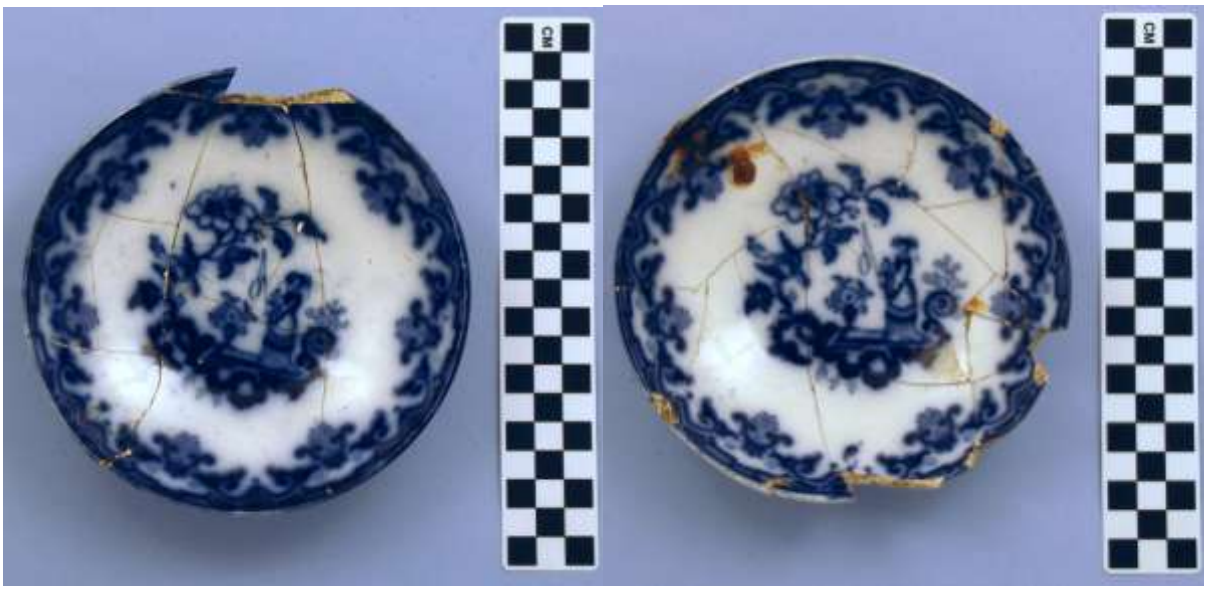

Figure 65: Corea ID7.

Figure 66: Floral ID37.

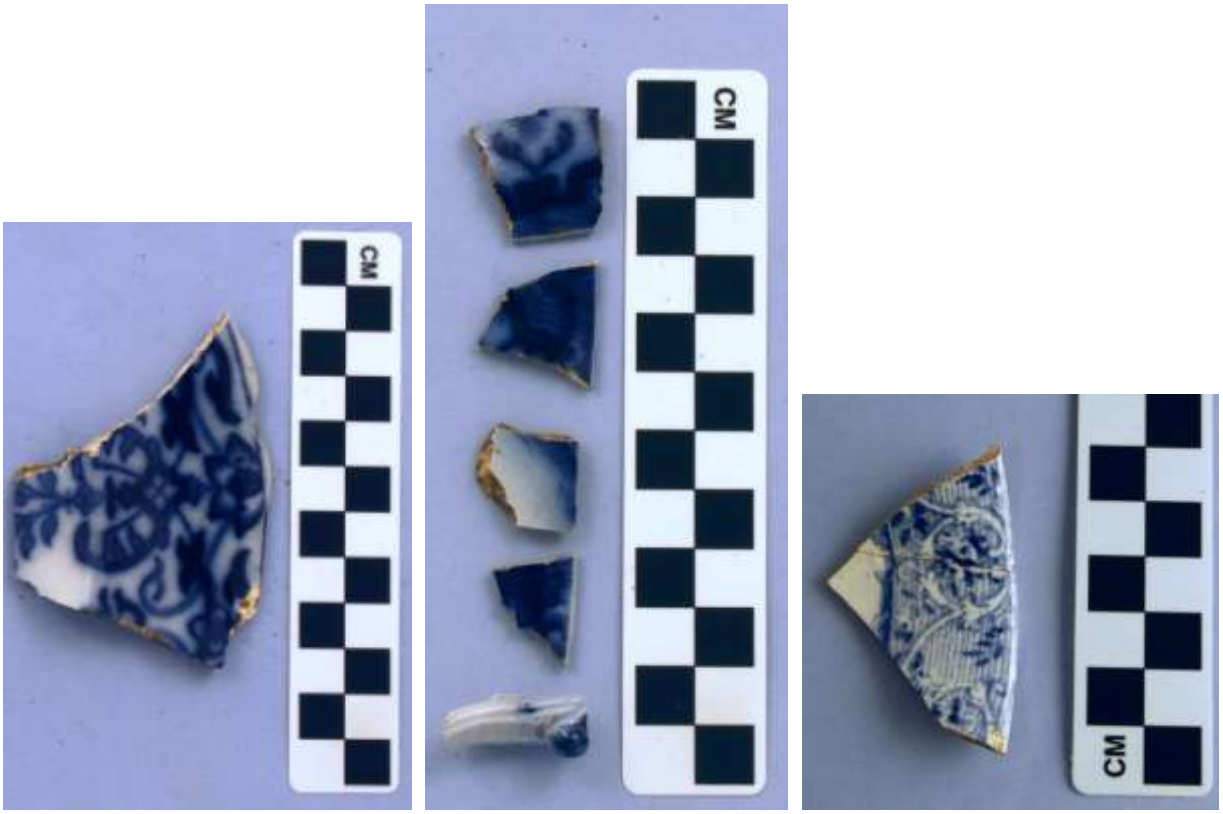

Figure 67: PD001 (ID5), PD002 (ID6), PD003 (ID9).

Figure 68: PD003 (ID36) PD004 (ID10).

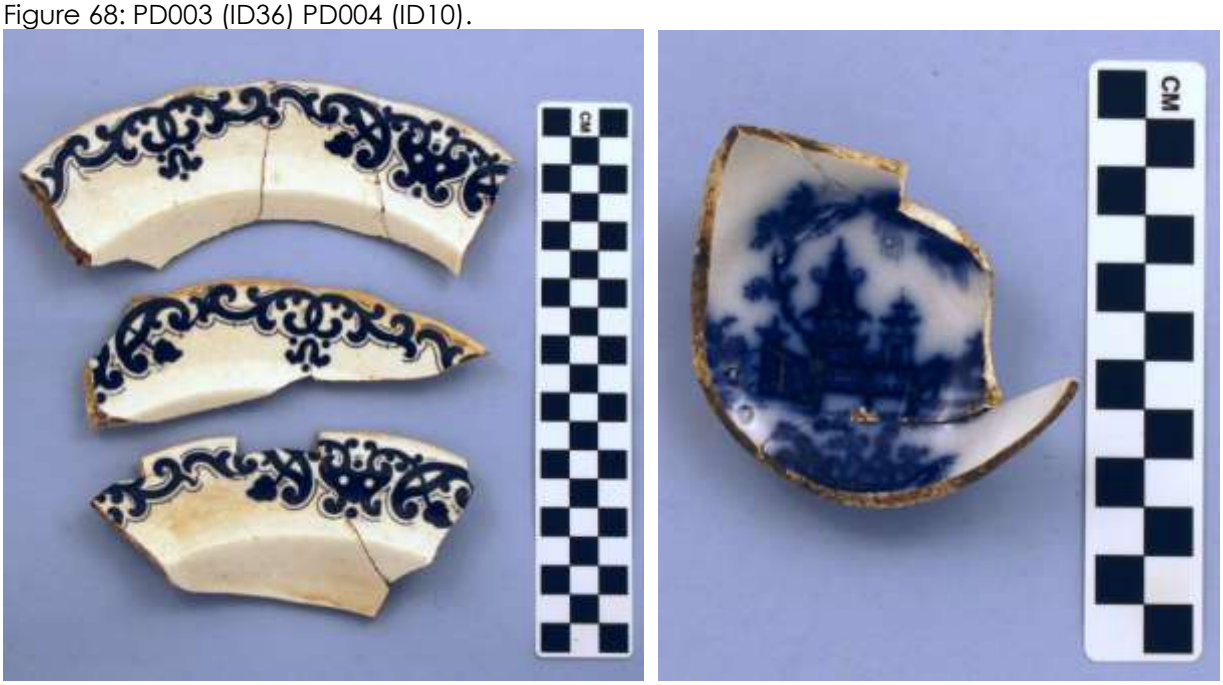

Figure 69: PD005 (ID12) & PD006 (ID33).

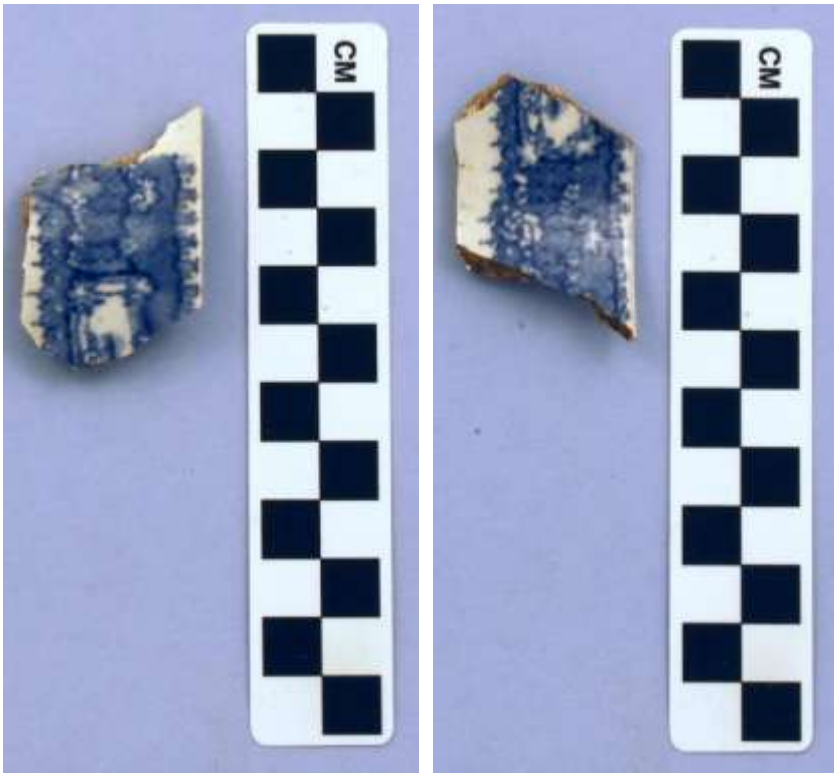

Figure 70: PD007 (ID35).

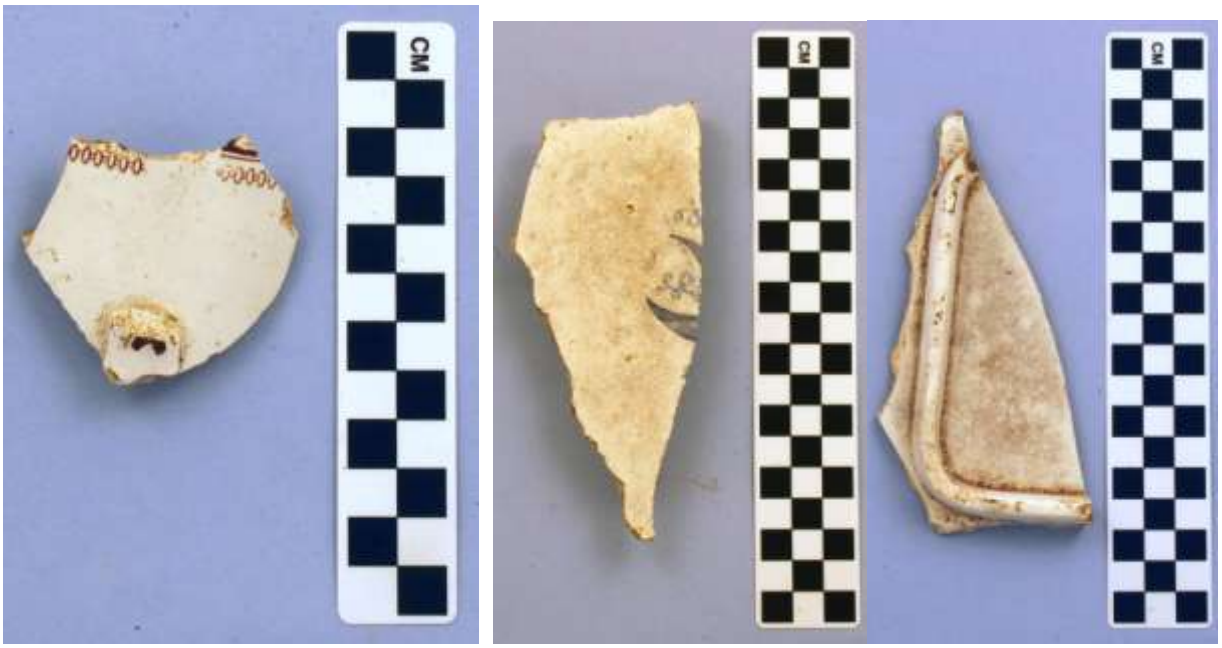

Figure 71: PD009 (ID66) & PD010 (ID67).

Figure 72: PD011 milk jug ID70.

Figure 73: PD012 (ID75).

Figure 74: PD013 (ID81).

Figure 75: PD014 (ID88).

Figure 76: Royal Cottage ID98.

Figure 77: The Villager ID74.

Figure 78: Vignette ID2.

Figure 79: Vignette ID2.

Figure 80: Wild Rose ID79.

Figure 81: Willow ID78.

Figure 82: Willow ID78.

4.6.4.5 Body Type and Vessel Form by Feature

Feature	Body Type	Vessel Form	MVC
143.2	Whiteware	Side Plate	1
143.3	Whiteware	Cup	2
143.3	Whiteware	Plate	1
143.3	Whiteware	Platter	2
143.3	Whiteware	Side Plate	2
143.3	Whiteware	Tureen	1
144.2	Buff Stoneware	Jar	1
144.2	Whiteware	Cup	2
144.2	Whiteware	Jar	1
144.2	Whiteware	Jar Lid	1
144.2	Whiteware	Mixing Bowl	1
144.2	Whiteware	Ointment Jar	1
144.2	Whiteware	Plate	1
144.2	Whiteware	Saucer	2
144.2	Whiteware	Unidentified	1
212.1	Black Basalt	Teapot	2
212.1	Black Basalt	Teapot Lid	2
212.1	Bone China	Bowl	1
212.1	Whiteware	Baking Dish	1
212.1	Whiteware	Bowl	2

212.1	Whiteware	Cup	2
212.1	Whiteware	Jug	2
212.1	Whiteware	Mixing Bowl	1
212.1	Whiteware	Mug	1
212.1	Whiteware	Plate	7
212.1	Whiteware	Salt Cellar	1
212.1	Whiteware	Saucer	3
212.1	Whiteware	Side Plate	1
212.1	Whiteware	Soup Plate	1
212.1	Whiteware	Unidentified Flat	1
212.1	Yelloware	Colander	1
213.1	Bone China	Bowl	1
213.1	Coarse Redware	Bowl	1
213.1	Grey Stoneware	Blacking Jar	1
213.1	Stoneware	Unidentified Hollow	3
213.1	Whiteware	Bowl	2
213.1	Whiteware	Cup	3
213.1	Whiteware	Ewer/Chamberpot Handle	2
213.1	Whiteware	Mug	1
213.1	Whiteware	Ointment Jar	1
213.1	Whiteware	Plate	2
213.1	Whiteware	Platter	1
213.1	Whiteware	Saucer	5
213.1	Whiteware	Side Plate	1
213.1	Whiteware	Soup Plate	8
215.1	Whiteware	Cup	1
215.1	Whiteware	Soup Plate	1
282.2	Whiteware	Mug	1
Total			84

Table 9: Body type and vessel form by feature.

4.6.5 Evidence of Burning

Romulus Street's house was burned on Friday 26 October 1860, as witnessed by soldiers at the Bell Block stockade about 9.00 pm. On Tuesday 13 November 1860, a group of men from the stockade were sent to Romulus Street's house, probably to clean up after the burning (Journal of the Officer in Charge of Bell Block Stockade).

There are six vessels that provide evidence of being burned. In the well feature 213.1, one whiteware transfer printed cup, one bone china bowl and one whiteware industrial slip bowl all show signs of having been burned, whereby the glaze and the body clay are blackened. In the pit feature 144.2, a whiteware mixing bowl and a whiteware jar have been burned, and in the pit feature 212.1 a whiteware industrial slip bowl is burned.

4.6.6 Discussion - Ceramics

The ceramics assemblage from the Penrod Drive site provides some interesting opportunities for interpretation. Firstly, the tight chronological boundaries of the site allows us to suggest the kinds of goods that may have been brought over from England to New Plymouth by the settlers, and compare and contrast these to the kinds of goods that were available for purchase once settled.

The assemblage as a whole appears to be "old fashioned", as the styles and designs of many of the transfer printed wares were those that were more popular in the 1820's to the 1840's. After about 1840 the style of transfer prints started to change, with more area left unprinted in white, and the central design not covering the entire well of the plate (Pulver 1998:48). By the 1850's many new designs were of naturalistic plants and flowers, and in the 1860's central designs were small, sometimes geometric or non-existent (Pulver 1998:49); the Penrod Drive assemblage has none of these later styles. In addition, the assemblage has no vessels with the "Asiatic

Pheasants" transfer printed pattern. This pattern, with the exception of "Willow" pattern, was the most popular design post-1850 (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:29), and occurs in many, if not most, 19th century New Zealand sites. Aside from "Willow" pattern, the Penrod Drive assemblage has none of the same patterns that are present in the Te Oropuriri Bell Block assemblage which dates to a similar time frame (Holdaway and Gibb 2006).

Wares that must have been purchased in Taranaki include two "Corea" pattern flow blue saucers, and two "Willow" vessels. Flown wares were produced in the United Kingdom from about 1835, and were exported to the United States in great quantities after this date and into the 20th century (Snyder 1994). The nature of exporting of wares to New Zealand is little understood, however, it is clear from this assemblage that flown wares could be acquired in New Plymouth at this time, and may even have been available for purchase at the Bell and Hua store (The Taranaki Herald 13 September 1856). "Willow" patterned vessels were also available for purchase in New Plymouth (The Taranaki Herald 18 February 1860), and the site has a number of vessels in this pattern. The ubiquity of the "Willow" pattern meant that it must have been relatively easy to purchase new vessels or replace broken ones with vessels of the same pattern, and therefore maintain some semblance of a matching set of wares.

The assemblage also allows for insights into the living arrangements of a bachelor household in the period. No children's china was recovered, and little in the way of toilet wares were found, aside from a single sherd from a handle of either a chamber pot or ewer. The household had at least one matching set of Willow patterned table ware, although tea wares appear to be mismatching. There is a wide variety of table wares present, including milk jugs, and a range of utilitarian kitchen wares, including mixing bowls, baking dishes, a milk pan and a colander. The absence of toilet wares could be seen as a reinforcing of stereotypes regarding masculine living conditions whilst, in contrast, the presence of table and kitchen wares allows for challenging stereotypes of masculinity in male dominated households as noted by Lawrence (2003).

The strength of this assemblage across all the artefact classes lies with the short time frame of occupancy and, similar to the Victoria Hotel, it constitutes a "time capsule datable with a degree of accuracy rarely achieved on 19th century archaeological sites…" (Brassey and Macready 1994:142).

4.7 Glass assemblage (Janice Adamson)

4.7.1 Minimum Vessel and Sherd Count

A total of 864 glass sherds were analysed, representing a minimum count of 99 glass vessels (Table 1). All glass fragments were retained during excavation, however, generally, only the bases and tops of vessels contributed towards the final vessel count. This was calculated firstly by dividing the assemblage up by feature, vessel form, and glass colour, and then comparing the numbers of matching bases and tops, and using the higher number. Most of the vessels were fragmented; however there were a total of six complete vessels, and three nearly complete vessels. These nine vessels represent just under 10% of the assemblage, which may be considered a relatively high percentage, particularly when compared with the Albert Barracks glass assemblage which had 390 vessels with 18 complete bottles (Low 2002). The Penrod Drive assemblage seems to be characterised by relative completeness of vessels, as was noted also in the ceramics analysis. This is possibly due to one episode of post-destruction deposition of rubbish. In most cases it was not possible to match bases with tops, however recovery during excavation did focus on bagging pieces that were obviously from the same vessel together, and this meant in some cases bottle tops and bases were able to be matched.

The analytical methodology was a hybridisation of the terminology from The Parks Canada Glass Glossary (Jones and Sullivan 1989) and the functional categories which are commonly in use in the New Zealand archaeological literature. The latter generally relate to probable primary

contents, for example "beer" bottles, although categorising bottles by content is problematic as bottles were frequently re-used.

The reasoning for using this methodology is to allow for ease of understanding and comparison with other New Zealand sites whilst attempting to standardise terminology. It is not an attempt to provide a methodological and typological scheme.

In Table 10 below, zero amounts have been included to indicate presence of a sherd which did not represent a vessel. This was particularly relevant for a number of features, mostly post casts, at the bottom of postholes, where melted glass sherds were found, and also where window glass sherds were found. However, window glass was given a minimum vessel count due to at least three different thicknesses of window glass occurring in one feature alone.

Feature	Sherd Count	MVC
101.1 - Slot	2	1
104.1 - Posthole	20	0
109.1 - Slot	2	1
124.1 - Slot	5	2
141.2 - Post cast	1	0
143.2 - Fill layer over stone floor	82	11
143.3 - Stone floor	14	4
144.1 - Pit	177	12
144.2 - Pit	132	8
212.1 - Pit	224	38
213.1 - Well	123	17
215.1 - Trench	43	1
267.2 - Post cast	4	4
91.1 - Post cast	5	0
93.2 - Post cast	6	0
95.2 - Post cast	2	0
98.2 - Post cast	22	0
Total	**864**	**99**

Table 10: Glass sherd count and minimum vessel count.

		Feature											
Specific Function	**101.1**	**104.1**	**109.1**	**124.1**	**141.2**	**143.2**	**143.3**	**144.1**	**144.2**	**212.1**	**213.1**	**215.1**	**->**
Aerated Water								**1**					
Beer				1		**3**		**4**	**1**	**10**	**8**		
Champagne								**1**					
Chutney										**1**			
Gin	0		1			**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**12**	**4**	**1**	
Gin/Schnapps								**0**	**0**				
Medicine/Toilet										**5**	**1**		
Pickle						**2**			**1**	**2**	**1**		
Salad Oil						**3**	**1**			**1**	**2**		
Salad Oil/Vinegar								**1**					
Tableware										**4**	**1**		
Unidentified	1	0				**2**		**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**		
Vinegar							**1**						
Whiskey				1			**1**						
Window		0			0			**3**	**0**	**1**			
Wine/Champagne										**1**			
Total	1	0	1	2	0	**10**	**4**	**12**	**8**	**38**	**17**	**1**	->

	Feature					
Specific Function	**267.2**	**91.1**	**93.2**	**95.2**	**98.2**	**Total**
Aerated Water						1
Beer	2					29
Champagne						1
Chutney						1
Gin	1			0		27
Gin/Schnapps						0
Medicine/Toilet						6
Pickle						6
Salad Oil						7
Salad Oil/Vinegar	1					2
Tableware						5
Unidentified		0	0		0	6
Vinegar						1
Whiskey						2
Window		0	0			4
Wine/Champagne						1
Total	4	0	0	0	0	99

Table 11: Functions across features.

4.7.2 Alcohol

As can be seen from the table below, the majority of items were categorised as "Alcohol" bottles. "Beer" bottles dominated the assemblage, closely followed by "Gin".

General Function	**Specific Function**	**MVC**
Alcohol	Beer	29
Alcohol	Champagne	1
Alcohol	Gin	27
Alcohol	Unidentified	1
Alcohol	Whiskey	2
Alcohol	Wine/Champagne	1
Architectural	Window	4
Food	Chutney	1
Food	Pickle	6
Food	Salad Oil	7
Food	Salad Oil/Vinegar	2
Food	Unidentified	1
Food	Vinegar	1
Household	Tableware	5
Non-Alcoholic Beverage	Aerated Water	1
Pharmaceutical	Medicine/Toilet	6
Unidentified	Unidentified	4
Total		**99**

Table 12: Functions of glass ware.

4.7.2.1 Beer

A total of 29 (29.59%) vessels were classified as "Beer" bottles, distinguished by the dark olive glass colour (also colloquially known as "black beers"), bases and rims (Figs. 83-84). There were three complete beer bottles present. Where bases could be measured, diameters ranged between 75mm – 78mm (MVC = 12) for tall slender forms and between 85mm – 90mm for large squat forms (MVC = 6). None of the bases were moulded – all were tool formed and many had pontil marks.

Nine bases had bare iron pontil marks, and six had probable sand pontil marks, indicated by a gritty surface (Jones 2000a).

Eight rims were of the collar/skirt type, six were cone collar/skirt, one curved collar/skirt, one collar/bead and one collar/band rim type. All were hand applied. One other rim was so melted and distorted that only the applied collar could be distinguished.

Three vessels were manufactured in three-piece moulds, while another three were clearly produced in dip moulds, identified through Jones and Sullivan's description of characteristics of dip moulded vessels (1989:26). While Jones and Sullivan state the technique of dip-moulding is generally not useful for dating, they do state that in the United States this type of mould declined in use in the second half of the 19th century, and that this timeframe is to be expected in British bottles also (Jones and Sullivan 1989:26). While bottles manufactured in a three-piece mould can have the base included in the mould (often with moulded lettering) (Jones and Sullivan 1989), this was not the case with the three vessels in this category manufactured using this technique.

Figure 83: Beer ID1 & ID53.

Figure 84: Beer ID48 & ID77.

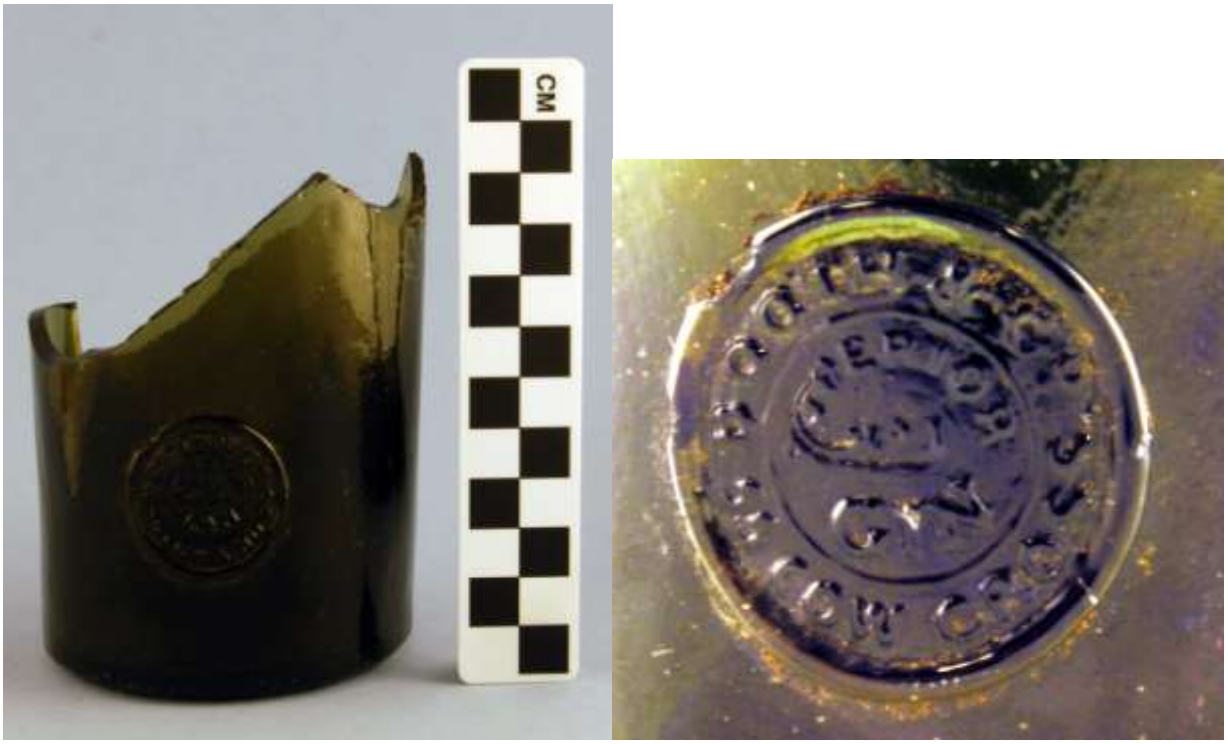

Figure 85: Gin ID16.

