

THE BIRDCAGE TAVERN/ROB ROY HOTEL (R11/2499), FREEMANS BAY, AUCKLAND: FINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

In fulfilment of NZHPT Authority No. 2010/206

Prepared for the Victoria Park Alliance

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This archaeological report details the results of archaeological monitoring and investigation of works at the Birdcage Tavern, formerly the Rob Roy Hotel, in Freemans Bay, Auckland. The Rob Roy Hotel was built at the height of the Temperance Movement, whose members tried to prevent the new hotel from obtaining a license. The attempt failed, and the eye-catching Italianate building located in a working class and largely industrial area, was licensed to trade from April 1886. The building was one of a few new hotels erected in the area at the time, a reflection of relatively wealthy business owners taking advantage of what was apparently a high local demand for such establishments.

The Birdcage had to be moved out of the path of the Victoria Park Tunnel and after tunnel construction was moved back close to its original location. Archaeological monitoring of trenches excavated around the outside of the building, including the former yard to the rear of the hotel, was undertaken. In addition, original features of the basement, which was not included in the move and relocation plans, were archaeologically recorded. Monitoring took place between March 2010 and November 2011, in accordance with the conditions of NZHPT Authority no. 2010/206.

The archaeological evidence provided information relating to the construction and use of the hotel, and also the landscape and environment in which it was located, both before and after it was built. Recording of basement features after the removal of modern linings assisted the interpretation of its original layout and functions. The coal range in the kitchen was a New Zealand made Shacklock Orion, some of the original kauri paneling was still in place, and old newspapers with tide timetables plastered to the wall in the kitchen gave a small glimpse into life in the 19th century hotel. Exterior features revealed in the trenches around the outside of the building indicated additional design features, alterations to doors and windows on the western façade, and the original ground surface level created around the Rob Roy Hotel was identified.

A number of artefacts were recovered which date to the use of the Rob Roy Hotel in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. There was a dominance of table ware and alcohol bottles (as might be expected in a hotel), and several ceramic table ware patterns were identified. A French coin retrieved from within the basement suggested that at least one patron or employee was French or had recently travelled to French territory.

Around the Rob Roy Hotel, an earlier surface of Franklin Road was recorded, dating to the mid 19th century. The majority of deposits to the rear of the hotel also indicated considerable dumping/filling to raise the ground level in the 20th century, using material probably came from the nearby City Refuse Destructor (now Victoria Park Markets). The remains of several wooden posts and boards were correlated with the presence of a house on the allotment to the rear of the hotel, constructed prior to 1905.

The archaeological investigations and historical research have added much to our knowledge of the early history of the Birdcage Tavern, when it was known as the Rob Roy Hotel. The building itself (minus its basement) has been preserved and will continue to be a significant historic landmark in the Freemans Bay area.

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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

This report sets out the results of the archaeological monitoring and investigation of the surrounds and basement area of the Birdcage Tavern, formerly the Rob Roy Hotel, at the corner of Franklin Road and Union Street in Freemans Bay (Figure 1–Figure 4). The Birdcage Tavern and surrounds are recorded as site R11/2499, and the building is scheduled on the Auckland Council District Plan Isthmus Section (item B07-37, Category B).

The work was carried out as part of the Victoria Park Tunnel project, undertaken to improve the connection between Auckland Harbour Bridge and Newmarket. The Birdcage Tavern, which lay in the path of the tunnel, had to be detached from its basement and moved to a temporary location 40m along Franklin Road, where it stayed for nearly 8 months before being relocated close to its original position above the tunnel in April 2011. An archaeological Authority was granted by the NZHPT (No. 2010/206) to carry out earthworks and relocate the building, subject to conditions which included archaeological investigation and recording of the basement and surrounding site. Construction of the tunnel was undertaken by the Victoria Park Alliance.

A conservation plan for the building was completed by Mathews and Mathews (2003) and a heritage impact assessment was undertaken by Salmond Reed Architects (Nov 2009). The heritage values of the Birdcage were also detailed in the AEE report by Clough & Associates (Clough & Mace 2005, updated 2009). The building has high heritage significance, due largely to its architectural values and its central role as a community focal point in 19th and early 20th century Freemans Bay. The stabilization and conservation of the building prior to and during its relocation were managed by Salmond Reed Architects, who undertook detailed recording of the building and the relocation works. These records have not been included in this report. However, the basement, which remained in situ during the move and was subsequently destroyed, was investigated by Clough & Associates in accordance with the Authority conditions, in addition to records made by Salmond Reed Architects. A detailed research strategy and management plan (Clough Nov. 2009) was completed outlining the archaeological research aims and methodology to be used in the archaeological investigations.

Numerous excavations around the interior and exterior of the Birdcage Tavern were required in order to prepare the building for moving, and the works were undertaken at different stages between March 2010 and November 2011. Sub-surface archaeological features that were exposed during monitoring of the earthworks were investigated by Clough & Associates, and a number of interim reports were completed at various stages detailing the progress of the project (Phear April 2010; Phear & Farley May 2010; Farley May 2010; Phear Nov 2010; Ussher, Farley & Phear Dec 2010; Phear & Farley April 2011).

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INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

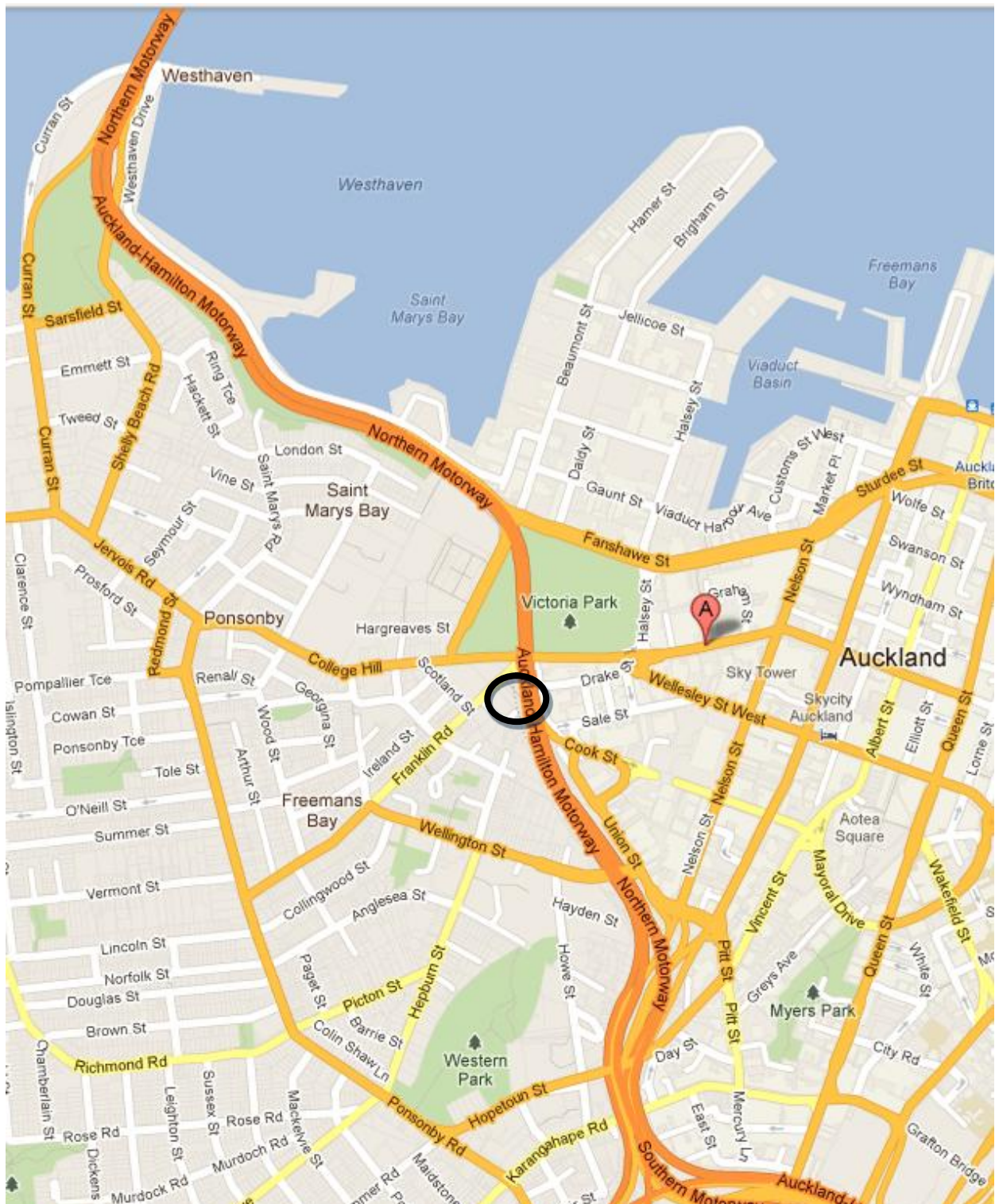


Figure 1. General location map (source: Google Maps)

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INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED



Figure 2. The Birdcage Tavern, located to the west of the motorway viaduct, and to the south of Victoria Park prior to its relocation (source: Google Maps)

Figure 3. The Birdcage Tavern before works for the Victoria Park Tunnel project had begun (<http://www.stuff.co.nz/auckland/local-news/auckland-city-harbour-news/3787566/The-Birdcage-preparing-for-short-journey>)



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INTRODUCTION, *CONTINUED*



Figure 4. The route of the Victoria Park Tunnel. The blue circle indicates the location of the Birdcage Tavern

Report Contents

This report integrates the historical research, basement recording, excavation results, and analyses of the archaeological features, deposits and artefacts recorded at the Birdcage Tavern/Rob Roy Hotel and its surrounding environs throughout the duration of the Victoria Park Tunnel project.

The results inform on two main topics. Firstly, information was recorded relating to the building, construction and use of the Rob Roy Hotel itself – the basement elevations and details, construction methods, and materials exposed in the trenches excavated around the foundations of the building related to the use of the hotel. Secondly, information was recovered from the surrounding environs, such as evidence of the former foreshore, earlier ground surfaces and evidence of settlement nearby in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The results are presented in a way that reflects these two topics, within chapters titled ‘Construction and Use’, and ‘Land and Environment’. In the final chapter the results are integrated into discussion of broader themes.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Freemans Bay and Early Settlement¹

Freemans Bay was one of the earliest areas of settlement in the new capital city of Auckland, established in 1840. Prior to European settlement, Freemans Bay contained remains of earlier Maori settlement, with pa sites occupying the headlands at either end of the bay. Maori referred to the foreshore here as Waikokota – the place where cockles could be harvested (Hopkinson 2004; Simmons 1987).

Soon after the Tamaki isthmus had been chosen as the site for the new capital, plans were drawn up for the new town. Colonial surveyor Felton Mathew laid out streets beside the shores of Commercial, Official and Freemans Bays. Freemans Bay was earmarked for reclamation, but it would be many years before this eventuated.

The period 1840 to 1872 saw the first European occupation of the Freemans Bay area. During this phase a sea wall was constructed along the shoreline and the initial development and subdivision of the surrounding land took place (Figure 5). During the 1860s a military blockhouse was established along the foreshore on Drake Street, being part of a ring of blockhouses and stockades designed to protect the city of Auckland from attack by Maori (Rudd 2003). The blockhouse ceased to function in that defensive role prior to April 1865 when the Assistant Quarter Master General, Captain J.H.R. Harrison, publicly tendered the Hiring on Lease of four Auckland Blockhouses including the Freemans Bay post.² It was reportedly sold for £40 by the City Council and demolished in 1877, although its bricks were said to have been in perfect order and used in other constructions at that time (Lennard 1986: 211). The remaining block of land was leased by the Auckland City Council, who divided the block into 14 allotments in the first public leases undertaken in 1880 (Low & Clough 2006).

An advertisement placed in the *New Zealand Herald* noted the sale of land by proprietor J. Campbell, Esq. at Alma Place, Freemans Bay, by auction on 15 March 1864 (Figure 5). This property was divided into 152 allotments, encompassing the land between Franklin Street, Scotland Street, College Street and England Street. The *Daily Southern Cross* noted later that month that “*the competition was so great that tip top prices were realised, as much as £4 7s. 6d. per foot having been given for a frontage. The total amount realised for this comparatively small block of land was no less than £9,481*”.³ The article also notes that the land was predominantly sold to the working class. Development of these properties undoubtedly increased pressure on the public amenities in the area, leading to further developments.

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¹ The majority of the historical background in this section was taken from Clough & Mace (2009), although new research has also been included.

² *NZ Herald*, 7 April 1865.

³ *Daily Southern Cross*, 31 March 1864: 4.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Freemans Bay and Early Settlement, continued

The editor of the *New Zealand Herald* replied to correspondence on the 29 January 1864 regarding the state of Freemans Bay roads, stating that “*the Provincial Government are about to take measures at once to construct the sea wall at the foot of Franklin-street*”.⁴ Notices for tenders for this and other work in building a culvert, embankment, and roading improvements were advertised throughout March and April 1864. This work must have begun shortly afterwards, as a letter to the editor from a resident in July of that year noted the contractor had halted work on the embankment due to inclement weather, but there was a complaint about the state of the roads. Of particular importance was the poor condition of Drake Street, which was the main thoroughfare for pedestrians and the only option for loaded drays.⁵

The 1866 Vercoe and Harding plan of Freemans Bay indicates the location of the shoreline at that time, although the sea wall is not illustrated (Figure 6). The 1873 plan of proposed reclamation shown in Figure 7 is the first plan to show the sea wall drawn on the coastline. When the plans are overlaid it is clear that the shoreline had undergone some reclamation/infilling (Figure 8), presumably as part of the construction of the sea wall – the wall having been built, then the land filled in and leveled behind it.

The bay developed an industrial character from early on, with records from the 1850s indicating the presence of sawyers, brick makers and boat builders operating businesses by the water’s edge. These businesses became more numerous as time went on and the foreshore was heavily built up by the 1870s. By 1883 it boasted nine ship builders, three sawmills, a brass and iron foundry, glassworks, asphalt works and numerous coal and lime dealers.

Reclamation

The landscape of the bay changed following the constitution of the Auckland Harbour Board in 1871. In 1873 a reclamation was under way on the eastern side of the bay (no.3 on Table 1 and Figure 9) and development of foreshore facilities would soon follow. Reclamation of the area between Drake Street and Patterson Street (now Victoria Street West) was planned in the same year (Figure 7; note that the proposed allotments differ from the actual allotments developed later). While the Harbour Board records state that the Drake Street to Patterson Street reclamation occurred in 1886 (Table 1; Figure 9), plans and records suggest that reclamation began much earlier. The land within what is now the Victoria Park Markets was being leased in 1880 (Low & Clough 2006), and the 1882 plan shows several buildings already in place (Figure 12).

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⁴ *NZ Herald*, 9 July 1864.

⁵ *NZ Herald*, 9 July 1864.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

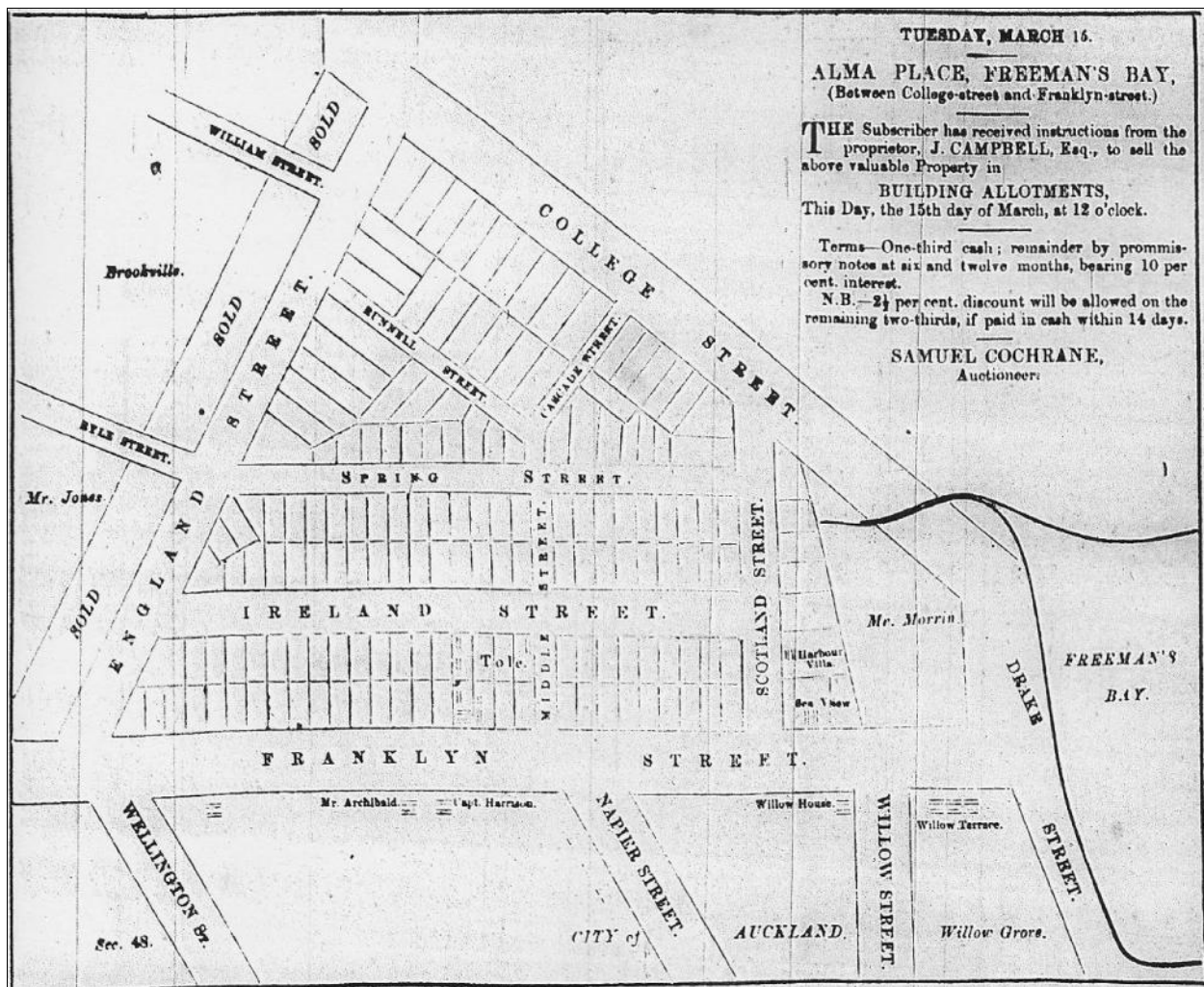


Figure 5. Plan of allotments for sale by auction, Tuesday 15 March 1864 (source: *NZ Herald*, 15 March 1864)

Reclamation, *continued*

In 1885 further reclamation of Freemans Bay began. The Auckland Gas company and Beaumont Street reclamation began at this time (1885-1888), soon followed in 1886-1901 by the reclamation works that formed the land which would become Victoria Park. By this stage the bay had been obliterated and in the early 20th century a section of land would be formed north of Victoria Park, further divorcing the original Freemans Bay area from the sea.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Reclamation, *continued*

Brick culverts were built within the various reclamations to assist in the drainage of the surrounding watershed (Figure 10). It is likely that the Freemans Bay stormwater culvert that was located beneath the Rob Roy Hotel (extending down from Wellington Street and draining into the bay) was constructed in the 1870s, as other culverts in the area were being installed. In the *Daily Southern Cross* it was noted during the formation of Napier Street in 1876 that “a substantial stone culvert is being constructed at the bottom of the gully between Napier-street and its continuation on the western side of Hepburn-street”.⁶ Certainly, in an undated photograph the Freemans Bay stormwater culvert is visible draining into the bay along with a sea wall and the empty site of the later Rob Roy Hotel (Figure 11). This was the seawall along Patterson Street which would have been built at the time of the Drake Street to Patterson Street reclamation (sometime between 1873 and 1880, as discussed above), and this photo must therefore have been taken after 1873 but before construction of the hotel in late 1885. The stream/culvert can be seen in Hickson’s 1882 plan (Figure 12) as well as Stevens’ 1886 Birdseye view of the area up to Patterson Street (Figure 13), and this latter plan also illustrates the recently constructed brick Rob Roy Hotel.

Figure 6. Vercoe & Harding’s 1866 plan of Freemans Bay (cropped) illustrating the shoreline location at that time (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZ Map 18)

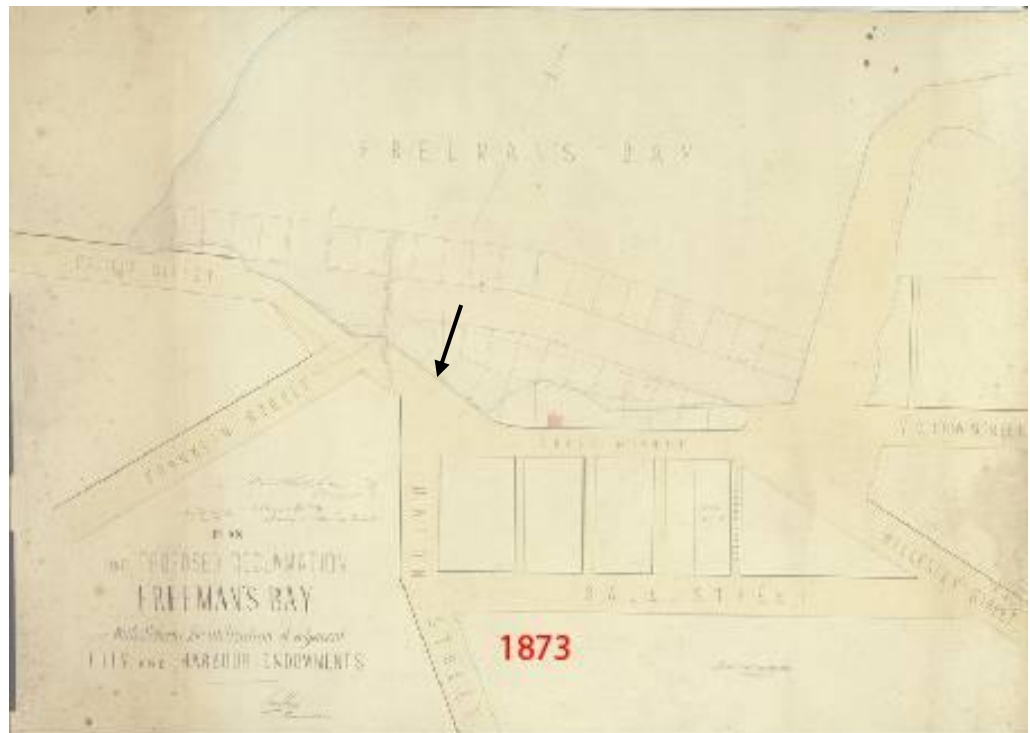


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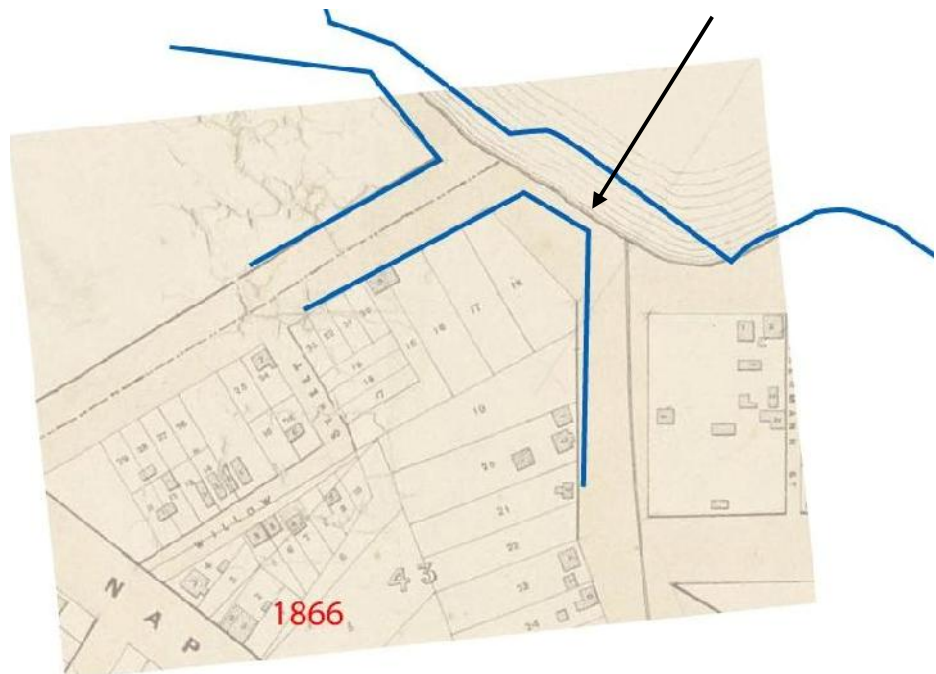
⁶ *Daily Southern Cross*, 13 October 1876: 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

**Figure 7. 1873
Plan of proposed
reclamation,
Freemans Bay.
The Drake Street
sea wall has been
annotated on the
map and is
indicated by the
arrow (Auckland
City Council,
1873. Sir George
Grey Special
Collections,
Auckland
Libraries, NZ
Map 4818)**



**Figure 8. 1866 Vercoe
and Harding plan with
shoreline, Franklin
Road, Drake Street, and
Union Street from the
1873 plan overlaid in
blue. The overlay
suggests that a small
amount of
infilling/reclamation had
occurred when the sea
wall was constructed,
extending the Franklin
Road/Union
Street/Drake St corner
(arrow) and pushing
Drake Street further
northwards (Sir George
Grey Special Collections,
Auckland Libraries, NZ
Map 18)**



