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

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

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

4. ARTEFACTS

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

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

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

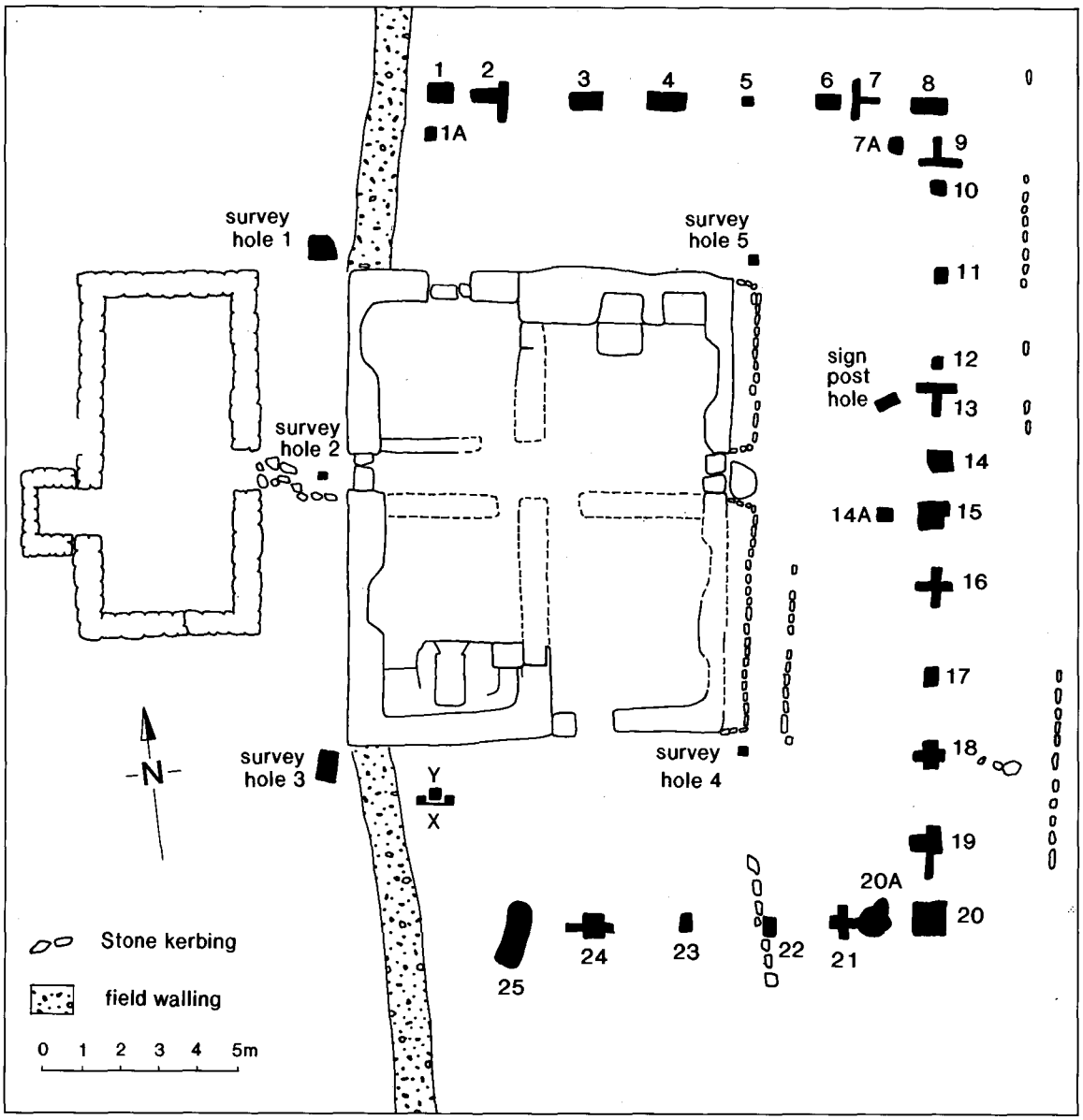

Figure 13 Plan of holes dug in 1992-93. Fence post holes 1-25 after Taylor 1992; survey holes after Naylor 1993.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

artefacts illustrated here were manufactured in the locality (e.g., Figures 1417, 16J, and 29: the spade, the shaft clamp, and the door frame to the bread oven).

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

Direct parallels with material found at Pompallier in Russell and at the Waitangi Treaty House (see Figure 1) suggest common use of the same trading stores by various Bay of Islands settlements. Notable parallels with Pompallier material relating to the 1850s and 1860s are the Budgeree Squatters clay pipe (Figure 39N; Maingay 1993: 75), the George Jones & Sons purple on white transfer printed earthenware dated December 1862 (Figure 44A; Maingay 1993: 69), the earthenware transfer printed patterns "Fibre", "Coral", "Bouquet", "Willow III" and "Rhine" (Figures 42A, 42C, 42D, 43A and 4417; Maingay 1993: 69), and at least ten other un-named patterns (see Appendix 1: section 12). The transfer printed patterns "Bouquet" and "Willow III" have also been found at Waitangi (Johnson 1990: 11). These common elements suggest energetic supply networks and perhaps social links in the Bay of Islands settlements. Many items suggest regular patronage of a general trading store (e.g., Figures 14D, 18, 23, 27).