Figure 86: Gin ID30 & ID76.

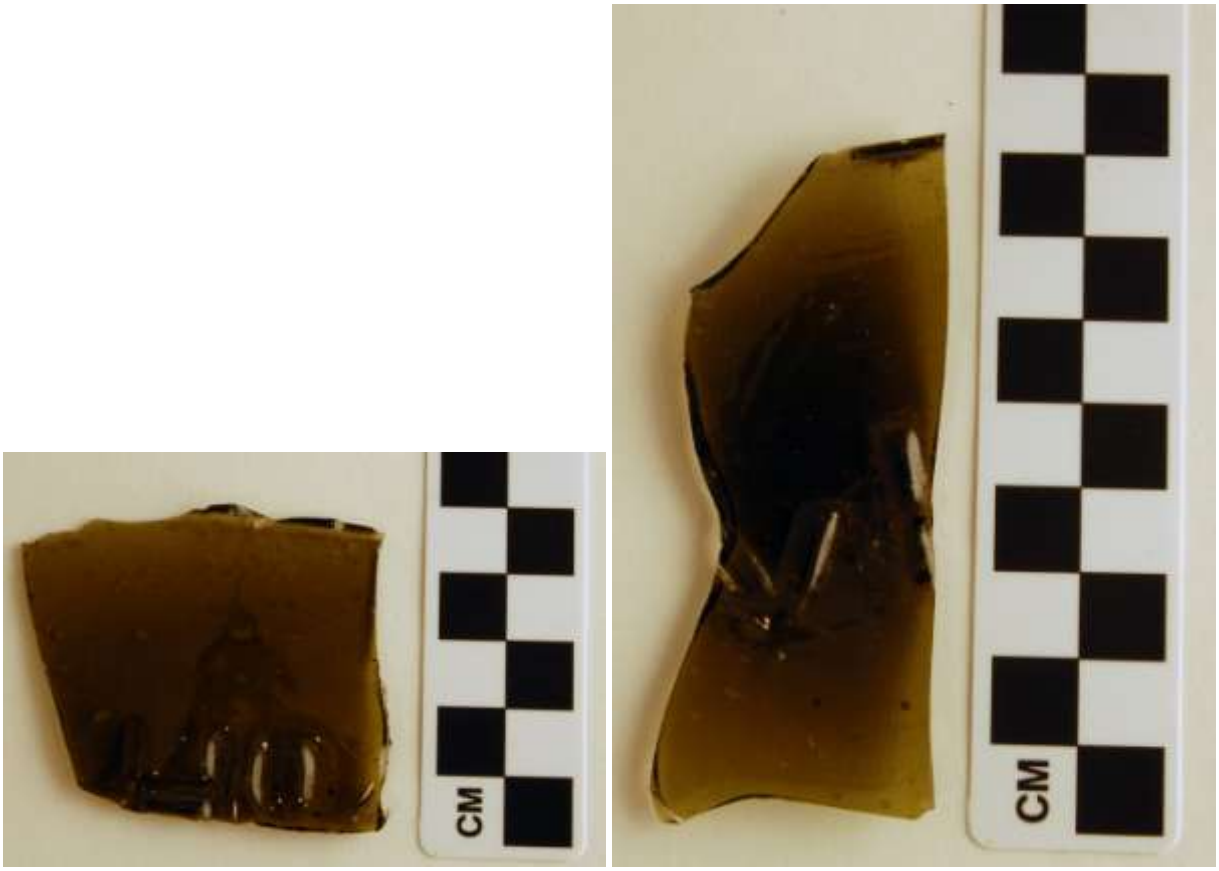

Figure 87: Gin ID78 & ID79.

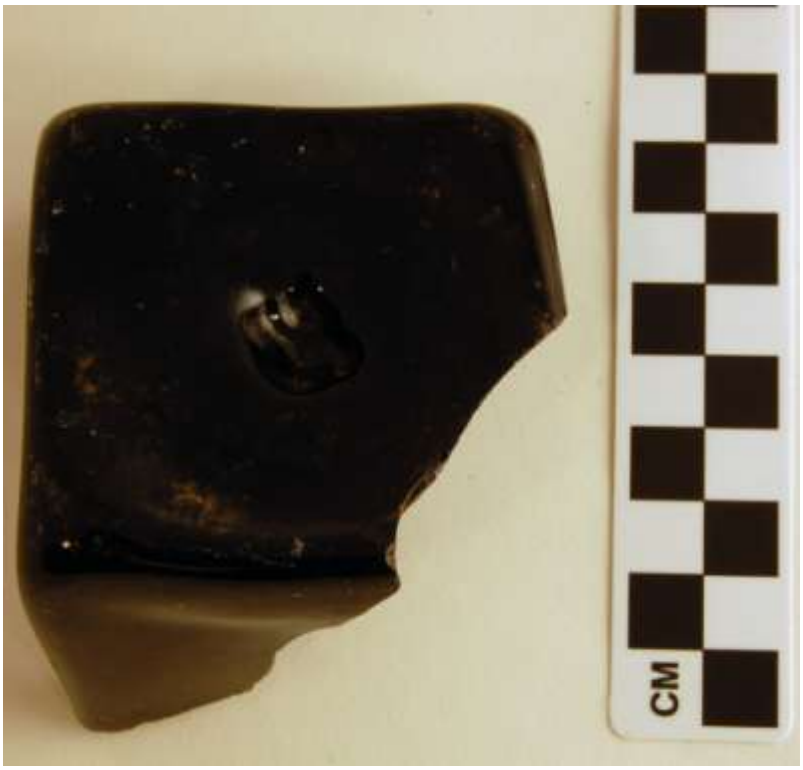

Figure 88: Gin ID127.

4.7.2.2 Gin

There were 27 (27.55%) dark olive bottles identified as originally containing "gin", with 26 being "case gin" type, and one being a cylindrical English gin bottle, identified through an applied seal giving manufacturer and content details (Figs. 85-89). None of the gin bottles were complete. All the bases were "four pointed". Earlier (i.e. pre 1870) case gin bottles have as a diagnostic factor four pointed base corners, that is, the bottle sits on these four corners. Later (post 1860) fully moulded gin bottle have bevelled corners and sit relatively flat on their bases (U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management). Six of the bases had moulded patterns, and one had evidence of what looked like a ground away pontil mark.

Of the tops present a total of nine had one piece applied flanged "pig snout" lips, and three were of the cone collar rim type. The one cylindrical gin vessel had a cone collar/skirt type rim. Best states that a higher ratio of "pig snout" tops to cone tops is one indicator of an earlier site (Best 2002:60).

One case gin bottle had unidentified embossed writing on the side. The cylindrical gin bottle had an applied circular seal which reads "Booth & Co. 55 Cow Cross, Superior No. 1 Gin". An example in aqua glass was recovered from Chancery St (Macready and Goodwyn 1990), and one was recovered also from Casseldon Place, Melbourne (Davies 2006) . Although these two references give a date for these vessels of 1850-1860, the company was clearly in operation much earlier, evidenced by court records of the "Old Bailey" on 06 April 1826 (Old Bailey Proceedings Online April 1826).

One sherd from a case gin bottle has a possible worked edge, and could have been used as a tool. This sherd was from the fill of pit of feature 144.1.

Figure 89: Gin - worked ID99.

4.7.2.3 Other Alcohol

Other alcohol bottles included two aqua-coloured whiskey bottles, one of which had a collar and bead type rim, one dark green champagne bottle with a high kick up base, and one olive coloured wine/champagne bottle with a high push-up and a large mamelon (Fig. 90). This vessel also suggests the use of a sand pontil as there are gritty remains in the base. The top has wrench marks, and a carelessly applied string rim.

Figure 90: Wine/Champagne ID36.

4.7.3 Architectural

107 sherds of flat window glass were recovered, representing at least four different window panes, judged on variations in thickness. The window glass was present in a number of features, including post holes Table 11, and was all crown, rather than plate, glass (Boow 1991). One sherd had an unusual breakage pattern (ID 93) where it looks like it may have been worked in some way (Fig. 91).

Figure 91: Window glass - worked? ID93.

4.7.4 Food

Imports of bottled foods in expensive clear and pale green bottles were considered to be a semi-luxury trade (Boow 1991:18-19). In the Penrod Drive assemblage, a total of 17 bottles were identified as food containers, and all were manufactured from aqua-coloured glass. All of the tops present were hand applied. The single, near complete chutney bottle was not found in any of the literature consulted, but was identified by Jennifer Low (personal communication). It was manufactured in a three-piece mould, with an applied bead rim, the height is 245 mm, and the base diameter measurement 80 mm.

Six bottles were identified as "pickle" containers (Figs. 92-93). Where form was able to be identified, the pickle bottle bases were mostly of rectangular shape with bevelled corners, and tops had the thick ring characteristic of "goldfields" style pickle bottles (Turner 1998:94). One (ID 74) was nearly complete, with only part of the rim missing, and this was a circular style with bevelled edges, similar to eight recovered from His Majesty's Theatre (Turner 1998:94 ill.G40). Another cylindrical style pickle bottle with a longer neck was not found illustrated elsewhere (ID 2). One near complete pickle bottle was rectangular in shape with bevelled corners and a ring around the neck. The bottle measured 255 mm high, the base measurement is 85 mm x 40 mm (ID 73). The bottle also had a sun shaped embossed mark on the base, and an illustrated example of this type of bottle was not found elsewhere.

Six bottles were identified as "salad oil" bottles (Figs. 94-95). One was a complete fluted bottle, with a 50mm base diameter and 220mm height. This bottle had a registered design diamond mark on the base, dating it to 10 January 1855 (Godden 1999:169). An identical bottle with the same registration date and parcel number was recovered from the Albert Barracks excavations (Low 2002). There were small sherds from one "genie" shape salad oil bottle, which had the diagnostic triangular markings present (Macready and Goodwyn 1990:91 Fig.19 G64). There was also one "hexagonal" shape salad oil bottle (Macready and Goodwyn 1990:91 Fig.19 G63). Two bottles could not be identified further than being salad oil or vinegar, and there was one complete "dimpled" small size vinegar bottle present (Fig. 96). This bottle had an embossed "S" on the base identical to one recovered at Chancery Street (Macready and Goodwyn 1990:93 Fig. 20 G74).

One aqua coloured stopper from a salad oil bottle was embossed "George Whybrow". This stopper measured 30 mm high, and the top diameter was 21 mm. George Whybrow manufactured condiments in Minories Lane, London, between approximately >1840-1880 (Davies 2006:349) and was advertising goods for sale in the Sydney Herald over this time period (Boow 1991:206). Whybrow's "salad oil, pints, and Pickles" were being advertised for sale in January 1860 in New Plymouth, arriving via Sydney or Melbourne (The Taranaki Herald 7 January 1860).

Figure 92: Pickle ID2.

Figure 93: Pickle ID73 & ID74.

Figure 94: Salad oil ID9 & ID58.

Figure 95: Salad oil ID57 & ID133.

Figure 96: Vinegar ID59.

4.7.5 Household

All five vessels in this category were glass tableware (Figs. 97-98), consisting of three stemmed drinking glasses, one tumbler, and one dish. One stemware drinking glass was plain glass and had a centrally blade knopped stem and bucket bowl, with a base diameter of 57 mm. The other stemware drinking glass had a similar centrally blade knopped stem, but the bowl was panelled cut glass. The base diameter measured 56 mm. Stemware with a centrally knopped stem and bucket bowl was the dominant style during first half of 19th century (Jones 2000b:179). The third stemware vessel consisted of a base only, with a diameter measurement of 56 mm. The glass drinking tumbler has a tapered body with pressed panels and a rim diameter measurement of 80 mm. The dish was described as such as it did not seem to fall into the category of plate, bowl, or saucer. It has a120 mm rim diameter, and is of a "lacy" type pressed glass design which dates to approximately 1830-1850 (Jones 2000b:162). This vessel is probably a second as it has not been well-finished around the underside of the rim, with the glass remaining so rough it gave the first impression of being broken.

4.7.6 Non-Alcoholic Beverage

Only one vessel is represented in this category, an aqua-coloured aerated water bottle in a Hamilton's patent "torpedo" shape, without any embossing. This style of bottle was first patented in the 1830's and used, and re-used, until the 1870's (Tasker 1989:57; Turner 1998:88). New settlers to New Zealand brought supplies of water in these bottles and it was not until the later 1850's that commercial production of soft drinks first occurred in New Zealand. By 1870 most towns with a reasonably large population had an aerated water factory, or one nearby(Tasker 1989:58). A number of later aerated Codd's patent bottles with "New Plymouth" embossed on them were recovered from Te Oropuriri (Holdaway and Gibb 2006:430-433).

Figure 97: Tableware ID12.

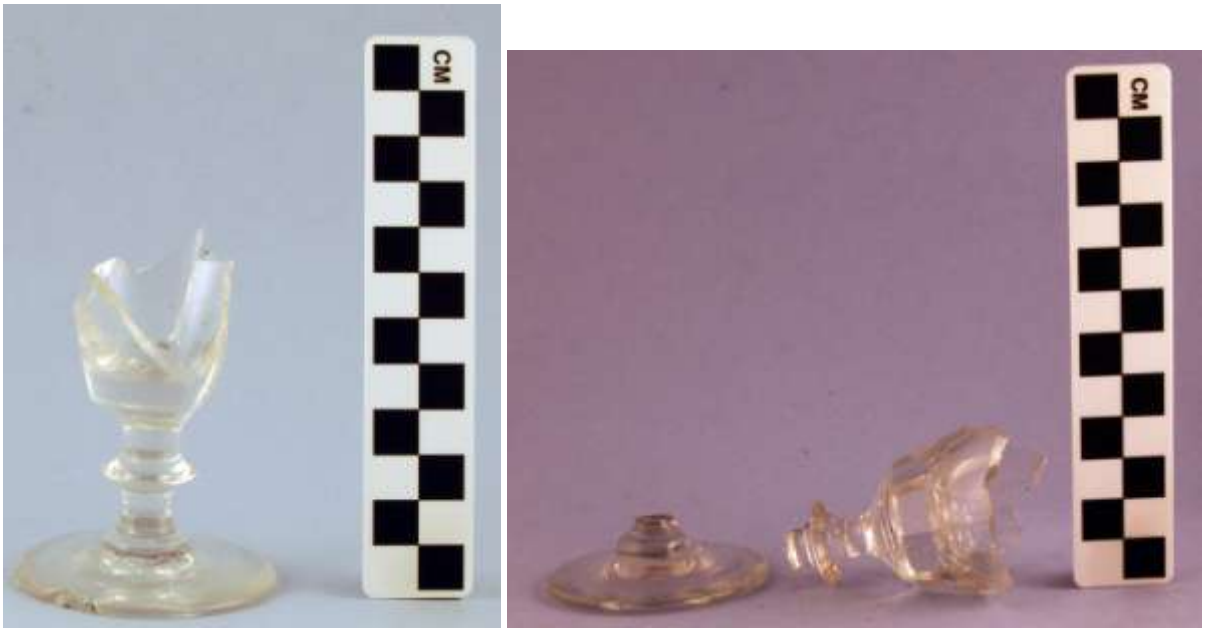

Figure 98: Tableware ID13 & ID14.

4.7.7 Pharmaceutical

Six vessels were categorised as medicine bottles under this category (Fig. 99). Three were small clear glass cylindrical bottles and two of these had base diameter measurements of 25 mm. One of these bases had a glass pontil mark, and one had a blow pipe pontil mark. Both glass tipped and blow pipe pontils were commonly used on medicine and toiletry bottles (Jones 2000a:155, 158). One aqua blue bottle had a base diameter of 40 mm, and the height to shoulder measurement of 110 mm. This bottle was missing its neck and top, but the base to shoulder dimensions are similar to that of castor oil bottles occurring in cobalt blue.

Another two medicine bottles were clear glass, octagonal shaped, with base diameter measurements of 25 mm. One of these was complete, with a height measurement of 135 mm. Both these bottles had embossed writing on the side. The complete bottle had "EMBROCATION" on one side, and the other bottle had "..ROCA.."".ON" (embrocation) embossed over two side body sherds and "..KE." on another side. The "KE" was probably part of a manufacturers name but was unable to be identified further. An embrocation is a "medicinal fluid applied to the skin by rubbing in to relieve stiffness" (Tasker 1989:82).

In Low's 2005 thesis on patent medicines in New Zealand only one example of "Elliman's Embrocation" is recorded, from a rural site. There is also only one example of "Farmers Friend", which was also known as "Row's Embrocation" (Low 2005:222), recovered from a Chinese site (Low 2005). "Gundry's Rheumatic Embrocation, in bottles, for gout, chronic rheumatism, pains in the limbs &c" is advertised for sale in the New Zealander on 03 May 1851 (Low 2005:195).

A couple of interpretations can be made from the presence of embrocation bottles. Firstly, managing a small farm could mean the product provided some relief from sore and tired muscles. Secondly, the occupants of the site (or at least Romulus Street), were drinking alcohol. "Grog" was such a part of life for the military it was withdrawn as a punishment, as evidenced when Romulus Street missed parade at the Bell Block stockade and had grog stoppage for a day (Journal of the Officer in Charge of Bell Block Stockade). Alcohol can cause a buildup of uric acid in the joints, causing gout, which is a form of arthritis, and the embrocation may have helped with this condition also.

Figure 99: Pharmaceutical: ID4 & ID5.

4.7.8 Evidence of Burning

Two vessels had evidence of burning, however a further 55 sherds that were not given a minimum vessel count were burned or melted into forms that made the original vessel shape unidentifiable (Fig. 100). Most of the sherds were of unidentified function and form, and were aqua glass, and two were sherds from dark olive beer bottles. The majority of the melted and burned sherds were present in post holes or post casts.

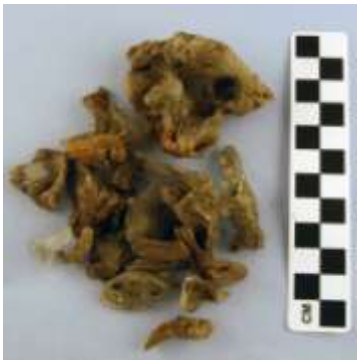

Figure 100: Evidence of burning: ID143.

Feature	Sherd Type	Sherd Count	MVC
101.1 - Slot	Unidentified Aqua	1	1
104.1 - Posthole	Unidentified Aqua	19	0
144.1 - Pit	Dark Olive Beer/ Unidentified Aqua	2	0
144.2 - Pit	Dark Olive Beer/ Unidentified Aqua	2	1
212.1 - Pit	Unidentified Aqua	4	0
91.1 - Post cast	Unidentified Aqua	4	0
93.2 - Post cast	Unidentified Aqua	3	0
98.2 - Post cast	Unidentified Aqua	22	0
Total		**57**	**2**

Table 13: List of glass artefacts showing evidence of burning.

4.7.9 Glass Tools

Two sherds were recovered which may have been used as tools, as discussed previously. One piece from a case gin bottle was from feature 144.1 (pit fill), and one piece of window glass from the bottom of the same feature (144.2). The sherd from the case gin bottle looks deliberately retouched, however the piece of window glass is less clear (P. Sheppard, personal communication). This piece looks as if it has been worked or used in some way other than its original purpose.

Most of the literature surrounding tools made from historic glass is associated with indigenous sites (e.g. Cooper and Bowdler 1998) or from African American assemblages on Plantation sites (e.g. Wilkie 2000 [1996]). Wilkie states that in the United States, the majority of intentionally manufactured glass tools come from contexts that were either solely African-American, or sites which may have been used both by African-American and Euro-Americans. At the time of writing (1996) Wilkie had found no published references to glass tools being recovered from strictly Euro-American contexts (Wilkie 2000 [1996]:199). The reason for this is not clear, and could be due to archaeologists simply not expecting or recognizing them in Euro-American sites, or possibly because the presence of tools in African-American sites represents a "distinct ethnic heritage" (Wilkie 2000 [1996]:199).

One intentionally manufactured flaked glass tool has been recovered from Rewa's Pa in Russell (Best 2002:91), a Maori site. Whilst it is possible New Zealand archaeologists are not recognising or expecting to find glass tools in European historic sites, given the lack of literature surrounding glass tools in strictly European sites, I would argue it is reasonable to associate the worked glass sherds at Penrod Drive with a Maori presence on the site. The case gin glass tool was in the same feature as a clay pipe discussed below, the date of which puts the fill of this pit feature securely within the time period of the Street ownership of the land. Finding glass worked for tools might be a singular occurrence, but it thoroughly supports the narrative of two different cultures being present at the same site as being discussed for the feature complexes of the site.

4.7.10 Discussion – Glass

The glass assemblage is similar in some respects to other assemblages that date to the period between 1840-1870. Turner (1998:108) states a high number of pontilled "black beer" bottles, pig snout gin bottles, Hamilton patent aerated water bottles, and goldfield pickles and salad oil bottles all indicate deposition to within the time frame of 1840-1860's. The absence of "embossed panelled" pharmaceutical bottles, is also diagnostic of deposition within this time frame (Turner 1998:108). Like the Albert Barracks (Low 2002), there is an absence of schnapps bottles which have been dated from the Victoria Hotel assemblage to post-1865 (Brassey and Macready 1994). This assemblage however is unusual as it has at least one glass retouched tool.

Alcohol bottles dominate the Penrod Drive assemblage at 62.24%, followed by food 17.35%, pharmaceutical (6.12%) and household tableware (5.10%). Alcohol bottles represented 83.1% of glassware at the Te Puna Mission Station site (Middleton 2005), the Victoria Hotel had just under 80% (Brassey and Macready 1994), 76.7% in the Albert Barracks assemblage (Low 2002), the Halfway House site had 70% (Bedford 1986), and Butler Point 67% (McManus 2002). His Majesty's Theatre had 58.2% (Turner 1998) and Chancery Street had 46.43% alcohol bottles present (Macready and Goodwyn 1990). Therefore, while percentages of alcohol bottles do vary across archaeological sites, in all the above listed sites aside from Chancery Street alcohol bottles dominated the assemblages.

None of the "beer" bottles had manufacturer marks on the bases. All the bases were hand tooled, some with pontil marks, and all the tops were hand applied, meaning none were machine manufactured. One case gin had embossed writing on the side, however only one cylindrical gin bottle was able to be identified. This was the "Booth & Co" London gin bottle, dating to approximately 1850-1860. All the case gin bases were "four pointed" meaning they pre-date 1870. Therefore these alcohol bottles therefore conform to the date of occupation of the site as determined by historical records, which is between 1853-1860 (Adamson 2005). Also conforming to this occupation date is the salad oil bottle with a Registered Design date of 10 January 1855.

The table glass in forms of stemware, a tumbler, and a "lacy" style pressed glass dish, were, like some of the ceramics, surprise finds for an apparently male household, and again challenges stereotypes of masculinity (Lawrence 2003). The stemware was of a style popular in the first half of the 19th century. The technique of pressing glass was begun in America before 1820 and was well established England by the late 1840's (Hajdamach 1991:334). It is possible however the "lacy" pressed glass dish is of American manufacture. Lacy patterned pressed glass seems to be associated more as an American pattern style, although glass manufacturers' in England did copy American designs (Hajdamach 1991).

While many of the shapes of glass food containers, such as salad oil bottles, were similar between Penrod Drive and the above sites (aside from Te Puna), the Penrod Drive assemblage is notable for the absence of aerated water bottles. Purchasing aerated water may have been seen as an unaffordable luxury for the occupants of the Penrod Drive site. A well was present on the site, and it is probable that bottles were refilled using water from this source rather than purchasing water in town. Dating and assigning function to glassware is difficult because of this potential for re-use of bottles. The Halfway House site has examples where to ring seal beer bottles and a brandy bottle with a label "superior lemon" still attached were refilled with aerated water, (Bedford 1986:34). The large quantities of alcohol bottles were a surprise feature of the Te Puna Mission Station glass assemblage, and Middleton suggests these were used as "containers for a range of household liquids" (Middleton 2005:301). While it is not possible to determine the extent of re-use of bottles in the Penrod Drive assemblage, it is possible that much of the glass assemblage relates to the destruction and consequent clean up of the site. Therefore even those vessels that may have been kept for re-use would have been destroyed and disposed of at the same time as others currently in use, meaning the assemblage is probably representative of all the glass present on the site during the time of occupation.

4.8 Metal assemblage (David Rudd)

The metal assemblage from Penrod Drive homestead (Q19/344) originated from five large features, the numerous postholes, and a surface scatter covering the site. The contents of the major features, Ft 143 – the so-called Potato House, Ft 144 – a storage pit, Ft 182 – a deep pit of unknown function, Ft 212 – originally used as a rua storage pit, re-used as a rubbish pit, and Ft 213 – the well, will be discussed below. In the site Q19/342 were no artefacts found and a few nails from the pits Ft 9, 11 and 12 from site Q19/343 were not included into the following analysis.

4.8.1 Feature 143

Ft 143 contained 276 metal artefacts, the most of any feature on the site. 67 of these were fragments of iron sheet metal that could not be identified. 21 square-sectioned sheet-cut nails were found and no wire-cut nails of any sort - While invented in the mid 19th century, wire-cut nails did not become common until the 20th, so it is not surprising they are not present in this context. Three large spikes were found, two of which were handmade, a square sectioned iron spike with a round head, and a broken pin, made from a large brass or copper rod with a riveted head (Figs. 105-106). The third spike was a cylindrical piece of iron, possibly a broken bolt. Two bolts and two washers were found, possibly belonging to the plough found in Ft 143. Two steel eyes, one attached to a spike and one to a thread were also found. A door handle, bolt and latch, and hinge were present, as was a large T-shaped hinge, and four fragments of wire.

Fragments of the cast-iron body of a plough were found scattered amongst the fill of Ft 143. The royal arms and the maker's mark 'RANSOME''IPSWICH' can be read from the fragments (Figs. 101-104). Also the model name 'XP' is embossed on the body in raised relief.

Ransome was founded by Robert Ransome in 1789, after his patenting of the 'self-sharpening plough shear' in 1785. In 1808 Ransome patented a cast-iron plough design with modular replaceable parts, and this system would make him a major player in agricultural machinery and ironmongery in general. The company displayed a portable steam engine for agricultural work in 1841, and went on to be a large producer of steam engines for farm work (The Ransome collection, undated).

The plough body found in Ft 143 is certainly one of Ransome's modular designs, and it appears that when it was broken, the farmers unbolted it, removed all the other parts, and probably bought a replacement body component. The body is very well made and sturdy, and it would have required a tremendous amount of force to shatter it the way it has been shattered. Ransome's most successful plough models of the Victorian era were the YL (1843) and RN (1864). The XP must have been a model preceding the popular RN type.

Two plough shear points were found, presumably from the Ransome plough, but without the slip the fit cannot be tested The slip is the metal rail that runs against the ground, fitting to the bottom of the cast iron body, and has the point attached to the front traditionally using a wooden dowel. The wooden dowel is used instead of a metal pin to prevent the socket of the shear point from smashing out when a stone is struck, thus destroying the expendable dowel is destroyed rather than the valuable point. Both shear points have smashed sockets, suggesting that perhaps a metal pin was used instead by the farmers in this case, possibly the hand-wrought copper or brass pin mentioned above.