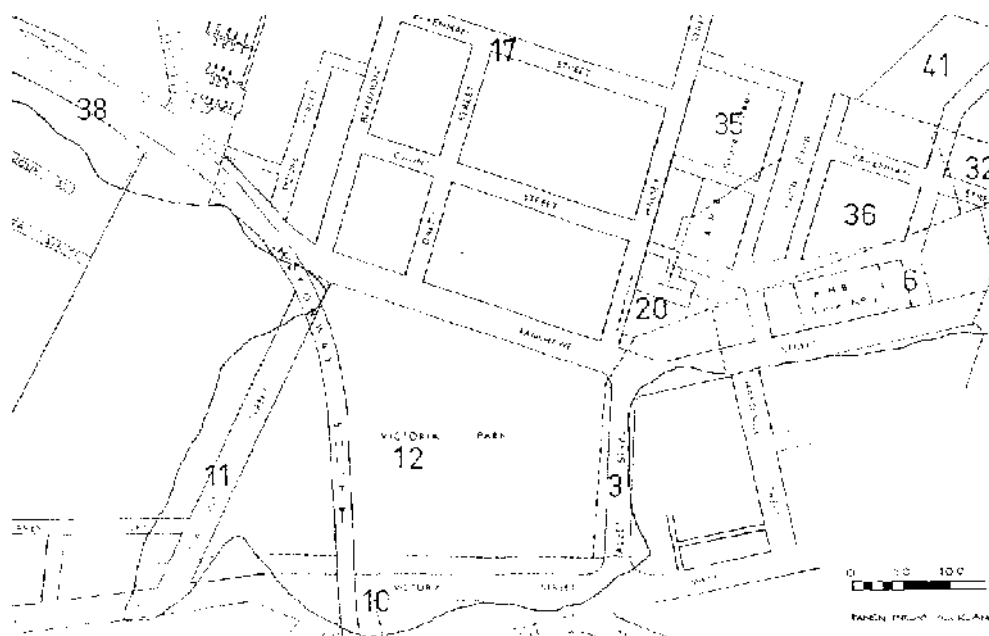
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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Table 1. Early land reclamation in Auckland (Freemans Bay reclamations in bold). Note that no. 10 was earlier than 1886

No ⁷	DATE	LOCATION	AREA
1	1859-6?	Fort St to Customs St East	3.64ha
2	1872-77	Mechanics Bay from Railway Bridge to Pt Britomart	7.39ha
3	1873-74	Hardinge St to Patterson St	1.52ha
4	1875-77	Queen St to Albert St	3.24ha
5	1876-77	Albert St to Nelson St	4.55ha
6	1875-77	Nelson St to Hardinge St	2.13ha
7	1878-79	Auckland Graving Dock	0.41ha
8	1879-86	Railway Station	7.59ha
9	1886	NZ Frozen Meat Company	2.73ha
10	1886	Freemans Bay: Drake St to Patterson St	2.53ha
11	1885-88	Freemans Bay: Auckland Gas Company, Beaumont St	1.21ha
12	1886-1901	Freemans Bay: Victoria Park, etc.	9.41ha
13	1901-10	Mechanics Bay: Railway Embankment to Old Kings Wharf.	6.79ha
14	1902-08	Hobson St including solid part of Hobson St Wharf.	1.52ha

Figure 9. Auckland Harbour Board Reclamations (see Table 1) (source: Ports of Auckland Map of Foreshore Reclamations E851/9 1985-1989)



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⁷ Numbers refer to Auckland Harbour Board Plan of reclamations of which Figure 9 is part.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

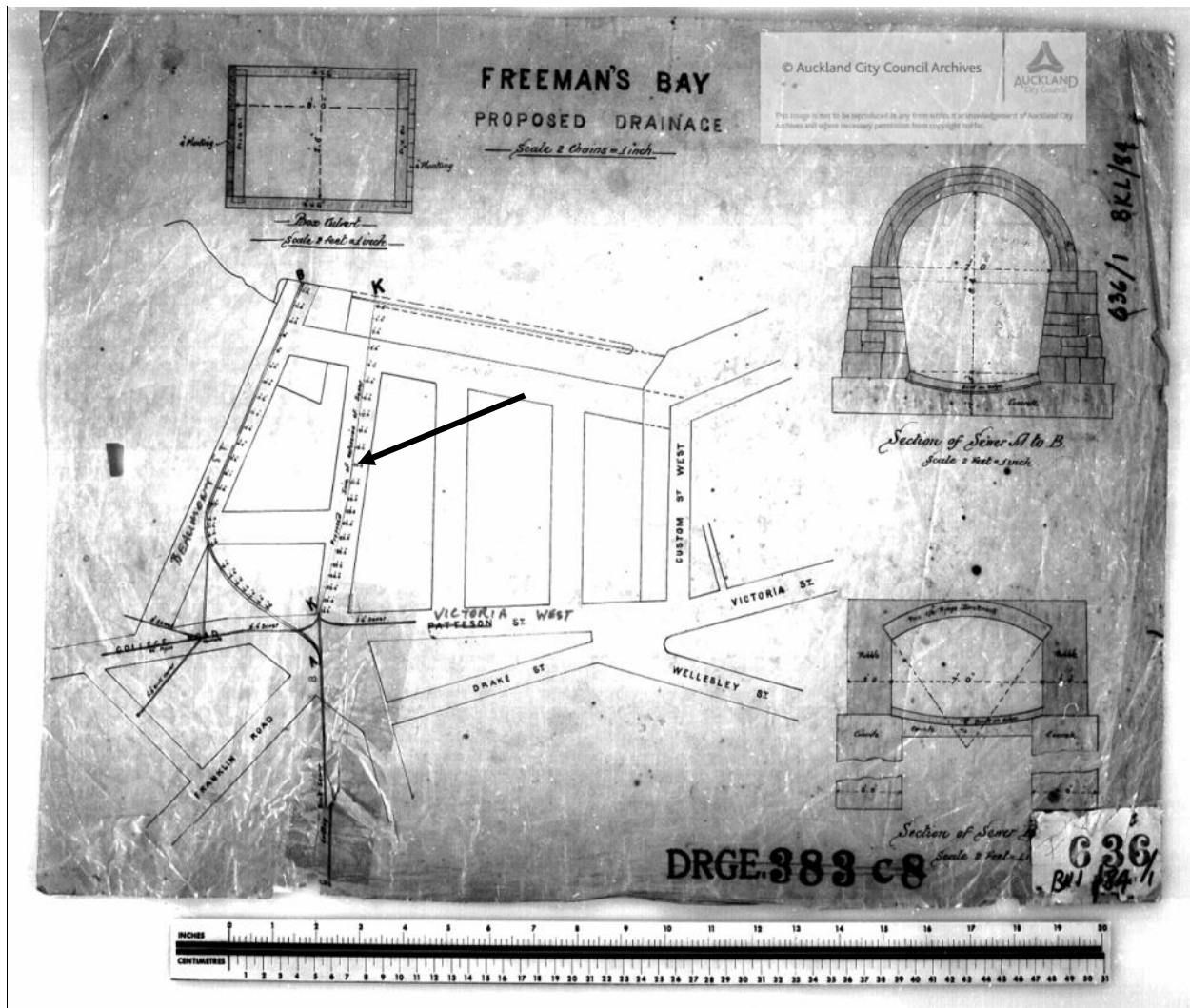


Figure 10. Plan of proposed drainage at Freemans Bay. The plan is undated. However, it seems that some of the drainage (on Beaumont St, Victoria St, and Franklin Rd) may have been already present, with only one section from K-K stated as a 'proposed line of extension of sewer' (indicated by the arrow). This suggests that the plan post-dates the Drake Street to Patterson Street reclamation (between 1873 and 1880), and was probably drawn after the Beaumont St reclamation (1885-1888) and prior to or during the Victoria Park reclamation in 1886-1901 (Auckland Council Archives 033, DRGE 636)

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

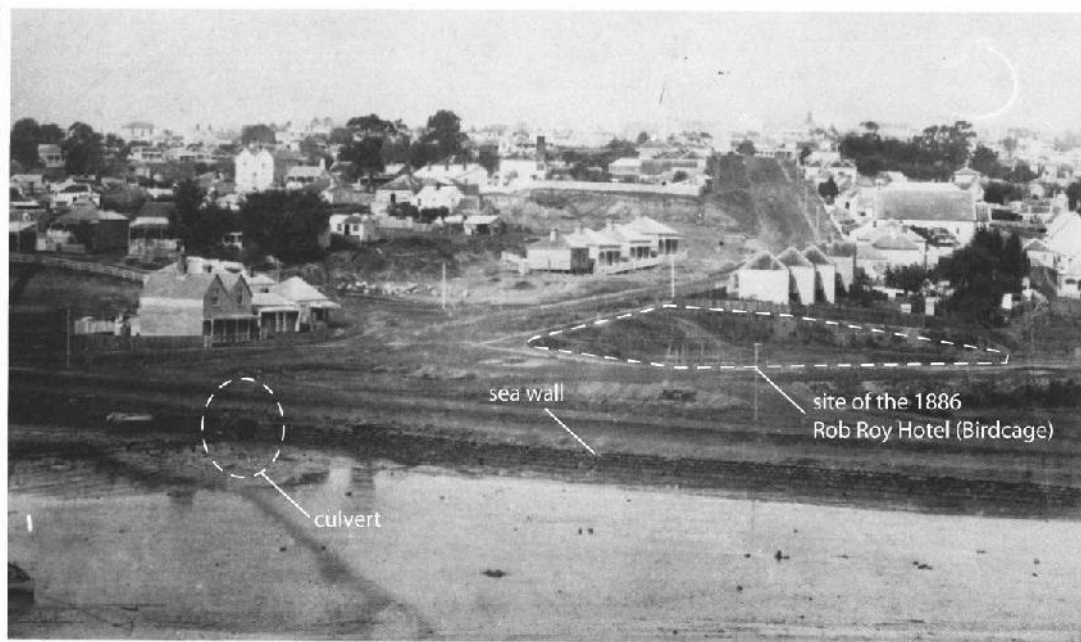


Figure 11. Undated photograph of Freemans Bay illustrating the Patterson Street sea wall and the culvert draining into the bay. The photo was evidently taken after construction of the sea wall (between 1873 and 1880), but before construction of the Rob Roy Hotel (construction began in 1885 and finished in 1886). The site of the Rob Roy Hotel is indicated (photo: Broomhall, Auckland War Memorial Museum, C16406)

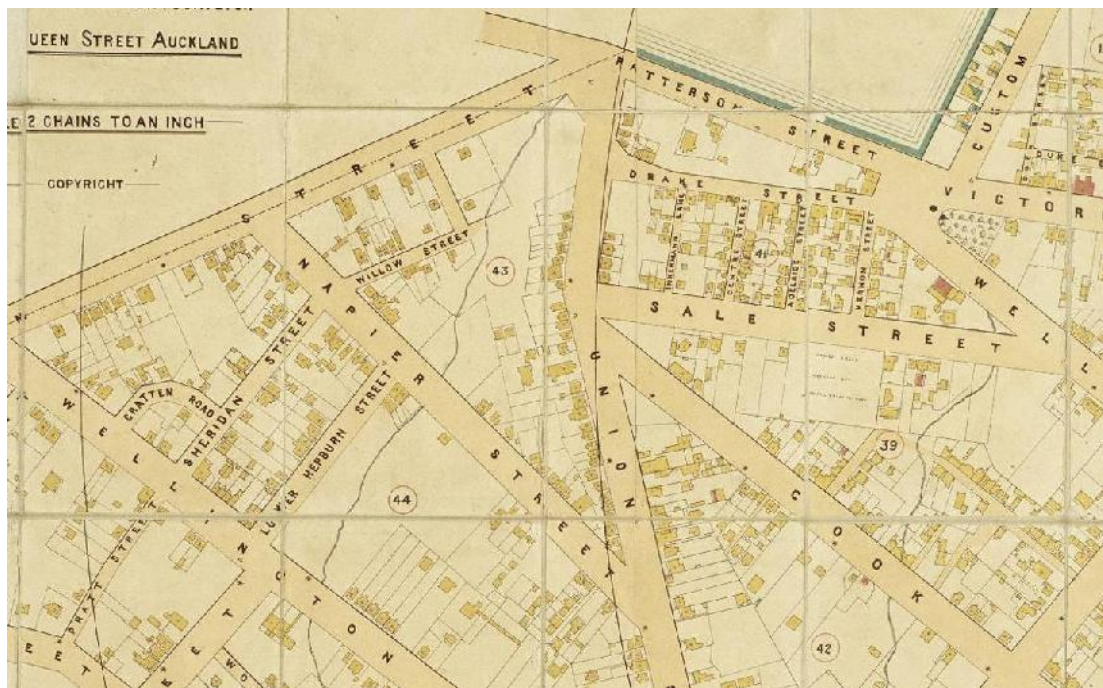


Figure 12. Hickson's 1882 plan of Auckland, showing the area from Patterson Street to Wellington Street area, and the line of the stream/culvert (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, Map 91)

Continued on next page

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED



Figure 13. Stevens' 1886 Birdseye view of Freemans Bay. Note the line of the stream/culvert and the presence of the Rob Roy Hotel (arrow) (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZ Map 4641)

The Social Landscape⁸

Freemans Bay had always been a predominantly working class suburb, and this was to continue well into the 20th century. With the expansion of Auckland city as seen through reclamation and subsequent developments, Freemans Bay took on an industrialized nature. Indeed, the area was cluttered with sheds, factories and timber shacks, with ill-formed roads that became rutted and muddy following rain (Mathews & Mathews 2003). It was the lower part of Freemans Bay that was the most undesirable, perhaps summed up in the following comment by historian Paul Husbands:

“the lower parts of Freemans Bay were neither an image of arcadia nor a tribute to the triumphs of material progress” (Husbands 1992: 26).

The area around Hardinge, Drake, Sale, Scotland and Middle Streets were amongst the least desirable areas in Auckland (Husbands 1992: 27) with Sale, Vernon and Centre Streets known for prostitution. The remaining working class residents had fled to the new suburbs by 1913, their void quickly filled by unskilled workers (Husbands 1992: 128).

Continued on next page

⁸ The information in this section was taken from the Mathews & Mathews (2003) report.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

The Social Landscape, continued

A housing survey in 1935 by the Auckland City Council of slum areas including Freemans Bay identified 35% of dwellings as being unfit for habitation (Bland 1942: 2,5). Significant improvements, however, were not seen until the 1950s and 1960s, with the area bounded by Union, Drake and Fanshawe Streets designated as an industrial zone leading to the 350 families living there having to move. The slums were cleared and new housing constructed in Phillips Street, Sheridan Square and Whitson Terrace (Bush 1971: 378-379). Following on from this, Freemans Bay became a more affluent area, culminating in the attractive inner city suburb as it is today.

The Rob Roy Hotel

The Rob Roy Hotel/Birdcage Tavern is located to the west of the Victoria Park Markets, on the opposite side of Union St. An earlier Rob Roy Hotel, built in 1865, was located closer to Victoria Street.

The Hotel was constructed in 1885-6 on a block of land sold as a Crown Grant in April 1853 to Catherine Marks (Spinster). The legal description was Allotment 18 Section Number 43, Town of Auckland, and the land area was 1 rood and 39 perches (Figure 14).⁹ This purchase cost Ms Marks £74 1s 6d. Having held the land for nine years, she sold it to Mr William Morrin, Esq. (Gentleman) in April 1862 for £500.¹⁰ The following month Morrin signed a five year lease with Mr Michael Wood (Land Agent) at the rate of £50 per annum.¹¹ This agreement also included a purchase clause, which set the price at £1000. It is unclear what the purpose of this rental agreement was, as no structures are known to have existed on this property prior to the construction of the brick Rob Roy Hotel (Figure 15).

The clause was never taken up by Mr Wood, and in January 1867 Morrin sold the block to Mr David Nathan (Gentleman) for £1000.¹² In September 1885 Nathan conveyed the property to Mr Samuel Jagger (Brewer), who planned to build the Rob Roy Hotel there, for £5000.¹³ The following month tenders were called by the architects, Edward Mahoney & Sons.¹⁴ Jagger accepted the lowest tender of £2929-£3229, provided by Cleghorn and Rosser.¹⁵ On 10 October 1885 the *New Zealand Herald* gave details of the new hotel which would soon grace the site:

Continued on next page

⁹ LINZ 3G 1451.

¹⁰ LINZ 13D 280.

¹¹ LINZ 8M 185.

¹² LINZ 22D 140.

¹³ LINZ R18 488.

¹⁴ *NZ Herald*, 2 October 1885: 4 and 10 October 1885: 5.

¹⁵ *Auckland Star*, 10 October 1885: 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

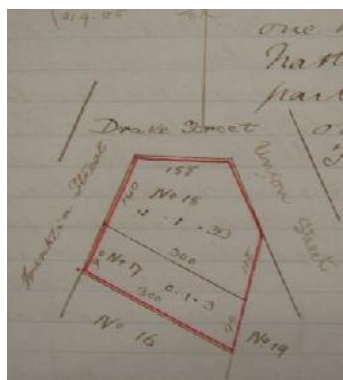
The Rob Roy Hotel, *continued*

“It will be three storeys in height, including basement, and constructed of brick, the basement storey of blue stone, with concrete foundations. The basement will be 7 feet 6 inches in clear, ground floor 14 feet, and first floor 12 feet 6 inches. It is intended to carry the present culvert right under the hotel and through the allotment, so as to have a perfect drainage system. The basement storey comprises kitchen, pantry scullery, store-rooms, beer and coal cellars and servant’s dining-rooms. On the ground floor will be a bar (on street corner), three sitting-rooms, serving room – latter has lift from basement. A commodious staircase gives access to the first floor. There will be a large sitting-room on the corner with oriel window, and nine bedrooms, bath-room, linen closet, & c. The bar will be handsomely fitted up, and all the rooms on the ground floor have dados. The facade is to be in Italian style, pressed red brick with white stone facings, and the whole of ornamental design. It will be surmounted with a parapet with entablature.”¹⁶

By the end of January 1886 it had nearly been completed, occupying the prominent corner site fronting Franklin Road and Drake Street (Figure 16–Figure 17).¹⁷ Interestingly, the Rob Roy Hotel stood in contrast to the squalor around it, with its ornate facades and detailed interior (Mathews & Mathews 2003: 20). The hotel included a Billiard Room which was located to the east end of the ground floor. The private entrance was on the north façade, with the Parlour adjacent, and the entrance to the public bar was on the corner. The cellar door and an additional side entrance were located on the western frontage (Figure 16).

Several changes were made subsequently; in 1969 the east wing was extended and the name of the hotel was later changed to “The Birdcage”¹⁸ (Table 4). The hotel continued to serve the people of Auckland into the 21st century.

Figure 14. Plan of Allotments 17 and 18 Section 43, Town of Auckland (source: LINZ R18 488)



Continued on next page

¹⁶ NZ Herald, 10 October 1885: 5.

¹⁷ Auckland Evening Star, 27 January 1886: 4.

¹⁸ New Zealand Historic Places Trust records, Auckland.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED



Figure 15. Landscape photographs illustrating the Freemans Bay shoreline sometime between 1873 and 1886, prior to construction of the Rob Roy Hotel in late 1885. Patterson Street (later Victoria Street West) runs along the shoreline (Broomhall, Auckland War Memorial Museum, C16406; Richardson, Sire George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-993)

Continued on next page

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED



Figure 16. The Rob Roy Hotel in the 1890s. The three wooden houses extending up Union St (at left) are also visible in Figure 15. Note the original private entrance on the northern frontage, the corner entrance to the public bar, the cellar door (arrow), and an additional side entrance next to the cellar door. The entrances underwent various changes through the 20th century (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A4942)

Continued on next page

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED



Figure 17. Photo from the City Refuse Destructor (Victoria Park Market) chimney taken in 1905, looking west up College Hill towards Ponsonby. The Rob Roy Hotel and its rear yard are in the foreground, with Franklin Road extending to the left (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 1-W213)

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

The Rob Roy Hotel and the Temperance Controversy

A wooden hotel, also known as the Rob Roy Hotel, had been erected in Freemans Bay in the early 1860s. However, this hotel was not erected on the same land parcel as the 1886 brick structure, being instead located on the corner of Drake and Centre Streets.¹⁹ Samuel Jagger purchased this hotel in the 1880s apparently with the intent of transferring the license from this hotel to the planned brick hotel at the foot of Franklin Road.

While the construction of the brick Rob Roy Hotel was progressing, a Temperance controversy was brewing in Freemans Bay, resulting in numerous articles and letters to the editors of Auckland's daily newspapers. The Temperance Movement had support from the many branches of the nonconformist Church since early settlement. However, a real boost to its powers came in the form of the Licensing Act of 1881. This enabled each electoral district to annually elect its own licensing committee for the first time. The Act determined that licensing committees had 'discretion ... to grant or refuse certificates for licenses',²⁰ thereby effectively allowing districts to go 'dry'.

Temperance Movement candidates won the elections across the city convincingly in 1884,²¹ and returned unopposed in 1885,²² but came up against strong opposition from the Licensed Victuallers Association in the 1886 campaign. The publicans' five candidates,²³ somewhat falsely styled as the "Moderate" or "Independent" ticket,²⁴ ran across all three of the city wards on almost identical policies to those of the Temperance candidates.²⁵

Continued on next page

¹⁹ *Auckland Star*, 1 March 1889: 4.

²⁰ 'Beginnings - NZ temperance movement', URL: <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/politics/temperance-movement/beginnings>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 26-May-2010.

²¹ *Auckland Star*, 20 February 1884: 2.

²² *Auckland Star*, 9 February 1885: 2.

²³ Graves Aicken, Chemist; Hugh Falconer Anderson, Ship Chandler; Patrick Comiskey Esq., Gentleman; George Harper, Merchant; and Jonathan Winks, Furniture Merchant.

²⁴ Stating that they were "neither the Nominees of Licensed Victuallers or Teetotallers" *Auckland Star*, 17 February 1886: 1. While technically true they received support from a number of brewers, including the President of the Licensed Victuallers Association, Mr. Samuel Jagger. Section 11 of the Licensing Act 1881 stated that candidates were not allowed to be direct connected with the liquor trade: "No person shall be qualified to be elected or to act as a member of: Who is a brewer, wine or spirit merchant, maltster, distiller, importer for sale of or a dealer in liquors, or in partnership with any such person, or who acts as the agent or auctioneer for any such person; Who is interested in any such business, or in any such house or building or premises as mortgagee or otherwise; Who is the owner in fee or for any less estate of any licensed house, or house or building or premises in which any trade in or manufacture of liquors is carried on".

²⁵ Agreement is evident over 10 o'clock closing, Sunday trading, regard for the class of buildings used for Hotel purposes and the character of the Licensee. *Auckland Star*, 17 February 1886: 1 and *Auckland Star*, 18 February 1886: 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

The Rob Roy Hotel and the Temperance Controversy, continued

The main point of difference was over the renewal of licenses, and particularly in the South Ward, regarding the issue of a license for the nearly completed brick Rob Roy Hotel.

At the December 1885 meeting of the Licensing Committee, a transfer of license from the wooden Rob Roy Hotel to the new hotel was refused. The grounds given were that it was not a 'house' in accordance with the law, lacking a roof at that time, and renewals were required to be granted only to "perfect houses".²⁶ At the same meeting local opposition to the transfer was noted in the form of a 250 signature petition. The outcome was that the decision was deferred until the next sitting in March 1886, following the licensing elections.

During the course of the campaign Mr David Goldie, outgoing Chairman of the committee for the South Ward, and Samuel Jagger disputed the outcome of an earlier meeting between them.²⁷ Jagger had insisted that "Before I even purchased the land on which the proposed license was to be transferred, I called upon Mr Goldie and showed him the plans, and he promised to give me his countenance and support to transfer the license".²⁸ This Goldie refuted, claiming that whilst he had seen the plans, no promises regarding the license had been made.²⁹ This argument did not convince every resident, with one N. Maclean writing to the editor of the *Auckland Star* the day prior to the election, noting that Mr Jagger must have had very good reasons for spending some £8,000 in preparation of the new hotel without an assurance of a license when the Committee were bent on reducing the number of hotels in Freemans Bay to one.³⁰

Such was the drive to gain the license that the same letter writer stated that:

*"influence of the strongest nature is being brought to bear. All the workmen at a certain timber mill, all the men employed running boats in connection with said mill, and every one connected with it in any way, directly or indirectly, are being pressed to sign a petition in favour of the granting of a license to the new hotel."*³¹

Continued on next page

²⁶ *Auckland Star*, 1 December 1885: 2.

²⁷ *Auckland Star*, 2 June 1885: 2.

²⁸ *Auckland Star*, 17 February 1886: 1.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ *Auckland Star*, 17 February 1886: 3.

³¹ Ibid. The mill in question is likely to be the New Zealand Timber Company Mill at Freemans Bay of which Mr Frank Jagger, Samuel's brother, was Manager.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

The Rob Roy Hotel and the Temperance Controversy, continued

The pressure did not stop there, with an offer made by Frank Jagger and Louis Ehrenfried to the Temperance Committee to withdraw their Independent candidates from the contest in return for the guaranteed granting of the license to the Rob Roy Hotel.³²

The election on 18 February 1886 saw both sides displaying a strong public presence to rally the voters. Shortly before 8 o'clock the result was declared a victory for the 'Independents', after securing three of the five seats. The tally of votes, as shown in Table 2, reveals the tight nature of the result.

However, the matter did not end there, as the Temperance Committee filed a petition claiming the election was invalid on the grounds that certain persons voted who were not entitled to vote, and that certain persons gave more votes than they were entitled to.³³ In part it stemmed from the discovery during the course of the election that one of the Temperance candidates, Mr Clare, had his name printed as 'Clark' on the papers.³⁴ The opposing party immediately filed a counter petition with the Resident Magistrate's Court making a similar range of allegations.³⁵ These legal challenges resulted in the order of a new election for the South Ward.³⁶

Table 2.
Showing the first
electoral result
for the South
Ward of the 1886
Licensing
Committee

H. F. Anderson, I.	...	...	307
J. Winks, I.	...	...	305
J. W. Carr, T.	...	...	301
C. G. Hill, T.	...	...	297
G. Harper, I.	...	...	296
J. Caradus, T.	...	...	291
G. Aickin, I.	...	...	286
P. Comiskey, I.	...	...	386
James Clare, T.	...	...	285
W. F. Judson, T.	...	...	280

Continued on next page

³² *Auckland Star*, 17 February 1886: 1.