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

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

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

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

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

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

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

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

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

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APPENDIX 1
Catalogue of Artefacts

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

1. PRE-EUROPEAN MAORI ARTEFACTS

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

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

2. TOOLS AND OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT

2.1 Hand tools

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Horse gear

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

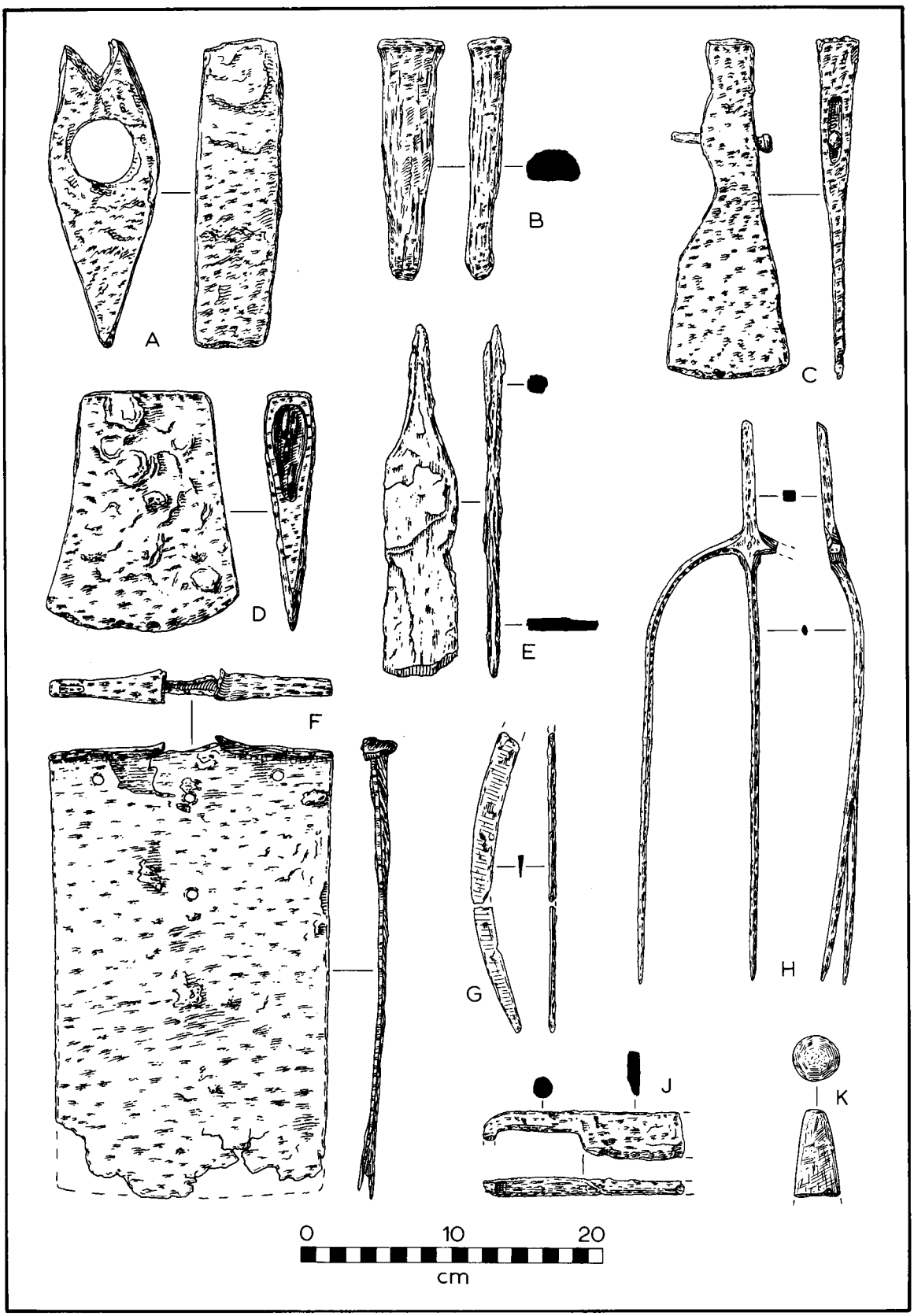

Figure 14 Hand tools. A, mason's stone-hammer; B, mason's wedge; C, lathing hatchet; D, American axe; E, chisel; F, spade; G, sickle; H, pitchfork; J, draw knife; K, whetstone.

Figure 15B Wrought iron saddle tree arch, the fore part or gullet; two rivets at each end retaining sheet iron fragments.

Figure 15C Wrought iron pack horse saddle tree arch with hooks.