Several other tools were found within Ft 143 including a small file, a set of hand shears, a slasher blade, a scythe, and the head of a shovel. Also the shoe from one end of a pulling tree was found. A pulling tree is a wooden pole that connects the draught animal (in this case bullock) to the plough via the tracer chains.

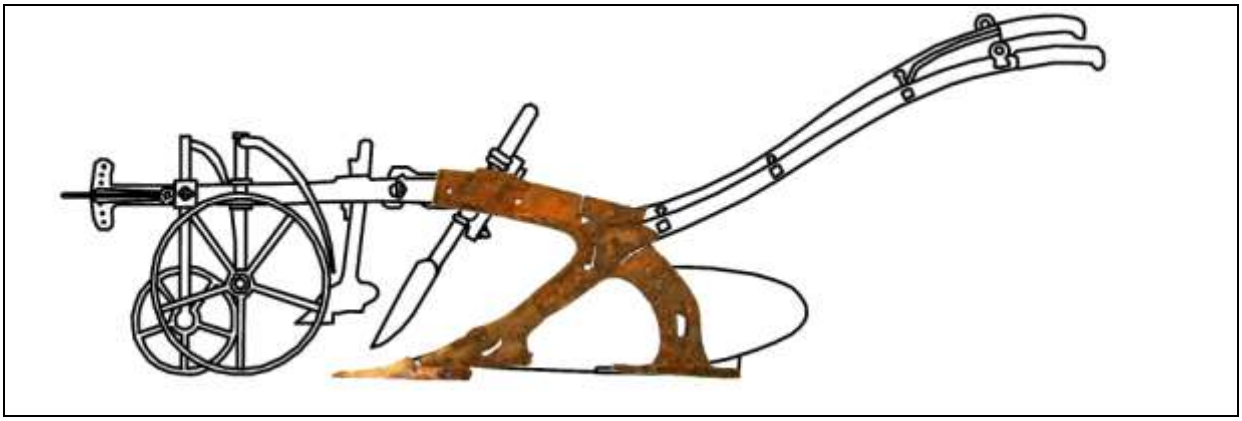

Figure 101: Ransome plough with plough shear.

Figure 102: Ransome plough pieces.

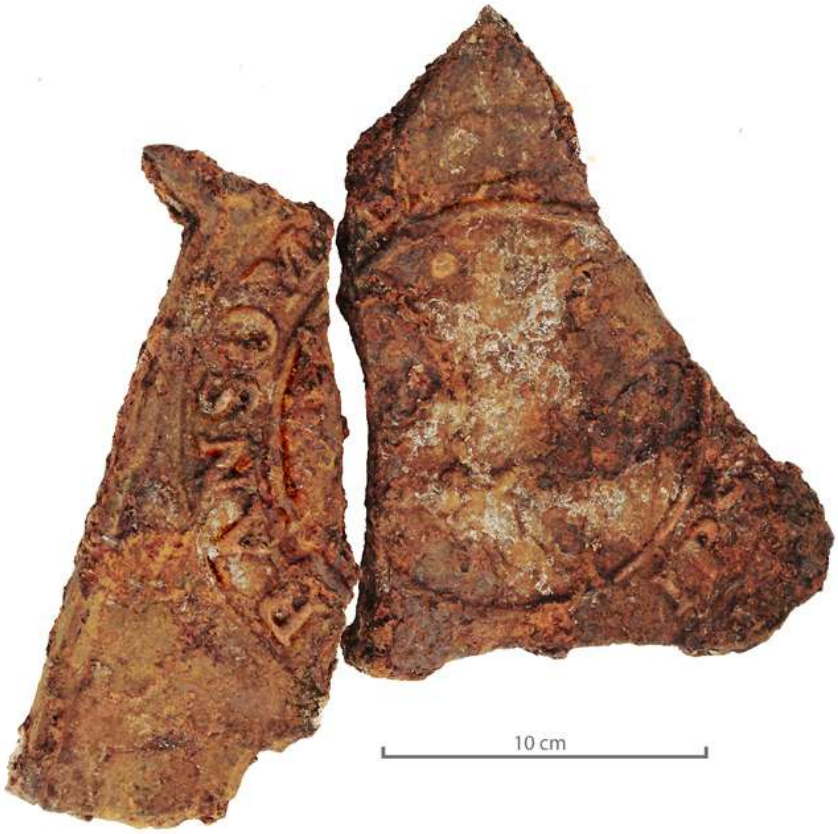

Figure 103: Ransome plough inscription.

Figure 104: Ransome plough XP inscription.

Figure 105: Rod with riveted head.

Figure 106: Bolt and washer.

Figure 107: Horseshoe.

Figure 108: Harness buckle.

Items related to horses were found as well, including harness buckles and a broken bit that were in the fill of Ft 143, as well as two hack horseshoes (Figs. 107-108).

The remains of three large iron pots were found in the feature, amongst other domestic items such as knife fragments, a large tin container and a crushed Wax Vesta matchbox (Figs. 109-110).

Also of interest was a broken brass 'Universal' belt clasp, as worn by the British military and found in the fill (Fig. 111). This design, shaped like a two headed snake in an 'S' shape was used for the entirety of the 19th century and into World War One. They were worn on two-inch wide military belts which did not have their own regimental buckles, such as those worn by volunteers and militia. There were also worn as extra belts usedin addition to regimental ones, such as sword belts, pistol belts and messenger's belts. John and Romulus Street were both members of the Taranaki Militia and this could potentially be one of their belt buckles, issued to them on July 17th 1860 along with their rifle, bayonet and stopper (Journal of the Officer in Charge of Bell Block Stockade 1860).

Figure 109: Cauldron.

Figure 110: Iron pots.

4.8.2 Feature 144

Ft 144 contained 137 metal items, 71 of which were sheet-cut nails. As with the nails found in Ft 143 and elsewhere on the site, they are likely to be from the debris of the homestead's various structures and fences. A large bolt and a metal bracket were also recovered. Four heel plates were found in the fill, of quite small size, coming off either a lady's boot or a child's shoe (Fig. 112). Heel plates were nailed to the soles of leather-soled shoes to extend the life of the shoe by reducing wear. On work- and military boots they were combined with hobnails to provide sprigs to add grip to the sole. The base of a tin was found, typical of the sort still used today for food storage and preservation. A pair of Farrier's Pinchers were recovered from the fill (Fig. 113), these tools are used in the shoeing of horses for drawing nails, levering off the shoe and turning the clenches (nails protruding from the top of the hoof, bent over to hold shoe on) (Hickman, 1977:70-71).

As with most metal assemblages a large amount of unidentifiable items were found, highly fragmented and corroded, 58 items in total from Ft 144.

4.8.3 Feature 182

Ft 182 was a pit of unknown function, either a cache or the homestead's long drop. Relatively few metal items were found within it compared to the other large features on the site. Four sheet-cut nails and a coach bolt were recovered, as well as two unidentified items and what may be part of a key.

Figure 111: Universal belt clasp.

Figure 112: Shoeheel.

4.8.4 Feature 212

Ft 212 contained 59 metal items of various types. Twenty of these were sheet-cut nails; there were also two handmade spikes, one ferrous and one copper. A third machine made spike was also found, along with three bolts and a metal bracket. A hinge, smashed into 12 fragments was recovered, along with ten other metal fragments that could not be identified. The spout of a cast iron kettle was found, as was an iron key and a file (Figs. 114-115). The heel plate and a copper eyelet from a shoe were also in the fill of Ft 212.

Figure 113: Farrier's Pinchers.

Figure 114: Spout of a cast iron kettle.

Figure 115: File and copper eyelet.

4.8.5 Feature 213

Ft 213 was the Street's well, and it contained a considerable amount of archaeological material, likely related to the cleanup of the site. Sixteen nails and two spikes were found in the fill and no doubt got there during the cleanup of what remained of the farm buildings. The highly fragmented remains of what may be a saw blade were present, as were two heel plates, likely all that is left from a pair of shoes. A crushed Wax Vesta matchbox was found, as was part of a brass candlestick (Fig. 116). Twenty two unknown fragmentary, corroded ferrous items were also within Ft 213.

4.8.6 Surface finds and Postholes.

The remainder of the assemblage was sourced from either the topsoil covering the site, or from the numerous postholes that make up the fence lines and foundations of the farm buildings. 156 sheet-cut nails and a single large spike came from this context, which is not surprising considering the number of nails required to build structures and post-and-rail fences. Seven fragments of wire were found, as was a coach bolt, two nuts, a large hinge and a large iron eyelet. A decorated cast brass object was found, that appears to be part of a small nutcracker (Figs. 117-118).

Two sections of chain were found in the surface layer, and may be broken fragments of tracer chains from the bullock team (Fig. 119). A door handle, brass hook and an oval brass escutcheon were also found, in separate contexts (Fig. 120). Two fragments of cast-iron kettle spout were found, likely belonging with the fragments recovered from Ft 212, in fact probably found during the digger scrape over Ft 212. A broken fragment of knife blade was recovered, as were two files. A left front horseshoe from a hack was found, as was a hand-made brass ring, which was once riveted to a flat surface. It bears some resemblance to the rings on harnesses used to guide the reins, bearing little or no weight, but preventing the reins from getting tangled. Normally these rings are cast like the buckles and other metalwork on harnesses, and perhaps one was lost, and a replacement was made from a piece of copper or brass wire. As the rivet was ripped out, it is likely that it was not strong enough for the job. What at first glance appears to be a type of chisel called a gouge was found in the surface scrape, but on closer examination it proved to be a very early type of hand drill called a 'shell auger', which is inserted into a shallow chiseled hole and then operates much like a modern drill (Fig.121).

A small hand vice was found on the surface of the site (Fig. 122). Hand vices are similar to clamps in that they aid in gripping objects freeing hands to work on them, or to hold things together while glue sets.

Also found on the surface of the site was a British Army cap badge, the regimental number '70' from a Kilmarnock 'pork pie' forage cap (Fig. 123). The badge is complete, and was found with a brass pin still in the eyelets, suggesting that the entire cap was lost. Forage caps were worn by British and Colonial troops for much of the time on campaign in New Zealand, the large and decorative Shakos often being reserved for parade. The light infantry and grenadier companies of each regiment would wear a bugle or a grenade respectively over their regimental numerals. Forage caps were made of dark blue wool, with a woollen ball tuft on top, dark blue for centre companies, white for grenadiers and dark green for light infantry.

The 70th (Surrey) Regiment of Foot, nicknamed 'The Glasgow Greys' were under the command of Lt Cols Chute, Galloway and Mulock. They arrived in New Zealand from India in 1863, and saw their first action at the storming of Katikara Pa in Taranaki. They were transferred to the Waikato, serving in the battles at Koheroa, Camerontown and Orakau before being transferred back to Taranaki. They took part in the assault on Kaitake Pa, taking the left flank along with the 57th and the Taranaki Militia. They also served in Chute's campaign. When they returned to Britain in 1866 they ended a 17 year long tour of duty (Ryan & Partham, 2002:161; Cowan, 1922:225-230). Since the 70th were in India during the first Taranaki war, the badge obviously does not date to the destruction of the Street homestead or the subsequent cleanup.

One hundred and twenty five items were unidentifiable due to corrosion and fragmentation.

Figure 116: Part of a brass candle stick.

Figure 117: Hinge.

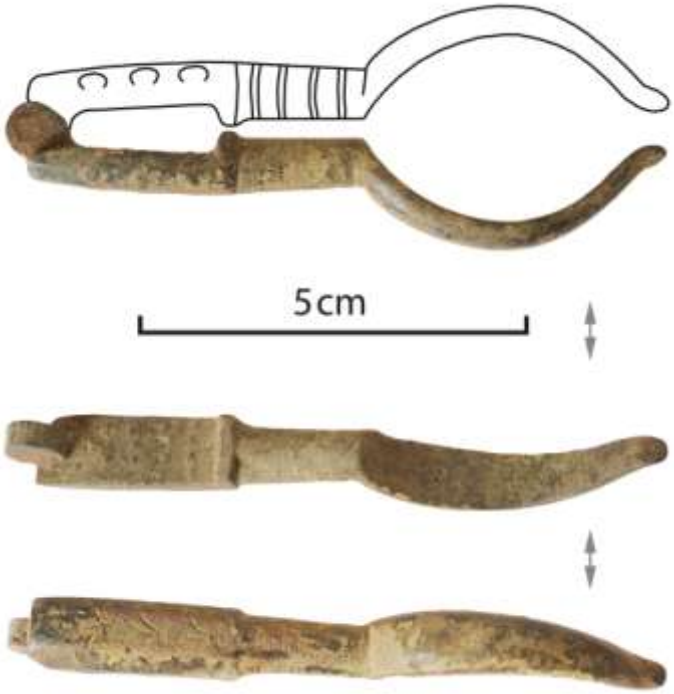

Figure 118: Nutcracker?

Figure 119: Chain.

Figure 120: Brass escutcheon.

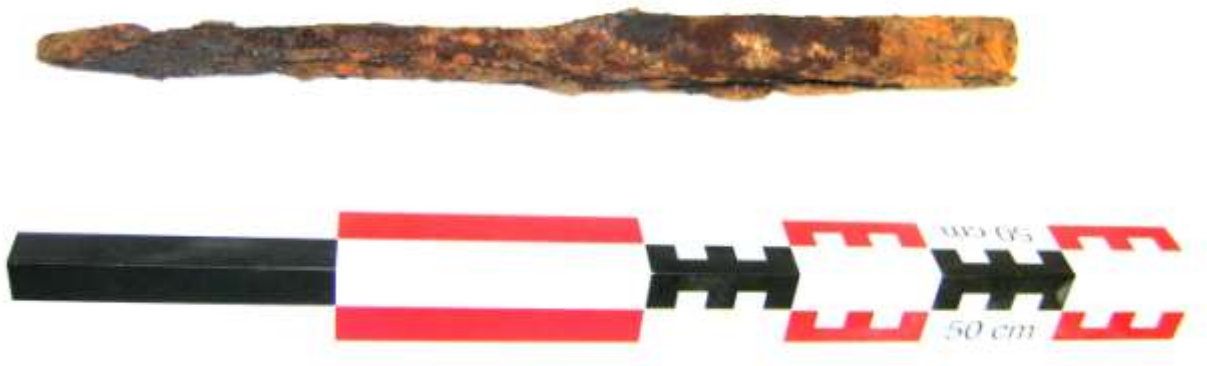

Figure 121: Shell auger.

Figure 122: Hand vice.

Figure 123: Cap badge.

4.8.7 Comparison with Insurance Claim

After the destruction of their farm, the Streets claimed for a number of lost items as well as the farm buildings themselves. What they made claim for bears little similarity to what was found in the excavation. The well was not excavated to full depth, and many of the items may lie at the bottom, or the claim could have been for items stolen as well as destroyed. However, the possibility of insurance fraud is always present. The fact that the Ransome plough was not included in the claim suggests that it may have been damaged before the attack on the homestead, and thus was not covered or that it was borrowed from another settler and was included in their respective claim.

Implement	Number Claimed	Number Found
Harrow	2	0
Yoke and Bow	3	0
Chain	3	2
Scythe	4	1
Cart with lades	1	0
Windlass and Rope	1	0
Steel Carn Pike?	3	0
Turnip Hoe	5	0
Spade	3	0
Shovel	3	1
Flat Hoe	2	0

Table 14: Comparison between found items and claimed items.

4.8.8 Metal assemblage conclusions

On the Street homestead a large number of tools and agricultural equipment were found, as well as the domestic items that are found in any residential site of this era. The large number of nails is unsurprising considering the fact the buildings were destroyed and the rubble later cleaned up. A few individual items give a closer link with the site's history such as the Universal pattern buckle which may have belonged to one of the Street brothers, and the 70th Regiment badge which is related to the period 1863-1866 after the destruction of the original homestead.

4.9 Clay pipe assemblage (Janice Adamson)

A total of 32 sherds from clay tobacco pipes were recovered, representing a minimum vessel count of 14. No intact pipes were recovered. Minimum numbers were calculated by identifying unique features. Two sherds of one pipe recovered from two layers of pit feature 144 were refitted. All the pipe bowls showed evidence of use, and only one stem sherd, from a post-cast feature, showed possible evidence of external burning that might be indicative of being burned during the destruction of the homestead (pipe remains illustrated Figs. 124-130).

Feature	Refit Number	Sherd Count	MVC
143.2 - Fill over stone floor		3	1
144.1 - Pit Upper Fill		2	2
144.1	1	1	0
144.2 - Pit		4	3
144.2	1	1	1
212.1 - Pit		4	4
213.1 - Well		16	2
299.2 - Post Cast		1	1
Total		32	14

Table 15: Provenance of clay pipe remains.

4.9.1 Manufacturer Marks

Balme, Mile End: One incomplete pipe bowl with an impressed "BAL[ME] / MILE [END] within a shield on back of bowl, found in Feature 213.1. Five Balme companies operated out of Mile End in London in the 19th century, giving a wide possible date range for this pipe of 1805-1876 (Oswald 1975).

Theophilus Milo, London: One pipe stem recovered with "MILO'S EN[GLISH COURIER] impressed on one side found in Feature 144.1. Oswald lists this manufacturer and tobacconist as operating in Finch Lane and the Strand in London between 1860-1870 (Oswald 1975:142). However it is probable this manufacturer was in business earlier than this if the following excerpt from Apperson (1914) is to be believed:

"Milo, a tobacconist in the Strand, and Inderwick, whose shop was near Leicester Square, were famous for their pipes, which could be bought for 6d. apiece. A burlesque poem of 1853, in praise of an old black pipe, says:

Think not of meerschaum is that bowl: away,
Ye fond enthusiasts! it is common clay,
By Milo stamped, perchance by Milo's hand,
And for a tizzy purchased in the Strand.
Famed are the clays of Inderwick, and fair
The pipes of Fiolet from Saint Omer.

(Apperson 1914:162)

Colonel Harold Malet at the same time wrote--"When I was a cadet at Sandhurst in 1855-58, Milo's cutty pipes were quite the thing, and the selection by cadets of a good one out of a fresh consignment packed in sawdust was eagerly watched by the 'Johns.' Of course we were imitating our parents." It was no doubt these cutty pipes which are referred to in one of the sporting books of Robert Surtees as the 'clay pipes of gentility.'"

(Apperson 1914:163)

Milo's pipes occur regularly in New Zealand sites, however in small numbers (Sutherland 2004). Milo pipes were also found at Te Oropuriri (Holdaway and Gibb 2006) and the Omata stockade (Prickett 1994).

William Murray & Co., Glasgow: One incomplete stem with impressed [M]URRAY / GLAS[GOW] found in post-cast Feature 299.1. This sherd is grey, consistent with having been burned. This company manufactured out of Glasgow from 1830-1861, when it was purchased by Thomas Davidson (Oswald 1975:205; Walker 1983:12-13).

Henry William Town, London: One incomplete bowl with impressed "HW TOWN UNION ST BORO" within a shield on back of bowl found in Feature 212.1. Henry William Town operated out of Union Street, Borough, in 1854 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969:64). No other recorded examples were found in a search of the archaeological literature.

4.9.2 Commissioned Pipe

Penfold, Sydney: One pipe stem with impressed [PENF]OLD / "S[YDNEY] within an embossed frame was recovered from Feature 144.1. Edwin Thomas Penfold was a tobacconist in Sydney (Walker 1984), and it is probable this is a commissioned pipe that was made in Britain for this company. He arrived in New South Wales with his wife in 1853, and after working on the goldfields established the Penfold's tobacconist business in Sydney. He sold the business in 1874, and his son, William Clark Penfold went on to establish the large printing and stationery firm, W.C. Penfold (Walsh 1988). The date for the pipe recovered at Penrod Drive must therefore have a range of between c1853 and 1874. Two "Penfold/Sydney" pipes were also recovered from Bell Block at the Te Oropuriri site (Holdaway and Gibb 2006:463), and no other examples could be found in the examined New Zealand literature.

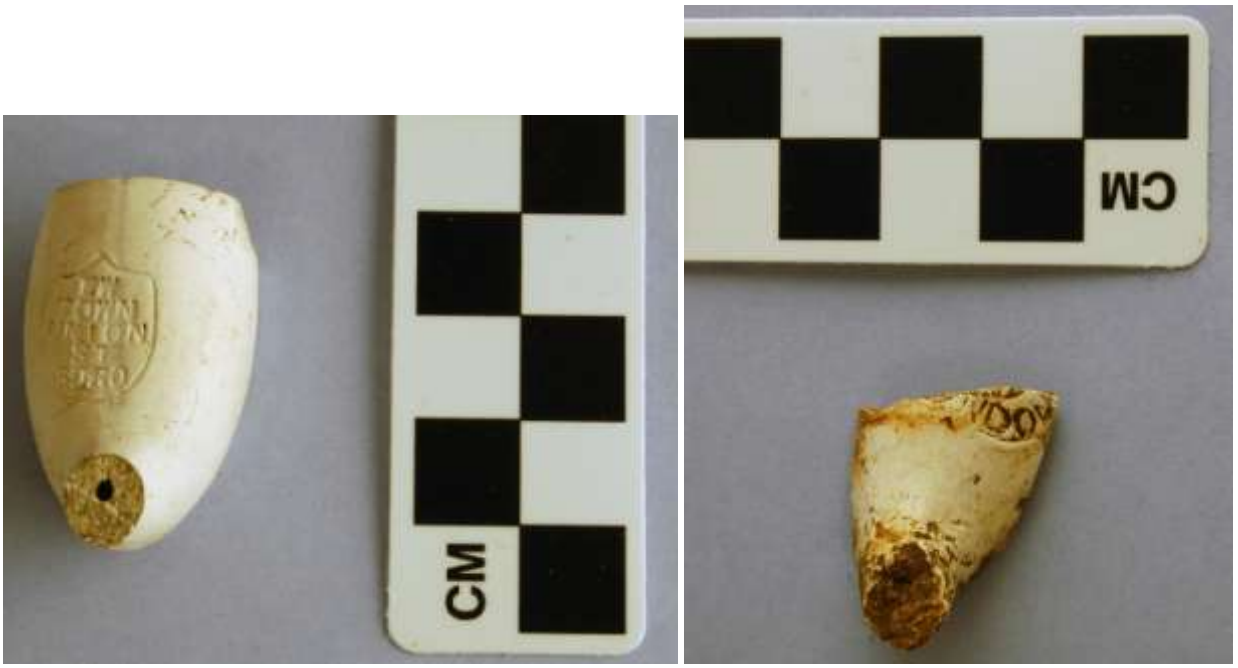

Figure 124: Clay pipe bowls ID1 & ID4.

Figure 125: Clay pipe bowls ID15 & ID16.

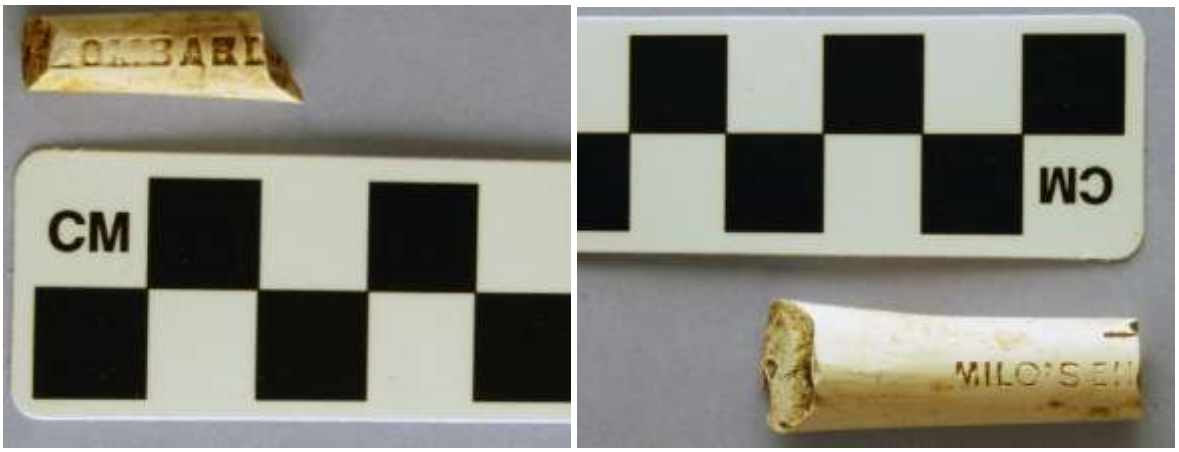

Figure 126: Clay pipe stems ID6 and ID12.

Figure 127: Clay pipe stem ID9.

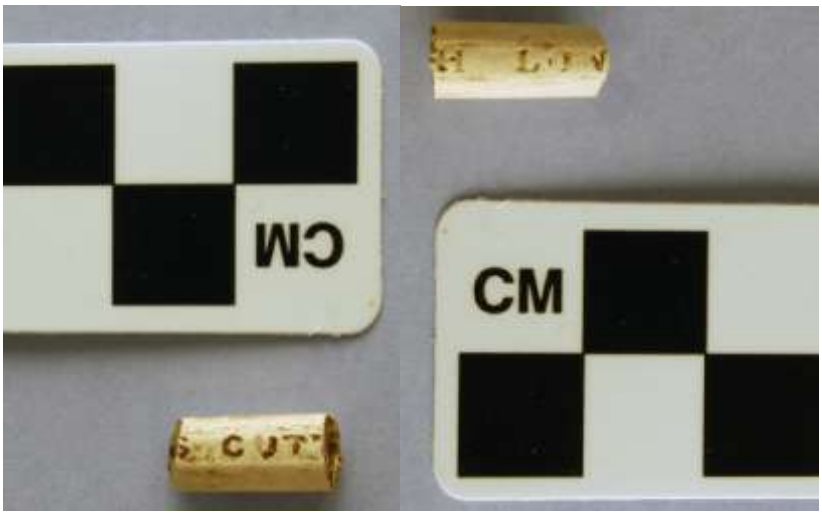

Figure 128: Clay pipe stem ID10.

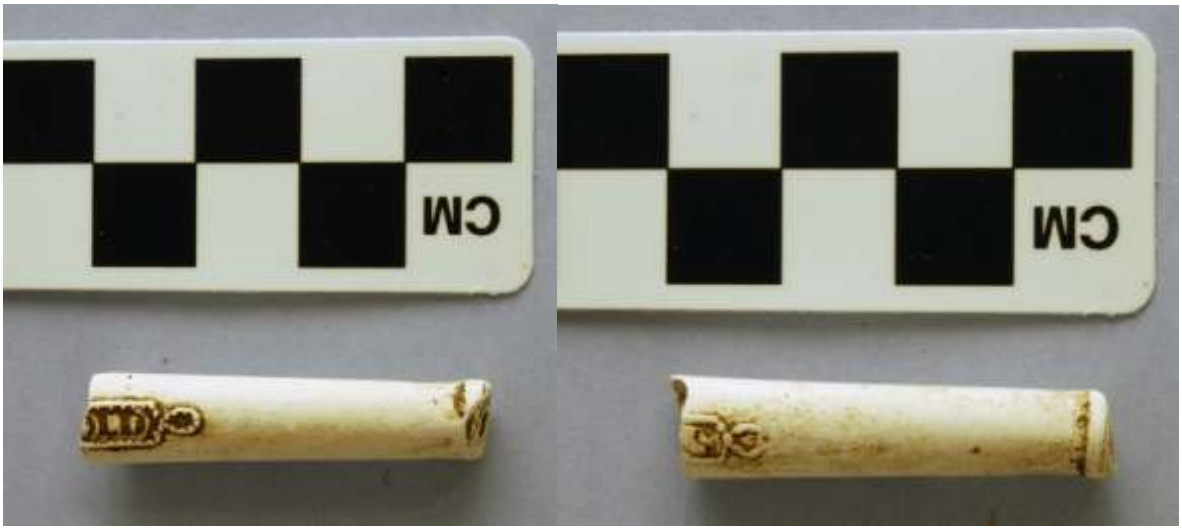

Figure 129: Clay pipe stem ID11.