³³ *Auckland Star*, 5 March 1886: 3.

³⁴ *Auckland Star*, 18 February 1886: 2.

³⁵ *Auckland Star*, 8 March 1886: 3.

³⁶ *Auckland Star*, 8 April 1886: 3.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

The Rob Roy Hotel and the Temperance Controversy, continued

The second election took place on 27 April 1886, with the Independents fielding a slightly modified candidate list. Interest was high both as a result of concerted efforts by the parties to increase eligible voter numbers by encouraging those in arrears to pay their rates, and by the provision of cabs to bring their supporters to the polling station.³⁷ Some 400 people were reported to have waited over three hours after the poll closure for the result announcement.³⁸ Eventually the Returning Officer revealed a surprisingly substantial victory for the Independents, with all five candidates elected (Table 3).

Less than a week later the Licensing Committee met and agreed that the licence should be transferred to the new Rob Roy Hotel once it was ‘furnished to the satisfaction of Mr Superintendant Thomson’.³⁹

Samuel Jagger was only able to enjoy the profits of this exercise for a few years before he died, on 17 June 1890 aged 50 years.⁴⁰ Allotment 18 Section 43 was included in a total of 50 legal titles that were transferred to his wife, Harriet, and the executors of his will.⁴¹ Following the death of Harriet in 1892 this and other properties were conveyed to Moss Davis (Brewer) for the sum of £16,365.⁴² Davis was Samuel Jagger’s partner, until the time of his death, in the brewing firm ‘Hancock and Co’.⁴³

Mr Davis owned this property until 1898 when he conveyed a number of hotels and other assorted businesses to The Captain Cook Brewery Company Limited (London) for the sum of £9750 and 4,000 £5 shares in the company.⁴⁴ The Captain Cook Brewery Company Limited retained ownership of this hotel into the 20th century.

Table 3. Showing the second electoral result for the South Ward of the 1886 Licensing Committee

Anderson, H. F. . .	..	...	...	367
Winks, Jonathan	...	...	...	351
Hesketh, Charles	..	...	...	347
Harper, George ...	...	...	...	344
Porter, Adam	343
Carr, J. W.	259
Evans, D. F.	251
Caradus, James	249
Clare, James	249
Hill, C. G.	244

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³⁷ *Auckland Star*, 27 April 1886: 3.

³⁸ *Auckland Star*, 28 April 1886: 2.

³⁹ *Auckland Star*, 3 May 1886: 2.

⁴⁰ Births, Deaths and Marriages (BDM) 1890/1884.

⁴¹ LINZ R41 501.

⁴² LINZ R43 319.

⁴³ *Observer*, 3 June 1893: 15.

⁴⁴ LINZ R53 848.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Table 4. Chronological summary of events at the Rob Roy Hotel/Birdcage Tavern (modified from Mathews & Mathews 2003)

Date	Event	Source
September 1885	The site of the Rob Roy Hotel in Franklin Road was purchased by Samuel Jagger	LINZ, Auckland, R18/488
October 1885	Tenders were called by architects Edward Mahoney & Sons for the erection of a brick hotel	<i>NZ Herald</i> , 2 October 1885:4
January 1886	The hotel was completed by contractors Cleghorn & Rosser in January	<i>Auckland Star</i> , 27 January 1886: 4
May 1886	License awarded to the new hotel	<i>Auckland Star</i> , 3 May 1886: 2
1913	Internal alterations were carried out at the ground floor level	ACC, permit No. 5220
November 1913	The Rob Roy Hotel was among the 64 Auckland hotels closed by order of the Licensing Committee	BADW 10495 1a, Archives NZ, Auckland, 10 November 1913.
14 October 1942	Internal alterations were carried out on the ground floor	ACC, permit No. 2692
1951	Exterior fire escapes altered	Permit No. 8455
1958	Internal alterations were carried out on the ground floor	Permit No. 15873
1961	Alterations to cool room in basement	Permit No. 82021
1962	New toilet installed next to rear wall of public bar	Permit No. 139506
1968	An extension was built at the Union Street end of the property to form a new bar and toilets. An addition at the rear consisted of a lunch room and locker room. Internal alterations were also carried out in the existing ground and first floors	Permit no. 9864
1971	Garage was erected at rear	Permit No. 10282
1981	Interior was remodeled and a new kitchen was built at the rear. First floor was converted into storage space, a manager's office and staff facilities	Permit No. 35365
1982	Exterior space at the rear of the hotel was landscaped and a new toilet block was erected	Permit No. 8721
2002	Property was acquired by the Crown under the Public Works Act, 1981	LINZ, Certificate of Title 58B/436

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Architectural History⁴⁵

The Rob Roy Hotel was designed by one of the most substantial architectural practices in Auckland at the time – Edward Mahoney & Sons. Edward Mahoney undertook numerous commissions for the Catholic community. He also designed many of Auckland's commercial buildings including several for the Bank of New Zealand, along with numerous hotel buildings. It was Thomas Mahoney, however, who built the majority of hotel buildings after the death of both his father and brothers in the same year (1895). Hotel buildings in Auckland city attributed to Edward Mahoney & Sons total 19, not including the Rob Roy. Few of these buildings remain in Auckland. They typically provided public and private bars, dining rooms, sitting rooms, guest accommodation as well as bathrooms, and some had billiard rooms and libraries (Mathews & Mathews 2003:12).

As a building type, 'pubs' became popular in the Victorian period in England, evolving from simple taverns and hostels to more specialized 'hotels'. The separate spaces within – parlours, sitting rooms, public bars – responded to separate social stratifications, as they often included separate entrances. Their architectural styling was often quite elaborate, of a classical or renaissance style with stained or etched glass, and bird motifs, for example (Mathews & Mathews 2003:15). The Birdcage Tavern/Rob Roy Hotel is an excellent surviving example of Victorian architecture in Auckland, with ornate facades in the classical Italianate style, quite in contrast to those buildings around it.

Continued on next page

⁴⁵ The following information is from Mathews & Mathews 2003.

RECORDING AND MONITORING

Archaeological Monitoring

As numerous excavations and building works were undertaken throughout the project, a brief description of the monitoring and other works undertaken is provided here. This outlines the recording of the basement, the type of excavation works monitored, their location and the duration of monitoring.

Basement

The site was visited on 1 and 2 March 2010 after the lining of the basement had been removed, exposing original features and structures. The basement was subsequently photographed using a digital camera and documented through measurements and descriptions of features and materials. Additional records and photographs were made on 11 March, where features had been further exposed by the removal of timber wall structures. Two artefacts were recovered, and the original coal range exposed.

The modern extension that adjoined the south side of the Birdcage, which was built within the original yard of the hotel, had also been demolished. This had exposed part of the Freemans Bay stormwater system. The orientation and location of the drain was noted both within and outside the 19th century basement area.

Footings Trenches

Two test pits and two trenches were excavated by Fletchers Construction in order to locate the depth of the building's footings, information essential for engineering purposes for the relocation of the building.

Two small test pits (Test pit 1: 1.1m x 0.65m x 1.7m deep; Test pit 2: 1.4m x 1.1m x 2m deep) were excavated along the northern wall of the Birdcage in order to identify the exterior subsurface foundations and footings (Figure 18). These excavations were monitored on 1 and 2 February 2010. The test pits were excavated by a small mechanical excavator and by hand. Records were made of the stratigraphic profile, any structural remains, and the type and quantity of fill used in the works associated with the construction and later modifications of the Rob Roy Hotel/Birdcage Tavern. This involved examination of the deposits at intervals during the excavation and following the completion of the test pits. Photographs were taken of the excavation process and of the test pit sections. Sketch sections and context descriptions were completed.

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RECORDING AND MONITORING, CONTINUED

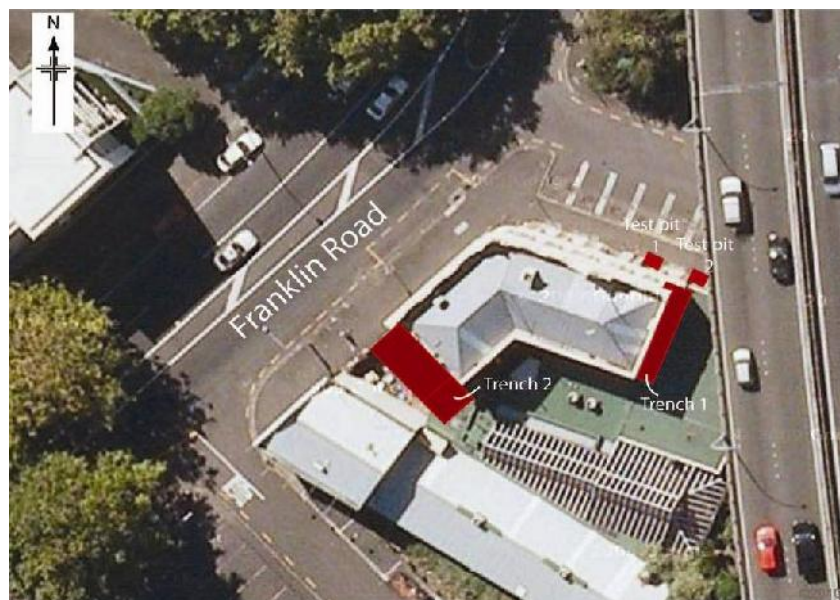
Footings Trenches, *continued*

Two test trenches were also excavated by a mechanical digger: Trench 1 beside the east exterior wall of the Birdcage and Trench 2 beside the southwest exterior wall of the Birdcage⁴⁶ (Figure 18) to locate the depth of the building's footings. The monitoring of Trench 1 (2.8m wide x 8.5m long) occurred on 20 March; monitoring of Trench 2 (3.7m wide x 9m long) was carried out over two days on 26 and 29 March 2010.

Both trenches were excavated by a mini-digger. Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a toothed bucket. Excavation was halted to investigate archaeological deposits, when present, which were subsequently excavated by hand. Cleaned surfaces were inspected and deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual materials, as well as to determine their nature. Excavation of Trench 1 stopped at 1.4m below the surface, and the footings were not fully exposed. Trench 2 was excavated to 1.4m below the surface, and a smaller trench the width of the bucket was excavated a further 2.4m to locate the footings.

Records were made including scaled plans, section drawings and context sheets, and digital photographs were taken. Artefacts, including bottles and glass sherds, ceramic items and sherds, leather and organic remains were collected and bagged for analysis. Bricks and masonry were measured on site, and records made.

Figure 18.
Location of the
footings trenches
and test pits
around the
Birdcage



Continued on next page

⁴⁶ Note that these trench numbers have been assigned by the authors to aid interpretation and discussion, and do not relate to trench designations assigned by Fletchers Construction.

RECORDING AND MONITORING, CONTINUED

Northern Trenches

A trench was excavated on the northern and northwest sides of the Birdcage (referred to as the Northern and Northwest trenches) by Fletchers Construction in order to facilitate the construction of the sandwich beams and additional features in order to move the building (Figure 19). Archaeological monitoring of the excavation took place from 15 to 30 June 2010. Works were slow at times due to the presence of a large number of services (sewer line, cables, gas pipes) and wet weather.

Both trenches were excavated by a mini-digger using a toothless bucket. Excavation was halted to investigate archaeological deposits, when present, which were subsequently excavated by hand. Cleaned surfaces were inspected and deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual materials, as well as to determine their nature. The trench widths varied from 2.8m to 4m. Excavation of the northern trench halted at c.2.4mbs, and the northwest trench sat slightly higher from 2m to 1.5mbs.

Records were made including scaled plans, section drawings and context sheets, and digital photographs were taken. Few artefacts were recovered, but those found were collected and bagged for analysis. Bricks and masonry were measured on site, and records made.

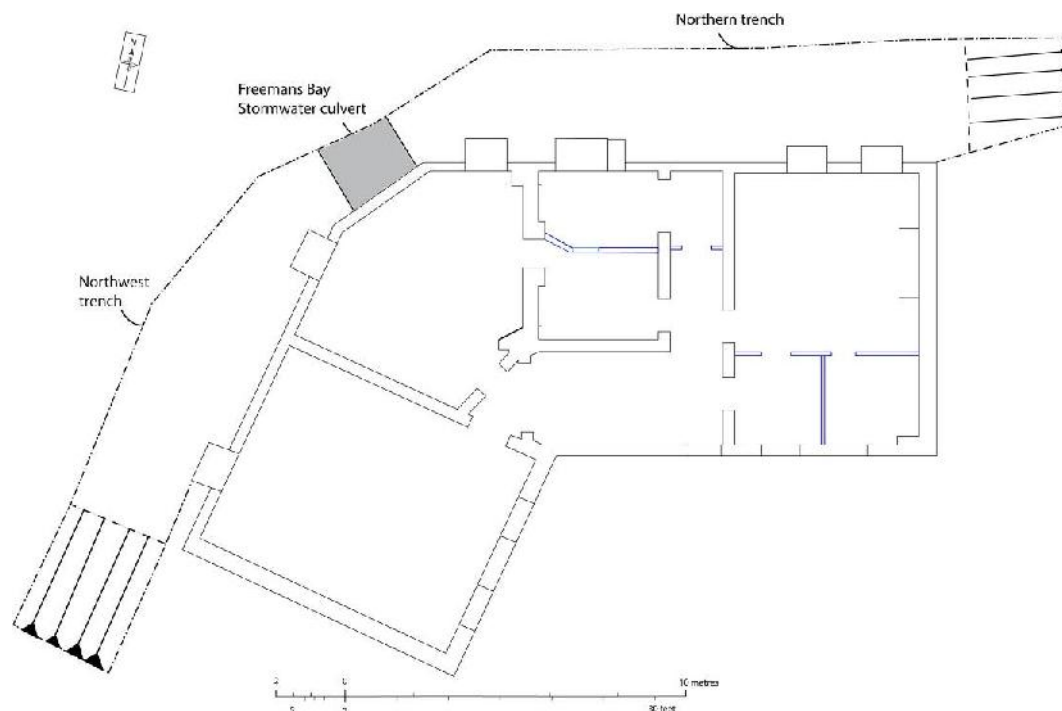


Figure 19. The Northern and Northwest trenches located around the Birdcage Tavern

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RECORDING AND MONITORING, CONTINUED

Relocation Works

As part of works to move the Birdcage Tavern, a large area crossing several allotments (Allotment 32 SECT 43 SBRS of Auckland, Pt Lot 1 DP 34567 and Lot 1 DP 35525) to the southwest of the Birdcage was excavated to approximately 2m below the ground surface (Figure 20). The works were monitored over a few weeks from 5 July until 16 July 2010. This trench was excavated by Fletchers Construction to enable the top two stories of the building to slide off the basement walls, and then be shifted across runway beams to its new (temporary) location (Figure 21, Figure 22). Initially an area of around 20m² was opened to a depth of 1.5m below the level of the ground surface. A toothed bucket was used to remove the bulk of the modern material, then the base of the excavation was scraped carefully using a toothless bucket. This gave a clean and level surface to see features and deposits in plan view. The area was then extended to the southern boundary of the allotment, and widened by a further 10m. Finally the base of the trench was excavated a further 0.5m, again using a toothless bucket, taking the final depth to 2m.

A second, smaller trench was excavated next to the basement wall of the western wing of the Birdcage Tavern. This trench expanded further to the west of the original trench recorded in February that investigated the structure of the footings around the basement. The dimensions of the smaller trench were: 7m long, 1m wide, and 1.5m deep.

Records were made including scaled plans, section drawings and context sheets, and digital photographs were taken. Artefacts, including bottles and glass sherds, ceramic objects and sherds, leather and organic remains were collected and bagged for analysis. Bricks, masonry and woodwork were measured on site, and records made.

Post-relocation Observations

The removal of the basement floor of the Birdcage did not reveal any new information related to the site. This was in part due to the disturbed nature of the floor removal, as concrete beams had already been extended through the floor prior to the move, and when subsequently removed with a mechanical digger, the ground was heavily disturbed. In those areas where the concrete floor did remain, the manner of floor removal again did not provide clear surfaces to observe.⁴⁷

Sections of the Freemans Bay stormwater drain that extended beneath the Birdcage were observed and photos and measurements were taken. (This will be described in the report on the Victoria Park Tunnel excavations under Authority 2010/103, in prep.)

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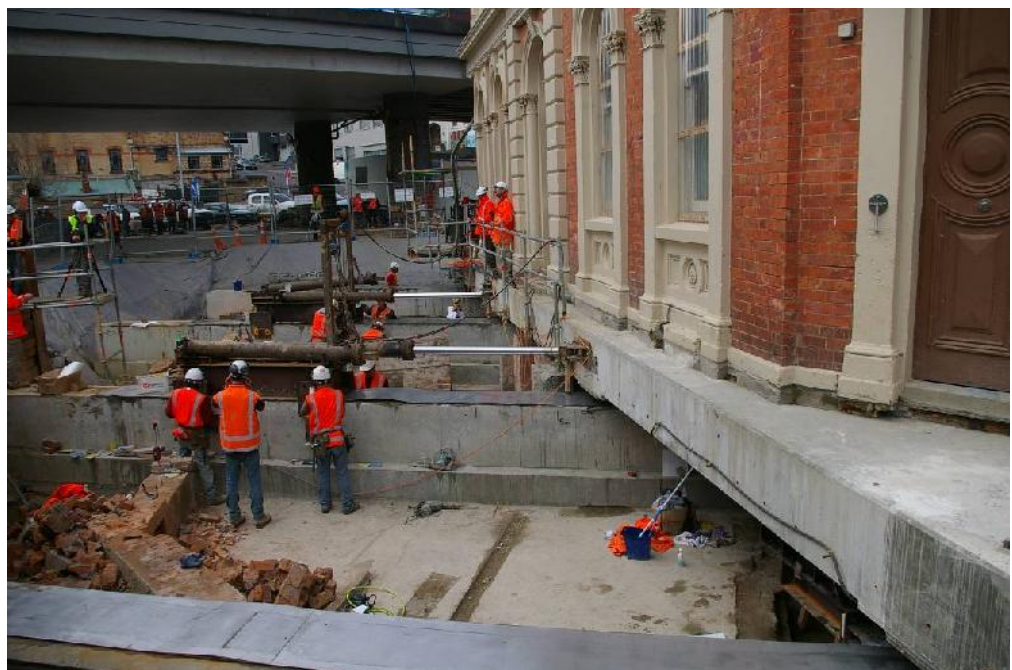
⁴⁷ Additional works beneath this level relate to tunnel construction and are dealt with under Authority No. 2010/103.

RECORDING AND MONITORING, CONTINUED



Figure 20. The area of the relocation trench outlined in red at the rear of the Birdcage Tavern

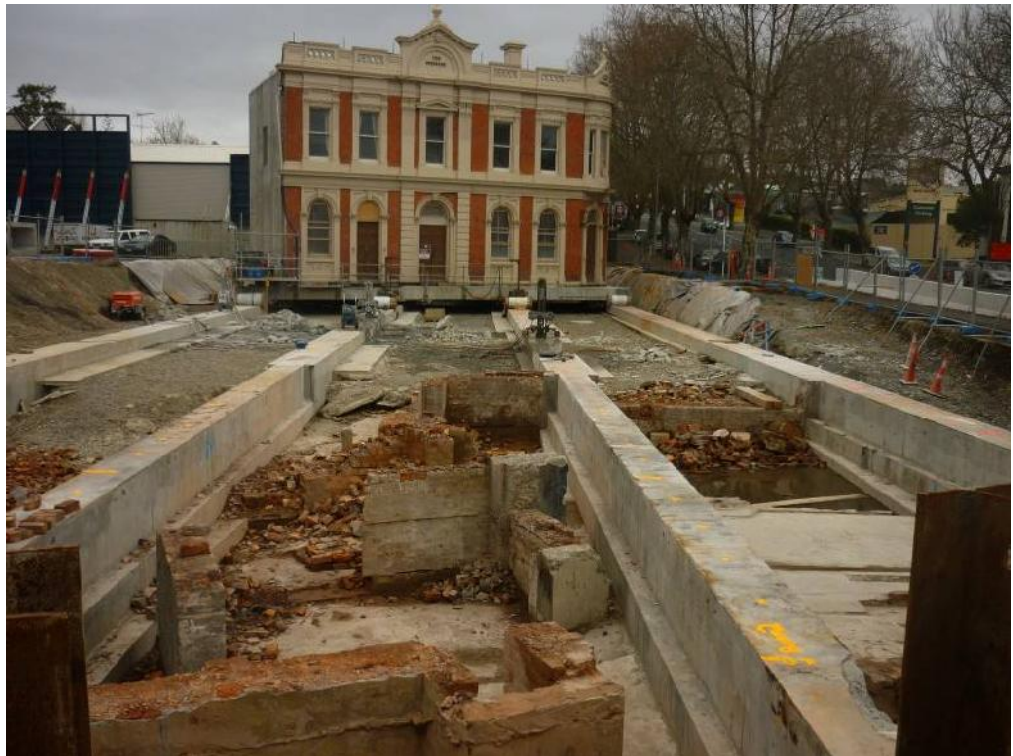
Figure 21. The Birdcage Tavern at the start of its journey in August 2010, showing the concrete tracks with greased Teflon surface that were constructed to move the building



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RECORDING AND MONITORING, CONTINUED

Figure 22. The Birdcage in its temporary location, showing the relocation trench and concrete tracks



CONSTRUCTION AND USE

Introduction

The results of the archeological monitoring, investigation and recording of the Rob Roy Hotel are presented in two chapters. This chapter presents results related to the construction of the Rob Roy Hotel itself: the internal basement elevations and descriptions of the former rooms, and results informing on external construction features which were exposed by trenches excavated around the perimeter of the building. This chapter also includes evidence related to the use of the Rob Roy Hotel, such as dumps of artefacts found in the former yard.

The next chapter presents the evidence relating to the surrounding environment, such as the development of the surrounding allotments, the foreshore, shoreline and the reclamation deposits.

The results are presented in Phases except for the internal elevations and records made of the basement. The phases are as follows:

- **Phase 1** 1860 (?) – 1884 (prior to hotel construction)
- **Phase 2** 1885 – 1886 (hotel construction phase)
- **Phase 3** 1887 – c.1910
- **Phase 4** c.1911-c.1950
- **Phase 5** – Modern

The phasing is derived from stratigraphic interpretation and artefactual evidence, the latter being discussed in detail at the end of each chapter. Note that in some cases, both 19th and 20th century artefacts were present within a context. The presence of the 20th century artefacts provides the terminus post quem for these layers/deposits. The 19th century artefacts from those contexts were most likely redeposited

Ground Floor Plan

The ground floor plan is shown in Figure 23 for comparison with the basement floor plan (Figure 24), as well as to identify the locations of door openings referred to in the archaeological discussion later in the chapter.

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Internal Elevations and Room Descriptions

Elevations and descriptions of the Rob Roy Hotel basement are presented in this section. The basement plan is presented as Figure 24, and the elevation drawings as Figure 25 and Figure 26. The room allocations have been made based on features observed and historical descriptions.

Kitchen/Servants' Dining Room

The kitchen and servants dining room were located in the eastern end of the basement (Figure 24 and Figure 25). Features in the room were recorded as follows:

- Shacklock Orion coal range located on the eastern wall within a brick hearth with a chimney (Figure 27)
- Two brick box windows located on the northern wall which extended to the surface and would have let light into the kitchen. Probably double sash windows
- Brick and plaster walls with a whitewash. Some newspaper covering on the northern wall (Figure 28)
- Kauri panelling on the eastern wall to the south of the stove
- Kauri ceiling panels
- Concrete floor

Pantries

The two pantries were located next to the kitchen (Figure 24 and Figure 25). Features recorded consisted of:

- Two double sash windows that opened into the yard
- Brick and plaster walls
- Timber walls with kauri panels separating the two pantries (Figure 29). The main doorways opened into the kitchen, and the west pantry also had a doorway at the base of the stairs
- Partial kauri panelling on the brick wall in the eastern pantry
- Concrete floor
- A lift was placed in the southern corner of the southwest pantry during alterations in 1913, where it remained until alterations in the 1950s/60s (Mathews & Mathews, 2003).

Coal Cellar

The coal cellar was located in the central northern section of the basement (Figure 24 and Figure 25). This narrow room included a small ante-chamber located at the end of the hall, the only access point into the room. Equipment used to move the coal (e.g. buckets, shovels) were likely to have been kept here. The coal cellar contained the following features:

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Internal Elevations and Room Descriptions, continued

- One brick box window which extended to the ground surface and would have let light into the cellar
- Brick coal shute alongside the window, the top of the shute being at ground level
- Kauri panelled wall with a four paned window forming the southern limit of the room (Figure 30)
- Timber entrance to the antechamber which probably also had a door
- Brick and plaster walls, partially whitewashed. Some coal dust staining evident
- Arched entrance-way
- Concrete floor

Storeroom

The storeroom was on the southern side of the coal cellar, with an entrance from the hall and a door through to the beer cellar (Figure 24 and Figure 26). It consisted of:

- A kauri panelled wall with a four pane window, the same wall as in the coal cellar (Figure 30)
- Brick and plaster walls
- Concrete floor

Beer Cellar

The beer cellar spanned the northern corner of the basement (Figure 24 and Figure 26). The floor level was at least 20cm higher than the eastern side of the basement as the Freemans Bay stormwater brick drain ran diagonally beneath the room, with the top of the drain being higher than the eastern floor level (Figure 31). The main door into the cellar was from the hallway behind the stairs, although another door gave access from the storeroom. Other features consisted of:

- One box window located on the northern wall, likely double sash. This would have extended to the surface and allowed light into the cellar
- Cellar door accessed from the ground surface above. The beer barrels would have been rolled into the cellar from the footpath level
- Brick and plaster walls
- Concrete floor

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Internal Elevations and Room Descriptions, continued

Scullery and Storeroom

This large space was located in the southwest extent of the basement (Figure 24 and Figure 26). It is likely that the room was further divided by timber panels/walls, but the location of these walls is unclear. A small open drain running along the south, west and north walls would have drained into the Freemans Bay stormwater drain. A ramp into the room allowed access to the lower floor level. The entrance was through an arched doorway. Other features consisted of:

- One box window of the west wall, probably double sash. This would have extended to the surface and allowed light into the cellar
- Sash window on the eastern wall which would have let light in from the yard
- Doorway which opened up onto the yard (Figure 32)
- A hydraulic lift was placed in the southeast corner of the room following alterations in the 1960. Used for transporting food to the serving room located above it
- Brick and plaster walls
- Remnant kauri ceiling panels (Figure 33)
- Concrete floor

Hallway

The hallway ran from the base of the stairs to the north and west giving access to all of the rooms (Figure 24 and Figure 26). The concrete floor was ramped and higher above the Freemans Bay stormwater drain in the western corner (Figure 34) The southern wall was also blackened in this area, indicating a fire in the past. An arched entranceway defined the door into the beer cellar and the scullery/storeroom (Figure 35). The walls were brick and plaster and there was a concrete platform at the base of the stairs next to the window.