Figure 15D Large hand forged iron snaffle bit from a riding bridle; a smooth round-sectioned jointed snaffle, and a decoratively knobbed cheek.

Figure 15E Medium sized hand forged iron snaffle bit from a riding bridle. Plain cheek.

Figure 15F Fragment of a large hand forged iron snaffle bit from a riding bridle (post hole X).

Figure 15G Iron harness ring (E off room 2).

Figure 15H Iron harness ring (survey hole No. 3).

2.3 Farm machinery

Figure 16A Wrought iron adjustable draw bar fitting or hake, countersunk screw holes for attachment to a timber-framed horse drawn implement.

Figure 16B Very corroded iron adjustable draw bar fitting or hake, from a horse drawn implement.

Figure 16C Slightly curved iron plate, a fragment of plough mould board or breast, parts of two countersunk holes for attachment to the frame (cf. Thompson 1978: 33, 65).

Figure 16D Heavy iron component, probably a tine from a late nineteenth or early twentieth century horse drawn wheeled sickle-tined cultivator with changeable and adjustable points; double through-bolted attachment above, and seating and single bolt for tine attachment below; tine missing, possibly arrow shaped; resembles Wallace's Universal Cultivator (Thompson 1979a: 49).

Figure 16E Cast iron assemblage, an openwork frame with right-angled buttressing designed for lightness and strength, with two through-bolts and an apparent pulley arrangement; possibly related to a cable control mechanism from a late nineteenth or early twentieth century horse drawn machine, possibly harrows, a mower or a harvester (cf. Thompson 1979b: 45).

Figure 16F Hand forged iron hook, probably from the draught chains of horse drawn equipment.

Figure 16G Heavy oval iron chain link, possibly from horse drawn equipment (D off room 4).

Figure 16H Plain iron ferrule, possibly from the shaft of a horse drawn implement (D off room 4).

Figure 16J Hand forged iron shaft clamp, possibly from horse drawn equipment.

Figure 16K Large iron ring, possibly from horse drawn equipment.

2.4 Firearm accoutrements

Figure 17A Copper powder flask, pressed segmented decoration, two rivet attachments for a tubular nozzle (McPike 1984: 3); similar to an illustration dated c.1883 (Bosomworth 1991: No. 14342, p.285).

Figure 17B Mould for solid lead ball shot, probably appropriate to a muzzle loading musket, early to mid-nineteenth century; hollow iron globular form with a perforation in one face and a pivoted handle (McPike 1984: 3).