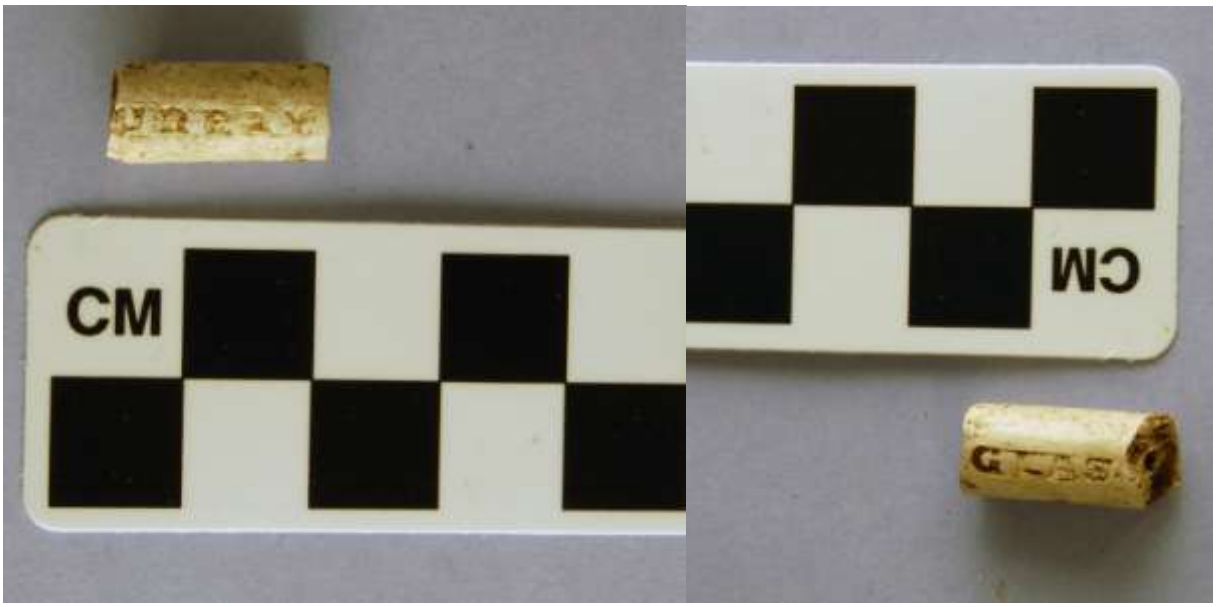

Figure 130: Clay pipe stem ID20.

4.9.3 Marked Pipe Styles

TD: One complete bowl with spur and impressed "TD" either side of the back of the bowl was recovered from feature 213.1. This mark is quite possibly the most common mark found on clay pipes (Bradley 2000), and in this case is not attributable to a particular maker.

Burns Cutty: Two pipe stem sherds refit to form the impressed words "BURNS CUT[TY] / LONDON, one piece from Feature 144.1, and the other from Feature 144.2. Burns Cutty Pipes were made by at least five Glasgow pipe makers (Walker 1983:10). Cutty pipes were a short stemmed style designed to meet the needs of people who wished to smoke and work at the same time (Ayto 1987:10).

4.9.4 Other Pipes

British Bombardier: One incomplete pipe stem with impressed "…OMBARD.." was recovered from Feature 144.2. This pipe would have been a "British Bombardier" pipe similar to one found at Omata Stockade (Prickett 1994). Prickett states the style of lettering seems to be more similar to London rather than Scottish pipes (Prickett 1994:66). No other references to this type of pipe could be found.

London: One incomplete bowl with impressed [LON]DON on back of bowl found in Feature 212.1. The manufacturer is unidentified.

4.9.5 Mouthpieces

Four of the stems had mouthpieces, two of which were glazed, one with yellow glaze, and the other was a dark grey. The ends of pipe stems were glazed to stop the lips sticking to the clay.

4.9.6 Discussion – Clay Pipes

While the clay tobacco pipe assemblage is small, many of the sherds have been able to be identified to either manufacturer or pipe style. Where manufacturing dates could be attributed, date ranges all fit within the time period of occupation of the Penrod Drive site. The Milo's English Courier pipe, if Oswald's TAQ of 1860 is used, would precisely date to the year the homestead was destroyed, although it is probable this pipe could date earlier.

None of the pipes had any decoration other than manufacturer name or pipe style. Production of "fancy" decorated pipes increased greatly in the second half of the 19th century (Ayto 1987:10), although nineteenth century workers tended to use plain undecorated short pipes. This was because there was less pressure on the teeth, meaning they were able to comfortably work and smoke at the same time (Ayto 1987:10).

It is difficult to determine whether the occupants of the site were pipe smokers, or whether the pipes belonged to visitors to the farm. Bradley suggests a bowl to stem ratio can determine whether pipe smokers were transient or from a population close to its source of pipes. This is because in transient populations, bowls were removed from the site to be reused, even if part of the stem was broken on the site (Bradley 2000:127). This site has 10 bowls to 22 stem fragments giving a ratio of 1:2.2. This is slightly less than Bradley's "typical" distribution of a ratio of 1:1.5-2, meaning it is more likely that smoking was possibly done by the site's occupants, rather than transients, but these figures are not particularly decisive.

It is possible the beginnings of a Taranaki "signature" for clay tobacco pipes could be determined here, although this would need far more research to be done. "Penfold/Sydney" pipes were also recovered from Te Oropuriri (Holdaway and Gibb 2006), and "British Bombardier" pipes from Omata Stockade (Prickett 1994). These may be the only recorded examples of these brands of pipes occurring, and they were all found in Taranaki sites. Clearly styles of pipes such as cutty and TD were available for purchase in New Plymouth at this time, as they are being advertised for sale (The Taranaki Herald 7 January 1860).

4.10 Other finds (Janice Adamson and Hans-Dieter Bader)

4.10.1 Slate

Two slate pencils were present, one in Feature 143.2, 57 mm long with a point and still useable, and one in Ft 144.1, 27 mm long with a point and still useable. Three pieces of slate were present, two of which had lines for writing (Fig. 131). These two pieces, probably from the same writing slate, were in Ft 143.2 and 143.3. This writing slate had a bevelled edge on one side for the purpose of being held in a frame. "Best Blue Bangor Countess Slates" measuring 20 x 10 inches were being advertised for sale in New Plymouth in 1860 (The Taranaki Herald 11 February 1860). The other piece of slate was from Ft 144.1, and was thicker than the other two pieces. This could have been roofing slate, although slate was not commonly used as roofing material in New Zealand (Brassey 1989:53). However, a piece of roofing slate with writing on it was recovered from Omata Stockade (Prickett 1994:86). If slate was used for roofing on the Penrod Drive homestead, a much larger quantity would be expected to be recovered in the archaeological record.

Figure 131: Writing slate.

4.10.2 Buttons

Two buttons were present in the entire assemblage, both occurring in feature 213.1, the well. One button was a small 11 mm diameter porcelain, four-holed sew-through, 'piecrust' style (with impressed rays around the rim), button. The other was manufactured from bone, also four-holed sew-through, 'piecrust' style and 11mm diameter. These types of small buttons (10-12 mm) made from bone, porcelain, or mother-of-pearl, are functionally interchangeable. They can be used for shirts, although the smaller examples are more commonly used on underwear or pillowcases

(Lindbergh 1999:51). Porcelain buttons are also known as 'small chinas', and the 'piecrust' style is one of the more common types of porcelain button found archaeologically (Lindbergh 1999:52).

4.10.3 Brick

Eighteen pieces of brick were found in Q19/344, 15 of which came from the pit fill of Ft 143 (Figs. 132-133). They were all handmade, most of them showing fairly regular temper including coarse sand. The colours range from darkish red to yellow red, possibly depending on individual firing conditions. One of the bricks which is yellow red shows large irregular temper. The majority seems to be 11 cm wide, 6 cm high and 23 cm long, though width of 9.2 cm and 10 cm and a height of 5.5 cm were recorded. This means that at least three different formers were used to shape the bricks. Two of the formers were used within the same clay and temper mixture and one different one was used for a different clay and temper mixture of inferior quality. The only frog marks are a wide rectangular depression. This would indicate that the production comes from a single source.

None of them shows mortar remains thus it is most likely that they were used for flooring rather than any building.

Figure 132: Brick with frog mark.

Figure 133: Brick of inferior quality.

4.10.4 Stone

Four pieces of stone or stone-like finds were recorded at Q19/344. Only stone that showed human interference (with anthropogenic features) were recorded.

A piece of slag came from the pit fill of Ft 143 (Fig. 134). This would indicate some blacksmithing work on site.

A piece of probably handmade mortar/stone brick was found in the fill of Ft 212. It would indicate some building activity possibly relating to a chimney. The piece is not very solid and it can be assumed that the use of this piece in a building was not very successful.

A small round piece of sandstone is probably a small part of a sharpening stone (Fig. 135). It came from the fill of the well Ft 213.

A small piece of possibly worked pumice came from the fill of the pit Ft 182 (Fig. 136). Pumice is usually related to Maori occupation of a site.

Figure 134: Slag.

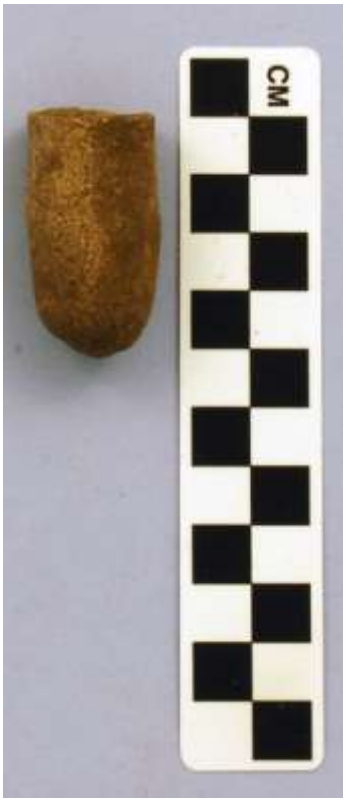

Figure 135: Part of a sharpening stone.

Figure 136: Worked pumice.

4.11 Find categories & themes

The three pits Ft 143, 144 and 212 and the well Ft 213 are the only four features with substantial find accumulations. All other features are either find-free or contained only a few finds.

All postholes that contain a few finds are part of feature complexes (buildings) that show signs of re-piling or rebuilding. It seems, that most finds were deposited as part of re-piling or rebuilding a structure.

The bullock shed has either glass or metal in the following postholes: Ft 92, 91, 89, 90, 301, 137, 93, 98, 99, 103, 96, 126 + 127, 106, 104, 128, 129, 141 and 142. Some of the glass shows fire damage and must have ended up in the postholes, post-destruction. This would indicate either that the charred posts were removed after the fire or new postholes dug through the destruction / burnt layer.

The feature complex of orientation no.2 which shows building activity beyond the small house structure has glass and metal in posthole Ft 267 and 238.

The possible house and lean-to structure has metal in the postholes Ft 217, 219, 221 and 206. Apart from Ft 219 these postholes are double postholes indicating a re-piling or re-building phase.

The same accounts for a single posthole Ft 201 of the possible barn structure which is a double posthole indicating re-piling or re-building.

All material from features other than the three pits Ft 143, 144 and 212 and the well Ft 213, are from areas showing two phases of building activities and the glass with fire damage suggest that the second phase of building activity took place after the general destruction of the site in 1860.

For the following interpretative categories all finds from these four main find bearing features (three pits Ft 143, 144 and 212 and the well Ft 213) independent of their material class will be included. The Minimum Number of Individuals in the find classes will be used except in the metal assemblage. The metal was fragmented to such a degree that it was impossible to create MNI from often similar looking metal vessels and structural items like hinges. The corrosion process rarely leaves clean breaks on the material thus re-fitting is near impossible. Therefore – in most cases – it can not be decided if similar looking items were once part of the same vessel, tool or structural element; or part of several ones. This results in slightly skewed tables towards the functions of the metal items. Nonetheless this is a systematic error occurring in all tables and can therefore be ignored for the interpretation.

In all four features the finds have been excavated in layers, but none of the layers has found to be of any temporal or functional significance. Therefore these features are all treated as single event horizons.

This is a functional/interpretative list of categories as it was used at the Cypress project (Praetzellis 2004b) and serves to compare find complexes within and between sites (intra site and inter site). As there is no other excavation in New Zealand analysed using similar categories laid over a similar sampling strategy it will serve here for intra site comparison only. Though the foundation for future inter site comparison is laid.

1. Social drugs (Alcohol, etc.)
2. Food/Food storage
3. Food Preparation/Consumption
4. Grooming/Health
5. Furnishings
6. Lighting
7. Textiles/Clothing Fasteners/Leather/Footwear
8. Heating/Lighting
9. Structural/Miscellaneous Metal
10. Writing
11. Transportation

12. Commerce
13. Tools
14. Toys
15. Accoutrements
16. Indefinite

Category	Ft 143					
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	other	total	%
Social drug		6	15	1	22	8.9
Food/Storage		2	2		4	1.6
Food/Consumption	9	5	121		135	54.7
Grooming						
Furnishings						
Lighting						
Clothing			1		1	0.4
Heating						
Structural			31	15	46	18.6
Writing			2	2	4	1.6
Transportation			6		6	2.4
Commerce						
Tools			28	1	29	11.7
Toys						
Accoutrements						
total	9	13	206	19	247	100.0

Table 16: Functional find categories in Ft 143.

Category	Ft 144					
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	other	total	%
Social drug		12		6	18	15.7
Food/Storage	3	1	1		5	4.3
Food/Consumption	6	2			8	7.0
Grooming	1				1	0.9
Furnishings						
Lighting						
Clothing			4		4	3.5
Heating						
Structural		3	73		76	66.1
Writing				2	2	1.7
Transportation						
Commerce						
Tools			1		1	0.9
Toys						
Accoutrements						
total	10	18	79	8	115	100.0

Table 17: Functional find categories in Ft 144.

Category	Ft 212					
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	other	total	%
Social drug		23		4	27	22.5
Food/Storage		3			3	2.5
Food/Consumption	29	5	5		39	32.5
Grooming		5			5	4.2
Furnishings						
Lighting						
Clothing			2		2	1.7
Heating						
Structural		1	40	1	42	35.0
Writing						
Transportation						
Commerce						
Tools			1		1	0.8
Toys						
Accoutrements			1		1	0.8
total	29	37	49	5	120	100.0

Table 18: Functional find categories in Ft 212.

Category	Ft 213					
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	other	total	%
Social drug		12	1	2	15	14.4
Food/Storage	3	1			4	3.8
Food/Consumption	25	3			28	26.9
Grooming	3	1			4	3.8
Furnishings						
Lighting			1		1	1.0
Clothing			2	2	4	3.8
Heating						
Structural			18	1	19	18.3
Writing						
Transportation	1				1	1.0
Commerce						
Tools			27	1	28	26.9
Toys						
Accoutrements						
total	32	17	49	6	104	100.0

Table 19: Functional find categories in Ft 213.

Category	all					
	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	other	total	%
Social drug		53	16	13	82	14.0
Food/Storage	6	7	3		16	2.7
Food/Consumption	69	15	126		210	35.9
Grooming	4	6			10	1.7
Furnishings						
Lighting			1		1	0.2
Clothing			9	2	11	1.9
Heating						
Structural		4	162	17	183	31.3
Writing				4	6	1.0
Transportation	1		6		7	1.2
Commerce						
Tools			57	2	59	10.1
Toys						
Accoutrements						
total	80	85	380	38	585	100.0

Table 20: Overall functional find categories.

The contents of pit Ft 144, which looks like a Maori storage pit, is markedly different to the other features. If we assume, that any building destruction leaves a similar number and range of structural items behind, the high percentage of structural items in this feature compared to the reminder of other functions would indicate that the remains of a building containing a small amount of other material culture (e.g. plates, cups, etc.) ended up in this pit.

Also noteworthy is the fact that in the domestic categories (social drug, food storage and consumption) social drugs (alcoholic bottles) form the bulk of items. Items of food consumption form the majority in all other contexts. Alcoholic bottles were often re-used for other contents and do not necessarily indicate alcohol consumption.

The potato house Ft 143 shows many more metal items than other material classes. The types of metal items push the food consumption category to over 50% of the find content. Accumulative the percentage of finds in the categories Social drugs, Food Storage and consumption is not too much higher than in Ft 212 and 213. Though there is much less structural find material in Ft 143.

The pattern of relative percentage of Social drugs, Food Storage and Consumption is similar between Ft 212 and 213. The difference between these two features is the type of metal finds – Ft 212 with a high percentage of Structural finds and Ft 213 with a high percentage of Tools.

Overall the majority of finds belong to the domestic sphere of Social Drugs, Food Storage and Food Consumption. As Food Storage is the lowest percentage of the three it could be contemplated in how far alcoholic bottles were re-used for food storage purposes.

Structural items and Tools are mainly comprised of metal as these are the ones that survive in the dry conditions. Anything made of wood has perished.

The few Grooming items and the lack of Furnishings and Toys indicate a male dominated material culture on the site, which would be consistent with a bachelor household as the historic sources indicate.

The relatively high percentage of Structural items in all contexts is an indication that the back fill of the pits, potato house and the well are part of a destruction event and most likely related to the recorded clean up event afterwards. This in turn would indicate that these features were either still in use or largely open before the destruction event. None of them show a substantial erosion layer below the back fill which would indicate a short or non-existing time gap between use and backfill of these features.

In the pit Ft 144 the pronounced lack of Food Consumption items indicates that the fill material has come from a building with relatively little table ware and associated material, though it is enough to indicate a domestic context.

The fill of the potato house Ft 143 shows many metal items of agricultural and cooking use. This would indicate that the material belonged to a tool storage space and a kitchen area separate from the area where the table ware was stored. Despite the lack of a chimney or any other indication of a cooking area it can be assumed, that a cooking area separate from the living area existed.

Both the fill of the well and the fill of the re-used rua (Ft 212 & 213) are quite similar in their high percentage of food related items. This would indicate the origin of the fill material in a domestic sphere.

Overall the pattern of functional percentage of the material culture is consistent with the domestic sphere of a farmstead whereby a large amount of tools is related to farming equipment stored close to the domestic sphere. The structural items are most likely the result of the destruction of buildings.

4.12 Faunal assemblage (Stuart Hawkins)

Small quantities of animal bones and teeth were recovered from the Street Homestead excavation (Q19/344), from a small number of features. All of this material was included for analysis.

4.12.1 Methods

The faunal remains were identified by Stuart Hawkins with the help of illustrated references (Sisson 1930, Hillson 1992, Boessneck 1969, Payne 1985, and Prummel and Frisch 1986). Identifications were made to the lowest taxonomic level possible, whether that was family, genus, or species. However in the case of the most fragmented bone which could not be assigned to a taxonomic class a specimen was put into a broad mammal, fish, or bird category. Taxonomic identifications that are tentative are preceded by the prefix cf (check for).

The bone remains were quantified by the number of identified specimen present (NISP), the minimum number of elements (MNE), the minimum number of individuals (MNI), (Grayson 1984).

Modifications such as burning, carnivore gnawing, rodent gnawing, and weathering were recorded as present/absent on each individual bone. Only weathering at stage 3 or greater (Behrensmeyer 1978) was recorded. Anything lower was considered insignificant. A distinction was made between two types of burning, calcination and carbonization.

Butchery modifications such as cut marks, fresh fractures, which indicate chopping, and saw marks were recorded. These indicate dismemberment of skeletal elements into butchered units using saws and cleavers, while cut marks indicate skinning and removal of meat using a knife.

Each butchery cut was determined by assigning every element within each assemblage to a butchery cut as defined by Watson (2000: Figure 3.3) for lamb, mutton, and pork, and Schulz and Gust (1983: Figure 1) for beef. MNE, MNI, and MNBC values are aggregated per feature complex.

MNE is preferred for assessing relative abundance for mammals over NISP (which tends to over inflate frequencies) and MNI (which tends to over inflate rarer taxa).

Animal age at time of death is estimated based on rates of epiphyseal fusion and timetables for tooth eruption (Silver 1969, Bull and Payne 1982, Grant 1982) and is expressed as age ranges in years for MNI. An indication of the sex of some pigs was determined from the morphology of the canines, where closed root canines are female and open root canines are male (Schmidt 1972).

All data was recorded in an excel database using a bone code system developed from Gifford and Crader (1977). The data is presented below.

	118.1			124.2			143.2			143.3		
Taxa	NISP	MNE	MNI	NISP	MNE	MNI	NISP	MNE	MNI	NISP	MNE	MNI
pig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
dog	28	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cf sheep /goat/ pig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cf pig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
mammal	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
bird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooks turban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Paua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cockle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1

	144.1			212.1			213.1			Surface		
Taxa	NISP	MNE	MNI	NISP	MNE	MNI	NISP	MNE	MNI	NISP	MNE	MNI
pig	5	2	1	23	7	1	12	3	1	0	0	0
dog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
cattle	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0
cf sheep /goat/ pig	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0
cf pig	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
mammal	13	0	0	21	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
bird	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Cooks turban	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paua	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cockle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Pipi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	22	5	4	44	7	1	39	8	4	2	2	2

Table 21: Taxa by provenance.

4.12.2 Results

Only 140 animal bones, bone fragments and teeth were recovered during the excavation representing four mammal species and at least one unidentified bird species (see below). In addition five shells were recovered representing four shell species. All the remains were recovered from only eight provenance units (Table 2).

Pig remains were the most frequently identified mammal remains across the site, most of these were concentrated in three features, Ft 144.1, Ft 212.1, and Ft 213.1. Dog bones were the second highest ranked taxa based on NISP or MNE and these all relate to a single burial (Ft118.1). Only part of the dog skeleton was recovered. The majority was most likely destroyed by the digger during topsoil clearance, and may represent a more recent burial unrelated to the Street homestead. Very small amounts of beef and sheep bone were also recovered the beef bone from Ft 144.1 and Ft 213.1 and the sheep from Ft 213.1.

A number of rib bone shafts were identified as cf sheep/goat/pig, while some cranial fragments were identified as cf pig. A single small bird long bone shaft was also identified, while a number of fragmented bones could only be identified as mammal.

Mostly adult pig remains were recovered, where all teeth were permanent and fully erupted with the exception of one loose premolar which had no root development and was brown stained which is how teeth appear when they have been sitting un-erupted in a tooth row. The bones with centres of epiphyseal fusion were all fused. There was a mixture of female and male canines in the assemblage. A single cattle vertebrae was unfused but the vertebra centrum is very late to fuse so all this indicates is that it was not a very old individual at time of death. The dog buried in Ft 118.1 was adult based on the fused distal radius and permanent teeth.

Most of the pig remains were identified teeth, unidentified tooth fragments or cranial fragments. The few long bones recovered did not show any butchery marks. The cattle vertebrae centrum recovered was sawn down the middle. Two large mammal long bone shafts also displayed signs of butchery where one had been sawn and the other chopped with cut marks. Ten bones most of which were rib bones, identified as cf sheep/goat/pig, appeared to be calcined white from exposure to extreme heat. Much of the bone also appears to have been affected by some significant weathering.

The representation of mammal body parts is difficult to assess from such a small sample. The pig remains appear to be mostly butchery waste cranial and mandibular cuts with very few consumer-type cuts represented, which include trotters and leg and shoulder cuts. Sheep and cattle are also represented by a few cranial fragments associated with butchery, although there were also a few beef cuts from the vertebrae.

Four shellfish species were identified including Cooks turban, pipi, cockle, and paua. A single cooks turban was recovered from Ft 143.3 and 144.1, while the paua shell was recovered from Ft 144.1. The cockle and pipi shells were both recovered from the surface during machine top soil stripping. These shells represent a combination of rocky and soft shore shellfish species with the cockle and pipi coming from mud flat environments and the cooks turban and paua coming from rocky shore environments.

Taxa	NISP	MNE	MNI
pig	40	12	1
dog	28	5	1
cattle	3	3	1
sheep	4	1	1
cf sheep/goat/pig	13	2	0
cf pig	5	0	0
mammal	46	0	0
bird	1	1	1
Cooks turban	2	2	2
Paua	1	1	1
Cockle	1	1	1
Pipi	1	1	1
Total	145	29	10

Table 22: Taxa from Q19/344.

4.12.3 Conclusion

The dog burial is consistent with European attitudes to dogs as valuable companions. The place of the burial outside the possible bullock shed could indicate a farm dog.

Pig, sheep and cattle seem to have been butchered on site and it is most likely that they were part of the mixed farming taking place at the farmstead.

The variety of shellfish would indicate a Maori presence on site supplementing the food with *kai moana*. The absence of fish bone is not surprising as the survival conditions for fragile bone is not very good at the site and no sieving of any pit content had taken place during the excavations.

4.13 Wood Identification (Rod Wallace)

4.13.1 Introduction

Six samples of wood and charcoal from the site of a historic homestead at Penrod Ave, Bell Block were submitted for identification. The results are given below.

4.13.2 Results

[1] Ft182.1 – in fill of pit- charcoal
Puriri

[2] Ft9 – in bottom of pit fill – wood
Extremely decayed - possibly Kahikatea

[3] Ft144.1 in fill of pit – charcoal
Pukatea

[4] Ft212.1 – in fill of pit(find 88) – charcoal
Puriri

[5] Ft314.2 – in post cast of one of the postholes of the strong fence line – charcoal
Puriri

[6] Ft 61 – burn off - charcoal concentration
Bracken aerial stems 99%
1 piece of Pate (Schefflera digitata)

Species names

Puriri = Vitex lucens (Large tree)

Pukatea = Laurelia novae-zelandiae (Large swamp forest tree)

Kahikatea = Dacrycarpus dacrydioides (Large swamp forest tree)

4.13.3 Conclusion

All identified charcoal/wood remains from the fill of pits indicate the presence of large trees, especially in the gullies close to streams, during the occupation of the homestead.

The remains of a post of the ditch & bank fence which crosses the excavation area is puriri, which is consistent with the type of wood used for Maori palisading in North Taranaki (see Oropuriri, Holdaway & Gibb 2006).

The presence of bracken fern in one of the burn offs close to the stream gully north of the farmstead would indicate that these burn offs could be related to the re-occupation of this area in the late 1840's by Maori returning to the land after the Musket Wars in the 1820's and 1830's.

4.14 Plant Microfossil Analysis of Archaeological Samples (Mark Horrocks)

4.14.1 Methods

Four soil samples (Ft6, Ft9, Ft143.3 and Ft212.1) from four pits were analysed for plant microfossils to provide a record of past vegetation, environments and human activity.

Two of the pits (Ft6 and 9) were part of the horticultural remains on Q19/343 and two of the pits (Ft143.3 and 212.1) were part of the farmstead on Q19/344.

The following analyses were carried out:

4.14.1.1 Pollen analysis

Pollen analysis includes pollen grains of seed plants and spores of ferns. It provides insight into past vegetation and environments and in New Zealand allows the differentiation of sediments deposited in pre-settlement, Polynesian and European times (Hayward et al., 2004; Matthews et al., 2005). Pollen may also provide direct evidence of Polynesian introduced plants, namely bottle gourd (Lagenaria siceraria) and paper mulberry (Broussonetia papyrifera) and European introduced crops such as maize (Zea mays) (Horrocks, 2004; Horrocks et al., 2008).

Samples were prepared for pollen analysis by the standard acetylation method, with the hydrofluoric acid step replaced by density separation using sodium polytungstate (Moore et al., 1991; Lentfer and Boyd, 2000). At least 150 pollen grains and spores were counted for each sample and slides were scanned for types not found during the count. Fragments of microscopic charcoal are extracted along with pollen during preparation, providing evidence of fires.