Summary

The 1886 layout of the Rob Roy basement has been described here, including a plan, elevation drawings, and a selection of photographs of specific features. Alterations undertaken in the 20th century damaged and obscured some of the features, and it is clear in the photos where windows and doors had been blocked in and bricked over. Traces of whitewash, newspaper wall coverings and the original Shacklock range and some kauri wall and ceiling panels did still survive, while other features such as old sinks, tables, cupboards and other elements had been removed either prior to recording or in the past during renovation works.

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CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

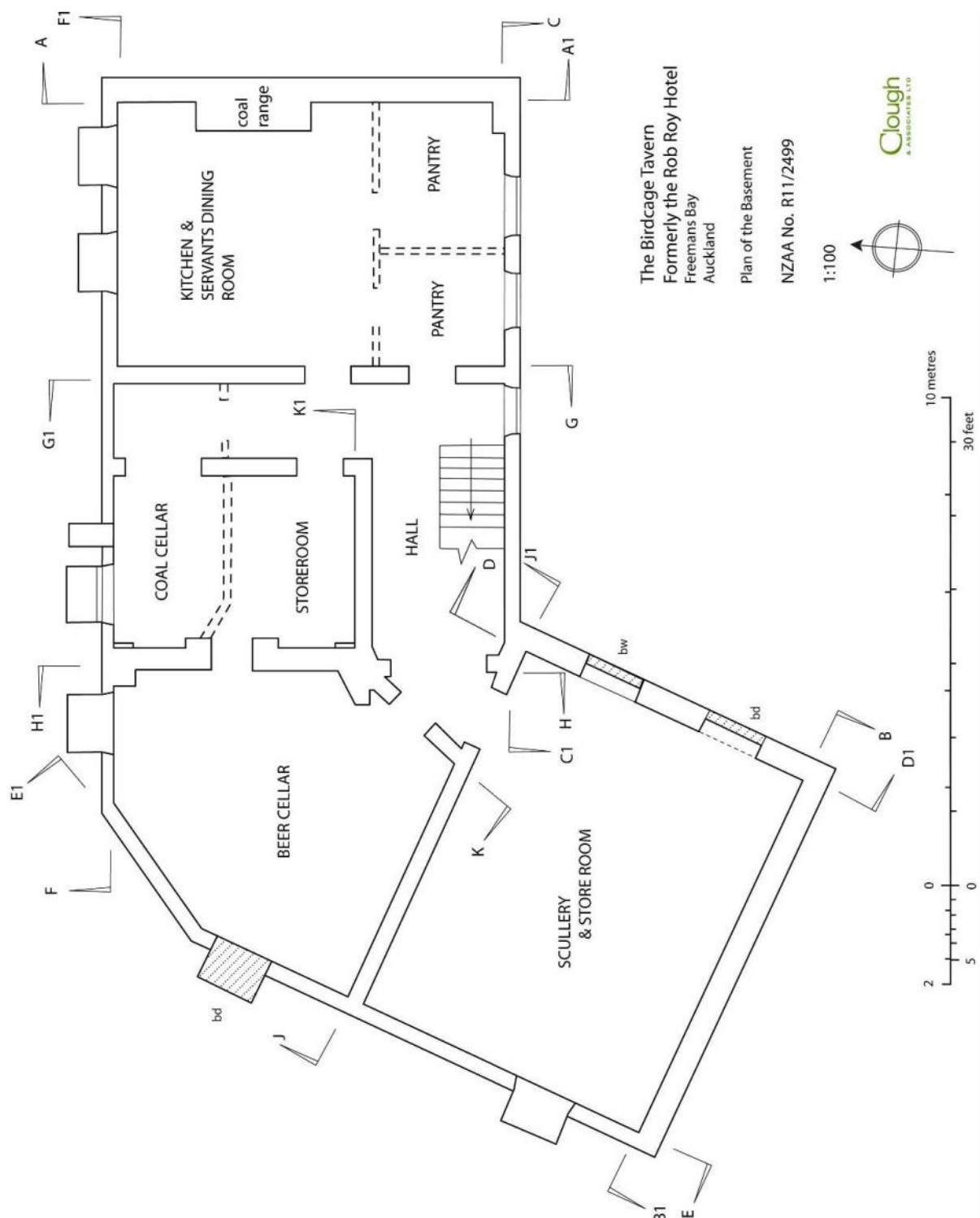


Figure 24. Plan of the Rob Roy Hotel basement. The original base map was provided by Salmond Reed Architects, and has been adapted following on-site recording, and use of drawing conventions following English Heritage Guidelines (Appendix 1). (NB. Scale is 1:100 at A4 scaled only)

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CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

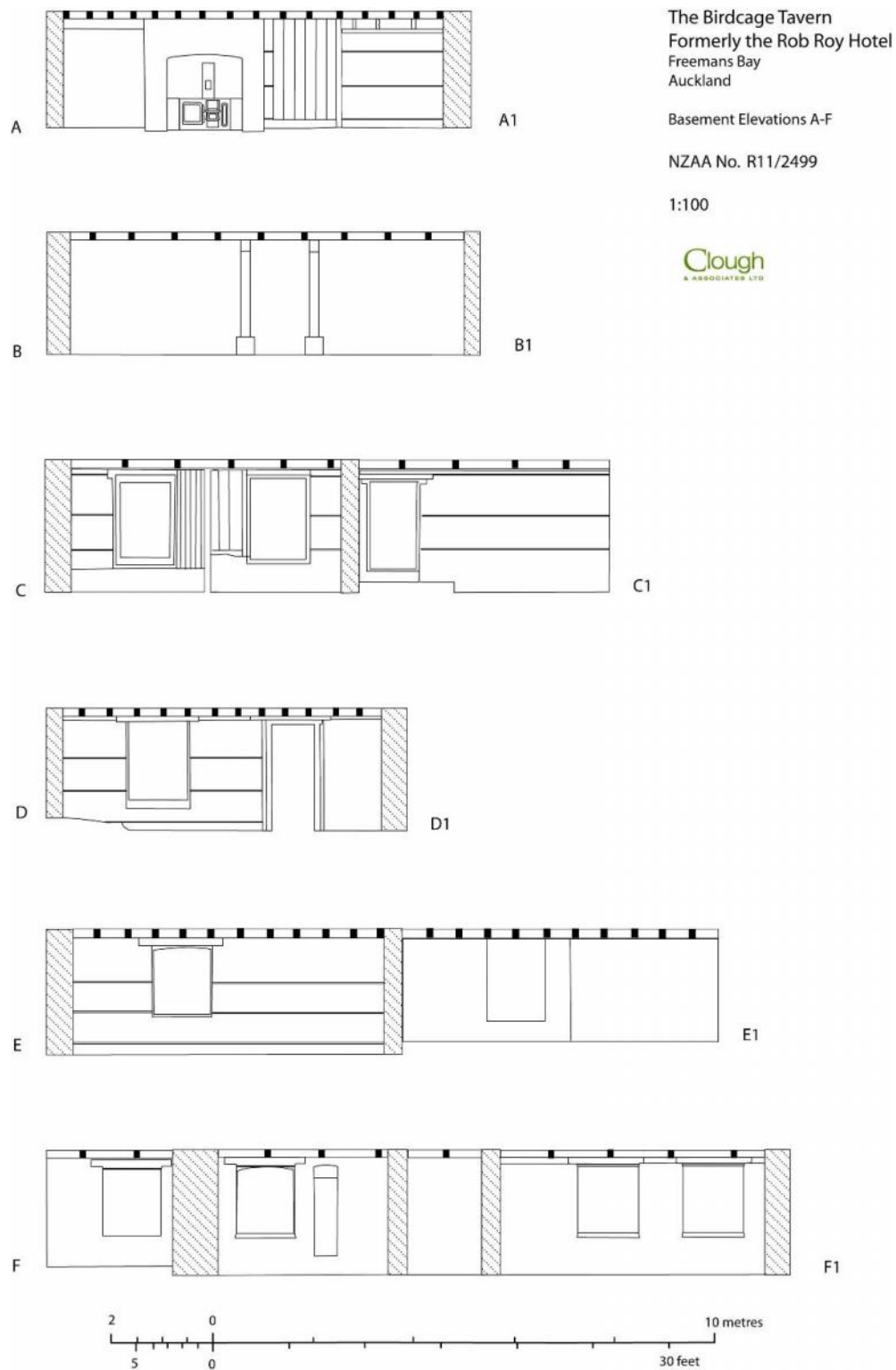


Figure 25. Rob Roy Hotel basement elevation drawings, walls A-F. (NB. Scale is 1:100 at A4 scaled only)

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CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

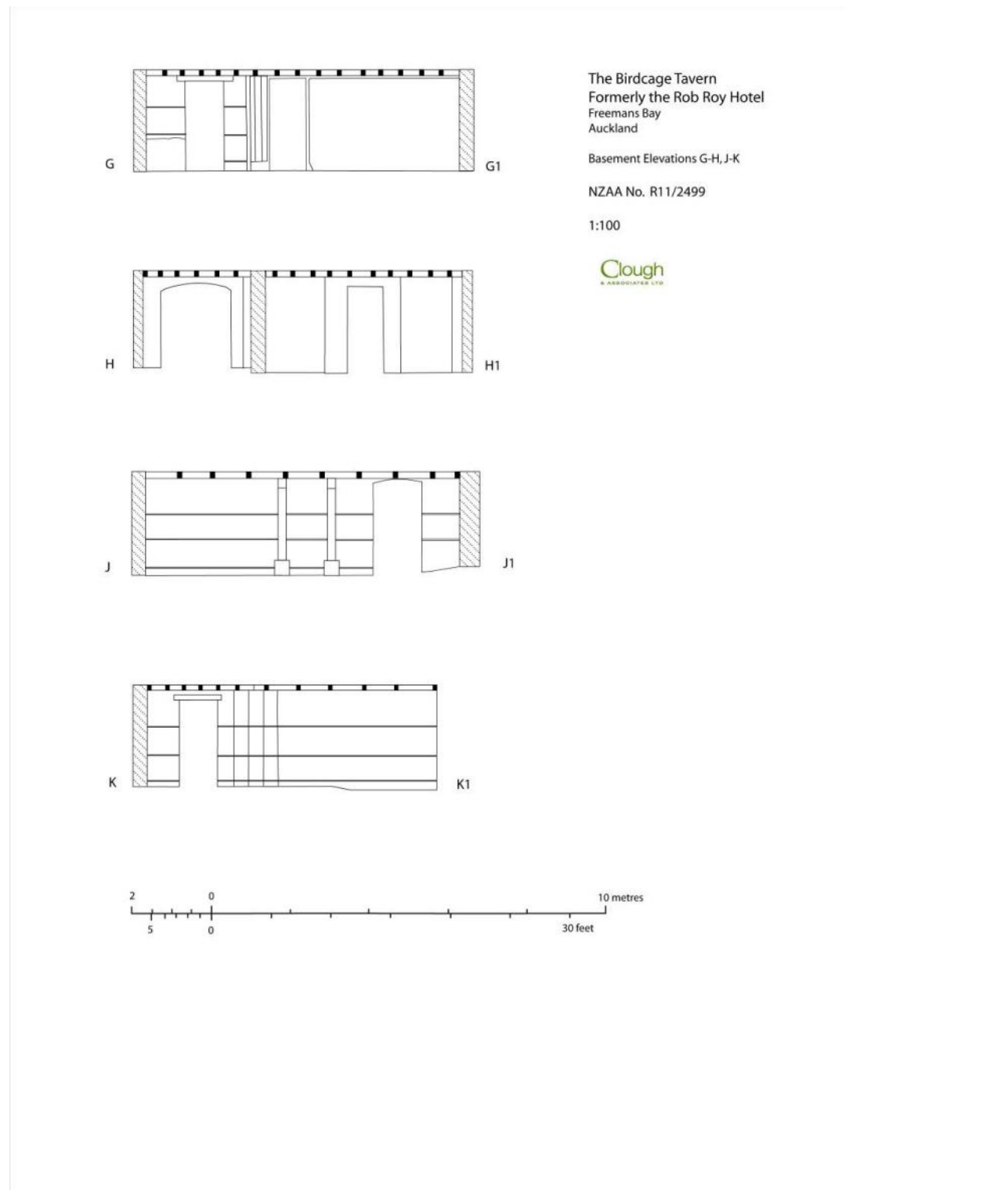


Figure 26. Rob Roy Hotel basement elevation drawings, walls G-H, J-K. (NB. Scale is 1:100 at A4 scaled only)

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CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED



Figure 27. The Shacklock Orion coal range located in the kitchen/scullery, prior to removal. The name on the right hand photo says: Shacklock Ltd. Patent Orion

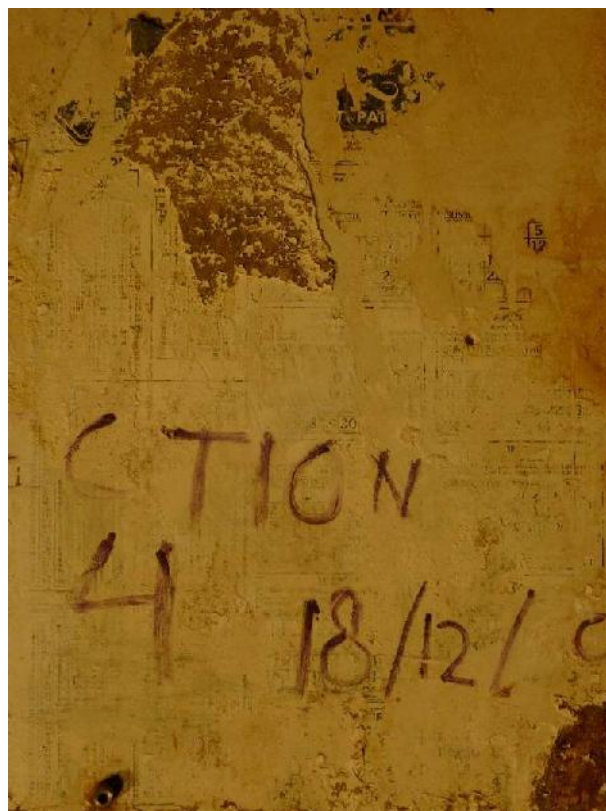


Figure 28. Close-up of the newspaper covering some of the northern wall in the kitchen/scullery. The paper appears to contain calendar days with tide times

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 29. Kauri panelled walls of the pantries. The two windows are also partially visible. Facing south



Figure 30. Kauri panelled wall with four pane window separating the coal cellar from the storeroom. The view from the coal cellar (left) and storeroom (right) (red and white scales measure 1m)

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 31. The raised floor in the beer cellar can be seen here (arrow), looking through the doorway from the storeroom, facing west. (1m scales shown)



Figure 32. Doorway from the storeroom (here blocked off) which would have accessed the yard. The steel frame to the right is the modern hydraulic lift. Facing east. (1m scales shown)



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 33.
Remnant kauri
ceiling panels in
the scullery/
storeroom.
Facing south



Figure 34. Ramp
in hallway above
the stormwater
trench (arrow).
Facing west. (1m
scales shown)



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Figure 35.
Arched doorway in the hall and in the scullery/store room on the left. The bricked in doorway (arrow) is the beer cellar entrance. Facing west. (1m scale shown)



External Sections and Features Related to the Building Sequence

A large amount of information regarding construction of the Rob Roy Hotel came from the excavation of the northern trenches, recorded as the northern and northwest trenches (see Figure 19 and Figure 36) and also during monitoring of the footings trenches (Trenches 1-2 and Test Pits 1-2: see Figure 18 and Figure 36–Figure 38).⁴⁸ While the excavations did not extend to the base of the basement foundations, they extended over 2m below the surface, exposing external features of the building such as the window boxes. The excavation also exposed a series of former surfaces and render lines related to construction of the building. The results are presented here within phases, but do not include Phase 1 (1860?–1884) results from the surrounding area, as this chapter is concerned with results from 1885 onwards only. The context descriptions can be found in Appendix 2.

Continued on next page

⁴⁸ Note that not all of the contexts recorded in the test pits and trenches are discussed in the text. This is due to repetition of some layers during different monitoring sessions. However, all context descriptions are provided in Appendix 2.

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Phase 2 1885 -1886

Northern Trench

The majority of contexts (551-562) in the Northern trench date to this period of construction. Construction techniques are visible on the two basement window boxes of the hotel labeled C and D (Figure 36–Figure 37, Figure 39), as well as the coal chute which is incorporated with Window Box C. A clear render line is visible halfway up the window boxes which coincides with surface 554, although the surface was likely to have been only temporary, during construction. The layers beneath this surface (555-559, and 561-562), would have been placed as leveling layers during construction of the basement window boxes.

Original Ground Surface Levels

Northern Trench. The original ground surface level outside the Rob Roy Hotel following completion of the building was evidenced on the outer surface of the walls. A clear former level was visible as a dark band extending around the building (Figure 40).

Footings Trenches. The tarseal forming the original ground surface after construction of the Rob Roy Hotel was recorded as context 200 in Test Pit 1 (Figure 38), recorded in plan and illustrated best in Figure 41. It clearly abuts the building. Additional surface levels related to construction of the Rob Roy were also recorded in Trench 2 (Figure 37). Here, context 238 is the same as 200. Other layers that were formed during construction were contexts 248 and 246 (see Window Boxes C and D below for comparisons), and these were likely to have been only temporary surfaces.

Window Boxes

Northern Trench

Window Box A: the window box was not observed before it was removed (Figure 42).

Window Box B: the window box included the coal chute (Figure 42). In total, the structure was 2.5m wide, 0.67m deep and 1.4m high. The box was constructed of brick and mortar with a concrete render, with 2 levels of render related to this period. Two brick arches were located at the base of the window box and coal chute. The latter comprised 2 rows of 5 bricks, and the former comprised 12 bricks in 2 rows (Figure 43 and Figure 44). Both had corner blocks: the coal chute corner was of bluestone, the window box of mortar. The coal chute was also originally built of brick and had later additions (Figure 44).

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Phase 2 1885 - 1886, *continued*

Window Box C: this window box measured 1.68m wide, 0.67m deep, and 1.41m high, and was rendered with concrete in the same manner as A. The arch at the base measured 13 bricks over 2 courses, and each corner was defined by 2 bluestone blocks (Figure 39).

Window Box D: similar to C, this box measured 1.72m wide, 0.68 deep and 1.12m high (Figure 39). The arch at the base comprised 10 bricks over 2 courses. Both window boxes C and D were well constructed compared to B.

Footings Trench – Test pit 2

A number of masonry layers (contexts 191-196) related to the large northern doorway (Figure 16, Figure 23) and door step were also recorded.

Northwest Trench

A cut for the basement was observed in this trench, context 573, filled by 572, a yellow mottled sticky clay (Figure 45). A cut (566) for the lower section of the cellar door was also recorded, filled by 567, with the lower section recorded as context 568 (Figure 46). The cellar door is shown as E on the plan (Figure 36 and Figure 37). A thick yellowish-brown mottled clay layer (563) formed the bulk of the stratigraphy above the older surface (564).

Cellar Door E and Window Box F

Cellar Door E: two brick foundations were identified for the cellar door. The lower foundations (also recorded as context 568) consisted of 9 brick courses and formed a mortar lined structure (Figure 47 and Figure 48). This lower structure was only partially internally rendered. On top of this, and slightly offset, were the remains of the timber cellar door foundations. The top of the cellar door, which opened at ground level, was timber, and has been recorded by Salmond Reed Architects, November 2011). The door would have also had a trap-door on the footpath which would have opened upwards, while the timber door opened inwards, allowing the barrels to be rolled into the cellar.

Window Box F: This window box was only partially exposed. It measured 1.7m wide, 0.67m deep and 1.42m high. It appears to have been constructed in a similar manner to the cellar door, with a lower brick structure that also incorporated bluestone blocks, and was set to a greater depth (Figure 49–Figure 51).

Original Ground Surface Levels

The original ground surface following completion of the Rob Roy Hotel was also exposed in the northwest trench, at the same level as in the northern trench (Figure 52).

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CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

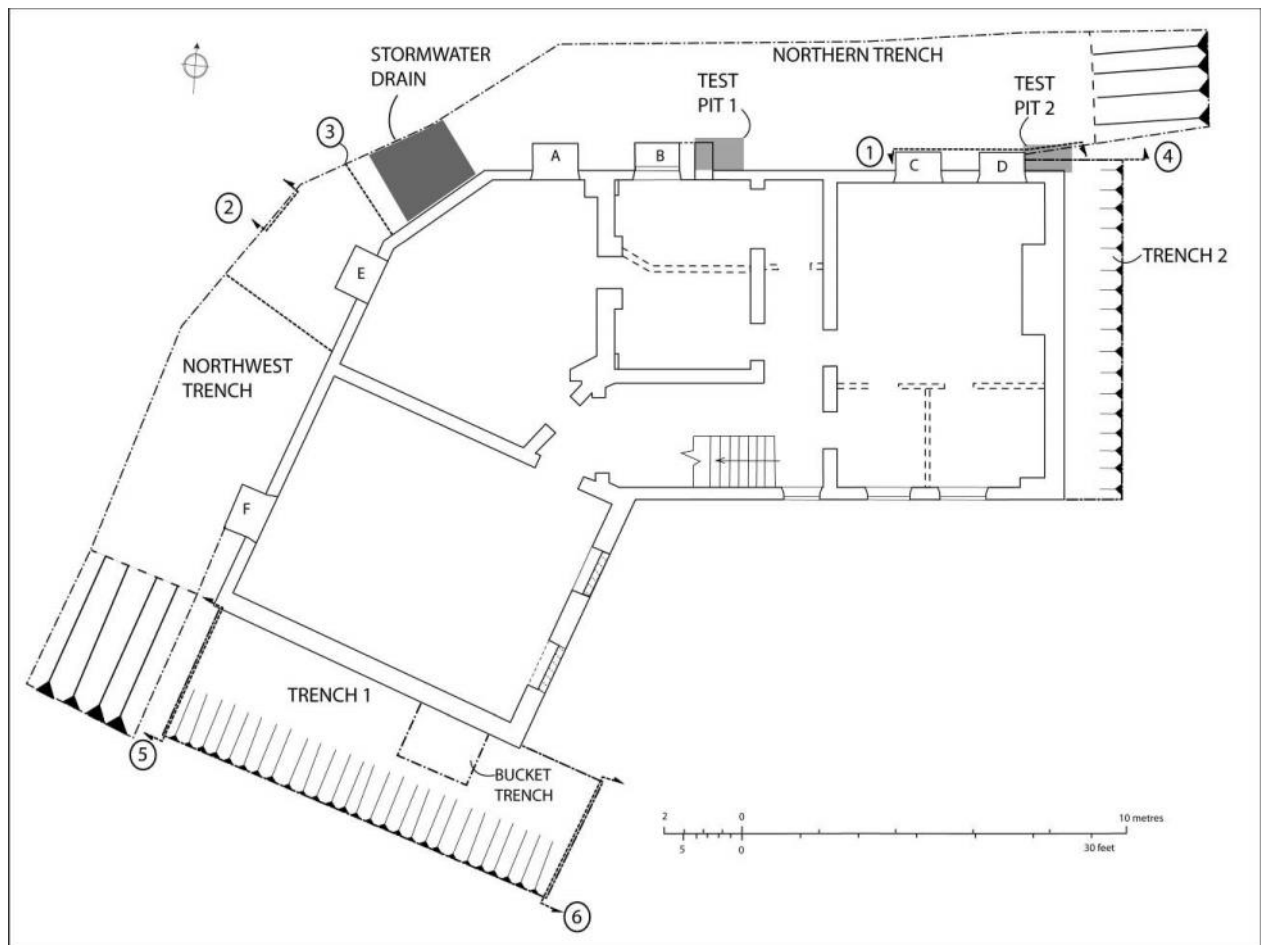


Figure 36. Plan of the northern trenches, the footings trenches (1 and 2) and test pits (1 and 2), the bucket trench within Trench 1, and the window boxes (A-d and F). E is the cellar door. Sections and plans referred to in the text are labelled 1-6, and are shown in Figure 37 and Figure 55. Sections of Test Pits 1 and 2 are shown in Figure 38

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CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