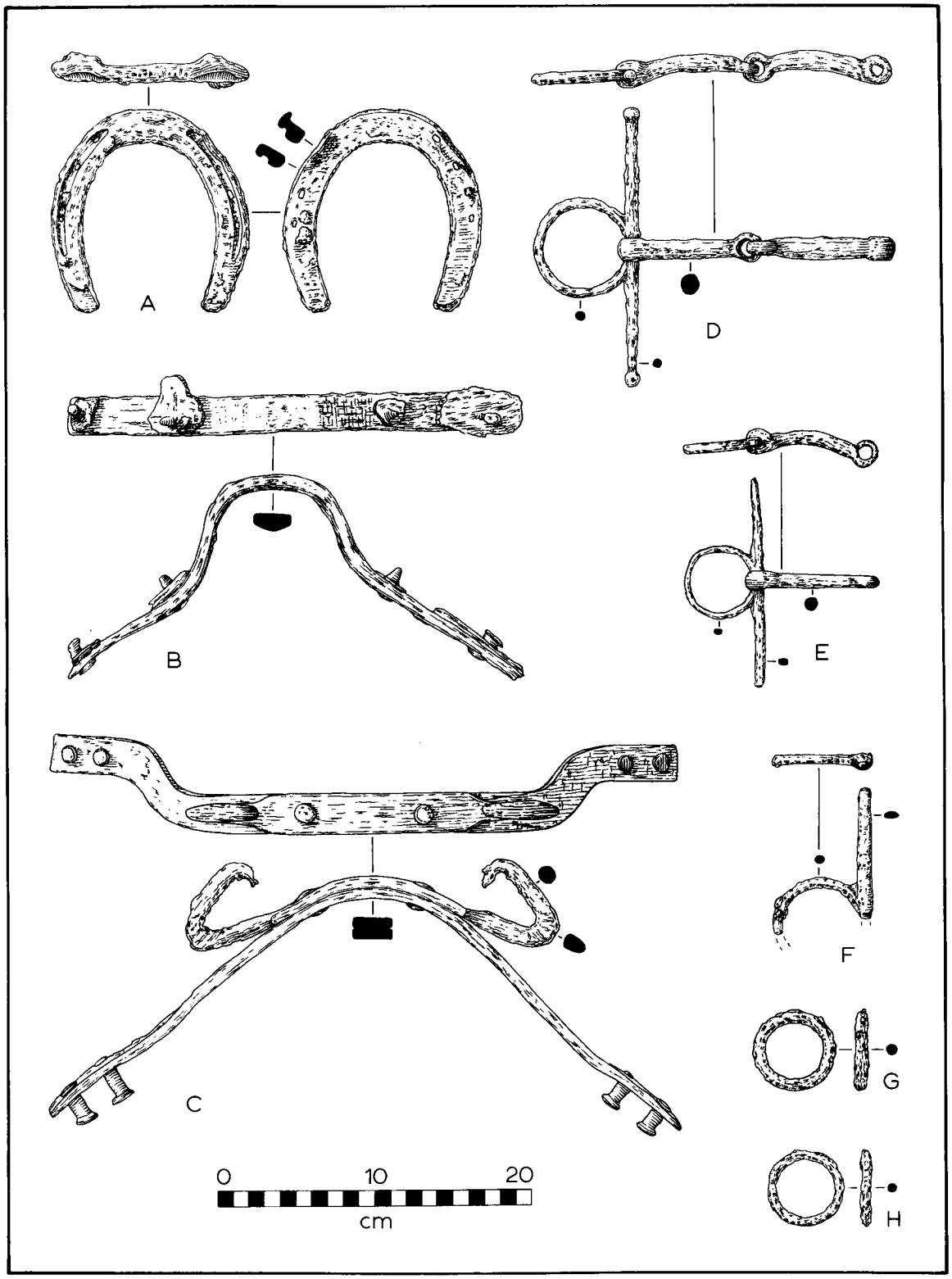

Figure 15 **Iron horse gear. A, horse shoe; B, saddle tree arch; C, pack horse saddle tree arch; D, E, F, snaffle bits; G, H, harness rings.**