4.14.1.2 Phytolith analysis

Phytoliths are particles of silica formed in inflorescences, stems, leaves and roots of many higher plants (Piperno, 2006). Phytolith analysis compliments pollen analysis, especially regarding grasses (Poaceae). Grass phytoliths are much easier to differentiate below the family level than grass

pollen. Also, silica is often better preserved than pollen. Phytoliths (like pollen) may provide direct evidence of bottle gourd and paper mulberry (Horrocks, 2004). Other types of microscopic biogenic silica, notably diatoms and sponge spicules, are extracted along with phytoliths during preparation. Diatoms are unicellular algae found in aquatic and sub-aquatic environments and have cell walls composed of silica. Sponges, exclusively aquatic, are multi-cellular animals with an internal skeleton often composed of siliceous spicules. Diatoms and sponges are found in both marine and freshwater environments.

Samples were prepared for phytolith analysis by density separation with sodium polytungstate (Horrocks, 2005). At least 150 phytoliths were counted for each sample and slides were scanned for types not found during the count. Phytoliths categorised as "degraded" in the phytolith diagram were too corroded to assign to any other type.

4.14.1.3 Analysis of starch and other residues

This analysis includes starch grains and other plant material such as raphides (needle-like calcium oxalate crystals) (Torrence and Barton, 2006). Starch is the main substance of food storage for plants and is mostly found in high concentrations of microscopic grains in underground stems (e.g. tubers, corms), and roots and seeds. Starch grains are normally colourless. The position of the hilum (developmental origin of the grain) can be seen under cross-polarised light; grains characteristically show birefringence with dark lines intersecting at this point ("Maltese" cross). Well-preserved starch grains generally will have retained their optical properties, however the Maltese cross progressively disappears as grains degrade and lose their structure. Raphides are found in bundles in specialised cells in both the aerial and subterraneum parts of many plant species. Starch analysis may provide direct evidence of Polynesian introduced starch crops, namely kumara (Ipomoea batatas), taro (Colocasia esculenta) and yams (Dioscorea), and European introduced crops such as potato (Solanum tuberosum) (Horrocks et al., 2007, 2008).

Starch and other residues were prepared for analysis by density separation with sodium polytungstate (Horrocks, 2005). Slides were scanned for starch and other significant material, and presence/absence noted.

4.14.2 Results

4.14.2.1 Pollen

Abundant fragments of microscopic charcoal were found in all four of the Bell Block samples. The pollen (and spore) assemblages of the samples are dominated by bracken (Pteridium) and Cyathea ferns (see below).

Puha/dandelion (Sochus/Taraxacum), hornworts (Anthocerotae) and ferns with monolete spores also feature. Pollen of tall trees, notably Metrosideros, rewarewa (Knightia) and rimu (Dacrydium), is recorded in small amounts. Pollen of European introduced plants, namely pine (Pinus) and plantain (Plantago lanceolata), was found in three of the samples.

4.14.2.2 Phytoliths

The phytolith assemblages of the Bell Block samples are generally dominated by nikau palm (Rhopalostylis), spherical nodular, spherical verrucose, chionochloid and bulliform phytoliths (see below). Of the other types of biogenic similar, diatoms were not present, however sponge spicules were found in small amounts in three of the samples.

4.14.2.3 Starch and other residues

A single starch grain consistent with European introduced potato (Solanum tuberosum) was found in sample Ft9 (see below). No other significant plant remains were identified in this analysis.

4.14.3 Interpretation

Together with the abundant charcoal, the bracken, hornwort and monolete spores in the four Bell Block samples reflect burning of vegetation in the area (page 67). Bracken, an invasive ground fern with widely dispersed spores, is often abundant in New Zealand pollen assemblages of the last millennium and is commonly associated with large scale, repeated burning of forest by people. It may form dense stands, averaging 1-2 m tall, over extensive areas. Cyathea tree ferns colonise gullies in fernland. Hornworts are very small, inconspicuous plants that colonise freshly exposed soils. Approximately half of New Zealand's numerous fern species (211) have monolete spores (Large and Braggins, 1991), most of which are difficult to differentiate in fossil deposits. Many of these fern species are disturbance-related. Pollen of puha/dandelion (an edible herb) also indicates vegetation disturbance.

Metrosideros, rewarewa and rimu trees were a significant part of forest remnants at the site. The presence in three of the samples of pollen of European exotics, namely pine trees and plantain (an invasive herbaceous weed of pasture and other disturbed areas), indicates the European era for the sampled deposits. An alternative explanation is that modern and prehistoric deposits have been mixed by percolation, bioturbation or mechanical disturbance (e.g. digging).

Phytoliths in the Bell Block samples provide further insight into the local vegetation at the time (see below). Nikau palm is one of the few indigenous New Zealand taxa that can be identified to species level using phytoliths. Nikau phytoliths are spherical spinulose and this type occurs only in palms (Arecaceae) and bromeliads (Bromeliaceae) (Piperno, 2006). New Zealand has no indigenous bromeliads and nikau is the only species of palm. Spherical verrucose phytoliths are common in rewarewa and beech (Nothofagus) species other than silver beech (Kondo et al., 1994). Little is known of the range of plants that produce spherical nodular phytoliths; unlike pollen, phytoliths are relatively under-researched in New Zealand.

Of the grasses, chionochloid phytoliths originate from the Arundinoideae sub-family of grasses; in this case probably mainly toetoe (Cortaderia). Bulliform grass phytoliths in New Zealand originate commonly from Rhytidosperma. The sponge spicules in the samples may be a result of people using estuarine resources at the site.

The identification of a starch grain of c.f. potato in one of the samples is tentative (see below). Only a single example was found and although starch taxonomy of economic plants is well known and many species have distinctive starch morphology (e.g. Torrence and Barton, 2006), the starch taxonomy of non-economic plants is not as well known. All local plants therefore cannot unequivocally be ruled out as possible sources. Potato, of South American origin, was introduced to New Zealand by early Europeans and quickly adopted by Maori for cultivation. It is better adapted than the Polynesian introduced starch crops (i.e. kumara, taro and yam) to New Zealand's temperate climate.

4.14.4 Conclusion

The pollen evidence point towards large scale burn offs of bracken fern and invasive plants occupying disturbed soil. This is consistent with the many burn off features throughout the immediate vicinity of the farmstead on sites Q19/343 and 342. During the time of the pollen record it is likely that some large trees were still in existence especially in the gullies as seem to be consistent with the charcoal/wood analysis. They probably were used for building purposes.

The presence of sponge phytolith in the samples seem to indicate the exploitation of *kai moana* resources.

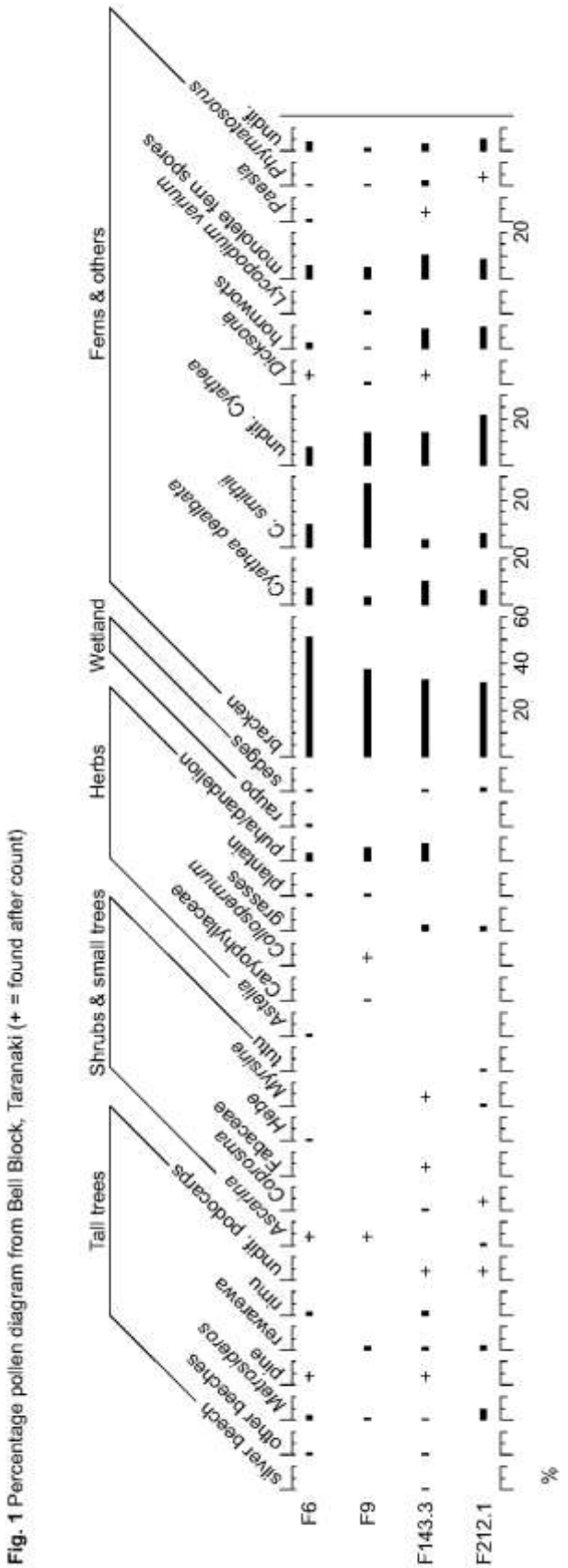

Figure 137: Percentage pollen diagram.

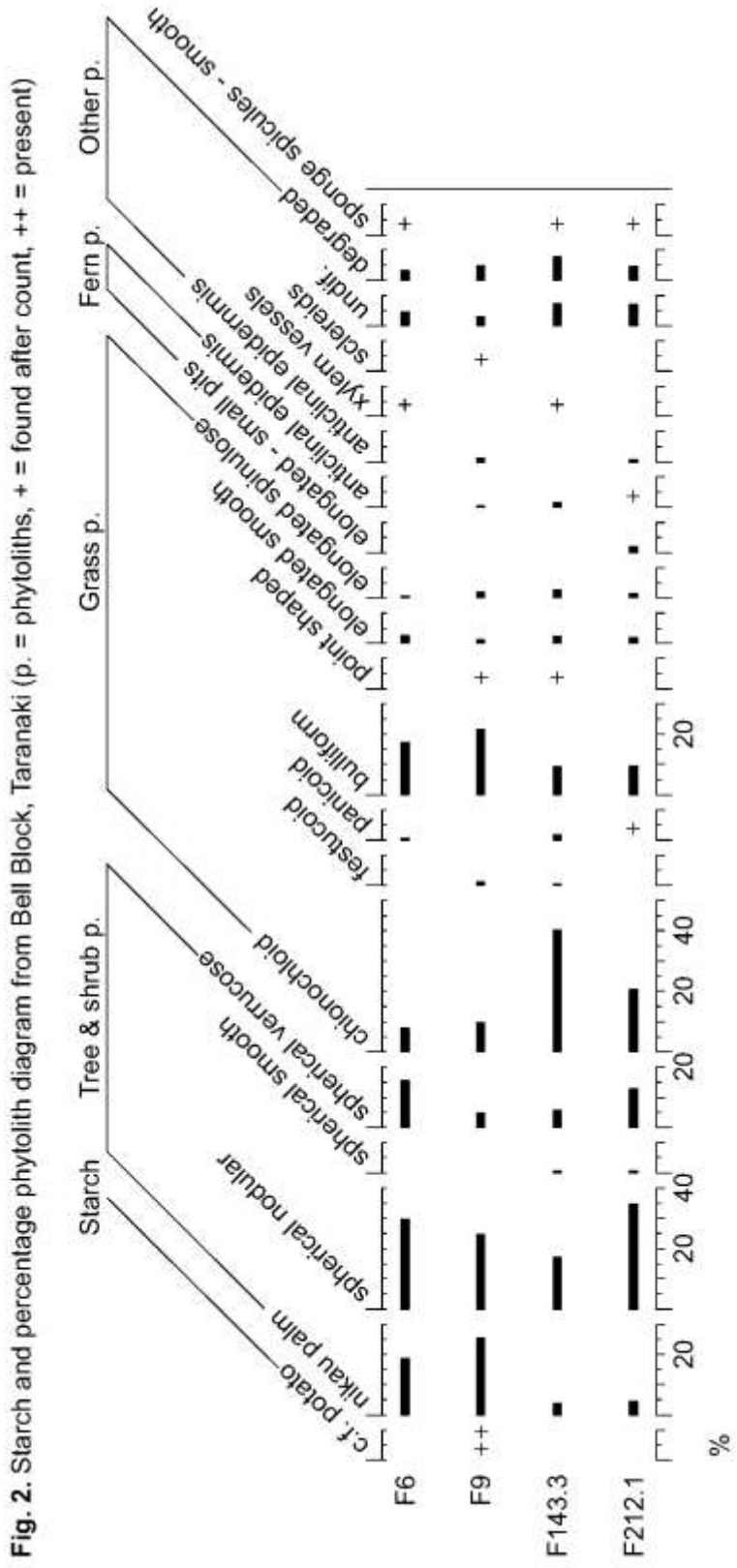

Figure 138: Starch and percentage phytolith diagram.

Though a single potato starch is not conclusive for the use of the pit Ft 9 related to potato produce management, it does point towards it. The smaller pits (Ft 5, 6, 10, 15 and 18) did not show any metal artefacts though the larger pits (Ft 9, 11 and 12) did indicate European time frame through metal artefacts. The orientation of all pits relate to each other and only the long pits 11 and 12 intercut and would have to have been used consequently. Oral traditions from North Taranaki (pers. comm.: Kris Marsh, Ngati Rahiri) imply a possible use of the smaller pits as 'drying pits' for potato. After harvesting potato they were laid in small pits lined with dry fern leaves and covered by fresh fern leaves for about a week to allow the skin to dry out. This procedure prepares the potato crop for long term storage. If this interpretation of the function of the small pits is correct and the presence of potato starch inside one of the larger pits no accident, it can be argued that both pit sizes follow the same function in the same area of the farmstead. The presence or absence of small metal items could be an indicator for a small time difference between them.

Additionally the only difference in the phytolith record between the four pits is the higher volume of Nikau palm leaves in the two pits on Q19/343 (inside the fields) and the two pits on Q19/344 (the farmstead). It might be simply a matter of a stand of Nikau palms being close to the pits Ft 6 and 9 and therefore a higher amount of phytolith in the record.

If the above proposed interpretation is correct though, it is also a possibility that potatoes were collected in temporary leave bags made of Nikau fronds and left for a short time inside the 'drying pits' before they were collected and brought into long term storage. This would explain the higher volume of Nikau palm phytolith in the pits Ft 6 and 9.

5.0 Discussion

5.1 Maori Occupation

It seems likely that the three sites Q19/342, 343 and 344 are all part of the same landscape. No datable material has come from features that are not clearly of European time frame. A number of burn offs along the stream bank (Q19/324) and along the ridge line (Q19/343) seem to be related to burning bracken (see charcoal identification) and have the general appearance of relatively young deposits. The historical time frame most likely for these events would be the return of Maori to the area after the Musket Wars, and the arrival of the settlers of the New Plymouth Company in the early 1840's. Though a number of small fence, fireplace and small pit features on the ridge line (Q19/343) did not provide any datable material, the small pits are of similar orientation to a number of larger pits which do include metal artefacts in the fill. It does seem likely that they were constructed by the same people with either no interval or a short time difference between them. The features in Q19/343 seem to relate to a Maori occupation and a field management system focussed on potatoes. Within a short time interval this may have been somewhat modified by European thinking (long pits instead of small pits) and it is possible that the occupation ceased with the widespread use of metal spades.

One possible explanation for the pits, both long and small, could be temporary storage of freshly harvested potatoes in Nikau palm frond baskets (see microfossil analysis). The use of long pits would suggest the same function as the small pits but somewhat changed for larger amount of crops and influenced by the idea of long and narrow potato clamps or shallow pits originating in Europe.

At the farmstead area (Q19/345) an unusual set of two different orientations of features and feature sets can be found. As no two feature sets are cut into each others, no obvious temporal relationship can be constructed from the archaeological record alone.

The feature set that seem to contain the European buildings mentioned on the compensation claim in 1862 is orientated with the legal boundaries as set out during the initial European land sale in the 1840's. This land tenure has only changed recently with the construction of a subdivision in 2006. It is therefore most likely that the other orientation of features and feature sets which crosses legal boundaries and possibly Devon Road is earlier than this recent land tenure concept. It would therefore relate to a Maori occupation of the site before the European farmstead was constructed on this site.

The problem with this interpretation is that the orientation with the European feature sets and the Maori occupation feature sets are do not intercut and are exclusive of one another. With so many feature sets in close proximity this can only mean that the Maori occupation was continuing during the European occupation.

It does seem that an area previously cultivated was again prepared after a lengthy hiatus for cultivations and used for potato growing (see microfossil analysis, potato starch and weeds of disturbed ground). A small scale temporary occupation is possible in the middle of the fields (fence & fireplace on Q19/343), though the main features in this area would have been small pits used to manage the crops. The main occupation consisted of a house and a rua pit on one side of a strong fence (bank & ditch feature) and two more storage pits on the other (eastern) side of the fence. The fence might have crossed the Devon line and is big enough to have been used as a simple palisade. A fenced-in area on the back (western) side of the strong fence could be related to animal husbandry.

The proximity of the main transport artery in the region – the Devon Road – could indicate a focus of the cultivation towards export crop rather than simple subsistence.

The main support for the interpretation of this orientation/phase as being Maori is from the shape of the storage pits, which would be utterly unusual in a European setting alone.

Further evidence is supplied by the presence of a variety of shellfish. Despite the poor preservation condition of faunal remains generally in the Taranaki soil, a whole range of different shellfish taxa were found, which supports the idea of people living here who actively exploited kai moana resources.

A further quite unusual item is at least one knapped piece of bottle glass. Obviously a piece of broken bottle glass was used to create a cutting edge on one side, to be used as a small utility knife. This is rarely observed in New Zealand sites and is difficult to explain in a European site. Apart from this the surviving material culture is comprised of European imported goods.

5.2 European farmstead

The European structures mentioned in the compensation claim in 1862 can all be identified to a lesser or higher degree of certainty in the excavated features; the house and lean-to, the shed, the bullock shed, the cow shed and the potato house . It seems likely that the majority of the farmstead has been excavated.

It seems most likely that the internal structure of the farmstead was divided into adjacent functional units. The residential area with the house, cooking and rubbish features forms one unit that slightly overlaps with the storage area used for residential and commercial purposes. The storage area forms a unit with the logistical part of the farmstead orientated towards the road, the main artery to get goods in and out of the farm. The farmstead overall was built in the corner of the property closest to the road leading into New Plymouth. The management area of the farmstead is found on the opposite side of the complex, towards the open fields.

A further management area is found in the middle of the fields (Q19/343) extending the pit area used by Maori, probably for the same purpose.

Romulus Street's house was burned on Friday 26 October 1860, and was witnessed by soldiers at the Bell Block stockade at about 9.00 pm. On Tuesday 13 November 1860, a group of men from

the stockade were sent to Romulus Street's house, probably to clean up after the burning (Journal of the Officer in Charge of Bell Block Stockade).

The vast majority of the material culture found during the excavation is related to the 'clean-up' of the site. A number of agricultural implements were found in some of the features that were used for the 'clean-up'. All the pit structures and the well were used as rubbish pits for the clean-up. In the topsoil a fairly wide distribution of artefacts as well as a large burn-off area indicated the area of the clean-up.

A slightly different internal distribution between the different deposits could possibly be related to the remains of different structures, which included different material cultures, were pushed separately into the different deposits.

The ceramic overall shows a tendency towards the 'old' pattern, with the standard 'Willow' and 'flow blue' being the only contemporary patterns. This could be interpreted as a result of the the farmstead being run by bachelors using the family cast offs. Nonetheless even in these circumstances the presence of fragile decorated table glassware challenges our male stereotypes.

It is possible that some of the occupants smoked pipe tobacco, a common occurrence of the time.

The dominance of alcohol bottle glass in the assemblage does not necessarily indicate alcohol abuse, as it is most likely that many of the bottles were re-used for mundane purposes, e.g. to hold water from the well. This interpretation is supported by the lack of aerated water bottles on site. It is quite likely that aerated water was seen as an unnecessary luxury, given there was a well on site.

Fire damage is apparent on a few pieces of ceramic and glass. The ceramic pieces came from two pits (Ft 144 and 212) and the well (Ft 213). The glass shards came from the same pits and the fill of several postholes.

A few overprinted postholes, and some burned glass and metal from the fill of postholes in the areas of overprinting, suggest a tentative re-occupation after the destruction, probably after 1862. The re-occupation did not reconstruct all the buildings on the site and would not have lasted long. The signum of a forage cap of the 70th regiment, which has to date between 1863 and 1866 when the 70th regiment was stationed in New Zealand, is probably indicative of the time frame of the re-occupation.

The reason none of the Maori features were recognised as such during the excavation was due to the backfilling of these features during the clean-up. For example, the storage pit (Ft. 144), which would otherwise be clearly of Maori origin, was filled with European artefacts. However this has to mean that the pit must have been open and used until the homestead was destroyed. Even a short – lived abandonment of the feature would show as an erosion event in the bottom corners of the pit, but this was not apparent.

This leads to a conclusion that the two feature sets with different orientation were both in use immediately prior to the destruction event, as the pit features of both orientations were used to backfill the debris from the 'clean-up'. The pits and the well are also linked to each other in a temporal sense by cross fitting ceramic artefacts.

5.3 Reciprocal advantageous reliance

The argument that the features and feature sets that do not align with the land tenure divisions of the European section, are of Maori origin has been made before. It is supported by the type of features: a house form probably related to Maori, Maori storage pits and a strong fence consisting of a ditch probably holding stakes and a closely spaced post row. This type of strong fence can easily double as a palisade in times of need. Furthermore a definite piece of bottle

glass that has been worked similar to a piece of obsidian may relate to a Maori cultural background. Only one other similar artefact has been found and reported in New Zealand.

Though there is no temporal sequence visible in the archaeological record, the change from feature which do not align with the European land tenure boundaries to those that do is most easily explained by a sequential development between two different phases of occupation. There is nothing in the archaeological record that would contradict such an interpretation.

The difficulty in the interpretation is though the apparent co-existence of both phases until the destruction of the site. This observation requires an explanation. The most likely and most simple interpretation is the continuation of Maori occupation during the arrival and establishment of the British settlers – the Street brothers.

The functional pattern of the farmstead was in existence in a basic form during the Maori occupation; a central domestic unit, communication features to the south orientated towards the road and management features to the north towards the fields, with a mixed purpose area to the east of the strong fence. The European involvement has not changed the existing setup but rather enhanced and better defined it.

This would mean that the focus of the farmstead was from Maori beginnings towards participation into the world economy. This focus was rather sharpened by the European involvement. It seems rather natural – looking from such a perspective – that joining forces between Maori with their in-depth knowledge of local horticulture and European settlers with their access to supply of material culture and access to world markets should happen. It does seem that cultural barriers were more pervasive before the upheaval of the NZ Wars than afterwards.

It could be argued, that this observed working together, was more easily achieved within the so-called British labour class as it is possible that the cultural barriers were less stable than in any other British class. This would also mean that our historic records for such behaviour would be very scarce, as most members of the labour class could neither read nor write.

There is further concrete evidence for a close working relationship between Maori and British settlers. The probable 'potato house' is pheno-typical a Maori storage pit. The cobbled floor and wooden slab wall structure is clearly of European origin. It shows an innovative spirit taking good ideas from both sides of the cultural divide and creating something unique.

If the small and long pits in the middle of the fields (Q19/343) are temporally and functionally related, it is quite possible that the change from a small pit to a long pit was induced by the concept of potato clamps or shallow pits. Though the clamps were not dug into the ground their long and narrow shape could have been the idea behind changing the shape of the pits.

The general material culture used on the farmstead does not suggest any divisions of class or ethnicity. The occupants seem to have used a very similar set of tools and items. However there is a slight difference in the percentage of the interpretative categories between the back fill of the pit Ft 144 – which is closest to the possible Maori house structure – and the other pits and well fill-content. There is a paucity of table ware and a dominance of alcoholic bottles compared to items relating to food consumption. It has to be stressed again that the presence of alcohol bottles is merely the presence of containers for fluids, but not necessarily alcohol, as these bottles are most likely to have been re-used many times.

The paucity of table wares could indicate a slightly different cultural behaviour or could indicate that it was easier for the British settlers to access material culture from the world market than contemporary Maori.

Obviously the interpretation presented here relies on several steps of interpretation away from the archaeological finds and features. But it does seem the simplest explanation for a startling and so far unique archaeological record. It is consistent and no strand of evidence is contradicting it.

6.0 Authority Conditions 9 (Maori Origin) and 10 (Community Interest) of Authority No. 2005/210.

67.1 Maori Heritage Values

Condition 9 of Historic Places Act Authority No. 2005/210 made a provision to cease work on a site of Maori origin. Expecting only European features and finds, all excavated structures were dug with metal spades and the material culture is entirely of European origin, although at least two pieces of glass may have been modified by Maori. This lead to an on-site interpretation of a European site with unusual features. Only the detailed feature and find analysis allowed to see the extent of Maori involvement with the site. This is the reason the condition 9 was not invoked during the excavations.

6.2 European Community Interests

An effort was made to contact members of the Street family who may be interested in the site.

Oral history accounts and some photographs of Romulus Street who lived at the site were provided to the excavation team.

6.3 Public Education

In line with Condition 10 of the authority, a public open day was organised towards the end of the excavations and advertised in the 'Taranaki News'. Over the course of the day an estimated 500 people visited and were guided through the site by excavation team members.

Media interest in the excavation was encouraged and supported. Two articles in the 'Taranaki News' resulted . The site was also part of a lecture at Puke Ariki Museum which fulfilled the lecture hall.

The general interest in the first British Settler generation in the Taranaki area goes hand in hand with a feeling of local pride and achievement.

7.0 Conclusions

7.1 Results in relation to the Colonial Process

The European homesteads that were destroyed during the First Taranaki War are a unique archaeological source as it is possible to connect the archaeological record to specific families and named individuals, and to a very short and specific time frame. The preservation conditions seem to have been very good for those sites that remain in a rural setting. Both features and finds are in unexpectedly good condition.

These sites highlight the exploits, achievements and living conditions of the labouring class of British emigrant, an otherwise quiet cohort in the historic record.

In the case of the Street homestead it could be shown that the working relationship between Maori and two of the Street brothers went beyond the usual statement of Maori working as helpers on the European farms, as recorded historically. In this case a small Maori settlement was chosen for the site of the farmstead and the existing structures extended according to the European land tenure. Though the existing structures were not destroyed in the process but rather used as a starting point for the European structures.

In the process of this extension to the existing settlement, unique features were created reflecting both Maori and European ideas about crop management. This seems to have extended into farm field management. There seems to be only a minor difference between Maori and European use of imported material culture at this stage.

On the basis of this research it can only be imagined how traumatic the experience of the NZ Wars must have been for both sides. A cultural barrier that slowly diminished during the years before the conflict would have hardened up again during the Wars. Trust between people gained on the ground by working together for a common aim would have evaporated in a few months.

One of the more interesting results is the economic purpose of both the Maori settlement as well as the European farmstead. Both were orientated towards producing and transporting agricultural goods to the market to be fed into the global economy. Subsistence seems to have been rather a by-product than an objective.

7.2 Future research and public information

The excavation results provide several historical and archaeological research opportunities. Economic processes are thrown into sharp focus. The idea of subsistence homesteads is not supported by the presented data. The role of Maori in supplying to the world market either on their own or within European partnership is quite unresolved.

In the past, the inter-cultural exchange of ideas has usually been seen as uni-directional, from European culture to Maori culture. This concept is challenged by the excavation results presented here, and will have to be examined and tested at other sites in the area, both European and Maori.

The material culture excavated, e.g. complete plates and part of a plough, is very presentable and could be used to draw museum visitors into the narrative of the site.

7.3 Future management

The site has been completely destroyed and it is not possible to present any features in situ. The developer has created a reserve – named after Romulus Street – as part of the subdivision at Penrod Drive. This opens up opportunities for presenting information material to the general public on the reserve and off –site, e.g. interpretational signage and websites.