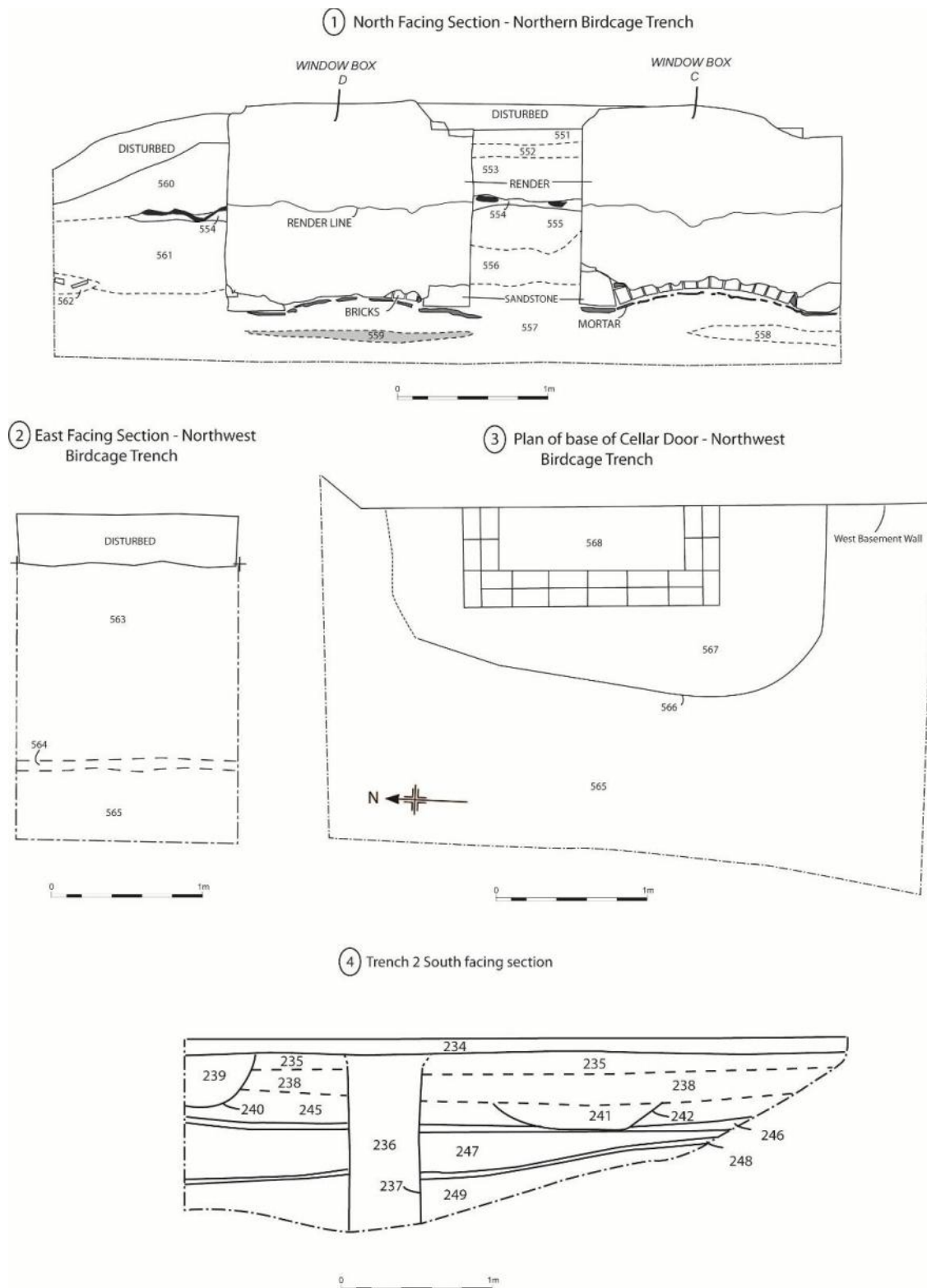


Figure 37. Section drawings 1, 2 and 4, and plan 3 of the cut for the base of the external cellar door (see Appendix 2 for context descriptions)

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CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

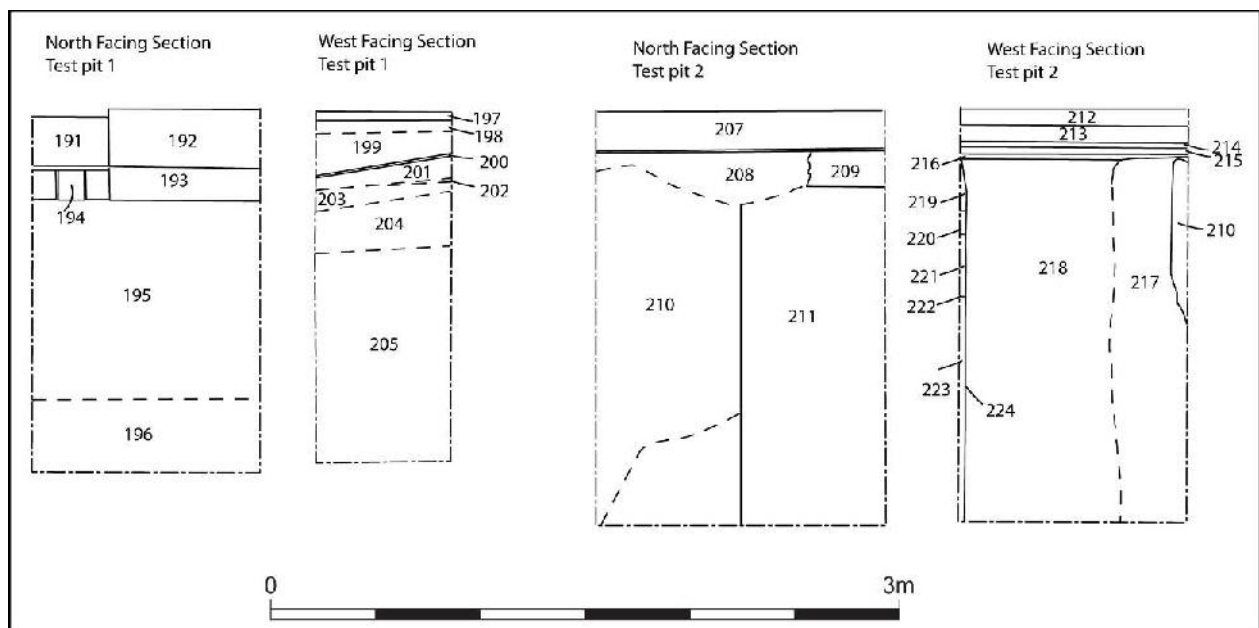


Figure 38. Section drawings, Test Pits 1 and 2 (see Appendix 2 for context descriptions)

Figure 39. Layers dating to the period of construction of the Rob Roy Hotel, with the rendering lines on window boxes C and D and surface level (context 554) indicated by the arrow. Facing south (1m scales)



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 40. The dark band (arrows) indicates the original ground surface level once the Rob Roy Hotel was completed. The original private entrance is indicated by the blue arrow, with the door to its left being a later alteration of a window to a door. Facing southwest



Figure 41. The original ground surface tarseal layer present in plan as exposed in Test Pit 1. Facing south



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 42.
Window Box A
after demolition
(black arrow);
Window Box B
and the coal
shute (blue
arrow). Facing
southwest



Figure 43. The arch at the base of the coal shute (left), and the arch at the base of Window Box B (right). Facing south (1m scales)

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 44. Top of the coal shute, with modern ceramic pipe insert (arrow). Facing south (1m scales)



Figure 45. The cut (573) for the basement is visible, with a close-up view (inset). The window box visible in the background is Box F. Facing southeast

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 46. Lower structure (context 658) of the cellar door (E), with the construction cut indicated by the arrow. Facing north (1m scales)



Figure 47. Cellar Door E, which had been bricked over in the late 20th century from the inside. The arrow points to the base of the wooden cellar door at ground level. Facing east



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 48. The mortar lined base of the cellar door, recorded as context 568. Facing south (1m scales)



Figure 49. Window Box F, illustrating the rendered bricks, and one bluestone block at the base (arrow). Facing south (1m scale)



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 50.
Window Box F
during
demolition, down
to the bluestone
block. Facing
southeast



Figure 51. Closer
view of the bricks
and bluestone
block near the
base of Window
Box F. Facing
southeast



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Figure 52. The original ground surface was at the base of the step. This is the original step of the west door that was later converted to a window. Facing east (1m scale)



Phase 3 1887-c.1910

Bucket Trench (Trench 1)

Two deposits were identified that date to this phase – contexts 268 and 269. These deposits were located in the extra bucket trench abutting the south-west basement wall of the Birdcage (Figure 36), and as such a drawing could not be made, although a photograph was made from the top of the bucket trench (Figure 53). Context 268 comprised a bitumen-type layer, with some heavily compacted and fused materials. Context 269 was located immediately below and contained a mix of clay and some marine sands. Both contexts contained numerous artefacts including shards of glass, ceramics, leather, and various fragments of brick and fire bricks. As these layers were within the water table, they are likely to have undergone some mixing. The artefacts recovered suggest these layers were formed not long after the Birdcage was constructed (discussed in more detail in the Artefacts section later in this chapter).

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Figure 53. The bucket trench which abutted the southwest wall of the Rob Roy Hotel. The dark layers are 268 and 269 (arrow). Note the water table had been reached. Facing west



Phase 4 c.1911-1950

Northwest Trench

Several fill layers (contexts 569, 570 and 571) within the lower section of the cellar door (context 568) are likely to date to this period.

At some stage the door and window on the west wall (see Figure 16 and Figure 23) were swapped, with the basement window box (F) becoming bricked in internally and modified on the surface with new bricks and a large stone door step (Figure 54). The original doorstep for the first western door is visible in Figure 52 and Figure 54, having been left in situ and simply covered over as the ground surface was raised.

Footings Trenches

In Trench 1 several layers abutted the Rob Roy Hotel – contexts 258-267 (Figure 55 and Figure 56). These layers comprised a mixture of materials, including redeposited clay and sandstone deposits, and a surface consisting of fragments of brick and mortar, with highly fragmented pieces of glass and ceramics (context 259). A layer of cinder/ash/clinker mixed with iron and burnt materials was located immediately above, and contained an ABC 1921 glass bottle (context 257).

A dump of bottles (context 256) was located in the south-west corner of the trench, extending beyond the edge of excavation (Figure 55 and Figure 57). This dump contained a mix of bottles of varying ages.

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Phase 5 Modern Deposits and Features

Northwest Trench

Secondary Ground Surface Levels

At some point in recent times the ground surface outside the Rob Roy Hotel was raised. This is visible in Figure 52 and Figure 54 from an additional dark band which extended around the building, above the earliest surface level. The paint line is clear immediately above this level, indicating that the surface remained at this level for the rest of the 20th and in the early 21st centuries.

Northern Trench

Secondary Ground Surface Levels

The modern surface level is also evident in Figure 40. Also, at some point during this period, the coal chute was altered, and a ceramic pipe set into the top of the chute, raising it to the higher surface level (Figure 44).

Footings Trenches

In Trench 2 several features relate to the 1960s refurbishment of the Birdcage. A cut to cover in the top of the basement window was recorded (240 cut, 239 fill) which is likely to date to this period. Cut 236 and Fill 237, and deposit 233 (demolition deposit) also appear to date to this period of modification (Figure 37). The remaining layers (230-232, 234-235) relate to more recent surface levelling activities (Appendix 2; Figure 37)

Both test pits also displayed contexts consisting of base course layers and deposits (210, 212, 190, 197-198) which were related to the 1960s extension (Figure 38).

In Trench 1 contexts 250-255 represent the modern period, including cuts for services and current tarmac and concrete surfaces (Figure 55).

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 54. The original west door (centre, arrow) which was later modified into a window, and the new door step above Window Box F exposed during excavation of the trench (blue arrow). Facing south



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CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

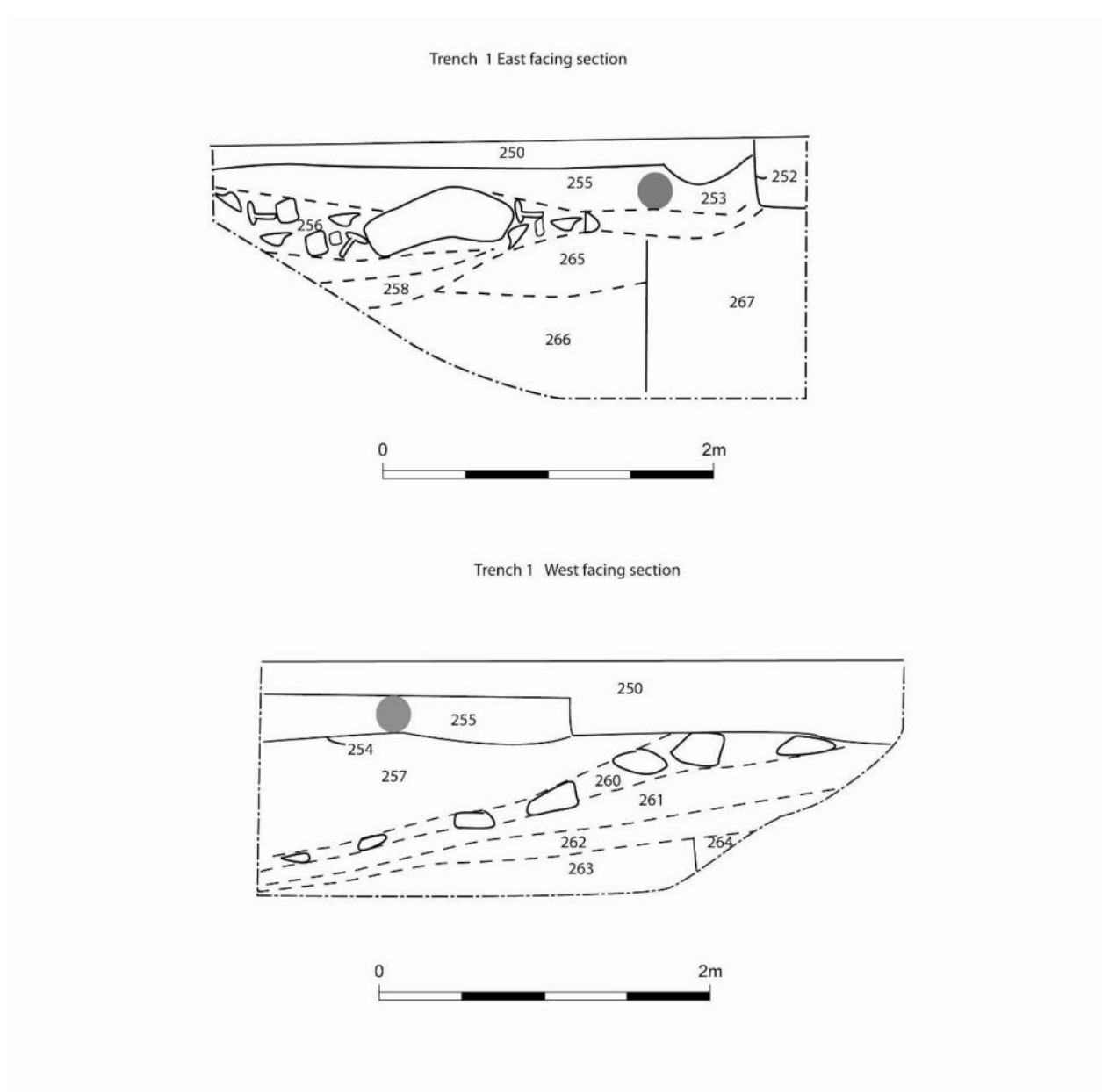


Figure 55. Section drawings from Trench 1 (5 and 6 on Figure 36). See Appendix 2 for context descriptions

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 56.
Trench 1, west
facing section.
The cinder/ash
layer is clearly
visible. (1m
scales)



Figure 57.
Trench 1, east
facing section,
with the bottle
dump located on
the left side of the
section (1m
scales)



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Artefacts

The majority of artefacts related to the construction and use of the Rob Roy Hotel came from the Bucket Trench in Trench 1 (contexts 268 and 269), although samples collected from the bottle dump (256) and fill layer (257) in Trench 1 of the Footings Trench excavation were also analysed. Analysis was undertaken by Jaden Harris of CFG (see Appendix 3). Several small artefacts were also recovered from the basement, along with a few from the northern trenches. They are also discussed here. The artefact section is also presented based on the phases of construction and use, although artefacts dating to Phase 5 (modern) are not included.

Phase 2 Artefacts

Few artefacts dating to Phase 2 (1885-1886) were recovered. However, a near complete whirly salad oil bottle was recovered from context 551 in the Northern trench (Figure 58). Two small ceramic sherds were also recovered from context 572, the fill of the construction cut (context 573) for the Rob Roy Hotel, recorded in the Northwest trench (Figure 58). One was a brown transferware sherd, and the other part of a blue willow pattern. However, the sherds were too small to provide any additional information.



Figure 58. Whirly salad oil bottle (context 551, Northern trench) on the left, and the two ceramic sherds (context 572, Northwestern trench) on the right (the blue is willow pattern)

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Phase 3 Artefacts

Contexts 268 and 269 in the Bucket Trench were dated to Phase 3 (1887-c.1910), providing information related to the initial decades of the operation of the Rob Roy Hotel. The majority of finds were recovered from context 268, with the range of artefacts in each context listed in Table 5 and Table 6. A range of patterns and ceramic types were identified, including one new pattern not seen before.

Phase 3: Ceramics

Identified Transfer Printed Patterns

Asiatic Pheasants. Asiatic Pheasants is usually one of the most common patterns identified in New Zealand historic sites dating to the second half of the 19th century. Fragments of blue printed Asiatic Pheasants vessels were recovered, with a minimum of 3 plates and 1 tureen, from context 268 (Figure 59).

Springfield. Springfield is a basic border design in black incorporating a ribbon twined around a stem. Fragments from one plate printed in black were recovered from context 268. This pattern has been previously recorded from the Britomart Reclamation in Auckland, where it was backmarked by William Fairbairns (www.bickler.co.nz/china/index.php; Bickler et al. 2005).

Willow. Willow is often the most common pattern in early to mid 19th century historic sites in New Zealand, and it has continued in production through to the present day. Four vessels printed in blue were recovered with a fragment of saucer found in context 268. The poor quality of the prints suggests a late 19th century date of manufacture.

Other Patterns and Designs

The most common decorative technique, other than transfer printing, is vessels decorated with coloured bands and hairlines. This form of decoration is common from late 19th century contexts and is still used today. Eight banded vessels were recovered from context 268 (Figure 60).

The previously recorded patterns BR0007 and BR0008 (first recorded from the Britomart Reclamation excavation, Auckland: Bickler et al. 2005), are variations on banded decoration, and one saucer in gold in the BR0008 style was from context 268.

Other decoration includes ‘tealeaf’ style teaware, where cups and saucers are decorated with overglaze gold hairlines and bands, often with a stenciled ‘tealeaf’ design in the centre. Three cups and two saucers with ‘tealeaf’ decoration were recovered from context 268 (Figure 60). This style of decoration was first introduced in the mid 1850s, but becomes more common in New Zealand historic sites from the 1860s onwards. The style continued to be popular well into the 20th century.

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CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Table 5.
Distribution of
artefact types in
context 268 by
Minimum
Number of
Vessels

Material	Category	MNI
Ceramic	Buff-Body	1
	Porcelain	2
	Red-Body	1
	Semi-Vitreous	5
	Stoneware	1
	Terracotta	1
	Whiteware	30
Clothing		
Hardware	Footwear	0
	Metal	1
Glass	Bottle Glass	51
	Other	2
	Tableglass	5
Metal	Ferrous	1
Other	Miscellaneous	1
Personal	Hygiene	2
Grand Total		104

Table 6.
Distribution of
artefact types in
context 269 by
Minimum
Number of
Vessels

Material	Category	MNI
Ceramic	Buff-Body	1
	Stoneware	1
	Whiteware	3
Glass	Bottle Glass	5
	Other	0
Grand Total		10

Phase 3: **Ceramics,** *continued*

One transfer printed design which has been previously recorded is present on a wash bowl from context 269. The pattern BH0150, first recorded from the Blomfield House site, Russell (Jaden Harris, CFG Heritage, pers. comm.) is a late 19th century design consisting of two parallel ropes with a garland of roses and a ribbon entwined about them (Figure 61).

Ten vessels were also catalogued as undecorated, where the vessel is adorned with nothing other than a clear glaze.

One new transferware pattern was identified that had not previously been recorded. This was recorded as VP0008 (Figure 62). An eggcup from context 268 is printed with a portrait entitled 'Queen Mary' (Figure 63). Queen Mary was the Queen Consort of George V who gained the throne in 1910 and died in 1936. This item must therefore have been produced no earlier than 1910, and may well have been made that year as a commemorative piece.

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Phase 3: Ceramics, *continued*

Identified Manufacturers

A cup base from context 268 has a partial stamped backmark in green .../CHINA/ENGLAND. This mark is attributable to Blair & Co., later known as Blairs Ltd, and Blairs (Longton Ltd) (c.1880-1930), Beaconsfield Pottery, Longton, Staffordshire. This particular mark dates from 1900 or later (Godden 1991: 79). A complete mark on a similar cup has been previously recorded from the Scott Farmstead, Mangere (CFG Heritage report in preparation).

Phase 3: Glass Bottles

A number of glass bottles were recovered that could be attributed to specific product manufacturers.

Alcohol

Great Northern Brewery. The Great Northern Brewery was founded at Kyber Pass in 1861 and changed to the Lion Brewery when it merged with Campbell and Ehrenfried in 1914 (www.lion-nathan.com.au). The bases from two green glass bottles were recovered from context 268. They are machine-made and likely to date to the period 1900–1914. The bases are around 72 mm in diameter and are from pint sized champagne style bottles. All carry part or all of the embossing GREAT NORTHERN BREWERY Ltd./AUCKLAND/LION/ALE & STOUT.

Udolpho Wolfe's, Aromatic Schnapps, Schiedam. Wolfe's 'Aromatic Schnapps' was essentially an alcoholic product, but in the late 19th century and early 20th century it was widely promoted as a general stimulant and medicinal tonic (Fike 1987:187). Fragments of two green glass bottles were recovered from contexts 268 and 269 which carry part of the embossing UDOLPHO WOLFE'S //AROMATIC/SCHNAPPS// SCHIEDAM. The bottles are all of the large square sectioned size.

Aerated Water

John Grey and Sons, Eden Crescent, Auckland. John Grey and Sons operated from 1874 to 1902, when the company was sold to Robert Menzies (Robson 1995: 183). An aqua glass Codd Patent bottle fragment was present in context 268.

Te Aroha Mineral Water Company. The Te Aroha Mineral Water Company was one of several companies to utilise the natural mineral water springs in the vicinity of Te Aroha and operated from 1897 to 1911 (Robson 1995: 191). One fragment of a Codd Patent glass bottle from context 268 has partial embossing from this company.

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Phase 3: Glass Bottles, continued *The Waiwai Mineral Water Company Limited, Stanley Street, Auckland.* The Waiwai Mineral Water Company Limited was established in Stanley Street in 1903, before later moving to larger premises in Great North Road (Robson 1995: 183). The remains of three bottles from this company were recovered mainly from context 268. They were glass Codd Patent bottles, all with partial embossing referring to the Stanley Street address. One was 63 mm in diameter.

Phase 3: Household Products *Spooner's Navy Dressing.* Spooner's 'Navy Dressing' was a boot polish product available from the late 19th century and into the 20th, with advertisements such as in the *Evening Post* (8 August 1896: 3) advertising it for sale in New Zealand. The base of a small glass bottle 43 mm square with the embossing ...POONER'S/... DRESSING was found in context 268 (Figure 64). The base of the bottle is marked * A.S & Co */REGd/JULY 1900. The manufacturer is not known, but the bottle design was registered in July 1900 and so must have been made after this date.

Properts, London. One complete cobalt blue glass jar 73 mm high by 45 mm in diameter recovered from context 269 is embossed on the base PROPERT'S/LONDON/4 (Figure 64). The contents were likely to have been boot/shoe polish or a similar household product. The bottle is machine-made with a screwtop closure and dates to the early 20th century.

Phase 3: Condiments *Champion's Vinegar.* Champion's vinegar factory was established in London in 1763 but it was probably not until the mid-19th century that it was widely available in New Zealand (see Furey 2011: 101). Champion's vinegar was available for sale in bulk containers in Auckland at least by 1850 (*Daily Southern Cross*, 22 January 1850: 1). Fragments from one bottle were recovered from context 268. Champion's vinegar was still available well into the 20th century.

Phase 3: Pharmaceutical *Clarke, Chemist, Victoria Street, Auckland.* William Clarke had established a chemist shop in Victoria Street West at least by 1897, as he is published in the Register of vendors of poisons for the Provincial District of Auckland (*Observer*, 6 February 1897). He is still listed on the register at the same premises in 1908 (*Observer*, 18 January 1908). The base of one small rectangular sectioned aqua glass bottle measuring 35 x 20 mm from context 268 was embossed on the front panel ... CLARKE/CHEMIST/...ORIA STREET. AK.

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Phase 3: Pharmaceutical, *continued*

Eno's Fruit Salts. Eno's Fruit Salts were a 'derivative compound of fruit salts for upset stomach, infectious diseases and blood poisons' introduced by Jonathan E. Eno, London, around 1880 (Fike 1987: 161). Part of a clear rectangular bottle with the partial embossing ...NO'S/...IT SA... was recovered from context 268.

Wiles, Chemist, Queen Street, Auckland. A bone toothbrush handle from context 268 has the incised marking WILES/CHEMIST/QUEEN St/DEVONPORT. Harold Oliver Wiles qualified as a chemist in 1904 and later started a wholesale company H.O. Wiles Ltd (*New Zealand Truth*, 13 November 1930). Wiles initially had a shop in Great North Road, but opened new premises in Queen Street in 1907 (*Observer*, 21 December 1907). The reference to Devonport on the toothbrush handle suggests that that he opened another shop at this location at a later date.

Phase 3: Other

A small number of other artefacts were recovered from these two contexts (268 and 269). These include leather fragments (Figure 65) and a metal dome from two shoes. A small fragment of ceramic which was part of a doll's face was also recovered (Figure 65). Other artefacts include a small felt fragment, numerous small brick fragments, some nails, part of a roof slate, some bird and fish bone, and part of a cork from a bottle.