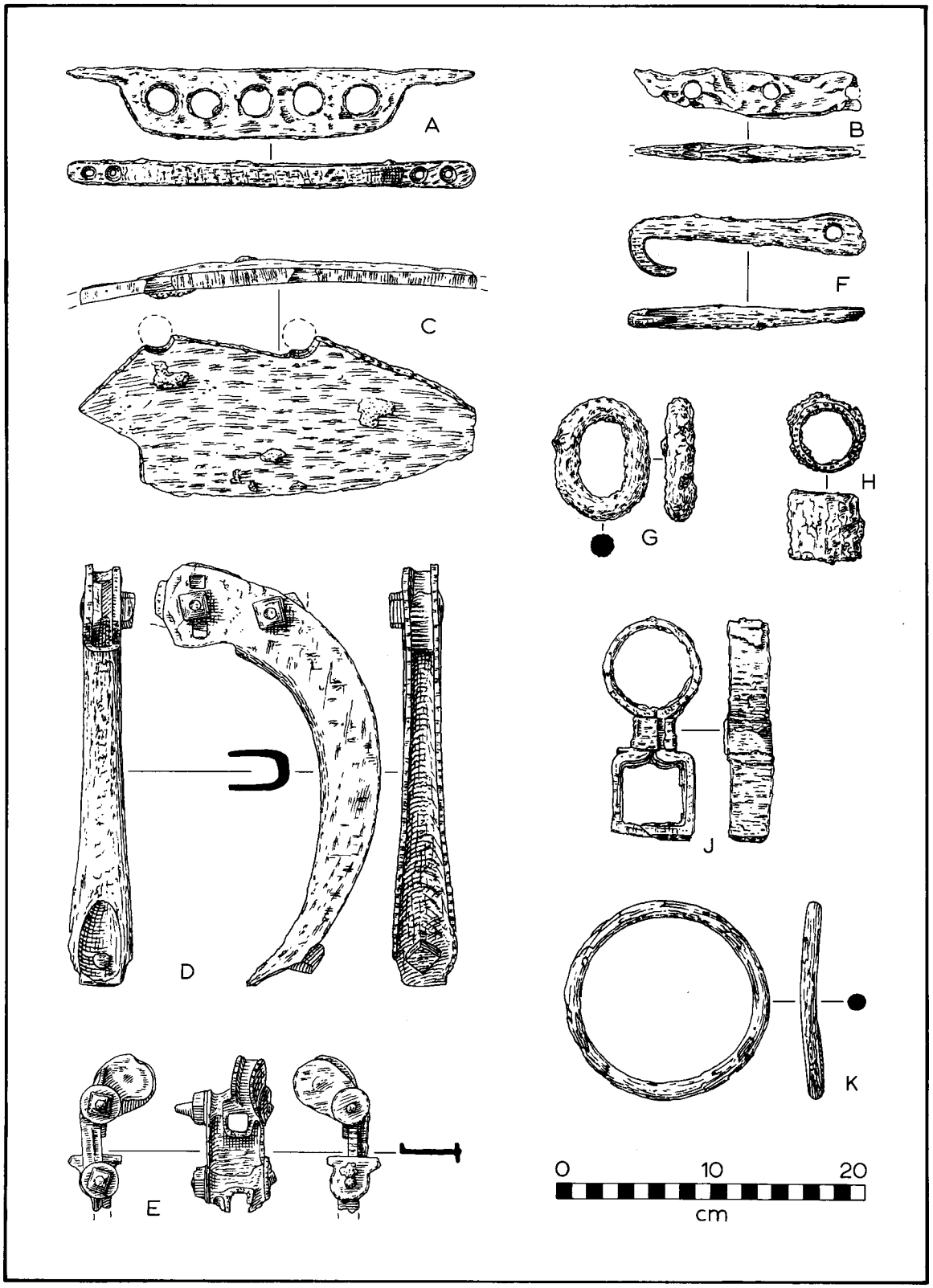

Figure 16 Iron farm machinery. A, B, draw bar fittings; C, plough mould board; D, cultivator tine; E, machine component; F, draught chain hook; G, chain link; H, ferrule; J, shaft clamp; K, ring.

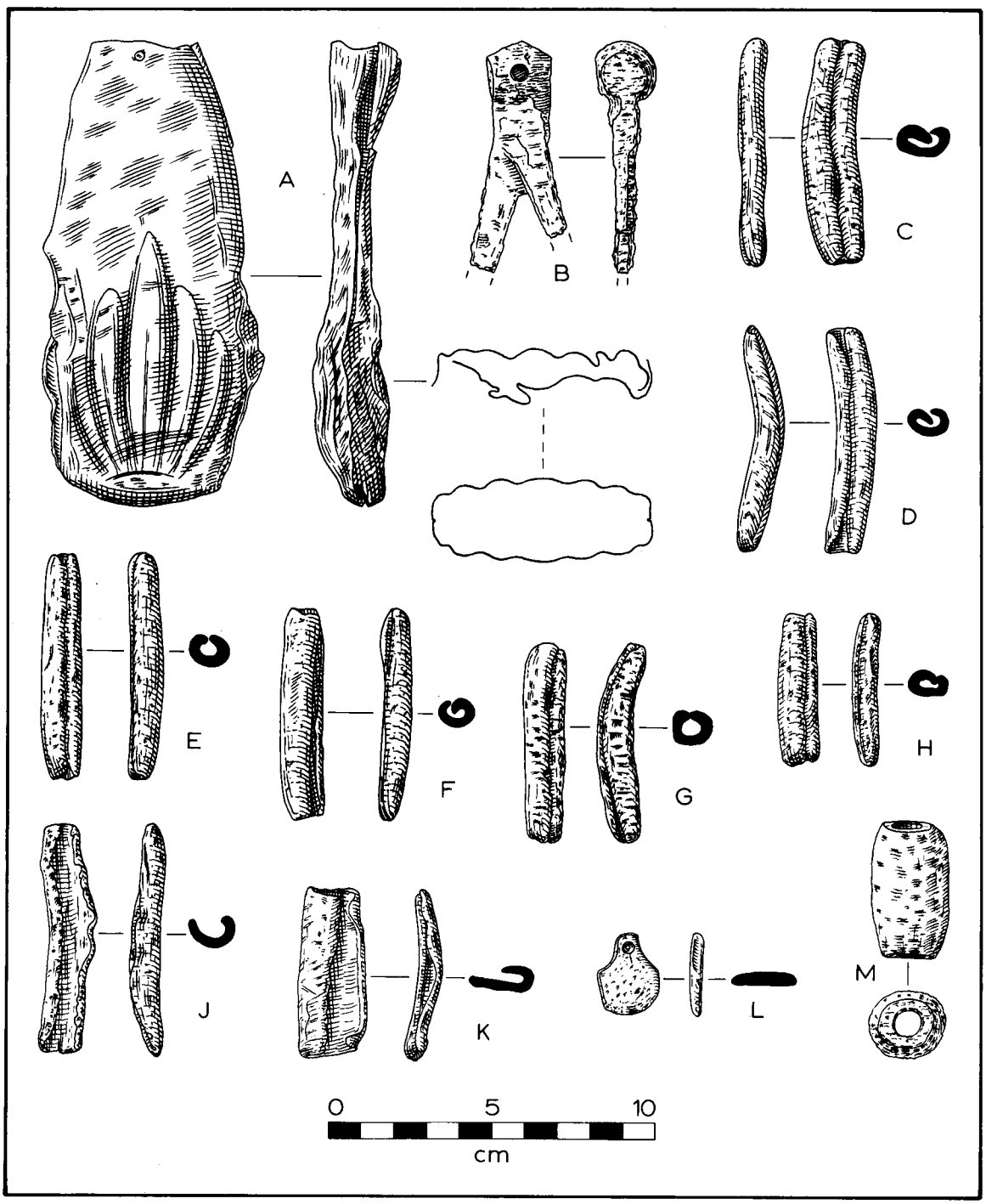

Figure 17 **A, powder flask; B, shot mould; C-K, fishing net weights; L, fishing line weight; M, fishing net weight.**

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

2.5 Fishing weights

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

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

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

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

3. WAX VESTA TIN MATCHBOXES

For terminology, see Anson 1983: 125-127.