8.0 Acknowledgements:

The completion of an archaeological excavation of this size and scale within a limited timeframe requires the active contribution of many stakeholders.

First and foremost the Geometria excavation team wish to acknowledge the enthusiastic interest and encouragement of the Street family and the wider Taranaki public. Their response to the project added hugely to the sense of value of the work with which the excavation team was engaged.

The historical and preliminary archaeological information that informed this excavation was provided by Janice Adamson. Emma Brooks of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust provided constructive professional advice throughout the planning and execution of the excavation. The support of the planning department at BTW Company Ltd allowed the smooth execution of the project.

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10.0 Feature list

Feature	Feature Type	Description	Shape	SoilColour	Soil Description	Content	Length CM	Width CM	Depth CM
1.1	Posthole		rectangular						
2.1	Posthole		rectangular						
3.1	Posthole		rectangular						
4.1	Posthole		rectangular						
5.1	Pit		rectangular						
6.1	Pit		rectangular						
7.1	Posthole		rectangular						
8.1	Posthole		rectangular						
9.1	Pit		rectangular						
10.1	Pit		rectangular						
11.1	Trench		rectangular						
12.1	Trench		rectangular						
13.1	Firescoop		round						
14.1	Posthole		rectangular						
15.1	Pit		rectangular						
16.1	Posthole		rectangular						
17.1	Posthole		rectangular						
18.1	Pit		rectangular						
19.1	Posthole		rectangular						
20.1	Posthole		rectangular						
21.1	Firescoop		unknown						
22.1	Firescoop		irregular			charcoal			
23.1	Firescoop		irregular			charcoal			
24.1	Firescoop		oval			charcoal			
25.1	Posthole		rectangular						
26.1	Firescoop		oval						
27.1	Posthole		rectangular						
28.1	Posthole		rectangular						
29.1	Posthole		rectangular						
30.1	Posthole		rectangular						
31.1	Posthole		rectangular						
32.1	Posthole		rectangular						
33.1	Posthole		rectangular						
34.1	Posthole		rectangular						
35.1	Posthole		rectangular						
36.1	Posthole		rectangular						
37.1	Posthole		rectangular						

38.1	Posthole		rectangular						
39.1	Posthole		rectangular						
40.1	Posthole		rectangular						
41.1	Posthole		rectangular						
42.1	Posthole		rectangular						
43.1	Trench		rectangular						
44.1	Posthole		rectangular						
45.1	Firescoop		oval						
46.1	Firescoop		oval						
47.1	Firescoop		round						
48.1	Firescoop		round						
49.1	Firescoop		round						
50.1	Firescoop		oval						
51.1	Firescoop		irregular						
52.1	Firescoop		irregular						
53.1	Firescoop		oval						
54.1	Firescoop		oval						
55.1	Firescoop		oval						
56.1	Firescoop		irregular						
57.1	Posthole		rectangular						
58.1	Posthole		rectangular						
59.1	Ceramic scatter		irregular			ceramic, bottle glass			
60.1	Pit		rectangular			sheep			
61.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
62.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
63.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
64.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
65.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
66.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
67.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
68.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
69.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
70.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
71.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
72.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
73.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
74.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
75.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
76.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish					

				brown 10YR4/4					
77.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
78.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4					
79.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled					
80.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled					
81.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled					
82.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled					
83.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled					
84.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled					
85.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled					
86.1	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		17	8	23
87.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled			22	18	7
88.1	Posthole		oval	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		30	20	10
89.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	post cast	37	34	20
89.2	post cast		heart shaped	black 10YR2/1	ash	small bits of iron nail	32	20	20
90.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash	iron nails	50	38	17
90.2	post cast		square	black 10YR2/1	ash		22	20	17
91.1	post cast		halfround	black 10YR2/1	ash	post cast	26	22	24
91.2	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	hard fill	56	47	
92.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	hard fill	50	37	12
92.2	post cast		halfround	black 10YR2/1	ash	post cast	23	15	10
93.1	Posthole	nails and melted glass	rectangular	mottled	ash	post cast	40	34	25
93.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		24	18	25
94.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		44	44	10
95.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	hard fill	48	30	
95.2	post cast		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash	post cast	30	25	10
96.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	post cast	44	27	18
96.2	post cast		square	mottled	ash	iron spikes	28	26	18
97.1	Posthole		round	black 10YR2/1	ash	hard fill	14	13	13
98.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	hard fill	60	37	
98.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash	post cast	30	20	30
99.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	hard fill	30	30	15
100.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		260	6	5
101.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	iron and melted glass	328	6	8
102.1	slot		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		23	6	3
103.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	post cast	44	32	18
103.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	nails	23	18	18
104.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	molton glass, iron nails	54	50	17
105.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	window glass	46	47	15
105.2	post cast		oval	mottled	ash	post cast	35	25	15

106.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	iron nails	38	35	7
107.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	window glass	47	30	10
107.2	post cast		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		30	23	10
108.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	post cast	40	34	14
108.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	iron rivets	20	18	14
109.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	glass and iron	460	6	7
110.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash	post cast	39	23	10
110.2	post cast		square	mottled	ash	post cast	21	18	6
111.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		120	6	3
112.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		340	6	5
113.1	Posthole		oval	mottled	ash	nails and piece of window glass	12	8	20
114.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		230	4	3
115.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash	iron	45	45	15
116.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		76	4	3
117.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		170	6	2
118.1	Pit	dog burial	rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		90	30	5
119.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		266	6	2
120.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	melted glass	146	6	4
121.1	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	soft fill	20	20	12
122.1	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	20	15
123.1	Posthole		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		25	25	8
124.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		90	6	2
125.1	slot		linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		60	6	2
126.1	Posthole	overlaps 127	rectangular	mottled	ash		40	28	17
127.1	Posthole	overlaps with 126.1	rectangular	mottled	ash		48	32	16
127.2	post cast		oval	mottled	ash	iron spikes	28	18	16
128.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		56	38	15
128.2	post cast		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	iron nails	25	22	15
129.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	hard fill	50	42	
129.2	post cast		square	black 10YR2/1	ash	nail, metal fragments	22	22	20
130.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		44	40	23
130.2	post cast		oval	mottled	ash	iron nails	23	20	23
131.1	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	soft fill	20	20	25
132.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		52	40	20
132.2	post cast		oval	mottled	ash	iron nails	35	23	20
133.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	post cast	36	30	24
133.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	iron pieces	24	22	24

134.1	Posthole			mottled	ash		56	51	7
134.2	post cast			mottled	ash		28	21	9
135.1	Posthole		halfround	mottled	ash	hard fill	40	30	
135.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash	post cast	16	16	20
136.1	slot		linear	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash	hard fill	108	5	2
137.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		48	28	
137.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash	iron, stone	20	20	12
138.1	Slot		linear	mottled	ash	nails	251	6	7
139.1	drain	gpes under a slot	linear	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	nails glass brick ceramic	156	28	16
140.1	Pit	fireplace at bottom	rectangular	mottled	ash, sand	iron	135	100	20
141.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash	charcoal, glass, iron	57	38	15
141.2	post cast		round	mottled	ash	iron	23	22	35
142.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	hard fill	60	50	
142.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash	iron	30	20	30
143.1	Pit								
143.2	fill layer	fill over stone floor	irregular						
143.3	floor	stone floor							
144.1	Pit	upper fill	rectangular	mottled	ash	glass, ceramic, pig skull, iron			
144.2	Pit	bottom fill	rectangular	mixed dark brown, charcoal	ash	window glass, charcoal, iron, ceramic			
145.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		22	22	17
145.2	post cast		round	mottled	ash		10	10	17
146.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		29	21	3
146.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		7	7	3
147.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		30	23	3
148.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash	glass	35	35	6
149.1	Posthole		round	mottled	ash		8	8	4
150.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		59	40	16
150.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	bottle and window glass	31	32	16
151.1	Posthole		oval	mottled	ash		14	13	4
152.1	Posthole		oval	mottled	ash		10	7	3
153.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		39	38	25
153.2	post cast		halfround	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		27	18	25
154.1	Posthole		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		30	20	14
155.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		19	20	53
156.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		44	33	
156.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		22	19	
157.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		35	34	
157.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		15	9	

158.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		63	43	
158.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		18	12	
159.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		33	32	
159.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		17	18	
161.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		40	28	10
161.2	post cast		rectangular	mottled	ash		21	15	10
162.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		32	26	14
162.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	18	14
163.1	Posthole		oval	mottled	ash		34	29	15
163.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		26	20	15
164.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		28	20	34
164.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		22	11	34
165.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		36	32	14
165.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		24	23	14
166.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		36	33	13
166.2	post cast			dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		23	18	13
167.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		34	30	8
167.1	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		18	17	8
168.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		34	33	6
168.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		22	19	6
169.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		46	32	8
169.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		19	15	8
170.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		28	26	6
170.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		16	12	6
171.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		22	16	9
171.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		13	10	9
172.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		30	28	12
172.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	19	12
173.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		69	65	22
173.2	post cast		rectangular	mottled	ash		45	25	22
174.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		37	25	9
174.2	post cast		round	mottled	ash		16	17	9
175.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		49	30	8
175.2	post cast		oval	mottled	ash		24	19	8
176.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		32	23	8
176.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		21	17	8
177.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		34	33	8
177.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		16	16	8
178.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		36	29	11

178.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		24	17	11
179.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		43	27	6
179.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		19	11	6
180.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		27	25	10
180.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		18	15	10
181.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		23	20	9
181.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		15	14	9
182.1	Pit		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		353	95	
183.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		44	33	12
183.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		22	15	12
184.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		29	27	9
184.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		18	14	9
185.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		39	30	13
185.2	post cast		oval	mottled	ash		19	12	13
186.1	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		11	9	7
187.1	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		8	7	9
188.1	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		8	6	10
189.1	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		7	7	15
190.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		13	9	20
191.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		55	20	16
191.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	17	16
192.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		27	28	
192.2	post cast		round	mottled	ash		16	15	
193.1	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		8	8	2
194.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		39	32	
194.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		23	15	
195.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	rock	43	32	
195.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		22	19	
196.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		64	35	13
196.2	post cast		oval	mottled	ash		23	18	13
197.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		36	33	
198.1	Posthole		hexagon	black 10YR2/1	ash		8	8	30
199.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		40	35	
199.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		20	16	
200.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		81	37	
200.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		26	20	
200.3	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		16	15	
201.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		62	40	
201.2	post cast		heart	black 10YR2/1	ash	bottle glass	38	26	

			shaped			nail			
201.3	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		15	12	
202.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		77	44	
202.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		21	20	
203.1	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		18	18	10
204.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		46	40	
204.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	18	
205.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		31	27	
205.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		26	20	
206.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		70	32	
206.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		32	28	
207.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		32	25	
207.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		24	18	
208.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		41	39	
208.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		28	20	
209.1	Posthole		round	mottled	ash		42	37	
210.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		42	34	
210.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		17	11	
210.3	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		16	11	
211.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		39	35	19
211.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	sand	bottle glass iron stoneware	21	20	19
212.1	Pit		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	all sorts			
213.1	Well	stone lined walls, stone floor	round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	stones, ceramic, iron, clay pipe, glass, sheep teeth	108	108	70
214.1	Fire		rectangular	mottled	ash	very mixed burnt soil	350	300	
215.1	trench	drain/palisade	rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	charcoal			
215.11	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		11		
215.12	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20		
215.13	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		18		
215.14	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		18		
215.15	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		19		
215.16	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		17		
215.17	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		23		
215.18	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		13		
215.19	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		19		
215.2	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		12	12	

215.21	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		16		
215.22	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		16		
215.23	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		23		
215.24	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20		
215.25	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		19		
215.26	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		27	18	
215.27	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		16		
215.28	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		37		
215.29	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		18		
215.3	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		21	21	
215.31	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		14		
215.32	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		16		
215.33	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		14		
215.34	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		22		
215.35	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		10		
215.36	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		34	17	
215.37	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20		
215.38	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	11			
215.39	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		10		
215.4	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		23	23	
215.5	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		19		
215.6	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		24		
215.7	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		10		
215.8	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		15		
215.9	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3			15		
216.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		43	43	
216.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		25	20	
217.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		66	41	
217.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		27	14	
218.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		39	34	
218.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		24	18	
219.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		43	30	
219.2	post cast		square	mottled	ash	nails glass	20	22	
220.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		33	28	
220.2	post cast		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		20	16	
221.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		53	37	

221.2	post cast		square	mottled	ash	iron nails	20	18	
222.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		21	20	
222.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		12	10	
223.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		33	27	
223.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		19	19	
224.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		34	28	
224.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash	bottle glass	26	22	
225.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		43	35	
225.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		18	16	
226.1	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		23	23	25
227.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		34	29	
227.2	post cast		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		20	18	52
228.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		46	40	36
229.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		30	31	
229.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		21	16	
230.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		45	42	
230.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		37	26	
231.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		53	34	
231.2	Posthole		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		23	20	
232.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		39	34	
232.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		19	13	
233.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		36	33	
233.2	post cast		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		23	15	
234.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		34	34	
234.2	post cast		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		21	17	
235.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		41	36	
235.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		27	24	
236.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		80	40	
236.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		18	15	
236.3	post cast		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		27	20	
237.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		31	27	
237.2	post cast		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		19	15	
238.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash	nail and rocks	30	30	22
238.2	post cast		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		17	16	22
239.1	Posthole		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		8	5	
240.1	Posthole		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		6	4	
241.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		37	25	
241.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		24	17	
242.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		34	28	
242.2	post cast		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		18	14	
243.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		71	40	

244.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		23	20	
244.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		15	12	
245.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		36	25	
246.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		40	38	
246.1	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		21	23	
247.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		32	29	
247.2	post cast		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		13	12	
248.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		36	31	
248.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		18	6	
249.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		51	21	
249.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		30	14	
250.1	Posthole		round	mottled	ash		45	42	
250.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		21	21	
251.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		36	21	
251.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		16	14	
252.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		40	22	
252.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		21	17	
253.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		40	35	
253.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash	stoneware	27	20	
254.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		31	27	
254.2	post cast		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		22	13	
255.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash	rock	35	28	
255.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		13	9	
256.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		27	19	
256.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		17	14	
257.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		30	22	
257.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		13	8	
258.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		31	27	
258.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		17	9	
259.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		36	34	
259.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		17	15	
260.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		38	29	
260.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash	brass disc	22	20	
261.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		40	25	
261.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	8	
262.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		31	26	
262.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		13	10	
263.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		39	34	
263.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown	ash		19	15	

				10YR3/3					
264.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		32	32	
264.2	post cast		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		17	17	
265.1	Posthole		square	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		33	32	
265.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		19	15	
266.1	Posthole		irregular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		70	24	
266.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		37	18	
266.3	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		27	10	
267.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		40	30	
267.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash	bottle glass iron	19	18	
268.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		31	28	
268.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		23	19	
269.1	Posthole		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		7	6	
270.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		30	24	
270.2	post cast		square	black 10YR2/1	ash		9	9	
271.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		32	30	
271.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		29	18	
272.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		41	33	
272.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	13	
273.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		44	40	
273.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		24	24	
274.1	Posthole		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		12	9	
275.1	Posthole		oval	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		44	30	
275.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	15	
276.1	Posthole		square	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		31	30	
276.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		24	14	
277.1	Posthole		heart shaped	mottled	ash		70	38	
277.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	rock	18	13	
277.3	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		11	8	
278.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		33	30	
278.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		19	16	
279.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		30	26	
279.2	post cast		quarter round	black 10YR2/1	ash		24	18	
280.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		35	27	
280.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		22	16	
281.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		34	31	
281.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		19	14	
282.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	ceramic	33	25	

282.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash	ceramic	21	17	
283.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		26	24	
283.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		14	13	
284.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		44	29	
284.2	post cast		square	black 10YR2/1	ash		29	27	
285.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		42	31	
285.2	Posthole		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		29	24	
286.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		46	31	
286.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		40	28	
287.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		42	32	
287.2	post cast		quarter round	black 10YR2/1	ash		28	23	
288.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		28	23	
288.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		15	12	
289.1	Posthole		irregular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		29	13	
289.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		15	14	
290.1	Posthole		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	18	
291.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		25	23	
291.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash	Bone, brick	16	12	
292.1	Posthole		rectangular	black 10YR2/1	ash		19	19	
293.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		30	24	
293.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		16	16	
294.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		47	41	
295.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		16	12	
295.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		10	10	
296.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		31	25	
297.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled			26	14	
297.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		13	13	
298.1	Posthole		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		18	18	
299.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		17	16	
299.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	pipe	11	8	
300.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		24	15	
301.1	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash	iron	14	12	
302.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		57	39	
302.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		18	18	
303.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		48	30	
303.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		30	16	
304.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		23	20	
305.1	Posthole		irregular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		46	38	
306.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		23	20	

307.1	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		19	18	
308.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		29	24	
309.1	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		29	20	
310.1	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		15	14	
311.1	Posthole		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		26	24	
312.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		36	35	
312.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		18	14	
313.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		26	24	
313.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		13	11	
314.1			rectangular	mottled	ash		33	27	
314.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	humus	wood	20	17	
315.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		33	31	
316.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		23	21	
316.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		16	13	
317.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		33	27	
318.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		36	37	
318.2	Posthole		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		24	17	
319.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		53	30	
319.2	post cast		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		21	15	
321.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		31	28	
321.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		18	14	
322.1	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		26	23	
323.1			round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		16	16	
324.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		34	32	
324.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	16	
325.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		25	23	
325.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		14	11	
326.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		36	32	
326.2	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		20	16	
327.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		30	27	
327.2	post cast		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	16	
328.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash	rodent nest	26	20	
329.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		33	30	25
330.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		57	43	
330.2	post cast		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		24	19	
331.1	Posthole		square	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		30	22	
331.2	post cast		round	mottled	ash		15	14	
332.1	Posthole		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		10	10	
333.1	Posthole		irregular	dark brown	ash		44	25	

				10YR3/3					
334.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		79	44	
334.2	post cast		oval	mottled	ash		29	16	
335.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		63	33	
335.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		13	13	
336.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		50	36	
336.1	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	12	
337.1	Posthole		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		37	35	
338.1	Posthole		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		37	35	
338.2	post cast		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		32	14	
339.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		33	29	
340.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		44	25	
340.2	post cast		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		20	10	
341.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		83	31	
341.2	post cast		irregular	black 10YR2/1	ash		21	19	
341.3	post cast		oval	black 10YR2/1	ash		20	16	
342.1			irregular	mottled	ash		63	32	
343.1	Posthole		oval	mottled	sand		11	9	
344.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		28	28	
344.2	post cast		round	mottled	ash		13	13	
345.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		9	8	
346.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		40	24	
347.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		21	19	
348.1	Posthole		irregular	mottled	ash		47	45	
348.2	post cast		oval	mottled	ash		25	17	
349.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		30	23	
350.1	Posthole		rectangular	mottled	ash		56	28	
350.2	post cast		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		18	15	
351.1	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		16	15	
352.1	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		35	32	
353.1	Posthole		oval	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		23	18	
354.1	Posthole		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		31	34	
355.1	Posthole		square	mottled	ash		23	21	
355.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		15	12	
356.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		24	17	
356.2	post cast		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		15	15	
357.1	Posthole		square	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		28	25	
357.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		15	13	

358.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		26	20	
359.1	Posthole		oval	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		22	15	
360.1	Posthole		round	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		23	23	
361.1	Posthole		square	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		27	23	
362.1	Posthole		rectangular	dark yellowish brown 10YR4/4	ash		34	28	
362.2	post cast		round	dark brown 10YR3/3	ash		17	15	
126..2	post cast		oval	mottled	ash	iron spikes	26	20	18
320..1	Posthole		round	black 10YR2/1	ash		16	16	

11.0 Ceramic data table

ID	Provenance	Body Type	Sherd Element	Count	MVC	Refit No	Vessel Form	Shape	Rim Diameter	Base Diameter
1	213.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	6	2		Soup Plate		26	
2	213.1	Whiteware	Complete	8	2		Soup Plate		26	
3	213.1	Whiteware	Base	1	1		Ointment Jar			4.2
4	213.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	3	1		Saucer		15	
5	213.1	Whiteware	Rim	1	1		Soup Plate		26	
6	213.1	Whiteware	Rim, Handle, Body	5	1		Cup			
7	213.1	Whiteware	Complete	25	2		Saucer		15	
8	213.1	Whiteware	Base	1	0	4	Bowl			6
9	213.1	Whiteware	Rim	2	1		Bowl		11	
10	213.1	Whiteware	Near Complete	4	1		Saucer		15	
11	213.1	Whiteware	Rim	1	1		Saucer		15	
12	213.1	Whiteware	Rim	8	1		Soup Plate		26	
13	213.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	4	1		Cup			
14	213.1	Bone China	Rim	1	0		Bowl		16	
15	213.1	Whiteware	Rim	8	1		Soup Plate		24	
16	213.1	Whiteware	Handle	1	1		Ewer/Chamberpot Handle			
17	213.1	Whiteware	Handle	2	1		Ewer/Chamberpot Handle			
18	213.1	Whiteware	Body	2	1		Cup			
19	213.1	Whiteware	Near Complete	6	1		Mug		8.5	8.5
20	213.1	Bone China	Rim, Body	3	1		Bowl		15	
21	213.1	Stoneware	Body	1	1		Unidentified Hollow			
22	213.1	Stoneware	Rim	1	1		Unidentified Hollow			
23	213.1	Stoneware	Body	1	1		Unidentified Hollow			
24	213.1	Coarse Redware	Body	1	1		Bowl			
25	213.1	Whiteware	Rim	1	1		Bowl		15	
26	213.1	Whiteware	Body	40	0		Unidentified Flat			
27	213.1	Whiteware	Rim	2	1		Plate		24	
28	213.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	2	1		Side Plate		18	
29	213.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	28	1	1	Platter	Oval		
30	213.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	9	1		Plate		26	
31	213.1	Whiteware	Near Complete	18	1		Soup Plate		26	
32	213.1	Grey Stoneware	Complete	1	1		Blacking Jar		6.5	8
33	215.1	Whiteware	Base, Body	4	1		Cup			5.5
34	215.1	Whiteware	Body	1	0		Unidentified Flat			

35	282.2	Whiteware	Rim	1	1		Mug		8	
36	144.2	Whiteware	Body	2	1		Saucer			
37	144.2	Whiteware	Rim, Body	18	1		Plate		24	
38	144.2	Whiteware	Rim, Body	3	1		Saucer		17	
39	144.2	Whiteware	Base	1	1		Cup			6
40	144.2	Whiteware	Rim	1	0		Saucer		15	
41	144.2	Whiteware	Rim, Body	6	0	1	Platter			
42	144.2	Whiteware	Body	1	0		Plate			
43	144.2	Whiteware	Rim, Body	2	1		Cup			
44	144.2	Whiteware	Body	1	0		Plate			
45	144.2	Whiteware	Body	1	0		Unidentified Flat			
46	144.2	Buff Stoneware	Body	4	1		Jar			
47	144.2	Whiteware	Body	8	0		Unidentified Flat			
48	144.2	Buff Stoneware	Body	5	0		Unidentified Hollow			
49	144.2	Grey Stoneware	Body	2	0		Unidentified Hollow			
50	144.2	Whiteware	Base	2	1		Mixing Bowl			
51	144.2	Whiteware	Base	2	1		Jar			11
52	144.2	Whiteware	Body	7	0		Unidentified			
53	144.2	Whiteware	Rim	1	1		Ointment Jar		8	
54	144.2	Whiteware	Base	1	1		Unidentified			5
55	144.2	Whiteware	Lid	1	1		Jar Lid		7	
56	143.2	Whiteware	Rim	1	1		Side Plate		20	
57	143.3	Whiteware	Rim, Body	19	1		Platter			
58	143.3	Whiteware	Rim, Body	11	1	2	Side Plate		20	
59	143.2	Whiteware	Body	1	0	2	Side Plate			
60	143.3	Whiteware	Rim	1	1		Side Plate		20	
61	143.3	Whiteware	Rim, Body, Handle	9	1	3	Cup		8	
62	143.2	Whiteware	Handle	1	0	3	Cup			
63	143.3	Whiteware	Rim	2	1		Platter			
64	143.2	Whiteware	Rim, Body	6	0		Unidentified Flat			
65	143.3	Whiteware	Rim	1	1		Plate		26	
66	143.3	Whiteware	Body	1	1		Cup			
67	143.3	Whiteware	Base	1	1		Tureen			
68	215.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	44	1		Soup Plate			
69	212.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	8	1	4	Bowl		12	
70	212.1	Whiteware	Near Complete	39	1		Jug	Octagon		
71	212.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	17	1		Jug	Octagon		
72	212.1	Whiteware	Near complete	41	1		Plate		25	
73	212.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	39	1		Plate		26	
74	212.1	Whiteware	Complete	13	1		Plate		26	
75	212.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	4	1		Salt Cellar		8	

76	212.1	Bone China	Base	3	1		Bowl			8
77	212.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	78	1		Plate		25	
78	212.1	Whiteware	Rim, Base. Body	6	1		Baking Dish			
79	212.1	Whiteware	Near Complete	7	1		Plate		23	
80	212.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	20	1		Plate		25	
81	212.1	Whiteware	Base, Rim	11	1		Cup		9	5
82	212.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	2	1		Mug			
83	212.1	Whiteware	Body	3	1		Unidentified Flat			
84	212.1	Whiteware	Body	1	1		Bowl			
85	212.1	Whiteware	Body	10	0		Unidentified Flat			
86	212.1	Whiteware	Rim	1	1		Side Plate		18	
87	212.1	Whiteware	Rim	3	1		Soup Plate		24	
88	212.1	Whiteware	Rim, Base, Handle	8	1		Cup		9	4.5
89	212.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	12	1		Saucer		15	
90	212.1	Whiteware	Rim, Body	5	1		Saucer		16	
91	212.1	Whiteware	Near complete	19	1		Saucer		17.5	
92	212.1	Yelloware	Near complete	21	1		Colander		24	11.5
93	212.1	Whiteware	Near complete	20	1		Mixing Bowl		21	9.5
94	212.1	Black Basalt	Near complete	33	1		Teapot			
95	212.1	Black Basalt	Lid	1	1		Teapot Lid			
96	212.1	Black Basalt	Near complete	1	1		Teapot			
97	212.1	Black Basalt	Lid	1	1		Teapot Lid			
98	212.1	Whiteware	Complete	5	1		Plate		26	

ID	Modified Surface	Decorative Technique	Decorative Colour	Decorative Style	Pattern Name
1		Transfer Printed	Green	Scenic	Vignette
2		Transfer Printed	Green	Scenic	Vignette
3		Transfer Printed	Black		Holloways
4		Painted	Polychrome	Floral	
5		Flown Transfer Printed	Blue		PD001
6		Flown Transfer Printed	Blue		PD002
7		Flown Transfer Printed	Blue	Oriental	Corea
8		Undecorated sherd	White		
9		Transfer Printed	Blue	Scenic	PD003
10		Transfer Printed	Blue	Scenic	PD004
11		Transfer Printed	Blue	Scenic	PD004
12		Flown Transfer Printed	Blue	Scrolls	PD005
13		Transfer Printed	Green		Forest
14		Painted/Enamelled	Blue/Gilt		
15	Moulded	Shell Edged	Blue	Even Scalloped Impressed Bud	
16		Transfer Printed	Blue		Unidentifiable
17		Plain Glazed	White		
18		Flown Transfer Printed	Black		Unidentifiable
19		Industrial Slipware	Green/Black	Banded	
20	Sprigged	Sprigged	Purple	Floral	
21		Undecorated Sherd	Yellow		
22		Undecorated Sherd	Brown		
23		Undecorated Sherd	Brown		
24		Slip	Yellow		
25		Industrial Slipware	Green	Banded	
26		Undecorated Sherd			
27		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
28		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
29		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
30		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
31		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
32		Undecorated Sherd	Brown		
33		Flown Transfer Printed	Blue	Oriental	PD006
34		Undecorated Sherd			
35		Transfer Printed	Blue	Scenic	PD007
36		Transfer Printed	Blue		PD003
37		Transfer Printed	Green	Floral	Floral
38		Transfer Printed	Grey		Rhine
39		Flown Transfer Printed	Blue		Unidentifiable
40		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Broseley