**Figure 59. Asiatic
Pheasant ware
(context 268)**



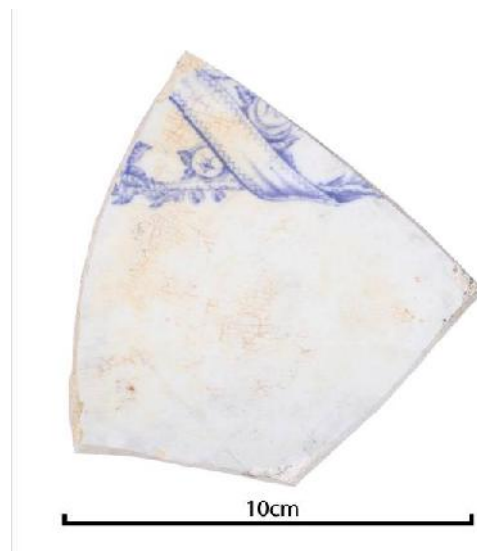
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CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED



Figure 60. Red and green banded wares (left) and the 'tea leaf' pattern (right) from context 268

Figure 61.
BH0150 (Context
269)



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Figure 62.
VP0008, a newly
identified
pattern, highly
fragmented
(context 268)



**Figure 63. Queen
Mary egg cup
(context 268)**



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED



Figure 64. Left: Spooner's Navy Dressing (context 268); right: Properts London boot polish (context 269)



Figure 65. Left: leather shoe (context 268); right: doll's face fragment (context 268)

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Phase 4

A bottle dump (256) and a cinder/ash/rubbish dump (257) from Trench 1 of the Footing Trench excavation date to Phase 3 (c.1911-1950). Samples taken from these layers were analysed due to the presence of bottles and ceramics known to date to the 19th century, despite the contexts having a terminus post quem in the mid 20th century based on other artefacts in the assemblage. Table 7 and Table 8 give the range of artefacts found for contexts 256 and 257. Three fills (569, 570 and 571) from the base of the cellar door structure in the Northwest trench excavation also produced a few artefacts which are included in this section.

Table 7. Range of artefacts recovered from context 256

Material	Category	MNI
Ceramic	Stoneware	2
	Whiteware	1
Glass	Bottle Glass	63
	Tableglass	1
Grand Total		67

Table 8. Range of artefacts recovered from context 257

Material	Category	MNI
Ceramic	Semi-Vitreous	1
	Stoneware	2
	Bottle Glass	13
Grand Total		16

Phase 4: Ceramics

Few ceramic pieces were recovered from these two contexts, with only a piece of whiteware from a jar noted in context 256 and a fragment of tealeaf tableware in context 257. Three fragments from context 257 were stoneware from bottles made by the Bainbridge Brothers/Auckland (Figure 66), and context 256 had some stoneware bottle fragments with a Bristol glaze which are also likely to have held alcohol. One small piece of stoneware was also recovered from context 571.

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Phase 4: Glass Alcohol

Campbell and Ehrenfried. The Campbell and Ehrenfried Company was formed by the amalgamation of Brown, Campbell and Company, and Ehrenfried Brothers in 1897 (<http://www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-Cyc02Cycl-t1-body1-d1-d37-d1.html>). One green beer bottle base 70 mm in diameter from context 256 is embossed around the bottom of the body ...PROPERTY OF THE CAMPBELL & EHRENFRIED Co Ltd.

Great Northern Brewery. The bases from three green glass bottles were recovered from contexts 256 and 257. Two are machine-made and all three likely date to the period 1900–1914 (<http://www.lionred.co.nz/History.aspx> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lion_%28Australasian_company%29). The bases are all around 72 mm in diameter and are from pint sized champagne style bottles. All carry part or all of the embossing GREAT NORTHERN BREWERY Ltd./AUCKLAND/LION/ALE & STOUT and two have a manufacturer's mark on the base JAPANESE BOTTLE/YAMATAME.

Hancock and Company. Hancock and Company were brewers who took over ownership of the Rob Roy Hotel in 1907. The bases of two brown glass beer bottles were recovered from contexts 256 and 257. One is embossed HANCOCK'S/IMPERIAL ALE and the other carries part of a similar embossing. Both bottles are machine-made and probably date to no earlier than the 1920s. The diameter of the bottles is 72 mm and the shape would have been a tall pint.

Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps, Schiedam. A fragment from the base of a green glass bottle was recovered from context 256 which carried part of the embossing UDOLPHO WOLFE'S//AROMATIC/SCHNAPPS// SCHIEDAM. The bottle was machine-made. A fragment of a square bottle similar to the Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps was also recovered from context 569.

Aerated Water

Cantrell and Cochrane. The base of a Maugham Patent bottle, which has a rounded base and straight sides, was found in context 256 with the partial embossing ...IS BRANDED SEE THAT .../CANTRELL &/COCHRANE/DUBLIN/&/BELFAST. The bottle is in aqua coloured glass and has a body diameter of 56 mm. Although the style of the bottle and the crude manufacture suggest an early to mid 19th century date, this bottle was almost certainly imported into New Zealand in the late 19th or even the early 20th century. Thomas Cantrell set up his aerated water business in Belfast in 1852 and later went into partnership with Alderman Cochrane of Dublin in 1868 (www.beveragecouncilofireland.ie/downloads/history06.12.06.doc). One of the many importers of Cantrell and Cochrane's products into New Zealand was John Grey & Sons, of Auckland (Figure 67).

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Figure 66.
Bainbridge
Brothers
stoneware bottle
found in context
257



Figure 67.
Advertisement
from John Grey
& Sons for
Cantrell and
Cochrane's
ginger beer (*Bay
of Plenty Times*,
19 May 1890:
paperspast.natlib
.govt.nz)

JOHN GREY & SONS,
AERATED WATERS AND CORDIAL
MANUFACTURERS,
EDEN CRESCENT,
AUCKLAND.
ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.
Importer of the celebrated Cantrell
and Cochrane's GINGER ALE.
All orders promptly attended to.

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Phase 4: Glass, *continued*

Grey and Menzies, Eden Crescent, Auckland. Grey & Menzies was formed when Menzies and Company bought out Grey & Sons in 1902. The company continued in operation until it in turn was sold to New Zealand Breweries in 1964 (Robson 1995: 183). The remains of four bottles from this company were recovered from context 256. Three are in aqua coloured glass, with two being machine-made, while the other is in clear glass. Two sizes are present with two bases measuring 63 mm in diameter and one other 79 mm.

William Handley, Wellington Street, Auckland. Handley operated an aerated water factory in Freemans Bay from 1890 to 1912, when the business was sold to Waiwai (Robson 1995: 183). One green glass bottle base with a diameter of 66mm from context 256 was embossed Wm. HANDLEY/REGISTERED/TRADE MARK /AUCKLAND. In the centre of the embossing is a distinctive pictorial image of a canon.

Hunyadi Janos, Mineral Water. One olive green glass bottle base, 78 mm in diameter, from context 256, carries the distinctive embossing on the base SAXLEHNERS/BITTERQUELLE/HUNYADI/JANOS. Despite the name the contents was not bitters and 'Bitterquelle' simply means 'Bitter Spring' or spring water containing magnesium sulphate (Toulouse 1971: 257). This brand of mineral water was widely marketed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Figure 68).

Kia-Ora Mineral Water Company, Eden Terrace, Auckland. The Kia-Ora Mineral Water Company operated from 1909 to 1926 (Robson 1995: 183). Part of one glass bottle was found from this company from context 256 in Area A with a diameter of 75 mm.

Ross's, Belfast. One Hamilton Patent glass bottle base with the embossing ROSS'S// BELFAST was recovered from context 256. Although the Hamilton Patent was developed early in the 19th century, this example most likely dates to the end of the 19th or even into the 20th century.

A small clear glass bottle fragment was also recovered from context 570. However, it is unclear what type of bottle it was from.

Phase 4: Pharma- ceutical

Eno's Fruit Salts. A glass stopper with the embossing PREPARED BY/ENO'S/PATENT was found in context 256.

Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Figure 68.
Hunyadi Janos
Natural Mineral
Water
advertisement
(www.sha.org/bottle/Typing/soda/hunyadicard.jpg)



Phase 4: Other

An animal bone fragment (context 569), a piece of gum (Figure 69) and metal screw (context 571) were also recovered.

Figure 69. Piece
of gum recovered
from context 569



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, *CONTINUED*

Non-phased Artefacts

Two artefacts were recovered from within the basement of the Rob Roy Hotel. However, the date they were placed in the basement is unknown. The first, a French 10 centime bronze coin with the date 1910, was recovered from the floor in the coal cellar (Figure 70). Text on the face of the coin reads: 'Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite'. The depiction is of Liberty seated on the left and Cupid or Eros seated to her right. On the reverse of the coin is a bust of Liberty facing right and the words: 'Francaise Republique'.

The second artefact is the partial remains of a bone pendant recovered after it fell from the basement ceiling during basement stripping in the former pantry adjacent to the stairwell (Figure 71). The pendant was 49mm long and had been severely damaged by rat gnawing, making its original form unrecognisable. However, two indents were still present, the first located below a hole for the string, and the second approximately half way down the pendant. Remnant yellow twine was also threaded through the pendant.



Figure 70. Face of the coin showing Liberty, the date 1910 and the number 10 (left), and reverse side of coin with the bust and the words 'Francaise Republique' (right)

Figure 71.
Remnant bone
pendant, severely
damaged by rat
gnawing. 1cm
scale



Continued on next page

CONSTRUCTION AND USE, CONTINUED

Summary

Archaeological monitoring of works at the Rob Roy Hotel revealed an interesting array of information related to the construction and use of the hotel, from 1885 onwards. The records made relating to the internal basement features have helped interpretation of its original layout and use, with rooms used as a kitchen/servants' dining room, pantries, a coal cellar, store rooms, beer cellar and scullery. The coal range was a Shacklock Orion, designed to burn New Zealand coal and built in the factory in Dunedin. Some original kauri paneling was still in place, and old newspapers with tide timetables plastered to the wall in the kitchen gives a small glimpse into life in the 19th century hotel.

Some of the rooms originally had windows and window boxes which let in light from the street level above, but which were later blocked up. To the rear of the hotel, windows and doors opened onto the yard. Differences in the floor level within the cellar were apparent, and related to the need to accommodate the Freemans Bay culvert running beneath the hotel towards the sea.

Exterior features revealed in the trenches around the outside of the building indicated additional design features related to the basement window boxes, as well as some alterations to doors and windows on the west side of the building. Building materials included brick and bluestone blocks, and rendering patterns suggested multiple ground surface levels related to construction processes and also use of the building. This included the identification of the original ground surface level created once the Rob Roy Hotel had been completed.

A number of artefacts were recovered which date to the use of the Rob Roy Hotel in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the main sample of artefacts having been collected from a trench which extended down to the former yard surface on the western side of the hotel. Ceramics and glass bottle sherds dominated the assemblage, most of the material being ceramic table ware and alcohol bottles, as might be expected in a hotel. One new transferware pattern was identified which had not been recorded previously from Auckland sites. Artefacts recovered from dumps in the former yard related to the mid 20th century. A coin retrieved from within the basement was French in origin, which suggests that at least one patron or employee was French, or had travelled to a French territory before arriving at the hotel.

LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

Surrounding Area

Evidence relating to the surrounding environment and landscape of the Rob Roy Hotel was recorded in the northern trenches, as well as in the relocation excavations in the allotments located to the south of the hotel (see Figure 19 and Figure 20). Context descriptions can be found in Appendix 2.

Phase 1 1860? –1884

Northern Trenches

A former surface, context 564, is likely to date to this period. This surface, a compacted mix of gravels, bitumen and a sandstone-like material, was present in the northwest trench only (Figure 37 (no. 2); Figure 72 and Figure 73). It sloped to the north, and was truncated by a cut for the basement (572) (Figure 73). At its deepest, the surface was located at 2.42mbs. Context 565, a mid-bluish grey plastic clay, predated this surface. It contained small fragments of shell and is likely to have originated within the Bay.

Relocation Trench

A deposit of sterile yellow clay (context 651) was visible next to Franklin Road, extending 1.5m from the edge of the street and sloping into the allotment behind the building and is thought to be located at the original street level (Figure 74 and Figure 75).

Phase 2 1885-1886

No archaeological deposits or features relating specifically to this period were observed.

Continued on next page

LAND AND ENVIRONMENT, CONTINUED

Figure 72. The former road surface, context 564 (arrow). The grey clay layer 565 is visible beneath the surface. Facing west (1m scales)



Figure 73. The former road surface, context 564 (arrow). The construction cut for the hotel basement is indicated by the dashed line. Facing east



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Figure 74. Plan of the main relocation trench to the south of the Rob Roy Hotel (see Figure 20) with context 651 marked

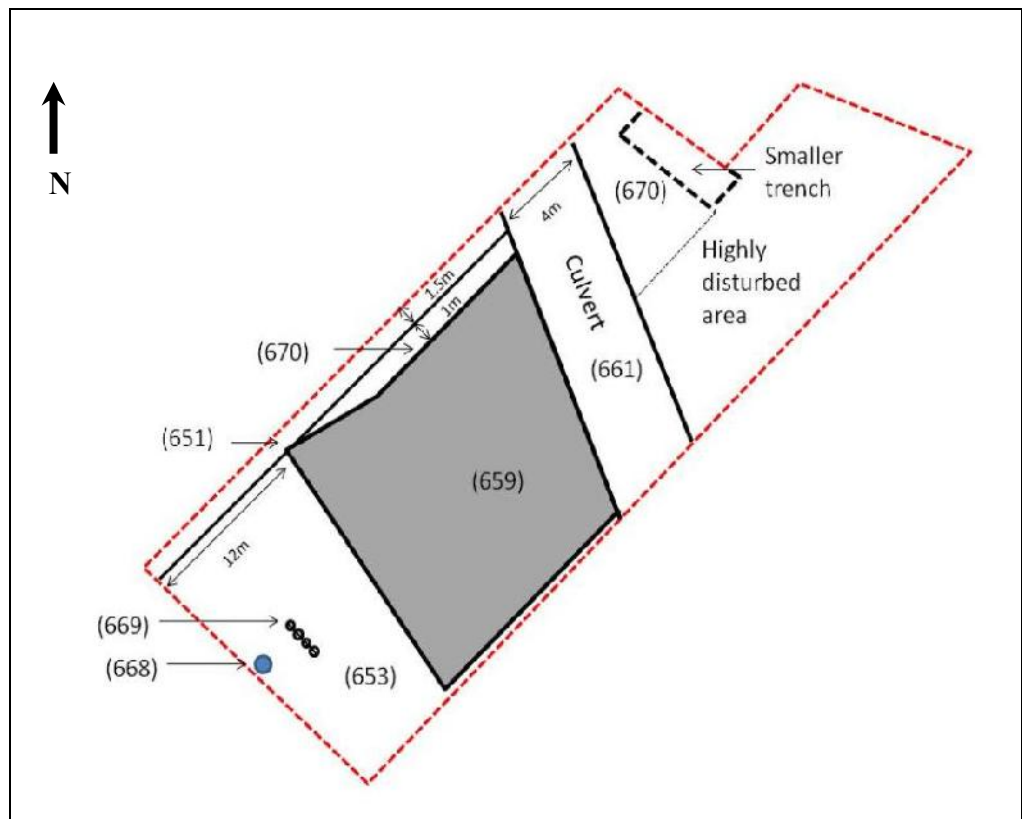


Figure 75. View facing south at the southern end of the main excavation trench. The yellow clay is context 651 and related to the original construction of Franklin Rd



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Phase 3 1887–c.1910

Relocation Trench

A small number of deposits and features were also revealed during the final phase of excavation at the southern boundary of the excavation. A row of 4 posts with connecting slot boards (context 669) was located about half way along the southern boundary and 5m away from the baulk (Figure 74 and Figure 76). In addition, a single larger split post (668) was located adjacent to this feature, at the base of the baulk. These two features are possibly related to a house that was built behind the Rob Roy Hotel (within Lot 1 DP 35525) prior to 1905 (Figure 17).

Associated with these features was a friable light yellow brown clay fill (context 653), with some dispersed and broken ceramic and glass inclusions. This deposit was recorded at about 2m below the current road surface and was overlain by more modern fill layers. It had a clear boundary just beyond the row of posts (Figure 74 and Figure 77). Context 653 was overlaid to the east by a series of deposits comprising various clays and other dumped material (contexts 680 to 685). These are thought to be levelling fills added around the time the house was built on this allotment.

An original ceramic drain (657) was also recorded, cutting into (653) in the south-eastern section of the site. The drain itself was heavily damaged by the deposition of fill above, and was only present in small fractured sections.

Figure 76. Close-up of feature (669), facing south-east



Continued on next page

Figure 77.
Location of
context 653
(arrow) which
was likely to be
related to the
original house at
the back of the
allotment



Phase 4 **c.1911– 1950**

In the main excavation area of the relocation trench a number of fill deposits were recorded (Figure 78–Figure 80). The earliest of these fill deposits consisted of waste material showing evidence of burning. A likely source of the fill would have been the City Refuse Destructor (now Victoria Park Markets) situated immediately opposite the Hotel on the other side of Union Street, which was constructed in 1905. However, other industrial sites around Freemans Bay may also have contributed. There were several lenses within the burnt ‘Destructor’ fill. A thin band of charcoal and dark silt was the basal layer for these deposits (context 654) overlain by a main pink ashy fill with dense concentrations of burnt artefacts (contexts 655–656). This was cut by a lens of thick dark silt and charcoal with pockets of burnt artefacts about 30cm thick (context 659), which was subsequently overlain by more ash fill. A mixed brown clay layer (670) was located on the boundary with Franklin Rd (see Figure 78) overlying the burnt material on this edge of the allotment. Various re-deposited clay and silt layers were placed on top of the ashy ‘Destructor’ fill, along with bricks, slag, gravel and more dispersed broken artefacts (contexts 662–663) as by-products of use of the allotments.

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LAND AND ENVIRONMENT, CONTINUED

Phase 4 c.1911–1950, *continued*

In the smaller trench located along the southwest wing of the Rob Roy Hotel (an extension of the footings trench 1, see Figure 74) several layers were observed that extended 1.5m deeper than the main excavation, and thus were located beneath the ‘Destructor’ deposits. The majority of the fill was composed of mixed yellow brown re-deposited silty clay (670) (Figure 81 and Figure 82). Below this was a thick lens of blackish-brown silty clay and iron slag, bricks and broken bottles (671). Some of the artefacts sampled from within this lens could be dated to earlier than 1900 but were mixed with 20th century material, and probably relate to rubbish being dumped to raise the ground surface at the rear of the hotel. At the base of the trench was friable green brown silty clay with some dispersed glass shards (672). The junction between this layer and the one above was heavily compacted at the corner of the building, indicating that this surface may have performed a particular function in the past.

Figure 78. View facing north towards the Birdcage. Yellow brown clay (651) is present on the left and is overlaid by (670) and the probable Destructor deposits (656, 659)

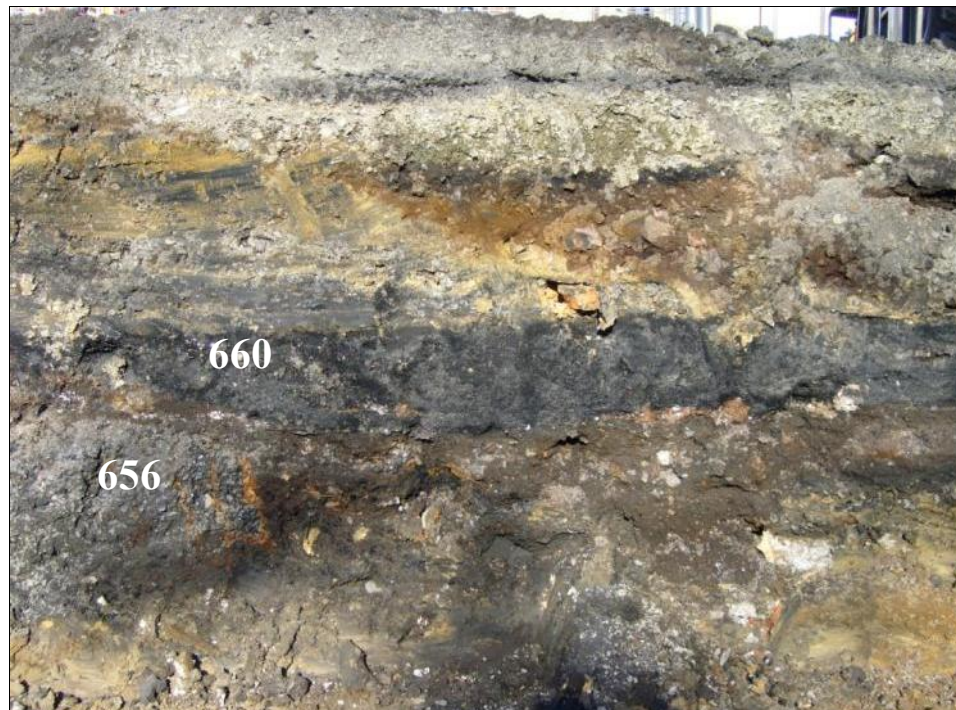


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Figure 79. View showing the west facing section of main excavation. The dark brown ashy fill at the base is the probable Destructor material (656). Vertical line of greyish brown rock on the left of image shows the cut of a modern culvert (661)



Figure 80. View showing the west facing section, to the south of Figure 74. The dark layer is (660) and below this is the probable Destructor material (656)



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LAND AND ENVIRONMENT, CONTINUED

Figure 81. North facing section diagram of smaller trench (see Figure 74) showing contexts 670-673

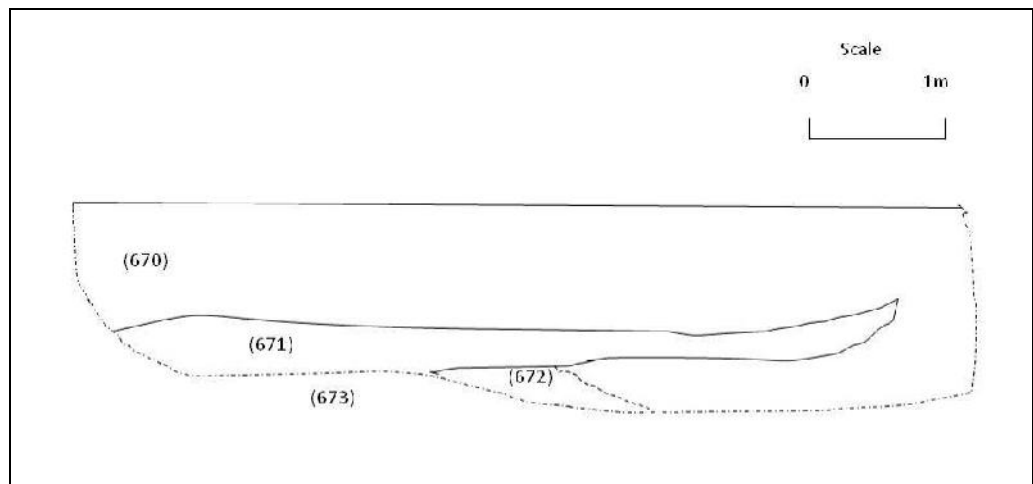


Figure 82. View facing south-west showing the profile of deposits within the smaller trench. Darker band is (671) with associated bottle dump



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LAND AND ENVIRONMENT, CONTINUED

Phase 5: Modern Deposits and Features

In the relocation trench contexts 661 and 664-667 were mainly modern surfaces and fill deposits (see Figure 79-Figure 80, Figure 83). Contexts 664-667 were a range of tarseal and gravel surfaces. Additionally, a large stormwater culvert had recently been cut through the site and backfilled, primarily with clean crushed rock but also scoria and gravel (661, see Farley & Phear 2010). This feature vertically truncated most of the deposits, and was deeper than the base of the main excavation. Small services for power and phone cabling were also noted around the site.

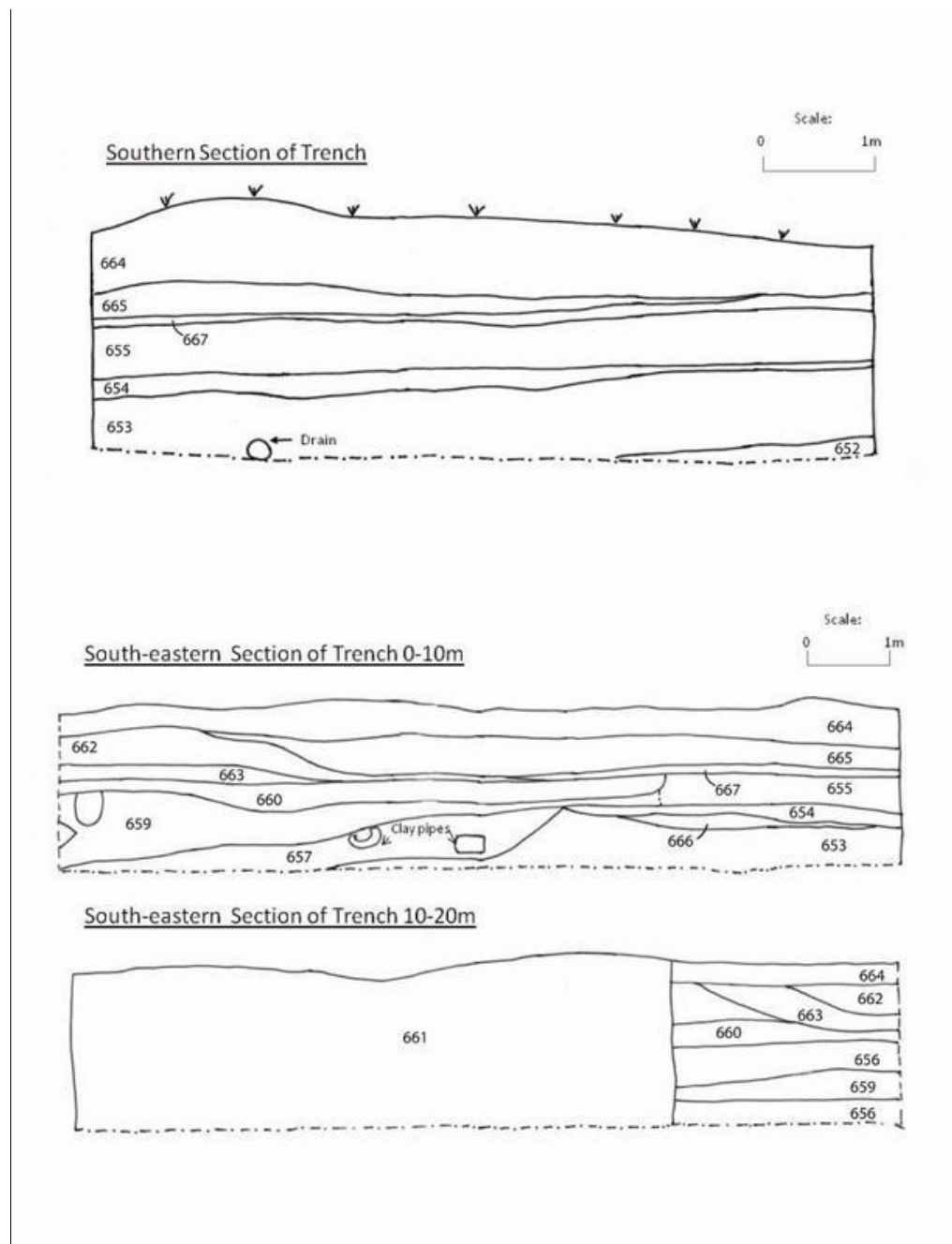
An area behind the eastern wing of the Birdcage was highly disturbed due to past demolition activities on the site (see Figure 74). There were thick deposits of cyanide-laden silt within this area, mixed in with re-deposited clay and demolition rubble. This area could not therefore be examined.