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

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

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

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

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

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

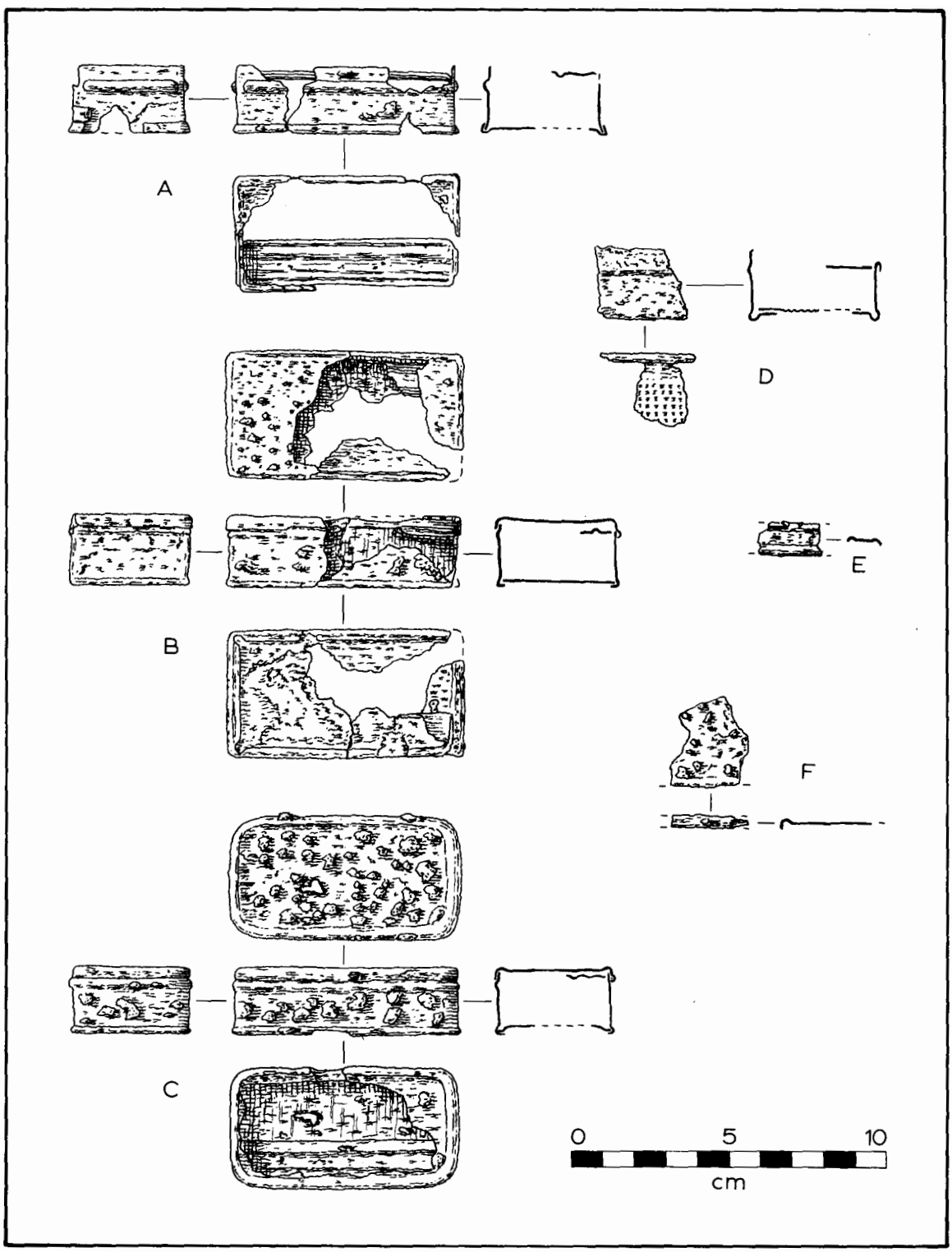

Figure 18 **Wax vesta tin matchboxes.**

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

4. COINAGE

British bronze coinage, Victoria "bun head" issue

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

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

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

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

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

Lost 1840 farthing (McPike 1984: 3).

5. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

5.1 Buttons

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

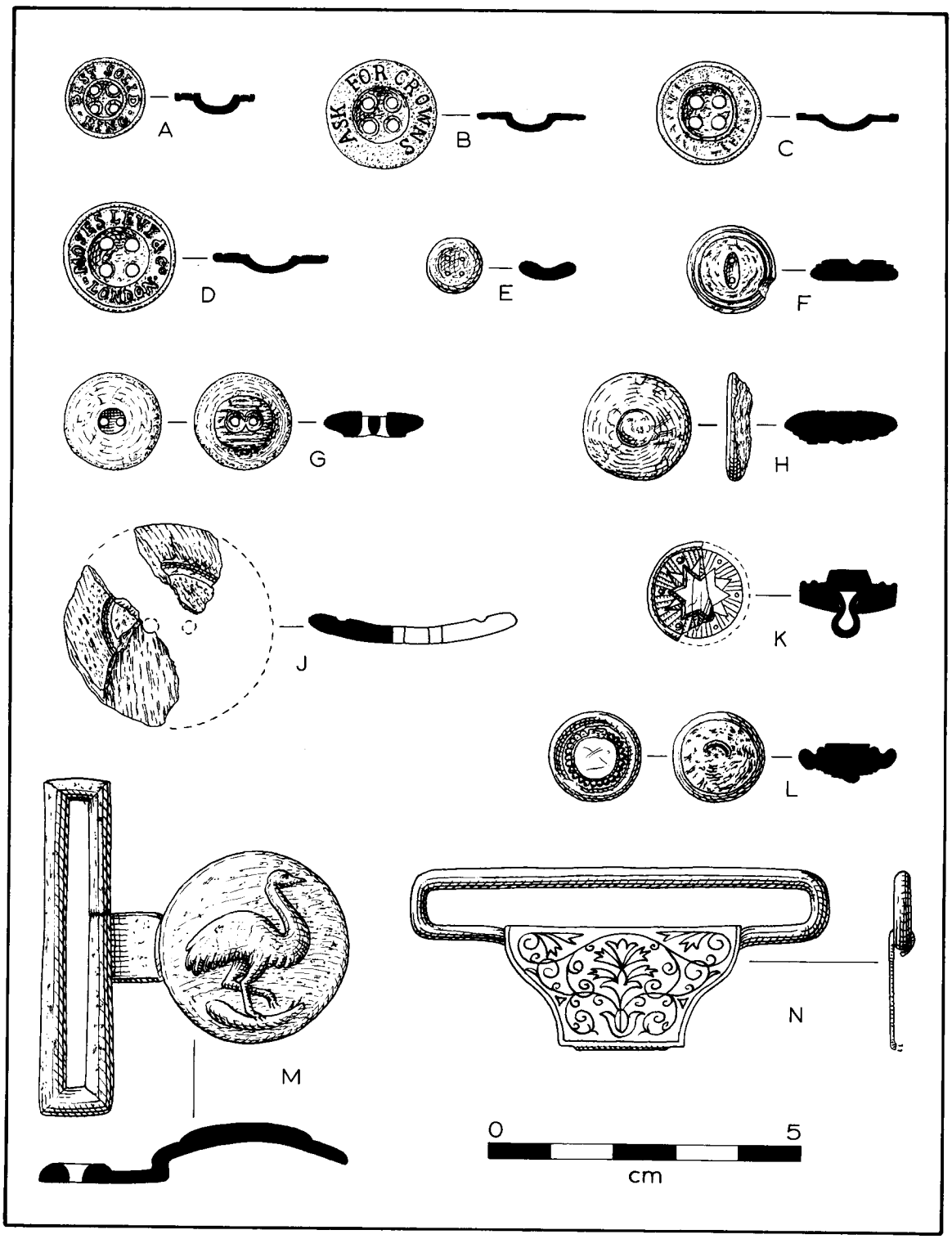

Figure 19 Clothing attachments. A-L, buttons; M, belt clasp; N, braces strap feeder.

Figure 19H Probable button in two piece construction, copper alloy front, iron centre and rear; similar to style E type V1 (Ritchie 1986: fig. 5.81); probably originally covered with either leather or textile fabric; a type commonly used on men's jackets and waistcoats and women's outer garments (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; E off room 2).

Figure 19J Two fragments of two hole button in bone or vegetable ivory; concave-convex, single concentric groove on the front; vegetable ivory buttons (i.e. the nut of the corozo, tagua or vegetable ivory palm) were produced mainly 1870 to 1920, the larger size appropriate to overcoats or other outer wear (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; post hole 13).

Figure 19K Black glass moulded button, double star pattern and brass loop shank inserted in the underside; a type used on women's or children's dresses especially from around 1850 onwards (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; post hole 18).

Figure 19L Moulded copper alloy composite button, centrally placed flat surfaced white pearl shell insert on the front surrounded by bossed brass moulding, brass loop shank on the underside, and iron between the glass and the loop shank; a "jewel" setting appropriate to a woman's dress or a man's shirt stud or cuff link (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; post hole X).

5.2 Clothing attachments

Figure 19M Brass belt clasp, embossed emu design (McPike 1984: 3).

Figure 19N Braces strap feeder (or possibly a belt clasp) in copper alloy, feint incised curvilinear decoration; small remnants of superficial green matter suggest a surface into which the decoration was incised; late nineteenth century (E off room 2).

Figure 20A Copper alloy plate, possibly a buckle or a clasp attachment; two pairs of holes probably for stitching decorative front detail; on the rear, the mark of an attached hook or pin fastening, and a loop for attachment to fabric; a type fashionable in women's dress in the early nineteenth century and again 1890s to 1910, but could have been worn in the intervening period (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; McPike 1984: 3).