41		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
42		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
43		Transfer Printed	Blue		Unidentifiable
44		Flown Transfer Printed	Blue		Unidentifiable
45		Transfer Printed	Blue		Unidentifiable
46		Plain Glazed			
47		Undecorated Sherd			
48		Plain Glazed			
49		Plain Glazed			
50		Plain Glazed			
51		Plain Glazed			
52		Unidentified			
53		Undecorated Sherd			
54		Undecorated Sherd			
55		Undecorated Sherd			
56		Transfer Printed	Grey		Rhine
57		Transfer Printed	Blue		Royal Cottage
58		Transfer Printed	Grey		Rhine
59		Transfer Printed	Grey		Rhine
60		Flown Transfer Printed	Blue		PD008
61		Transfer Printed	Blue		Abbey
62		Transfer Printed	Blue		Abbey
63		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
64		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
65		Transfer Printed	Grey		Rhine
66		Transfer Printed	Brown		PD009
67		Transfer Printed	Blue		PD010
68		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
69		Industrial Slipware	Green/Black	Banded	
70		Flown Transfer Printed	Blue	Floral	PD011
71		Flown Transfer Printed	Blue		PD011
72		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
73		Transfer Printed	Blue	Pastoral	The Villager
74		Transfer Printed	Blue	Pastoral	The Villager
75		Transfer Printed	Blue	Floral	PD012
76		Undecorated Sherd			
77		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
78		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
79		Transfer Printed	Blue	Scenic	Wild Rose
80	Impressed	Shell Edged	Blue	Even Scalloped Impressed Bud	
81		Transfer Printed	Blue	Scenic	PD013
82		Industrial Slipware	Green/Black	Banded	

83		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
84		Industrial Slipware	Beige/Black	Banded	
85		Undecorated Sherd			
86		Plain Glazed	White		
87		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Willow
88		Transfer Printed	Blue		PD014
89		Transfer Printed	Blue		PD004
90		Transfer Printed	Blue	Chinoiserie	Broseley
91	Sprigged	Sprigged	Purple	Floral	
92		Plain Glazed	Yellow		
93		Plain Glazed	White		
94	Moulded	Plain Glazed			
95	Moulded	Plain Glazed			
96	Moulded	Plain Glazed			
97		Plain Glazed			
98		Transfer Printed	Green		Royal Cottage

ID	Manufacturer Marks	Attributed Manufacturer	Initial Date Manu. (TPQ)	Final Date Manu. (TAQ)	Notes	References
1		Thomas Dimmock & Co.	1828	1859	Pattern and Dimmock mark described well in Coysh & Henrywood	Coysh & Henrywood 1989: 206; Kowalsky & Kowalsky 1999:176, 517
2	"D" and pattern name; Impressed Thomas Dimmock mark	Thomas Dimmock & Co.	1828	1859	Pattern and Dimmock mark described well in Coysh & Henrywood	Coysh & Henrywood 1989: 206; Kowalsky & Kowalsky 1999:176, 517
3		Holloways	1839	1867	Date of manufacture based on address on jar - 244 Strand London. After this date he moved premised to 533 Oxford Street	Prickett 1994: 55 (Omata & Warea)
4	Adams (Impressed)	William Adams	1800	1863	The sherd with the mark is not decorated	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 85
5						
6						
7	W E & Co.	William Emberton & Co.	1846	1851	"& Co." used between these dates only	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999: 190
8					Signs of burning	
9						
10						
11						
12						
13					Signs of burning	
14					Very good quality - gilt is only slightly worn. Highly likely this is the same vessel as base ID76	
15			1813	1834		Miller 2000: 3 (Telling time)
16						
17						
18						
19						
20					Signs of burning	
21						
22						
23						
24					Yellow internal slip, probably a large basin	
25					Signs of burning	
26						
27						
28	"…WARE"					
29						
30						
31	Impressed workman's					

	mark					
32					19 cm ht	
33						
34						
35						
36						
37	"Floral" in garter mark				Vessel looks flown, but it actually has too much blue in the glaze, giving that effect - could be a second, hard to know if the effect was deliberate	
38						
39						
40						
41					Sherd with the bird wing refits with sherd with end of bird wing in ID 29	
42						
43					Small sherds	
44						
45						
46						
47						
48						
49						
50					Evidence of burning - very black and almost vitrified	
51					Evidence of burning	
52					Unidentified burned fragments	
53					Burned. Curved shape with grooved rim	
54					Burned	
55					Burned	
56	"Rhine"					
57					Very crazed	Neale 2005: 56
58						
59						
60						
61						Erskine 2003: 16
62						
63						
64					Misc small sherds	
65						
66						
67						

68						
69					Signs of burning	
70						
71						
72	S & L.	Stanley & Lambert, Newtown Pottery, Longton	1850	1854	Mark 3674 pictured in Godden	Godden 1991: 593
73				1839	Either - Charles Heathcote 1819-23 (K & K: 231), Elijah Jones 1831-39 (K & K: 248) or John Turner 1759-1829 (K & K: 356-357) NOT the Marsh version as that has a different marley design	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999
74				1839	Either - Charles Heathcote 1819-23 (K & K: 231), Elijah Jones 1831-39 (K & K: 248) or John Turner 1759-1829 (K & K: 356-357) NOT the Marsh version as that has a different marley design	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999
75				1840		Neale 2005:144; Coysh & Henrywood Vol 1 1984: 321
76	Spode Felspar Porcelain Red painted "42"	Spode	1822	1833	It is highly likely this is the same vessel as ID 14	Drakard & Holdway 2002: 323
77	J. K. Knight Foley "Stone China"	John King Knight	1846	1853		Godden 1991: 377; Kowalsky & Kowalsky 1999: 253
78						
79					Popular from 1830's-1850's	Coysh & Henrywood 1984: 399-400
80			1813	1834		Miller 2000: 3 (Telling Time)
81						
82					Same as ID # 19	
83	"Warranted"					
84						
85					Misc small sherds	
86					Blue glaze pooled on rim edge	
87						
88						
89						
90						
91						
92						
93						
94					Lid ID # 95 fits?	Kelly 1999: 8; Brooks 2005: 27
95					Poss fits on ID 94	Kelly 1999: 8; Brooks 2005: 27
96					Small hole in base	Kelly 1999: 8; Brooks 2005: 27
97					Doesn't fit either of the teapots properly - also is	Kelly 1999: 8; Brooks 2005: 27

					undecorated	
98	"B"					Neale, Coysh & Henrywood 1982: 310

12.0 Glass and other finds data tables

ID	Provenance	Sherd Count	MVC	Refit	General Function	Specific Function	Shape	Colour
1	212.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
2	212.1	1	1		Food	Pickle	Bottle	Aqua
3	212.1	1	1		Food	Pickle	Bottle	Aqua
4	212.1	1	1		Pharmaceutical	Medicine/Toilet	Octagonal Bottle	Clear
5	212.1	5	1		Pharmaceutical	Medicine/Toilet	Octagonal Bottle	Clear
6	212.1	1	1		Pharmaceutical	Medicine/Toilet	Cylindrical Bottle	Clear
7	212.1	10	1		Pharmaceutical	Medicine/Toilet	Cylindrical Bottle	Clear
8	212.1	1	1		Pharmaceutical	Medicine/Toilet	Bottle	Aqua Blue
9	212.1	9	1		Food	Salad Oil	Bottle	Aqua
10	212.1	4	1		Unidentified	Unidentified	Bottle	Clear
11	212.1	5	1		Household	Tableware	Tumbler	Clear
12	212.1	8	1		Household	Tableware	Dish	Clear
13	212.1	5	1		Household	Tableware	Stemware Drinking Glass	Clear
14	212.1	6	1		Household	Tableware	Stemware Drinking Glass	Clear
15	212.1	1	1		Food	Chutney	Bottle	Aqua
16	212.1	2	1		Alcohol	Gin	Cylindrical Bottle	Dark Olive
17	212.1	10	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
18	212.1	10	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
19	212.1	2	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
20	212.1	2	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
21	212.1	1	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
22	212.1	2	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
23	212.1	3	2		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
24	212.1	1	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
25	212.1	1	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
26	212.1	1	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
27	212.1	9	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
28	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
29	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
30	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
31	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
32	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
33	212.1	35	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
34	212.1	29	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
35	212.1	9	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
36	212.1	13	1		Alcohol	Wine/Champagne	Bottle	Olive
37	212.1	2	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
38	212.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
39	212.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
40	212.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive

41	212.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
42	212.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
43	212.1	4	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
44	212.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
45	212.1	2	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
46	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
47	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
48	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
49	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
50	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
51	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
52	212.1	1	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
53	143.2	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
54	212.1	4	0		Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Misc
55	212.1	1	1		Architectural	Window	Flat	Clear
56	212.1	4	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
57	143.2	1	1		Food	Salad Oil	Fluted Bottle	Aqua
58	143.2	1	1		Food	Salad Oil	Hexagonal Bottle	Aqua
59	143.3	1	1		Food	Vinegar	Dimpled Bottle	Aqua
60	143.2	4	1	1	Food	Pickle	Bottle	Aqua
61	143.2	2	0	1	Food	Pickle	Bottle	Aqua
62	143.2	2	1		Food	Salad Oil	Genie Bottle	Aqua
63	143.3	11	1		Alcohol	Whiskey	Bottle	Aqua
64	143.2	1	1		Food	Unidentified	Bottle	Aqua
65	143.2	7	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
66	143.2	2	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
67	143.3	1	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
68	143.2	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
69	143.2	38	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
70	143.2	5	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
71	143.2	13	0		Unidentified	Unidentified	Bottle	Aqua
72	143.2	1	1		Alcohol	Unidentified	Bottle	Green
73	143.2	3	1		Food	Pickle	Bottle	Aqua
74	144.2	1	1		Food	Pickle	Bottle	Aqua
75	144.2	4	4		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
76	144.2	15	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
77	144.2	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
78	144.1	1	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
79	144.2	4	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
80	144.1	2	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
81	144.1	1	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
82	144.1	1	1		Alcohol	Champagne	Bottle	Dark Green
83	144.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
84	144.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
85	144.1	6	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive

86	144.1	1	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
87	144.1	48	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
88	144.2	50	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
89	144.2	1	0		Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Clear/Aqua
90	144.2	1	1		Unidentified	Unidentified	Bottle	Aqua
91	144.2	8	0		Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Aqua
92	144.2	46	0		Architectural	Window	Flat	Clear
93	144.2	1	0		Architectural	Window	Flat	Clear
94	144.1	1	1		Unidentified	Unidentified	Bottle	Aqua
95	144.1	1	1		Food	Salad Oil/Vinegar	Unidentified	Aqua
96	144.1	17	3		Architectural	Window	Flat	Clear
97	144.1	1	0		Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Aqua
98	144.1	11	0		Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Aqua
99	144.1	1	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case bottle	Dark Olive
100	124.1	2	1	2	Alcohol	Whiskey	Bottle	Aqua
101	124.1	1	0	2	Alcohol	Whiskey	Bottle	Aqua
102	124.1	2	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
103	267.2	1	1		Food	Salad Oil/Vinegar	Bottle	Aqua
104	267.2	1	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case bottle	Dark Olive
105	267.2	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
106	267.2	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
107	144.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
108	144.1	3	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
109	144.1	38	0		Alcohol	Gin	Bottle	Dark Olive
110	144.1	40	0		Architectural	Window	Flat	Clear
111	144.1	1	1		Non-Alcoholic Beverage	Aerated Water	Hamiltons Patent "Torpedo" Bottle	Aqua
112	215.1	43	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case bottle	Dark Olive
113	213.1	2	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
114	213.1	1	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
115	213.1	3	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
116	213.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
117	213.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
118	213.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
119	213.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
120	213.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
121	213.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
122	213.1	1	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
123	213.1	3	1		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
124	213.1	1	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case bottle	Dark Olive
125	213.1	2	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
126	213.1	1	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case bottle	Dark Olive
127	213.1	1	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case bottle	Dark Olive
128	213.1	1	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case bottle	Dark Olive
129	213.1	1	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case bottle	Dark Olive

130	213.1	3	2		Alcohol	Gin	Case bottle	Dark Olive
131	213.1	36	0		Alcohol	Beer	Bottle	Dark Olive
132	213.1	40	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case bottle	Dark Olive
133	213.1	1	1		Food	Salad Oil	Bottle	Aqua
134	213.1	1	0		Food	Salad Oil	Bottle	Aqua
135	213.1	1	1		Household	Tableware	Stemware Drinking Glass	Clear
136	213.1	9	1		Food	Salad Oil	Bottle	Aqua
137	213.1	2	0		Food	Pickle	Bottle	Aqua
138	213.1	5	1		Food	Pickle	Bottle	Aqua
139	213.1	1	0		Unidentified	Unidentified	Bottle	Aqua
140	213.1	1	1		Pharmaceutical	Medicine/Toilet	Cylindrical Bottle	Clear
141	93.2	3	0		Architectural	Window	Flat	Clear
142	93.2	3	0		Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Aqua
143	104.1	19	0		Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Aqua
144	104.1	1	0		Architectural	Window	Flat	Clear
145	91.1	4	0		Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Aqua
146	91.1	1	0		Architectural	Window	Flat	Clear
147	109.1	2	1		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
148	95.2	2	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
149	98.2	22	0		Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Aqua
150	141.2	1	0		Architectural	Window	Flat	Clear
151	101.1	1	1		Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Aqua
152	101.1	1	0		Alcohol	Gin	Case Bottle	Dark Olive
153	143.3	1	1		Food	Salad Oil	Stopper	Aqua

ID	Sherd Type	Finish	Base Diam	Height	Marks	Date
1	Complete	Collar/Skirt	7.8	29.5	Possible sand pontil	
2	Rim, Body	Applied				
3	Body Sherd					
4	Complete		2.5	13.5	"EMBROCATION" embossed	
5	Base, Top, Body		2.5		Embossed "..ROCA.""..ON", "..KE." No manufacturer found	
6	Base		2.5		Glass pontil mark	
7	Base, Top, Body		2.5		Blow pipe pontil mark	
8	Base to shoulder		4	11		
9	Base, Top, Body sherd		4.7	21		
10	Base, body		4.5 x 4		Glass pontil mark	
11	Rim, Body					
12	Base, Rim, Body					1830 to ca 1850
13	Base, Stem, Rim, Bowl		5.7			
14	Base, Stem, Rim, Bowl		5.6			
15	Near Complete	Applied Bead	8	24.5		
16	Base with Seal, top	Cone Collar/Skirt	8		Circular seal on side reads "Booth & Co. 55 Cow Cross, Superior No. 1 Gin"	1850-1860
17	Base, Top, Body	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"	5.8 x 5.8			
18	Top, Body	One Piece Applied Cone Collar				
19	Base, Top	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"	7 x 7 cm		Faint marks on base	
20	Base, Top	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"	5.7 x 5.8		Sun shape mark on base	
21	Top	One Piece Applied Cone Collar				
22	Top	One Piece Applied Cone Collar				
23	Top	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"				
24	Top	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"				
25	Top	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"				
26	Top	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"				
27	Base, Body		6 x 6		Cross mark on base	
28	Base		5.8 x 5.8			
29	Base		7 x 7		Circular base mark	
30	Base		7 x 6.9		Circular base mark	
31	Base		6.9 x 6.9			
32	Base, Body		5.6 x 5.6			
33	Body Sherd					
34	Body Sherd					
35	Body Sherd					
36	Base, Top, Body	String Rim	7.8		Sand pontil mark	

37	Base		7.8		Bare iron pontil mark	
38	Base		9		Bare iron pontil mark	
39	Base		8.5			
40	Base		8.5		Bare iron pontil mark	
41	Base		7.8		Bare iron pontil mark	
42	Base		7.6		Sand pontil mark	
43	Base, Body		7.7		Bare iron pontil mark	
44	Base		8.5		Bare iron pontil mark	
45	Complete	Collar/Skirt	9	24.5	Possible sand pontil	
46	Top, Body	Collar/Skirt				
47	Top	Cone Collar/Skirt				
48	Top	Collar/Skirt				
49	Top	Collar/Skirt				
50	Top	Collar/Skirt				
51	Top	Cone Collar/Skirt				
52	Finish	Cone Collar/Skirt				
53	Complete	Collar/Band	7.8	33	Bare iron pontil	
54	Misc					
55	Sherd					
56	Body Sherd					
57	Complete		5	22	Registered design mark on base	10 January 1855
58	Base, Body					
59	Complete	Applied	5	20.8	embossed "S" on base Remains of label	
60	Base, Rim					
61	Base, Body					
62	Base					
63	Top, Body	Collar/Bead				
64	Base					
65	Base		7.8		Possible sand pontil	
66	Base, Body		6.2 x 6.2		None	
67	Base		6.4 x 6.4		Moulded circle inside square	
68	Base					
69	Body Sherd					
70	Body Sherd					
71	Body Sherd					
72	Body Sherd					
73	Near Complete	Applied			Sun shaped embossed mark on base. Still has slight remnants of label	
74	Near Complete	Applied	8	20.5		
75	Top	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"				
76	Base		6 x 6		Pontil mark (ground away?)	
77	Top	Cone Collar Applied				
78	Body Sherd				Unidentified embossing	

79	Body Sherd				Unidentified embossing	
80	Base		6.2 x 6.2			
81	Top	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"				
82	Base					
83	Top	Cone Collar/Skirt				
84	Top	Curved Collar/Skirt				
85	Body Sherd					
86	Base					
87	Body Sherd					
88	Body Sherd					
89	Unidentified					
90	Base		6.5			
91	Body Sherd					
92						
93						
94	Base				Embrosswed "W" or "M"	
95	Top					
96						
97						
98	Body Sherd					
99	Body Sherd					
100	Base		7.6			
101	Body Sherd					
102	Base, Body					
103	Base, Body					
104	Top	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"				
105	Base		7.8		Possible sand pontil - area is rough	
106	Base					
107	Base		8.7		Pontil mark - prob sand pontil	
108	Base, Top	Collar/Skirt				
109	Body Sherd					
110						
111	Base					
112	Base, Top, Body	Cone Collar	7 x 7			
113	Base		7.5		Bare iron pontil	
114	Base		7.6		Bare iron pontil	
115	Base		7.8			
116	Top	Collar/Skirt				
117	Top	Collar/Skirt				
118	Top	Collar/Bead				
119	Top	Collar/Skirt				
120	Top	Cone Collar/Skirt				
121	Top	Cone Collar/Skirt				
122	Top	Collar/Skirt				

123	Base, Top, Body	Collar/Skirt	7.5			
124	Base		6.7 x 6.7			
125	Base		5.5 x 5.5			
126	Base		6.4 x 6.4		Impressed mark (pontil mark?)	
127	Base		6.5			
128	Top	Cone Collar				
129	Top	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"				
130	Top	One Piece Applied Flanged Lip "Pig Snout"				
131	Body Sherd					
132	Body Sherd					
133	Top					
134	Base		4.5		Glass pontil mark	
135	Base		5.6			
136	Base, Body		5			
137	Body Sherd					
138	Top					
139	Body Sherd					
140	Top					
141						
142						
143						
144						
145						
146						
147	Base					
148	Body Sherd					
149						
150						
151						
152	Body Sherd					
153	Complete		2.1	3	"George Whybrow" embossed	

ID	References	Notes
1	Jones and Sullivan 1989: 24-26 Jones Cylindrical glass bottles 1986	Dip-moulded, hand tooled base Dip moulded vessels had virtually disappeared from production by 1865 (Jones 1986)
2	Turner 1998: 94 Brassey & Macready (Victoria Hotel)	Two-piece moulded 40mm rim diameter A characteristic of "goldfields" type pickle jars is thick ring around the neck" (Turner 1998: 94 - His Majesty's Theatre). Similar example illustrated (G60) in Victoria Hotel report
3		
4	Tasker 1989: 82; Low 2005 139, 145	An embrocation is a "medicinal fluid applied to the skin by rubbing in to relieve stiffness" Tasker 1989: 82. In Low's 2005 thesis on self medication only one example of "Elliman's Embrocation" in rural site, "Farmers Friend" in Chinese site. Adv.
5		Embrocation bottle as per ID5 - this example has "..KE" on a refitting body sherd, indicating brand name, but is currently unidentified
6		
7	Jones 2000 in Brauner pp149-160	Blow pipe pontil mark
8		Height to shoulder only
9		Refits. Identical example illustrated in Holdaway and Gibb 2006: 435 Fig. 5.2.51. Although in the Te Oroporiri report this bottle is described as being similar to examples found in both His Majesty's (Turner) and Omata (Prickett)are not illustrated
10		Glass pontil mark Unusual shape - haven't found one similar in references checked
11	Jones 2000 in Karklins pp 141-232	Rim Diameter = 8 cm Heavy pressed glass, fluted tumbler,possibly a whiskey tumbler - Jones 2000 p220 illustrates "heavy pressed whiskies" and states the extra thick glass is often found on pressed tumblers and probably dates as early as mid-1850's.
12	Jones 2000 in Karklins 141-232	12mm rim diameter, "lacy" type pressed glass design dates to approx 1830-1850 (Jones 2000: 162)- probably a second as is not finished around the rim.
13	Jones in Karklins 2000	Plain glass, centrally blade knopped stem and bucket bowl. Stemware with a centrally knopped stem and bucket bowl was the dominant style during first half of 19th century (Jones 2000: 179).
14	Jones in Karklins 2000	Panelled cut glass, centrally bladed knop - see previous record for dating and reference information
15		Three piece mould
16	Macready and Goodwyn 1990 (Chancery St) p 89 fig. 41. Notes cont.. The top is included here as the glass is identical Davies, Peter 2006 "Mapping Commodities" IJHA, Dec 2006 p 349 http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/html_sessions/T18260406.html	Example in aqua glass recovered from Chancery St, and one also from Casseldon Place, Melbourne. Although these two refs give date of 1850-1860, the company was clearly operating as early as 1826, evidenced by court records of "Old Bailey". Moulded base
17		Moulded base, no pontil mark
18		Twist marks on neck
19		Four faint marks on base
20		Moulded base with sun shape
21		Roughly finished. Twist marks on neck
22		
23		Twist marks on neck

24		
25		Twist marks on neck
26		
27		Moulded base with cross mark
28		Moulded base - no marks
29		Moulded base with circular mark
30		Moulded base with circular mark
31		Moulded base no marks
32		Moulded base no marks
33		
34		
35		
36	Prickett Omata Jones Glass Glossary	Moulded base with high push-up - possible use of a sand pontil as there are gritty remains in the base. Top has wrench marks, and careless applied string rim, similar to Prickett's at Omata - but not the sea green colour as in Prickett. Large mamelon
37		High push up with bare iron pontil mark leaving small reddish deposit in base. Hand tooled base. Not as thick glass as the other "black beers"
38		Hand tooled base
39		Hand tooled base but no obvious pontil marks
40	Jones in Brauner	Hand tooled base
41		Hand tooled base
42	Middleton 2006 Jones in Brauner	Hand tooled base
43		Hand tooled base
44		No ferrous remain, just area of pontil
45		Large squat quart - rough base possible sand pontil - hand tooled - 3 pc mould
46	Jones and Sullivan 1989: 24-26 Jones Cylindrical glass bottles 1986	Dip moulded Dip moulded vessels had virtually disappeared from production by 1865 (Jones 1986)
47		Still has remains of seal and string?
48		Remains of seal Collar is about half the size of usual
49		
50		
51		
52		Remains of seal
53		3 piece mould
54		Unidentified melted glass sherds
55		
56		
57	Godden 1999: 169 Low, Jennifer - Albert Barracks: 162	Find # 33 Same registered design as one occurring in Albert Barracks assemblage
58	Macready & Goodwin 1990: 91 (Fig 19 G63) Aldridge & Aldridge: 1978: 32	Find # 33 Same as illustrated Fig 19 G63 in Chancery St - with two flat sides - "Christmas Tree" shape (Aldridge & Aldridge: 32)

59	Macready and Goodwyn 1990: 93 (Fig 20 G74) Petchey 2004 Fig 38F	Find 0062. Similar example with same embossing found at Chancery St, illustrated Fig 20 G74. Also found at Victoria Hotel, Albert Barracks - ascribed as vinegar bottle, although Petchey describes same as salad oil. Prickett at Omata says could be either
60		Find # 0052 Style can't be determined
61		Find # 0049
62	Macready and Goodwyn 1990: 91 (Fig 19 G64) Low: Albert Barracks p 163	Small fragments with diagnostic triangular moulding
63	Prickett 1994: 45-47	Find # 0091 Three piece mould, wrench marks on neck
64		Small fragment
65		Contents of cooking pot. High kick up
66		Find # 47
67		Find # 0094
68		Tool formed base but cannot tell pontil mark as sherd too small Find # 0101
69		Find # 0101
70		Find # 0101
71		Find # 0101
72		Small sherd but only piece found (so far) in this colour - prob from Cognac/Brandy bottle Find # 0101
73		Find No. 0061. One band on neck - haven't found a similar example illustrated in NZ literature to date - base is angular hexagonal shape
74	Turner in Felgate 1998: Fig G40 Aldridge & Aldridge 1978: 33	Just missing some of its rim. Similar to that illustrated in His Majesty's Theatre Fig G40. This shape is described as a "cathedral" goldfields pickle in Aldridge and Aldridge p 33.
75		
76	http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/liquor.htm#Square/Rectangular	Earlier (ie pre 1870) case gin bottles have as a diagnostic factor four pointed base corners ie the bottle sits on these four corners. Later (post 1860) fully moulded gin bottle have bevelled corners and sit relatively flat on their bases.
77		Melted/burned
78		
79		
80		Four pointed bases
81		
82		
83		
84		Wrench/stretch marks on neck
85		
86		Burned
87		
88		
89		Burned sherd
90		Find no. 80

91		
92		
93		Unusual breakage - looks like it's been flaked (or eaten!)
94		
95		
96		The window glass fragments here and in 144.2 are varying thicknesses - some are more "aqua" coloured than clear, but cannot find any reference to different colours in window glass - prob not particularly relevant apart from meaning different type of panes
97		Burned/melted
98		
99		Possibly worked edge?
100		Find No. 44 Moulded base with small mamelon
101		Find No. 36
102		Find No. 45
103		Find no. 112 Fluted
104		Find no. 112
105		Find no. 112
106		Find no. 112 Tooled base - not possible to see what type of pontil used
107		
108		Tooled base but not possible to see type of pontil
109		
110		
111		No embossing
112		Find No. 104 Four pointed base
113		
114		
115		Tooled base - can't tell pontil
116		
117		
118		
119		
120		Deep wrench/stretch marks on neck. Three piece mould
121		
122		
123		Three piece mould Moulded base, small mamelon
124		Four pointed base
125		Four pointed base
126		Four pointed base
127		Four pointed base
128		

129		
130		
131		
132		
133		Similar to a "whirly" type salad oil, but the fluting is finer and doesn't have a ring around the neck - poss belongs to base Bag/Record # 134
134		
135		Base only
136		Fluted
137		
138		Rim diameter 4.5 cm
139		Quite thin fragile glass - unidentified
140		Small vial type like Record?Bag # 6
141		
142		Melted - Find # 6
143		Melted - photograph large piece only Find # 13
144		Find # 13
145		Melted - Find # 8
146		Find # 8
147		Find # 15
148		Find # 10
149		Melted Find # 11
150		
151		Melted Find # 7
152		
153		

Clay pipe table

ID	Provenance	Sherd Count	MVC	Refit Number	Sherd Element	Style	Manufacturer Marks	Date	Mouthpieces
19	143.2	2	1		Incomplete Bowl/Stem Fragment with spur				
20	299.2	1	1		Incomplete Stem		[M]URRAY / GLAS[GOW]	1830-1861	
1	212.1	1	1		Incomplete Bowl		Impressed "HW TOWN UNION ST BORO" in shield on back of bowl	1854	
2	212.1	1	1		Incomplete Bowl/Stem Fragment with spur				
3	212.1	1	1		Incomplete Bowl/Stem Fragment				
4	212.1	1	1		Incomplete Bowl/Stem Fragment		Impressed "…NDON" (London) on back of bowl		
5	144.2	1	0		Incomplete Bowl/Stem Fragment				
6	144.2	1	1		Incomplete Stem		Impressed "..OMBARD"		
7	144.2	1	1		Incomplete Stem				Yes, yellow glazed
8	144.2	1	1		Incomplete Stem				Yes
9	144.2	1	1	1	Incomplete Stem	Burns Cutty	Impressed "BURNS" / "..DON"		
10	144.1	1	0	1	Incomplete Stem	Burns Cutty	Impressed "CUT.." / "LON.."		
11	144.1	1	1		Incomplete Stem		Relief "..OLD" / "S.." within frame (Penfold / Sydney)	?1853-1874	Yes
12	144.1	1	1		Incomplete Bowl		"MILO'S EN…" (Milo's English Courier"	?1860-1870	
13	143.2	1	0		Incomplete Stem				
14	213.1	12	0		Incomplete Stem				
15	213.1	1	1		Whole Bowl/Incomplete Stem and Spur	TD	Impressed "TD" on back of bowl		
16	213.1	1	1		Incomplete Bowl		Impressed "BAL[ME] / MILE [END] within shield	1805-1876	
17	213.1	1	0		Incomplete Stem				Yes, grey glazed
18	213.1	1	0		Incomplete Bowl				

ID		Notes	References
19			
20		Evidence of burning. Murray Taken over by Thomas Davidson around 1861-62	Oswald 1975: 205, Walker 12-13
1			Atkinson and A. Oswald, 1969. London Clay Tobacco Pipes. London: Museum of London, p64.
2			
3			
4			
5			
6		"British Bombardier" found in Omata Stockade	Prickett 1994: 64, 66
7			
8			
9			
10			
11		Same as one found at Bell Block, can't find other references to it. Probably commissioned for Penfolds Tobacconists in Sydney. Penfold arrived in New South Wales 1853 to look for gold. tobacconist from about 1853, till he sold the business in 1874	Te Oropuriri, Walker, Walsh Dictionary of Australian Biography 196-197
12		Oswald states Milo traded from 1860-1870, however Apperson states Milo operating in 1850's. Found commonl in sites in small numbers	Oswald, Apperson
13		Find # 101	
14		Undiagnostic stem fragments	
15			
16		Various Balmes at Mile End London meaning large date range	Atkinson and Oswald, 1969. London Clay Tobacco Pipes. London p57
17			
18			

Buttons

ID	Provenance	Item	Material	MVC	Style	Colour	Size (mm)	References	Notes
1	213.1	Button	Porcelain	1	Piecrust four-holed sew-through	White	11	Lindberg 1999	Porcelain buttons also known as "small chinas". 'Piecrust', with impressed rays around the rim, is one of the more common types
2	213.1	Button	Bone	1	Piecrust four-hole	Bone	11	Lindberg 1999	These types of small buttons (10-12mm) made from bone, porcelain, or mother-of-pearl are functionally interchangable (51). They can be used for shirts, although the smaller examples are more commonly used on underwear or pillowcases.