Numerous other modern services were noted in the trenches around the Rob Roy Hotel, which do not require any further discussion or analysis.

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LAND AND ENVIRONMENT, *CONTINUED*

Figure 83. North and west facing section diagrams from the main Relocation trench excavation (see Appendix 2 for context descriptions)



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LAND AND ENVIRONMENT, CONTINUED

Artefacts	Few artefacts were collected and analysed from the deposits that relate to the surrounding landscape and environment of the Rob Roy Hotel. However, the majority that were collected came from the Relocation trench, with some from the smaller trench next to the Hotel. As the excavation was carried out by a large mechanical excavator and consisted largely of dumped rubbish deposits, very few artefacts could be bulk sampled from within the deposits. Most of the artefacts were randomly collected and therefore had no associated contextual data.
Phase 1 and Phase 2	No artefacts from these early phases were recovered during the excavations.
Phase 3	No artefacts from this phase were recovered during the excavations.
Phase 4: Glass	<p>Fragments of green champagne bottles, black beer and various case gin bottles represented the majority of the glass artefactual material recovered from the probable Destructor fill (656). Some larger fragments of aerated bottles were collected. Some of these were made by the Wai Wai or 'YY' brand from the early 20th century, and others were 'Grey & Menzies'. A selected example of each are presented here (Figure 84). Overall the glass fragments were in poor condition. Many shards were burnt and fused together.</p> <p>In the smaller trench beside the building glass bottles from the lower fill (671) were similar, such as dark green case gin, green champagne, black beer, and 'YY' aerated water bottle fragments. There was also a small selection of broken glass tumbler bases. These finds were recovered in slightly better condition than the 'Destructor' material, and as larger shards.</p> <p>Despite this, a range of whole bottles was sampled from the probable Destructor material. Most of these were small inkpots, perfume bottles and condiments jars that had remained intact during the incineration process. For example, a glass bottle of 'Smith's Copper Cement' would have been used in dentistry for early tooth fillings (http://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/1890-mboss-swastika-dental-bottle-74798229) (Figure 85). A small green glass 'Hollidge' brand ink bottle was also collected almost intact (Figure 85). Also within this material was a whole 'Roger & Gallet - Paris' perfume bottle with the stopper still in the neck of the bottle (Figure 86). This brand of perfume was imported into New Zealand from around 1890 (<i>Evening Post</i> 22 March 1893:3).</p>

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Figure 84. 'Grey & Menzies' aerated water bottle (left), and 'YY' of 'Wai Wai' brand neck of aerated water bottle with marble (left), both from context 656



Figure 85. Smith's Copper Cement bottle (left), and a green 'Hollidge' ink bottle (right), from context 656

Continued on next page

Figure 86. 'Roger & Gallet' perfume bottle from Paris



Phase 4: Ceramics

Most of the ceramics sampled from the probable Destructor fill (656) were broken housewares including plates, tea cups, tea pots, serving dishes, and chamber pots. A few stoneware condiments bottles were also recovered, along with fragments of large stoneware milk and ale containers. Due to the highly fragmented condition of these, only a few have been presented (Figure 87).

One interesting find was the lid to a pot of 'Jewsbury & Brown Oriental Tooth Paste' that was probably imported into New Zealand after the 1870s, when the product was being advertised internationally; it was still being produced in the early 20th century (Jen Low, pers. comm.) (Figure 88).

In the smaller trench, a sample of ceramics derived from the rubbish dump within context 671 was examined. Sherds of earthenware plates and glazed serving dishes were represented. Two of the earthenware plate sherds had maker's marks on the underside. One of these was 'TGB' or 'TG Booth', made between 1876 and 1883 (Godden 1991: 86) (Figure 89). The other was an Old Hall Earthenware Co. Ltd plate, made between 1886 and 1902 (Godden 1991: 475). A single small clay pipe stem was also recovered, made by 'Davidsons' in Glasgow, and post dates 1862 (Walker 1983).

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LAND AND ENVIRONMENT, CONTINUED

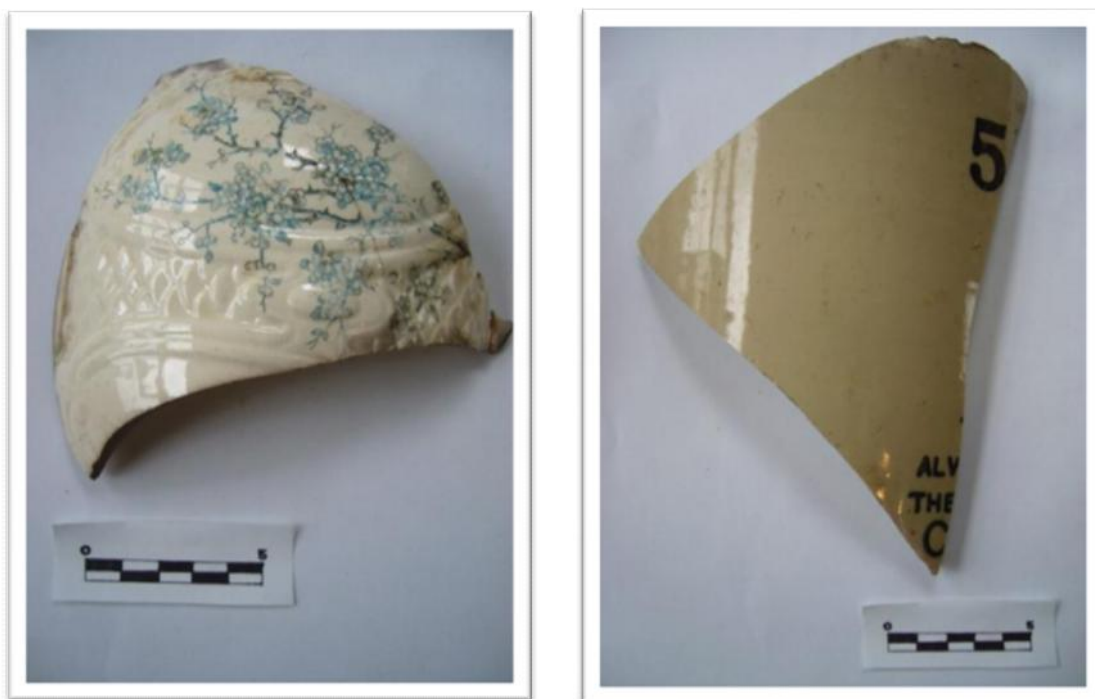


Figure 87. Large sherd from a ceramic bowl with an oriental design (left), and fragment from a stoneware jug (right)

**Figure 88.
'Jewsbury &
Brown' Oriental
Toothpaste lid**



Continued on next page



Figure 89. ‘TG Booth’ plate (left), and Old Hall Earthenware Co. Ltd plate (right)

Summary

The majority of the evidence relating to the land and environment around the Rob Roy Hotel came from the earthworks to the rear of the hotel. However, one of the northern trenches also revealed a former surface which is likely to have been an early surface of Franklin Road, dating to the mid 19th century. A clay deposit beneath this is likely to have derived from marine sediments and may have been redeposited.

The majority of deposits around the hotel also attested to considerable dumping/filling to raise the level of the ground, using waste deposits containing much burnt material, which are likely to have come from the City Refuse Destructor conveniently located on the opposite side of Union Street from 1905 onwards. These varied layers extended into the mid-20th century. Although many of the artefacts recovered actually date to the 19th century they were mixed with more modern artefacts, indicating that the layers were deposited well into the 20th century.

In addition, the remains of several wooden posts and boards correlate with the presence of a house on the allotment to the rear of the hotel, which was constructed prior to 1905.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Hotel

The Rob Roy Hotel played an interesting role in the development and changing environment of Freemans Bay in the late 19th century. Built in an Italianate style, it would have stood out from the largely industrial landscape and also the housing areas stretching up the hill on both Franklin and Union Streets, characterised by wooden buildings. Its construction in 1885/6 indicated considerable business confidence on the part of publican Samuel Jagger, and it succeeded despite the objections of the Temperance Movement.

Information recorded in the basement and during monitoring of the trenches around the building revealed details related to the original construction of the hotel. A construction cut visible only on the western wing indicating that some excavation took place there to lay the foundations. The basement window boxes incorporated an arch at their base, and were built of brick covered in concrete render. Differing levels at which the render had been applied was apparent, suggesting either different stages in the building process, or differences in the way the render was applied or in the reach of the plasterer. The original level of the ground surface once the Rob Roy Hotel had been completed was clearly indicated by residual asphalt on the outside of the building, with some surviving path asphalt abutting the building on the northern facade. That there was an asphalt factory recorded in Freemans Bay suggests that this path may have been made by a business in the local area.

The kitchen area, pantries and several other walls within the storage areas and scullery appear to have had wooden paneling and most of the walls were whitewashed. The works areas were clearly defined spaces designed for specific tasks performed in the original hotel. It was only later that use of the spaces changed, as they were adapted to the evolving needs of the hotel. The window boxes would originally have let natural light into the rooms from the road surface, although light would also have been provided on the southern walls by the windows opening into the rear yard. The coal man would have emptied his delivery straight down the coal chute into the basement coal cellar, from where it was transported next door to the kitchen to be used in the Shacklock Orion stove, which was designed to burn New Zealand coal efficiently.

Tide charts were stuck on the wall in the kitchen, derived from a newspaper, most likely the *Auckland Star*. Such information could have been used as a guide to when the catch of the day might be delivered to the kitchen. It may also have been used to inform patrons and hotel guests of ship timetables.

Alterations in the early 20th century relating to the positioning of the door and window on the west wing were also apparent, with the use of bricks and bluestone as the building materials. Certainly, at some point the basement windows were no longer needed, and the street level openings were blocked over, preventing any natural light entering the basement. Major changes were made in the 1960s when the cellar was altered and the rooms modified.

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DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

The Changing Environment

At the time of construction of the hotel, Franklin Road had been built up above the original ground surface by the addition of clay fill, which was then surfaced with compacted (but not solid) bitumen/tar seal. This was evident in the trenches excavated around the hotel, and the raised ground level is certainly evident in a 19th century photograph taken prior to 1886 (see Figure 15). However, the bitumen-like surface located up to 2m below the current ground surface dates to an earlier period, most likely in the late 1860s to early 1870s, around the time the Drake Street sea wall was built. The level was then raised again to the surface level evident at the time of the construction of the Rob Roy Hotel and thus the surface visible in Figure 17. The original land filling and leveling may have taken place when the former stream that ran down the hill and drained into the bay was redirected into the Freemans Bay Stormwater culvert, with the land then landscaped in order to create a more level ground for usable and more attractive allotments. Indeed, infilling to raise the ground surface is a theme in the area, seen in both the reclamation history of Freemans Bay and the regular creation of made ground on which to build houses and businesses.

In relation to reclamation soils, some marine clay was located beneath the original road surface. This clay was probably redeposited and brought in as part of the infilling activities related to construction of the sea wall.

The yard and allotments to the rear (south) of the hotel remained empty for some time after the hotel was built. A photo taken in 1905 (Figure 17) illustrates the empty rear yard, which appears to be at a significantly lower surface level than that of Franklin Road and of the house to the immediate south. When the yard was filled in and the ground surface raised, burnt waste material that was probably derived from the City Refuse Destructor located across the road (now Victoria Park Markets) was used. As the Destructor began operations in 1905, and the material included early 20th century artefacts, this filling is likely to have occurred after c.1910.

Certainly by 1905 the Bay itself was gone; reclamation was complete and Victoria Park had been formed. The hotel no longer stood on the shore, but was instead located amongst the industrial centre of the Freemans Bay settlement. The roads were in better condition compared to when it first opened, and people would have come to the hotel after strolling through the park, or on their way home from work. If clients seeking accommodation had arrived by boat it seems that competition would have been tough, with 64 hotels operating in the city by 1913. The Rob Roy would have lost the advantage of being right on the shoreline and visible to all.

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DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

The Social and Business Context

It is evident that at the time the Rob Roy Hotel was built the Temperance Movement was in full swing. Alcohol was seen as corrupting the senses. Establishments that served it were considered to be already well represented in the area, and it appears that another drinking establishment was not wanted. However, in spite of this the hotel gained its license and began operating in May of 1886.

Interestingly, it also appears that the whole western part of the city was a favourable location for new hotels in the mid 1880s. A segment in the *Auckland Star* in 1885 points out that hotel property seemed to have depreciated in Auckland, but not to the west, where ‘trade there is at least sufficiently good to warrant the erection of a number of new buildings’.⁴⁹ Not only was the Rob Roy then being built, but a new two storey brick Robby Burns Hotel had just been constructed on Union Street, while another hotel was to be built opposite the present Freemans Hotel by a Mr M. Dervan. The impression given is of wealthy business owners, expanding at the expense of what was considered to be good for the community.

Unlike many of the other businesses in the area the Rob Roy Hotel would have been striking in its appearance and stood out as a higher class of establishment due to the building’s Italianate design by Edward Mahoney & Sons. That it attracted guests from abroad is suggested by the 10 centime coin found in the basement (although it could have been brought to the hotel by an employee). Not all the guests appear to have been the superior sort – the hotel also attracted at least one thief, with a report of a guest stealing £24 in money and one pair of black kid gloves to the value of 3s 6d in 1892.⁵⁰

Fragments of serving ware and dinner services found in the artefact assemblage do seem to be fairly standard for the late 19th and early 20th century in Auckland, with only one table ware pattern not previously identified from Auckland sites. Imported ceramic table wares were easily obtained from stores located in the city. The alcohol bottles were similarly made up of fairly standard products, and the beer and mineral water bottles (where identifiable) were mainly of local origin. Beer bottles from the Great Northern Brewery and Hancock & Co. feature prominently in the assemblage, the latter perhaps not surprising considering the vested interest Samuel Jagger and the later owners had in the brewery.

Continued on next page

⁴⁹ *Auckland Star*, 20 October 1885: 2.

⁵⁰ *Auckland Star*, 19 October 1892: 5

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

The Social and Business Context, *continued*

Meaningful comparison with artefact assemblages from other hotels excavated in the Auckland region and elsewhere – notably the Victoria Hotel in Fort Street, Auckland, which burnt down in 1865 (Brassey & Macready 1994) – is not feasible. This is due to the limited number of artefacts recovered that could be associated with early decades of the Rob Roy Hotel, the relatively late date of the assemblage, and the fact that the hotel remained in use into the 21st century, its original site being modified by later developments which would have removed much evidence of early use. However, an increase in the use of identifiable local products in the late 19th and early 20th century is evident from a superficial comparison of the bottle assemblages from the Rob Roy Hotel and the much earlier Victoria Hotel.

Conclusion

Records made of the now destroyed basement of the Rob Roy Hotel preserve the once busy domain of the servants who worked there, providing food and drink to both visitors and regular patrons in the developing western area of the city of Auckland. While only a small assemblage of artefacts was recorded, these have provided insights into the operation of the Rob Roy Hotel in the later 19th and 20th centuries. As a result of the investigations, the history of construction of the hotel and the development of its surrounding landscape are also now much better understood.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We also appreciate the assistance given by Marshall Gebbie, Helen Cook, and also Bruce Petry of Salmond Reed Architects.

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Legislation:

Licensing Act 1881

Title Deeds (LINZ):

3G 1451
13D 280
8M 185
22D 140
R18 488
R41 501
R43 319

Newspapers:

Auckland Star, February 1884, February, June, October and December 1885, February, March, April and May 1886, March 1889, October 1885, October 1892.
Auckland Evening Star, January 1886
New Zealand Herald, April 1865; July 1864; 2 and 10 October 1885
Observer, June 1893
Daily Southern Cross, 31 March 1864; October 1876
Evening Post, August 1896.

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Hickson, T.W. 1882. Map of the City of Auckland, New Zealand. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZ Map 91.

Stevens, G.T. 1886. View of Auckland as from a point 1000 feet above and 100 feet to the rear of the Public Hospital. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZ Map 4641.

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Ceramics database: www.bickler.co.nz/china/index.php

History of Lion Nathan: www.lion-nathan.com.au.

APPENDIX 1: DRAWING CONVENTIONS USED⁵¹

Drawing Conventions

General



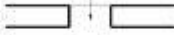
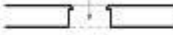


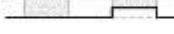











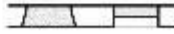


Detail on cutting plane	
Detail beyond or below cutting plane	
Former and conjectural line of building	
Detail behind or above cutting plane	
Centre line	
Scale bars	 

Plans

Walls

Walls	
Former wall	
Wall with plinth	
Wall of unknown thickness	

Doors and windows, etc

	Levels 1 and 2	Levels 3 and 4
External door with wood frame		
External door with masonry jambs and step up		
Internal door		
Blocked doors (stippled or hatched), annotate bd		
Window with sill and wood frame		
Window with masonry jambs		
Walk-in window		
Walk-in window (no wall over)		
Window with mullion: (a) wood (b) stone or brick	 	
Blocked windows (stippled or hatched), annotate bw		
Blind windows		
Architraves, pilasters, etc, to be shown where large or significant		

⁵¹ The drawing conventions used here are those used by English Heritage: *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, 2006. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>

Beams

Beam over

Beam with chamfers and stops

Beam chamfered but not stopped

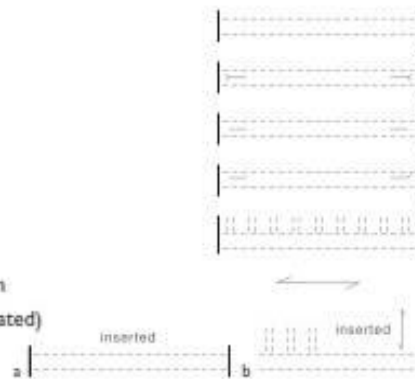
Beam chamfered one side, stopped one end

Beam and joists; jetty brackets

Direction of joists when they are not actually drawn

(a) Inserted or removed beam (normal beam annotated)

(b) Inserted beam and joists (alternative method)



Miscellaneous

Fireplace and chimneypiece (show hearth if present)

Blocked fireplace

(a) Posts and studs; cornice beam

(b) Studs cruck blade measured 1 metre from the floor

Posts removed

Empty mortices

(a) in wall

(b) in beam soffit

Stud positions indicated by peg holes only

Inserted window (NB glass line)

Detail above or below (annotate), drawn separately;

(a) detail

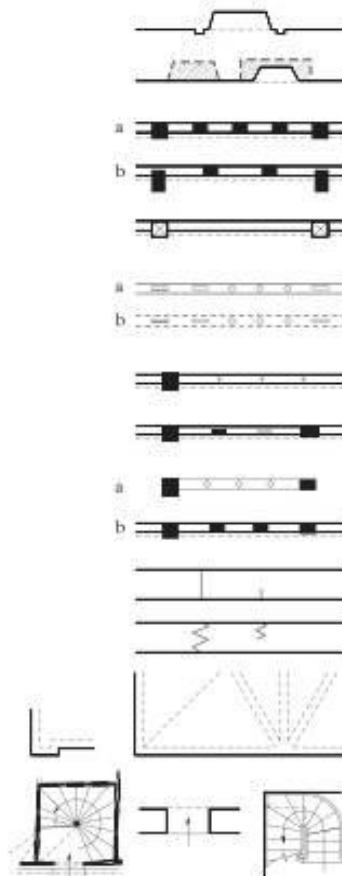
(b) principal plan

Straight joint (visible both sides/one side only)

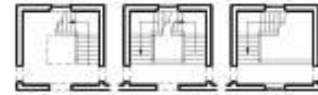
Ragged joint (ditto)

Ceiling details, cornices, vault ribs, etc

Stairs and steps (arrow pointing up; handrail conventionalised); show scroll if applicable



Stairwell: ground; intermediate; top



Cupboard above floor level



Cupboard at floor level



Direction indicators for sections



Industrial and mechanical

Box and centre line of surviving line shaft (drawn full extent)



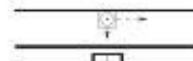
Bearing box, direction of drive



Boxes over door and window



Trap in floor with upright shaft and direction of drive



Trap in ceiling with rope drive



Box transferring drive from flywheel; flywheel bearing box



Flat fireproof ceiling, beams and cast-iron columns

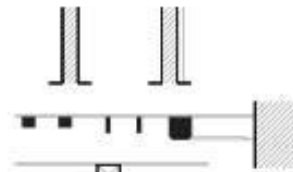


Arched jack vaulting, beams and removed columns



Sections

Wall; wall and framing post



Beams and joists



Removed beam



Inserted beam



Timber beam (when beams of different materials are in the section) and metal I beams



Framing (pegs and empty holes to be shown)



Removed framing



APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS⁵²

Northern Trench

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
551	Layer	Mottled yellowish-grey silty clay, compact. Occasional small CBM ⁵³ fragments. Same as 235.
552	Layer	Mottled greyish-brown degraded sandstone layer, moderately compact. Occasional small shell flecks.
553	Layer	Mottled light yellowish-grey degraded sandstone and silt, moderately compact.
554	Surface	Compacted former surface comprised of bituman, small gravels, mortar and occasional small CBM fragments.
555	Layer	Mottled yellowish-cream plastic clay.
556	Layer	Same as 552.
557	Layer	Mottled yellowish-grey clay silt. Frequent flecks of degraded sandstone throughout layer.
558	Lens	Lightish grey clay lens within 557.
559	Lens	Grey sandy clay lens, with frequent small shell fragments. Similar to 558. Within 557.
560	Layer	Mottled light yellowish-cream clay-silt, moderately compact. Occasional small gravels and scoria.
561	Layer	Mottled yellowish-cream plastic clay. Occasional CBM fragments. Similar to 555.
562	Layer	Dark grey sandy silt, moderately compact to friable. Frequent small CBM fragments.

Continued on next page

⁵² Where section drawings are not provided in the text, a matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships is provided at the end of each table.