Figure 20B Copper alloy wire clip attachment gripping an iron spindle; the ends of the copper alloy wire were once attached to a flat ferrous object; possibly a small buckle or clasp attachment (post hole 14).

Figure 20C and D See section 7.1, furniture fittings.

Figure 20E and F See section 6.2, pencils.

Figure 20G See section 7.1, furniture fittings.

Figure 20H See section 2.4, firearm accoutrements.

Figure 20J and K See section 1, pre-European Maori artefacts.

Figure 22E Heavy double roller brass buckle appropriate to a working man's belt from which to hang tools, or possibly from a heavy shoe or a strap fastening (J. Malthus: pers. comm.; McPike 1984: 3).

5.3 Footwear

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

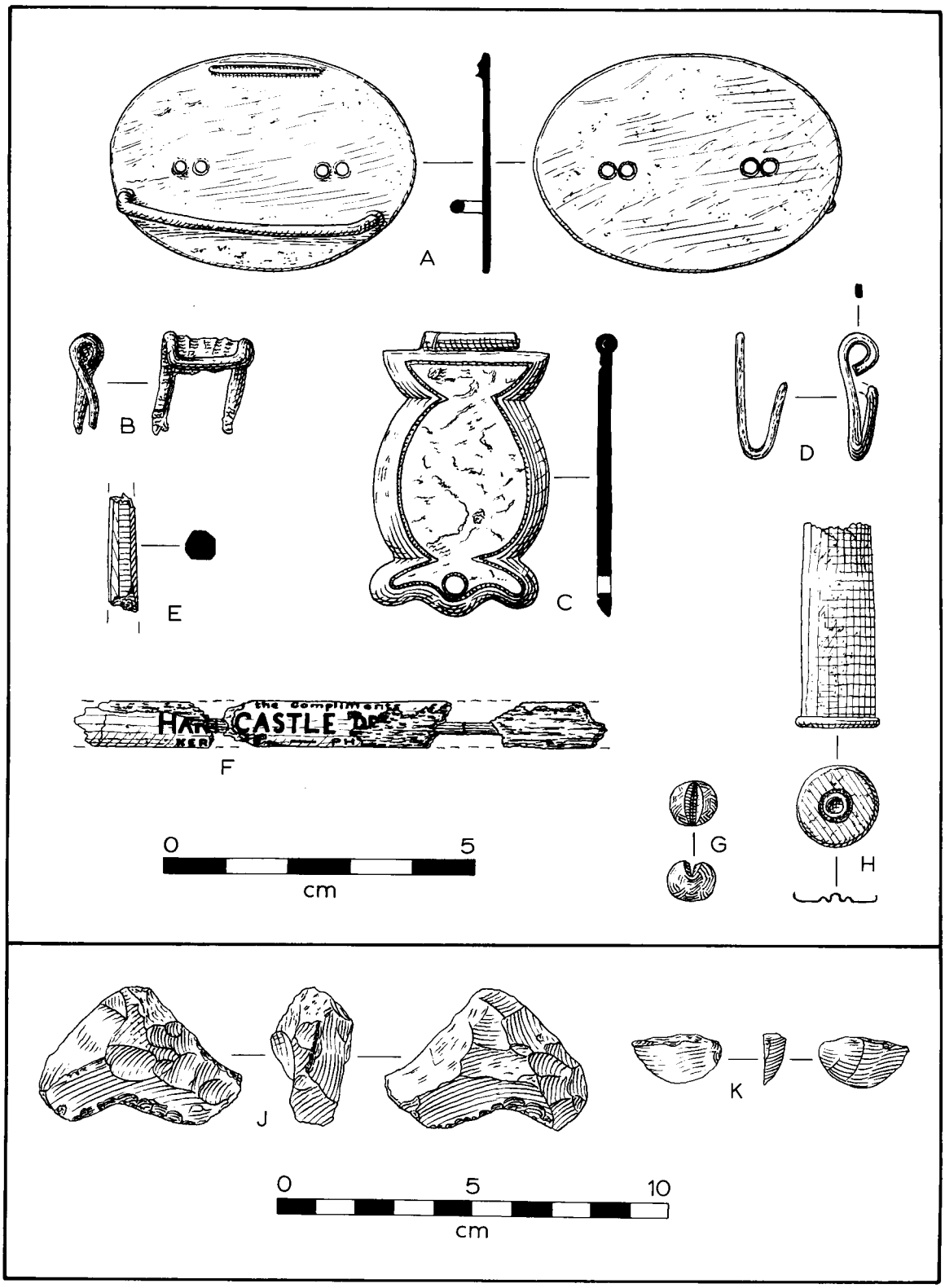

Figure 20 **A, buckle plate; B, wire clip; C, trinket box clasp; D, drape hook; E, slate pencil; F, lead pencil; G, lead weight; H, cartridge; J,K, chert Maori artefacts.**

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