Writing slate

ID	Provenance	Sherd Count	MVC	Type	Marks	Notes	References
1	143.2	1	1	Pencil		57mm long - still useable, with point	
2	144.1	1	1	Pencil		27 mm long - with point	
3	143.3	1	1	Writing	Lines	Bevelled edge for being held in frame	
4	143.2	1	0	Writing	Lines	Bevelled edge for being held in frame5	
5	144.1	1	1	Writing/Roofing	None	Thicker than other slates, could be roofing slate, but was not commonly used for roofing in NZ (Brassey). Prickett (1994: 86) recovered roofing slate with writing on it at Omata	Brassey (Fort Ligar: 53), Prickett 1994: 86)

13.0 Metal data

ID No	Feature	ID	Metal	Portion	Length	width	Thick-ness	NISP	Notes
5 post hole	89.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				5	
4 post hole	90.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				3	
4 post hole	90.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				10	
8	91.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft	5.5cm			1	heavy rust
9	92.2	knife-blade	iron		12.5cm	2cm		1	not complete
6	93.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				2	small medium
6	93.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				4	
1 post cast	96.2	fragment	iron					10	
1 post cast	96.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	
1 post cast	96.2	tong fragments	iron		17cm			2	
11	98.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	
11	98.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				3	
3	99.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	small
3	99.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				5	small
7	101.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	round head				1	round head square body
7	101.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				4	
2	103.2	fragment	iron					7	fragments
2	103.2	square sheet cut nail	Iron	head	3.5cm		4mm	1	
2	103.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				1	
13 post hole	104.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	
13 post hole	104.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				2	

	106.1	fragment	iron					9	
	106.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	square head	23mm	4mm		3	broken square head
	106.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft fragments				7	small
	106.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	Square head	4mm	3.8cm	4mm	1	
15 slot	109.1	fragment	iron					2	
15 slot	109.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	
21	128.2	fragment	iron					8	
21	128.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	
21	128.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				11	
post hole cast	129.2	fragment	iron					2	
post hole cast	129.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	
post hole cast	129.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	
22	133.2	fragment	iron					3	
post cast	137.1	fragment	iron					9	
post cast	137.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				4	
post cast	137.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				8	
23	139.1	fragment	iron					17	
23	139.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				3	small
23	139.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft fragments				11	small
post hole	141.1	fragment	iron					4	
post hole	141.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				8	
post cast	141.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				4	
post cast	141.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				2	
	143	door bolt and latch	iron					1	
	143	file	iron		108mm	9mm	5mm	1	small
	143	flat iron pieces	iron					8	flat thick iron fragments, contents of cooking pot
	143	fragment	iron					15	
	143	Handle to something door?	iron	Round body	13cm			1	

	143	Iron Object	iron					1	three peaces wielded together
	143	knife	iron		26mm	3.5cm		1	Large, broken
	143	Rectangular object	iron					1	very similar to braces of FI26, but does not quite fit
	143	spike	iron	round head	21.5cm	12mm	10mm	1	large, bent, Square body
	143	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	
	143	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	
	143	washer	iron			5cm	5mm	1	
50	143.2	door hinge flat	iron					1	
101	143.2	flat fragments	iron		5.5cm	4cm	5mm	1	
101	143.2	fragment	iron					10	
101	143.2	handle	iron					1	iron handle, decorative
30	143.2	Hinge	iron					1	T shaped hinge
53	143.2	iron object	iron	shaft	2.5cm	68mm		1	Moulded cast-iron fragment, broken edge. Part of plough?
101	143.2	knife fragment	iron					1	
101	143.2	Match box	iron					15	fragments indistinguishable
102	143.2	military belt clasp	Brass					1	universal pattern belt clasp used by militia and volunteer soldiers without their own regimental buckle. used for the entire NZ war period up to WW I, also used on sword belts
101	143.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				2	medium
101	143.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft fragments				4	medium
101	143.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				9	small
101	143.2	wire fragments	iron					1	small
101	143.2	wire fragments	iron		14.5cm	7mm		1	
77	143.3	belt buckle	iron					1	Rectangular buckle with no keeper, from a one inch strap, probably from harness rather than clothing
65	143.3	Bit	iron	shaft	19.5cm	12mm		1	Bit from a horse harness
98	143.3	buckle	iron					1	same as 77, harness buckle for a one inch strap
103	143.3	Coach bolt	iron					1	
99	143.3	cylinder rod shaft	iron	shaft	6cm	5cm		1	function unknown
103	143.3	eye on spike	iron	square body	11.5cm			1	appears wrought
68	143.3	eye with thread	irons		14cm			1	
95	143.3	flat thin	iron					11	

		fragments							
66	143.3	fragment	iron					2	
92	143.3	fragment	iron					3	
98	143.3	fragment	iron					4	
100	143.3	fragment	iron					3	
103	143.3	fragment	iron					10	
92	143.3	Girth Buckle	iron		9.5cm	5.9cm		1	Large Rectangular buckle from the girth strap of a harness setup
73	143.3	hand made nail	iron	square head	14.5			1	square head
66	143.3	hand shears	iron					2	hand shears
93	143.3	horse shoe	iron		12			1	front plain stamped, toe clip
96	143.3	horse shoe	iron		12			1	left hind plain stamped, toe clip
103	143.3	iron spike	iron	round body				1	Shaft fragments
122	143.3	Large tin container	iron	Round body	14cm	16m		1	top broken
84	143.3	pot	iron					20	handle and body fragments all that remains
84	143.3	pot -grey white	cast iron	round rim				78	broken into 78 peaces too small to determine size and shape, fracture surface
66	143.3	ring	iron					2	join
64	143.3	scythe	cast iron					1	scythe blade
64	143.3	scythe	iron		32cm	5.5cm		1	scythe blade
64	143.3	scythe	iron		37.5cm	7.4cm		1	scythe blade
70	143.3	Shoe from end of pulling tree	iron		13.5			1	Shoe from one end of a pulling tree
67	143.3	slasher	iron		25cm	43mm		1	slasher blade
69	143.3	Spike-tent peg?	brass/ Copper	round shaft	19.5cm	14mm		1	round flat head, hand rivetted, broken
103	143.3	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				1	bent end
92	143.3	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	
97	143.3	thin flat fragments	cast iron					6	part of cast iron pot
122	143.3	tin fragment	iron					1	broken, has small round handle properly for suspending over the fire
63	143.3	Writing slate, lined	slate		11mm line spacing			2	Two fragments of a lined writing slate, nothing written on it.
	143.7	Coach bolt	iron					1	
	143.7	fragment	iron					5	
	143.7	knife fragment	iron					6	
	143.7	large flat fragment	iron					2	
	143.7	square	iron	head				1	bent

		sheet cut nail							
	143.7	washer	iron				5	1	
	143.7	wire	iron					2	
fill	144.1	flat fragments	iron					10	
fill	144.1	flat piece with wired sides and punched holes	iron		5.5cm	3.3cm		1	for attaching to a wooden shaft
fill	144.1	fragment	iron					17	
	144.1	fragment	iron					2	
fill	144.1	iron piece	iron					1	a fitting of some kind
fill	144.1	iron piece	iron					1	another fitting piece?
fill	144.1	iron piece	iron		6.cm	37mm		1	have no idea what it is
fill	144.1	shoe heel	iron		6.5cm	6.5cm		1	children's very small
fill	144.1	shoe heel	iron		6.5cm	6.5cm		2	
fill	144.1	shoe heel half	iron					1	small size
fill	144.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	round head	14.5cm			1	bent end, large
fill	144.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				19	
fill	144.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				10	
bottom of pit	144.2	bracket fragment	iron		2cm	2cm		1	small
	144.2	Can base fragment	iron					1	
79	144.2	Farrier's Pinchers	iron		26.5cm			1	Pinchers used by Farriers for shoeing horses
	144.2	flat fragments	iron				2mm	2	thin fragments
bottom of pit	144.2	flat fragments	iron					4	
	144.2	fragment	iron					4	
	144.2	fragment	iron					15	
bottom of pit	144.2	large short bolt	iron	square head	4cm	1cm		1	
	144.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	square head				3	incomplete small shaft
	144.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	Square head	9.5cm			1	large
	144.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	square head				2	Shaft fragments
	144.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	square head				1	
botto	144.2	square	iron	squar				1	

m of pit		sheet cut nail		e head					
	144.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				14	
	144.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				19	
	182.1	Coach bolt	iron	round body	13cm			1	round head
	182.1	flat object	iron					1	
in fill	182.1	square iron piece	iron		2.5cm	2.5cm	5mm	1	
	182.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				2	
	182.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				2	
	182.1	turning key?	iron					1	device to turn mechanical machinery Key?
124	201.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				1	
109	206.1	Nutcracker?	iron		7cm	5cm	2mm	1	decorated brass object, small nutcracker?
88	212.1	bolt	iron	round head	13.5cm	9mm		1	washer near head, round body
88	212.1	bolt with thread	iron	round body				1	
88	212.1	bracket	iron			3.5cm		2	has small round hole for a small pivot
88	212.1	Coach bolt	iron	Shaft	9.5cm		1cm	1	Round Shaft, thread, Square head
88	212.1	eyelet	brass/ Copper	circular		33mm		1	small for attachment to leather
surface scrape	212.1	fence/Gate/Spike?	iron	cylinder body				1	
88	212.1	file blade	iron		15.5cm			1	
88	212.1	flat fragments	iron					7	small fragments, flat
88	212.1	fragment	iron					1	
88	212.1	hinge?	iron					12	fragments
88	212.1	key	iron					1	
88	212.1	long cylinder fragment	brass/ Copper					1	fractured
88	212.1	pipe-gun barrel?	iron			27mm		1	broken
88	212.1	shoe heel	iron		7cm	5.5cm		1	
88	212.1	spike	brass/ Copper	square body				1	top part missing, body terminates in square v point
88	212.1	spike	iron	smll round head				1	
88	212.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				3	2 medium, 1 small
88	212.1	square sheet cut	iron	head	9cm			1	medium

		nail							
88	212.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				2	small
88	212.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				2	small
88	212.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				3	
88	212.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				6	
88	212.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				3	
88	212.1	teapot spout	cast iron					5	cast iron mould visible
	213.1	box?	iron		4cm	3cm		1	with protruding iron length 4.5cm long
	213.1	candle stick	Brass					1	
	213.1	fence/Gate/Spike?	iron	Round body	14cm	15mm		2	need more cleaning, flat pointy tip, curved body
	213.1	fragment	iron					20	
	213.1	Match box fragments	iron					1	
	213.1	saw	iron					27	1 peace has serrated edge so could all be part of a saw highly fragmented
	213.1	shoe heel	iron		7.5cm	6cm		1	complete
	213.1	shoe heel	iron					1	
	213.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft fragments				7	2 round head, rest rectangular/square head
	213.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft fragments				9	
	213.1	Unknown	iron					1	
125	217.2	fragment	iron					3	
125	217.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	square head				2	on it small blobbed shaped protruding from square heads
125	217.2	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				4	
126	219.1	fragment	iron					3	
126	219.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				1	
105	221	brass ring, rivetted at one point	brass					1	From harness to guide reins?
105	221	flat fragments	iron					6	
105	221	fragment	iron					5	
105	221	ring	iron	Round body			33cm	1	
105	221	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				2	

105	221	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				16	
105	221	wire fragments	iron	shaft				2	
107	238.2	Spike	iron					1	could be large nail
109	260.1	Doorhandle Escutcheon	brass					1	Oval handle escutcheon with 4 countersunk holes
114	286.1	fragment	iron					6	
117	301.1	fragment	iron					1	
117	301.1	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				1	
20	126-127	fragment	iron					12	
20	126-127	rod	iron		27cm		10mm	1	broken
20	126-127	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				4	
20	126-127	square sheet cut nail	iron	shaft				4	
88	212.1 Surface layer	chain link	iron					1	
88	212.1 Surface layer	file	iron		12cm		11mm	1	in 3 peaces when complete join together making triangular shape
88	212.1 Surface layer	fragment	iron					2	
88	212.1 Surface layer	square sheet cut nail	iron	round head				1	medium
12	Surface	70th Regiment Badge	Brass					1	(forage cap)
	Surface	bar	iron		33cm			1	part of gate,machine,wagon or window
	Surface	chain	iron					1	tracer chain?
	Surface	Coach bolt with nut	iron	complete	15mm	12mm		1	Thread barely visible, square head with nut
	Surface	door handle	iron					1	need more cleaning
	Surface	eyelet	iron		10.5cm			1	spike with round head, identified at Oropuriri as iron eyelet on spike-door fitting p550
	Surface	file	iron		17cm		19mm	1	triangular shape body
	Surface	flat fragments	cast iron?					4	has handle on it
	Surface	fragment	non ferrous					1	
	Surface	fragment	iron					4	
	Surface	Hand vice	iron					1	small vice/clamp
	Surface	horse shoe	iron		12cm	12cm	8mm	1	left front plain stamped, some wear on toe, hack shoe
	Surface	large nut	iron	square	6cm	6cm	2cm	1	Hole 2cm diameter
	Surface	Ring	iron	circular	1.5cm	7.5cm	5mm	1	

	Surface	Shell Auger	iron					1	Early drill
17	Surface	square sheet cut nail	iron	square head	7.5cm	7.5	5mm	1	
	Surface	square sheet cut nail	iron	rectangular head				3	Broken medium shaft
	Surface	square sheet cut nail	iron	rectangular head				1	large broken shaft
	Surface	square sheet cut nail	iron	head		8.mm	6mm	1	
	surface digger scrape	square sheet cut nail	iron	head				2	
	surface digger scrape	teapot spout	cast iron					2	
	surface digger scrape	wire fragments	iron					1	
18		cone cylinder	iron		9cm	29mm		1	taper at tip round base
110		heavy flat hinge	iron		26.5	4cm	6mm	1	similar to item from Oropuriri pg 548 fig5.9.19, holes drilled, broken
28		Iron object	iron					1	part of fireplace/plough/gate? Drilled and countersunk holes
35		large plough	iron					1	sharp blade
27		plough shear	iron					1	
26		Ransome XP Plough	iron					1	broken
37		Ransome XP Plough	iron		16cm	6cm	15mm	1	broken, 'RANSOM(E)' written on side
38		Ransome XP Plough	iron					1	drill hole, joins 28
40		Ransome XP Plough	iron					1	has lion and unicorn and letters 'IPSW(ICH)' (Ransome of Ipswich specialised in agricultural machinery)
42		Ransome XP Plough	iron					1	Joins 26
41		Ransome XP Plough	iron					1	Joins 39, letters 'XP'
39		Ransome XP Plough	iron		25cm	16cm		1	joins 41, not full length due to break
25		shovel head flat	iron					1	
110		Window or door hook	brass?		8.5			1	distinctive pattern
15		wire fragments	iron					4	
								860	

14.0 Brick and Stone data

Data list for bricks at Q19/344

no	ID	FtID	complete	width	height	length	frog mark	colour	temper material	notes
1	58	143.2	frag	11	6	x	rect	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
2	60	143.2	frag	11	6	x	rect	red	sand	handmade, regular temper
3	46	143.2	complete	11	6	23	rect	red	sand	handmade, regular temper
4	30	143.2	complete	11	6	23	rect	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
5	31	143.2	frag	11	6	x	rect	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
6	89	143.3	frag	11	6	x	rect	orange-red	sand/stone	handmade, regular temper
7	89	143.3	frag	11	6	x	?	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
8	103	143.3	frag	11	8	x	rect	yellow-red	stone	handmade, irregular temper
9	103	143.3	frag	x	6	x	rect	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
10	103	143.3	frag	11	6	x	rect	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
11	103	143.3	frag	11	6	x	rect	yellow-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
12		143.2	frag	10	5.5	x	rect	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
13		143.2	frag	11	6.2	x	rect	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
14		144.2	frag	x	x	x	?	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
15	23	139.1	frag	x	x	x	?	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
16	59	143.2	frag	9.2	6	x	?	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
17		213.1	frag	11	6	x	?	yellow-red	sand	handmade, regular temper
18	115	291.1	frag	x	x	x	?	orange-red	sand	handmade, regular temper

Data list for stone showing anthropogenic features at Q19/344

No.	Find no.	Ft No.	Complete	Colour	Temper material	Notes
1		143.2	frag	grey		slag
2	88	212.1	frag	dark grey	stone	homemade mortar brick, fired
3		213.1	frag	grey		broken sand stone sharpener
4		182.1	frag	grey		piece of worked pumice

15.0 Faunal data

ID	Prov	Common	Species	EL	S	Portion	NISP	pfus	dfus	notes
	F213.1	bird		LB		sh fr	1	4	4	small
	F144.1	cattle	Bos taurus	CRN		m en	1	5	5	permanent
	F213.1	cattle	Bos taurus	LM		ap fr	1	4	4	ws 4 white fragile
	F213.1	cattle	Bos taurus	VT		cn fr	1	4	0	sawn longitudinally
	F144.1	cf pig	Sus scrofa	CRN		us fr	5	4	4	
	F212.1	cf sheep /goat/pig		PV	l	acs co	1	3	3	ws 3
	F213.1	cf sheep /goat/pig		RB		sh fr	12	4	4	9 calcined
	Surface	cockle	Austrovenus stutchburyi	hinge		co	1	5	5	
	F143.3	Cooks Turban	Cookia sulcata			co	1	5	5	medium
	F144.1	Cooks Turban	Cookia sulcata			co	1	5	5	large
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	AT		co us	1	5	5	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	CRN	l	occ cdl	1	5	5	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	CRN	l	tmp cdl	1	5	5	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	CRN	r	tmp cdl	1	5	5	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	CRN		m2 co	1	5	5	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	CRN		us fr	1	5	5	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	LB		sh fr	6	4	4	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	MR	r	m2 co	1	5	5	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	MR		bdr cd	1	5	5	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	MR		tw cr fr	1	5	5	no teeth
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	RD	l	dsh co	3	4	3	join recent break
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	TFR		m co	1	5	5	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	TFR		pm co	1	5	5	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	TFR		pm co	1	5	5	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	UL	l	dss co	1	4	3	
	F118.1	dog	Canis familiaris	UN		us fr	6	4	4	
FI88	F212.1	mammal		LB		sh fr	3	4	4	
	F213.1	mammal		LB		sh fr	2	4	4	large, 1 sawn, 1 chopped with cut marks
FI43	F124.2	mammal		UN		us fr	3	4	4	ws 3
48	F143.2	mammal		UN		us fr	1	5	5	
	F144.1	mammal		UN		us fr	13	5	5	
	F212.1	mammal		UN		us fr	4	4	4	ws 3
	F212.1	mammal		UN		us fr	1	5	5	cortical bone

FI88	F212.1	mammal		UN		us fr	13	4	4	small fragments
	F213.1	mammal		UN		us fr	2	5	5	ws 4 white fragile
	F213.1	mammal		UN		us fr	4	4	4	1 calcined
	F144.1	Paua	Haliotis paua	UN		us fr	1	5	5	
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CL	r	co	1	3	5	
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CL		us fr	1	4	5	ws4 recent break
	F213.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CRN	l	mx cd	2	4	4	m1, m2, m3, p4, p3 erupted
	F213.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CRN	l	pm fr	1	4	4	
	F213.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CRN	l	c co	1	5	5	closed root
	F144.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CRN	r	mx md	1	5	5	m1 permanent fully erupted, very worn
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CRN	r	par co	1	1	1	
	F213.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CRN	r	c rt	1	5	5	closed root
	F144.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CRN		orb fr	1	5	5	
	F144.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CRN		cd co	1	5	5	
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CRN		sko fr	1	4	4	
	F213.1	pig	Sus scrofa	CRN		nas fr	1	1	1	
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	FM		sh ds1/2	1	4	4	ws 4 recent break
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	HM	r	dsh co	1	4	3	ws5
	F213.1	pig	Sus scrofa	MC3	l	psh co	1	3	4	porous
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	MC3	r	co	1	3	3	
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	MR	r	tw cd	3	5	5	p1, p2, p3, p4 erupted, join recent break
	F144.1	pig	Sus scrofa	MR		cdl co	1	5	5	
	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	MR		tw fr cd	1	5	5	m2 erupted
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	MR		c	1	5	5	open root
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	MR		ic co	1	5	5	
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	MR		ic co	1	5	5	
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	MR		ic co	1	5	5	
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	MR		sym	1	5	5	ws4 recent break
	F213.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TA	l	sh md3/5	1	4	4	ws4 recent break
	F144.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TFR		en fr	1	5	5	worn
	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TFR		m3 co	1	5	5	partially erupted
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TFR		m1 co	1	5	5	
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TFR		m en fr	1	5	5	
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TFR		m1 en	1	5	5	no rt development
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TFR		p fr	1	5	5	
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TFR		p en	1	5	5	no rt development, unerupted
FI88	F212.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TFR		c en fr	1	5	5	
	F213.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TFR		p co	1	5	5	
	F213.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TFR		p co	1	5	5	
	F213.1	pig	Sus scrofa	TFR		m en fr	2	5	5	
	Surface	Pipi	Paphies australis	hinge		co	1	5	5	
	F213.1	sheep	Ovis aries	MR		M co	1	5	5	
	F213.1	sheep	Ovis aries	MR		M co	1	5	5	
	F213.1	sheep	Ovis aries	TFR		p co	1	5	5	
	F213.1	sheep	Ovis aries	TFR		en fr	1	5	5	

16.0 Appendix A: Claim # 302

National Archives IA 132/12, Claim #302 – Romulus Street

[…. (two pages letter signed by Romulus Street)]

[Estimate of loss sustained by Romulus Street in consequence of Native Insurrection

			£ . s . d	
Buildings				
	Sawn Timber dwelling house 30ft.x19ft. 7ft. high, 3 rooms lined and ceiled with lean-to 30ft.x7ft. Shingled roof and Stone Chimney		130 ~~240.0.0~~	
	Barn – Sawn Timber 20ft.x12ft. 9ft. high		80 ~~80.0.0~~	-
	Bullock-shed 40ft.x16ft. and 8ft. high – Slabs. Thatched roof paved and divided into 3 stals		25 ~~40.0.0~~	-
	Cow house, slabs 12ft.x8ft. Thatched roof		7 ~~7.0.0~~	
	Potato house, Roofed thatched with reed		3 ~~3.0.0~~	
		245		
Farming Impl.ts				
	2 (…) Harrows		8.0.0	
	3 Yokes and Bows	25/-	3.15.0	
	3 Chains	10/-	1.10.0	
	4 Scythes and handles	15/-	3.0.0	
	1 Cart with Lades		26.0.0	
	Windlas and Rope		2.0.0	
	3 Steel Carn(?) pikes	6/-	.18.0	
	5 Turnip(?) hoes	4/-	1.0.0	
	3 Spades	6/-	.18.0	
	3 Shovels	5/-	.15.0	
	2 Flat hoes	5/-	.10.0	
			£418.6.0	

over]

	[Amount brot forward		418.6.0
Farming Implts.			
	5 Mattocks	5/.	1.5.0
	2 Grubbing axes	10/-	1.0.0
	2 Hay Forks	4/-	.8.0
	2 Dung forks	4/-	.8.0
	3 Rakes	2/6	.7.6
	1 Stubble Rake		.10.0
Produce			
	8 Baskets (…) Seed	8/-	3.4.0
	8 Tons Turnips	30/-	8 - ~~12.0.0~~
	2 acres potatoes 4Tons per acre 8Tons	£5	24 - ~~40.0.0~~
	Rack of Hay 3 Tons at	£5	~~15.0.0~~ 12 -
Stock			
	1 Bullock 5yrs (…)		18.0.0
	4 Cows Two 4yrs one 6yr on 3yrs		40.0.0
	1 pair(?) Steers 3yrs		18.0.0
	1 Heifer 2 ./2yrs		7.0.0
	1 pair(?) Steers 2 1/2yrs		14.0.0
	3 Heifers 1 1/2yrs		9.0.0
	11 Pigs 12 (… …)		15.0.0
Poultry			
	50 Fowls	at (…)	3.15.0
	14 Ducks	5/per pair	1.15.0
	7 Geese	10/-	3.10.0
Non-Occupancy			
	Lots of money expended on leased farm at (…) 100 acres, clearing, ploughing and preparing for wheat		60.0.0
	Allow damage to Land/Rental Value (…)		£682.8.6]

		£ . s. d.
	[Amount Brot forward	682.8.6
Non-Occupancy		
	Loss of profit from Farm at Bell Block allow rental(?) at 25/(…)	190.0.0
Rent		
	Expenditure for (…) sent in (…) from March 1860 to July 1861 – 16 Mts. At per week ¾	~~11.11.0~~
		£983.19.6]