⁵³ CBM = Ceramic Building Material.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS, *CONTINUED*

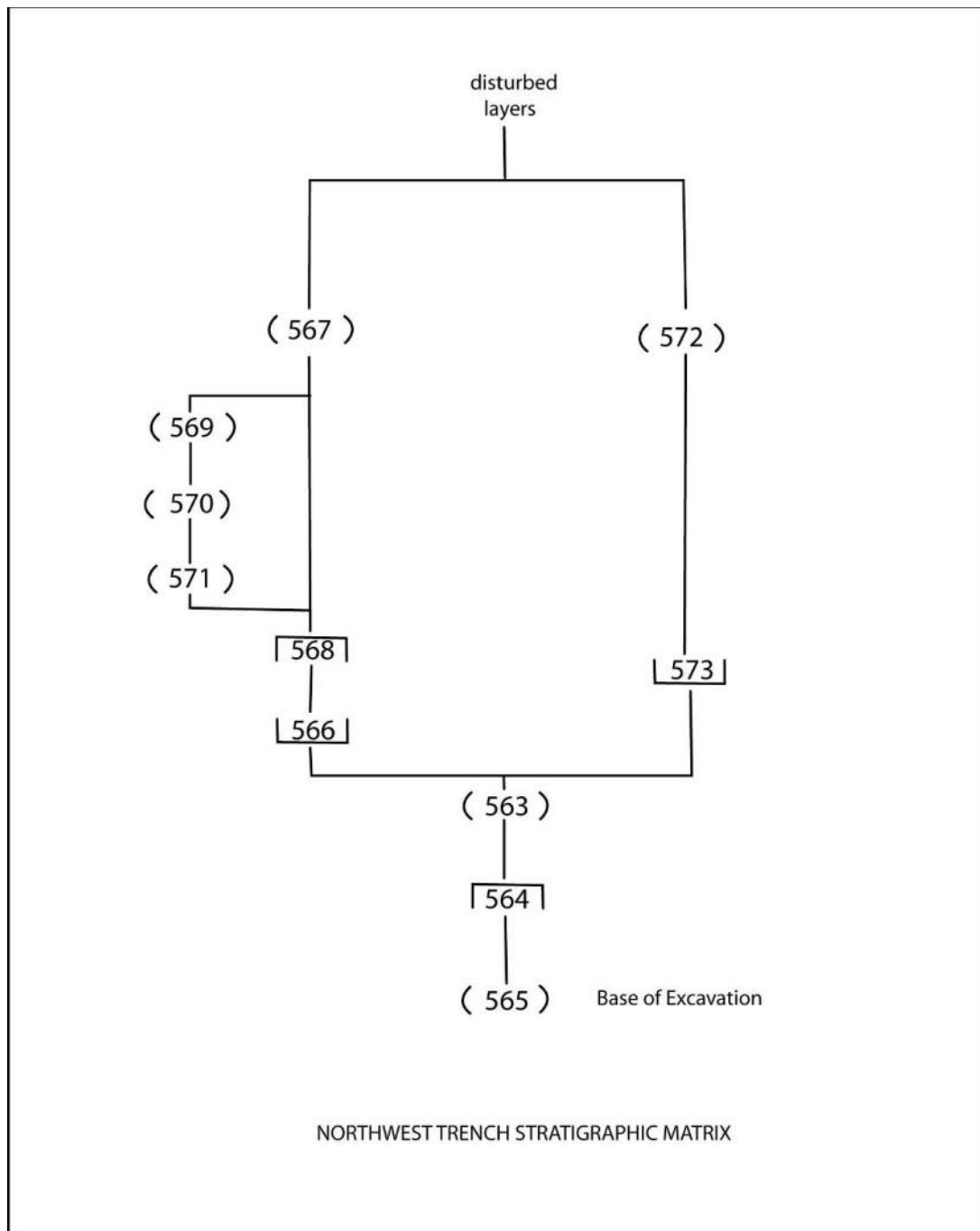
Northwest Trench

CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
563	Layer	Yellowish-brown mottle grey sticky clay. Frequent to occasional CBM ⁵⁴ fragments. Similar to 561.
564	Surface	Compacted former surface, 7cm thick. Comprised of a mix of compacted bituman and sandstone/iron stone? Present in northwest trench only. Truncated by cut for basement 572. The surface slopes to the north.
565	Layer	Mid bluish-grey plastic clay. Occasional small shell fragments. Truncated by cut 566.
566	Cut	Construction cut. Only observed in plan, rectangular shape, for base of windowbox 568.
567	Fill	Mixed blackish sand and dark bluish-grey silty clay. Frequent to occasional small degraded shell fragments. Fill of 566.
568	Structure	Brick base of cellar door comprised of 6 courses (0.57m depth) of brick with a mortared base. 1.7m long and 0.7m wide. Different to the windowboxes on the north side of the building. Also referred to as Window Box E.
569	Fill	Top fill inside the 568. Light greyish-brown mottled silty clay with small shell fragments. Occasional small glass shards.
570	Fill	Middle fill inside 568. Dark greyish black silty sand. Occasional small shell and CBM fragments. Occasional small pieces of glass and wood. Bitumen-like odour.
571	Fill	Primary fill of 568. Dark greyish black sand. Frequent small shell fragments. Occasional small mortar and CBM fragments.
572	Fill	Fill of 573 Mottle yellow, cream and light grey plastic clay silt. Frequent to occasional bitumen and small degraded sandstone fragments.
573	Cut	Construction cut for the basement, 0.31m wide. Visible only on the northwest trench in plan. Cuts layer 563.

Continued on next page

⁵⁴ Ceramic Building Material

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS, *CONTINUED*



Continued on next page

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS, CONTINUED

Test Pit 1

Context Number	Type	Description
190	Pipe	Light yellowish white in section, brown glazed ceramic pipe. Utilised as the coal chute. Diameter at top is 18" for a depth of 7 1/2" before narrowing to a diameter of 14 3/4" for approximately 2 ft.
191	Masonry	N/A, mid grey. A single cut stone, known extent suggests this runs across the front of a door accessing the Birdcage. Length unknown, width 12cm, depth 24cm
192	Masonry	N/A, mid whitish grey. A large piece of masonry is situated immediately below the painted exterior wall. Uncertain what material this is, possibly stone, coated with a concrete skin. Length 73cm, width unknown, depth 29cm.
193	Masonry	N/A, mid whitish grey. A section of bricks coated with concrete. This coating has the appearance of a rushed job, with some bricks not totally coated and a chunk has formed on the lower edge.
194	Masonry	N/A, mid red. A series of three red bricks, laid on edge, bonded with a reddish brown fine gravelly mortar.
195	Masonry	N/A, mid whitish grey. The main brick wall of the basement, with an exterior coating of concrete. The concrete skim is finely finished.
196	Masonry	N/A, mid red. Lower portion of the basement brick wall, this portion is without a concrete skin.
197	Surface	Indurated, dark black. The modern bitumen footpath surface.
198	Layer	Well compacted, mid brownish grey. A hard coarse gravel layer, bedding material for the modern footpath.
199	Layer	Compacted, dark greyish brown, clayey, silty, gravel. A mixed layer of materials with some internal division of materials.
200	Surface	Compacted, although very pliable, dark black bitumen surface.
201	Layer	Compacted, dark black, well rounded pebbles and cobbles mixed with oily bitumen mixed throughout. Material forms the lower portion of (200) the lower bitumen surface.
202	Layer	Compacted, mid brown. A fine gravel layer.
203	Layer	Moderate, mid yellowish brown, mixed sandy clay with moderate brick fragments. Dump of building materials.
204	Layer	Concreted, light to mid whitish brown. Mixed dump of concrete, brick and mortar. Dump of excess building materials.
205	Layer	Moderate, mid brownish yellow, mixed silty clay, with moderate lenses of brick fragments, brick dust, and mortar. Mixed backfill of construction cut for Birdcage basement construction.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS, CONTINUED

Test Pit 2

Context Number	Type	Description
206	Masonry	N/A, mid grey. Cut stone forming the upper surface of the basement windows.
207	Masonry	N/A, mid grey, concrete. Concrete beam running E-W from under corner of Birdcage. Relates to the addition of eastern wing in the 1960s.
208	Masonry	N/A, mid grey, concrete. Concrete beam running E-W from under corner of Birdcage. Relates to the addition of eastern wing in the 1960s.
209	Masonry	N/A, mid grey, concrete. Possible concrete chunk - may have been part of (208), or possibly part of the original upper course of the basement.
210	Layer	Indurated, mid greyish brown, mixed fill predominantly of cemented bricks and concrete, with modern nails, plaster, occasional glass fragments. Modern backfill associated with the 1960s modifications.
211	Masonry	N/A, mid whitish grey, concrete coated bricks. Exterior surface of the basement
212	Surface	Indurated, dark black. The modern bitumen footpath surface.
213	Surface	Indurated, dark black. A second bitumen footpath surface immediately below the present.
214	Layer	Moderate, dark brownish black, fine gravel.
215	Layer	Moderate, dark brownish black, silty gravel.
216	Surface	Compacted, although very pliable, dark black bitumen surface.
217	Layer	Loose to moderate, mid brownish yellow silty clay. Mixed fill with large amounts of bricks and brick fragments. Backfill of cut [224].
218	Layer	Moderate, light brownish yellow, silty clay. A mixed fill with brick fragments, bone, shell (oyster, cockle), with occasional chunks of bitumen. Backfill of cut [224]
219	Layer	Firm, mid yellow, clay. Fill probably deposited for levelling.
220	Surface	Very firm, mid brown, sandstone. Thin layer c. 1cm of sandstone. Same as (245).
221	Layer	Firm, mid yellow mottled clay, with occasional chunks of degraded sandstone. Same as (246).
222	Surface	Very firm, mid brown, sandstone. Thin layer c. 1cm of sandstone. Same as (247).
223	Layer	Firm, light whitish yellow mottled clay. No sandstone present. Same as (248).
224	Cut	Unknown shape, break of slope (BoS) sharp at top, unknown at base, vertical sides, base unknown. Cut backfilled with (217) and (218). Modern cut associated with the 1960s modifications.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS, *CONTINUED*

Trench 1

Context Number	Type	Description
250	Surface	N/A, mid grey, concrete. Modern concrete surface.
251	Layer	Loose, light reddish brown, sand. Moderate amounts of modern plastic wrappers etc present. Backfill of [252]
252	Cut	Linear, BoS sharp at top and base, vertical sides, flat base. Cut backfilled by (251).
253	Layer	Moderate, mid brownish black, clayey ashy silt. Modern mixed deposit containing plastic glass etc.
254	Cut	Linear, BoS sharp at top, gentle at base, moderate sloping sides, concave base. Cut backfilled by (255).
255	Layer	Moderate, dark brownish black, silty clay, with other re-deposited material present, modern gas pipeline. Backfill of [254]
256	Layer	Loose, light green, blue and brown, bottles. Dump layer of bottles with some silt and clay present. Wide range of age to the material
257	Layer	V. loose, dark blackish grey, ash/clinker/coke rusted iron and burnt material. Deposit of burnt material possibly from the Destructor used to fill/level the area. ABC 1921 bottle present
258	Layer	Plastic, light yellowish brown, clay. Deposit of mixed re-deposited clay.
259	Surface	Compacted, mid reddish brown, sandy/silt brick mortar. Surface comprising fragmented pieces of brick and mortar with highly fragmented pieces of ceramic and glass in the surface.
260	Layer	Moderate, dark greyish green, degraded sandstone. Chunks of well degraded sandstone fill.
261	Layer	Firm, mid yellowish brown, clay, with some inclusions of sandy and sandstone present. Mixed re-deposited clay.
262	Layer	Firm, light, whitish yellow, sandstone and clay.
263	Layer	Moderate, mid brownish yellow, silty clay.
264	Layer	Compacted, dark brown, clayey silt, with glass.
265	Layer	Moderate, mid brown, silty clay, with some brick fragments present.
266	Layer	Firm, mid whitish yellow, clay. Re-deposited clay layer.
267	Layer	Moderate, mid yellowish brown, degraded sandstone, with some brick fragments present.
268	Surface	Compacted, dark grey, clayey silt, with bitumen-like compaction, with frequent fragments of glass, ceramic, rocks, and charcoal flecks, occasional leather pieces.
269	Layer	Moderately compacted, mid grey, clay with some marine sediments, with moderate CBM fragments (small to large), glass and earthenware, occasional whole bricks, sand/iron stone cobbles, v. occasional leather. This deposit is situated at the water table while being excavated.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS, CONTINUED

Trench 2

Context Number	Type	Description
230	Surface	N/A, mid grey, reinforced concrete surface over black plastic. 15cm thick
231	Layer	Loose, dark reddish brown sand, with some fine scoria dust included. Variable thickness between 2 and 10cm.
232	Layer	Loose, mid brownish red, fine scoria. 10cm thick.
233	Layer	Loose to moderate, mid reddish to blackish brown. Heavily mixed fill, predominantly bricks from a range of dates, chunks of clay, silt, some clinker, coke and ash. Moderate amounts of bottles recovered - of mixed date but predominantly modern. Mixed fill probably relating to the Birdcage extension in the 1960s.
234	Surface	Indurated, dark black. The modern bitumen footpath surface.
235	Layer	Well compacted, mid blackish brown. A sandy gravel layer, bedding material for the modern footpath.
236	Fill	Firm, mid yellowish brown, mixed silty clay fill. Fill of [237], modern mixed backfill.
237	Cut	Linear cut, with sharp break of slope at top and base, vertical edge, flat base. Cut backfilled with (236), modern excavation probably related to the 1960s modification.
238	Surface	Compacted, although very pliable, dark black bitumen surface over well rounded pebbles and cobbles mixed with an oily bitumen.
239	Layer	Moderate, dark brown, mixed silty fill, with chunks of tarmac. Backfill of [240].
240	Cut	Unknown shape, BoS sharp at top and base, near vertical edge flat base. Cut backfilled with (239). Cut made for the repositioning of the upper stones of the basement window.
241	Layer	Loose mid blackish brown, sandy gravel, with occasional shell, bone, and iron fragments. Fill of a shallow scoop pit [242].
242	Cut	Unknown shape, BoS sharp at top, gentle at base, flat base. Cut backfilled by (241).
243	Layer	Moderate, dark yellowish brown, mixed clay fill, with occasional small fragments of CBM. Backfill of cut for the basement window box [244].
245	Layer	Firm, mid yellow, clay. Fill probably deposited for levelling.
246	Layer	Very firm, mid brown, sandstone. Thin layer c. 1cm of sandstone.
247	Layer	Firm, mid yellow mottled clay, with occasional chunks of degraded sandstone.
248	Layer	Very firm, mid brown, sandstone. Thin layer c. 1cm of sandstone.
249	Layer	Firm, light whitish yellow mottled clay. No sandstone present.

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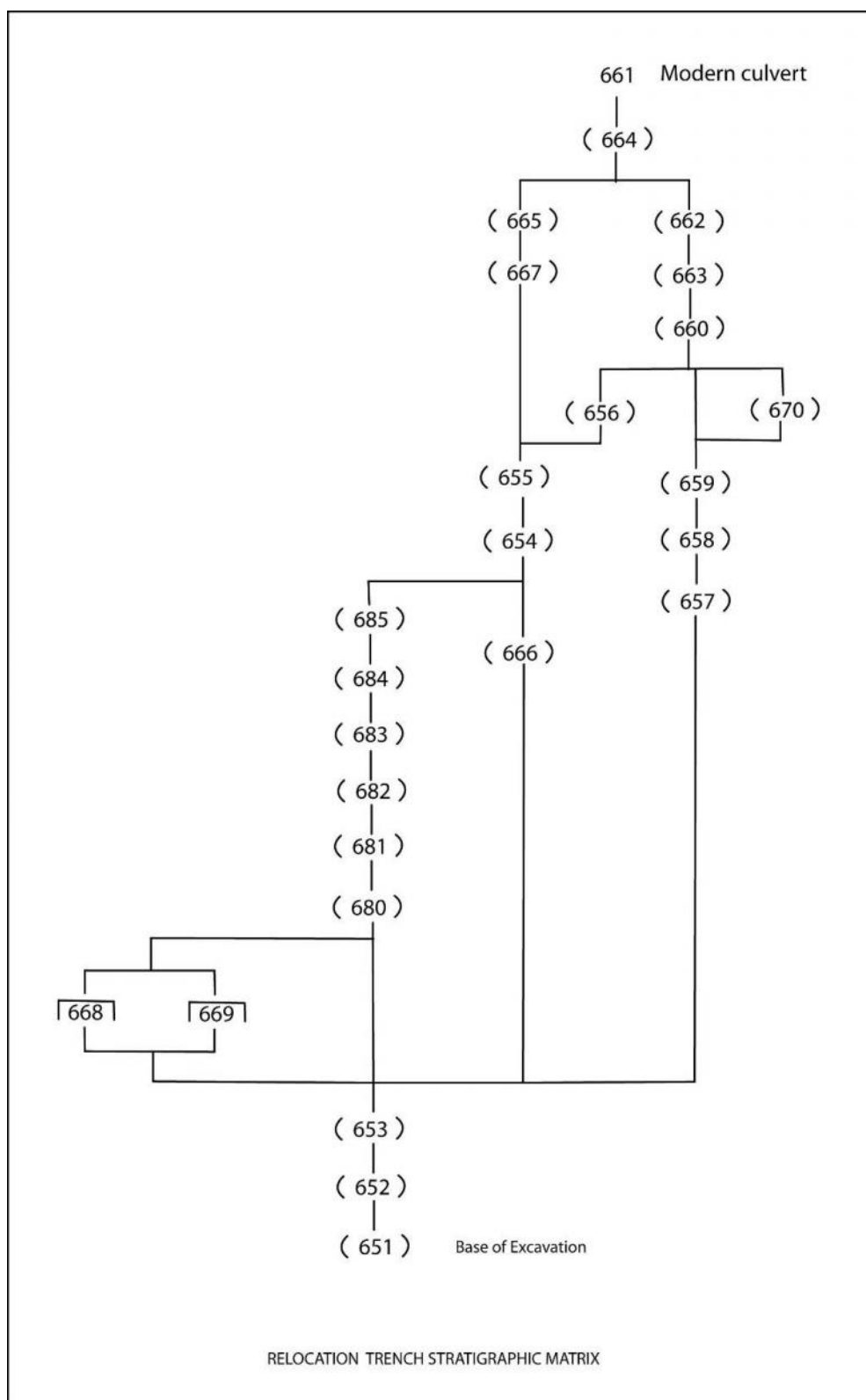
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS, CONTINUED

Main excavation (Relocation trench)

Context Number	Type	Description
651	Layer	Light brown yellow clay, soft
652	Layer	Black charcoal and slag
653	Layer	Light yellow clay with pockets of brown silt and broken ceramics
654	Layer	Thick band of coal, iron slag, broken brick, ceramics and glass
655	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with shell, bone and ceramics.
656	Layer	Destructor fill- mixed light grey and pink ash, and coal patches with burnt ceramics and glass
657	Structure	Cut and fill for ceramic drain pipe below (656) and cuts into (653)
658	Layer	Medium grey brown clay with pockets of red brown silt and gravel, soft, some broken artefactual inclusions.
659	Layer	Clean mid brown silty sand and charcoal with small flecks of yellow clay
660	Layer	Thick band of charcoal and dark silt, in southern end of trench, dispersed water-rolled stones, friable
661	Structure	Culvert
662	Layer	Mid brown coarse silt with large chunks of coal and gravel
663	Layer	Yellow brown mixed redeposited clay with rounded gravel
664	Surface	Modern tarseal and gravel surface
665	Layer	Dark silt and gravel below tarseal
666	Layer	Modern red brown scoria
667	Surface	Another modern tarseal surface with charcoal and gravel inclusions
668	Structure	Single wooden post- split
669	Structure	Retaining wall surrounded by concrete and loose brown silt
680	Layer	Firm, dark bluish grey, silty clay with glass, ceramic, clay pipe, timber, metal and brick fragments. Rock inclusions also present.
681	Layer	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with brick and ceramic fragments, gravel and some ash also mixed through.
682	Layer	Thin lens of soft black organic material, silty clay with wood and sawdust fragments, few glass and ceramic fragments.
683	Layer	Firm, mid yellow re-deposited clay, with some bricks present.
684	Layer	Moderate, mid reddish brown silty clay with brick, and sandstone fragments present.
685	Layer	Moderate, dark brownish black, mixed fill silty clay with charcoal, bricks and ceramics.

Continued on next page

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS, *CONTINUED*



Continued on next page

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS, CONTINUED

Small trench

Context Number	Type	Description
670	Layer	Redeposited yellow brown silty clay
671	Layer	Black brown silty clay with iron slag, bricks and broken glass
672	Layer	Friable grey brown silty clay with dispersed broken artefacts- maybe same as (658)
673	Surface	Very compact dark brown surface embedded with artefacts and broken brick

APPENDIX 3: ARTEFACT CATALOGUE

ID	Area	Context	Category	Sub-Category	Object/Type	Portion	Colour	Pattern/Code	Decorat	Label/Marks	Size/Shape	Function	Length	Width	Height/Thi	Dia ter	Section	NISP	MNI	Notes	Bo	Pho	Other Info
276	A	256	Ceramic	Stoneware	Bottle	Base	Cream			Bristol Glaze						70		1	1		1		
277	A	256	Ceramic	Stoneware	Bottle	Base	Cream			Bristol Glaze						80		1	1		1		
275	A	256	Ceramic	Whiteware	Jar	Whole	Cream	undecorated				Kitchen/Utili tarian	60			50		2	1		1		
286	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Aqua	Grey & Menzies		Grey & Menzies monogram in centre .../NEW ZEALAND; (back) KILNER BROS.../MAKERS/LON DON; (base) 01811		Aerated Water				79		1	1	machine made	5		
289	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Side, Base	Aqua	Grey & Menzies		part Grey & Menzies monogram; (back) DOBSON & NAIL/BOTTLE/& CASE MAKERS/BARNSLEY		Aerated Water						1	1		5		
319	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Clear	Grey & Menzies		GREY & MENZIES Ltd/NEW ZEALAND (monogram in centre); (base) M		Aerated Water				63		1	1	moulded	5		
318	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Green	Handley		Wm. HANDLEY/REGISTER ED/TRADE MARK (canon in centre)/AUCKLAND		Aerated Water				66		1	1	moulded, top and neck broken off, 1890- 1912	5		
285	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Aqua	Kia-Ora		.../KIA- ORA/AUCKLAND; (base) K O; (just above base) K & S//2918		Aerated Water				75		1	1		5		
287	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Base	Aqua	Waiwai		...RADE MA.../STANLEY STR.../AUCKLAND; (just above base) JK & S//2082; (base) Y.Y		Aerated Water				74		1	1		5		
284	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Crown-Seal	Nearly Com	Aqua	Grey & Menzies		GREY & MENZIES Ltd/NEW ZEALAND (monogram in centre); (base) M		Aerated Water				63		1	1	machine made, top broken off	5		
283	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Crown-Seal	Nearly Com	Aqua	Waiwai		THE/WAIWAI M.W.CO/Y- Y/AUCKLAND; (base) Y- Y		Aerated Water				63		1	1	machine made, top broken off	5		
281	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Hamilton Pater	Base	Aqua	Ross's		ROSS'S//BELFAST		Aerated Water						1	1		5		
288	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Hamilton Pater	Base	Aqua					Aerated Water						1	1		5		
282	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Maugham Pate	Base	Aqua	Cantrell & Cochrane		...IS BRANDED SEE THAT .../CANTRELL &/COCHRANE/DUBLIN /&/BELFAST		Aerated Water				56		2	2	rounded base	5		
311	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Mineral Water	Base	Olive	Hunyadi		SAXLEHNERS/BITTER QUELLE/HUNYADI/JA NOS		Aerated Water				78		1	1	late 19th or early 20thC	5		

335	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Beer	Base	Green	Campbell & Ehrenfried		...PROPERTY OF THE CAMPBELL & EHRENFRIED Co Ltd		Alcohol				70		1	1	moulded	5		
339	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Beer	Base	Green	Great Northern Brewery		GREAT NORTHERN BREWERY Ltd./AUCKLAND/LION/ALE & STOUT; (base) JAPANESE BOTTLE/YAMATAME		Alcohol				73		1	1	moulded	4		
317	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Beer	Base	Brown	Hancock & Co		HANCOCK'S/IMPERIAL ALE; (just above base) THIS ... IS THE PROPERTY OF HANCOCK & CO. LTD. NZ.		Alcohol				72		1	1	machine made	5		
337	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Nearly Cor	Olive				Tall Pint	Alcohol				62		1	1	moulded, length c.245, tool finished top (only skirt part present), part label on body (nothing legible)	5		
322	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Top	Green					Alcohol				28		1	1	taper/skirt, tool finished	5		
323	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Top	Brown					Alcohol				25		1	1	taper/skirt, bulge neck, tool finished, small sized bottle	5		
324	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Top	Brown					Alcohol				28		1	1	similar to a crown-seal, tool finished, taper neck	5		
325	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Top	Olive					Alcohol				28		1	1	taper, tool finished, bulge neck	5		
326	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Top	Green					Alcohol				28		1	1	straight band, neat tool finish, long straight neck	5		
327	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Top	Olive					Alcohol				28		1	1	taper/skirt, tool finished, bulge neck	5		
328	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Top & Base	Olive					Alcohol	80	51			ovoid	2	1	c.135 to shoulder, top taper/skirt, tool finished, short taper neck	5		
340	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Olive					Alcohol	77	55			ovoid	1	1	moulded	4		
341	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Green			(base) S 121		Alcohol	109	72			ovoid	1	1	moulded	4		
343	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Brown					Alcohol				74		1	1	moulded, probably alcohol	4		
344	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Olive			(base) W/V		Alcohol				73		1	1	moulded, probably alcohol	4		
345	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Olive			(base) 2/L		Alcohol				76		1	1	moulded	2		
313	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Base	Olive			(base) E		Alcohol		60			square	1	1	moulded	5		
314	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Base	Olive					Alcohol		64			square	1	1	moulded	5		
316	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Top	Olive					Alcohol				24		1	1	tool finished	5		
338	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Nearly Cor	Green				Small Champagne	Alcohol				72		1	1	top broken off, high pushup w/ mameelon	4		
321	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Top	Green				Champagne	Alcohol				28		1	1	tool finished	5		
312	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Schnapps	Base	Green	Udolpho Wolfe's		...O WOLFE'S/...C/...S		Alcohol		76			square	1	1	machine made	5		
315	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Schnapps	Top	Green					Alcohol				28		1	1	tool finished	5		
278	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Whole	Aqua					Condiment	160			50		1	1	machine made	5		
279	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Vinegar	Base	Aqua					Condiment				73		1	1	dimples down sides	5		
280	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Vinegar	Base	Aqua					Condiment				73		1	1	fluted sides	5		

310	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Poison	Base	Cobalt Blue		POISON//NOT TO BE TAKEN		Household	40	24			rectangu	1	1	top broken off, 75 high to base of neck	5		
298	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Sewing Machin	Top & Base	Clear				Household	47	26			rectangu	2	1		5		
295	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Shoe Polish	Nearly Com	Clear		"SWIFT"/POLISH Co/HOUNSLOW		Household	85	40			square	1	1	machine made, screwtop	5		
294	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ink	Base	Aqua				Miscellaneo				60		1	1	top broken off	5		
304	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Top	Aqua				Miscellaneo				25		1	1	medium rectangular bottle or flask, tool finished	5		
305	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Aqua		cross on base with 17 and a 3		Miscellaneo				71		1	1	moulded	5		
306	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Top	Aqua				Miscellaneo				28		1	1	tool finished	5		
308	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Top	Aqua				Miscellaneo				28		1	1	tool finished	5		
309	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Aqua				Miscellaneo				60		1	1	machine made	5		
342	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Brown		(base) 102/L		Miscellaneo				60		1	1	moulded	4		
302	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Jar	Top	Clear				Miscellaneo			73			1	1	plain rim, machine made	5		
299	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Clear				Miscellaneo	65	54			rectangu	1	1	machine made	5		
300	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Clear				Miscellaneo				40		1	1	fluted sides	5		
301	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Clear		hammer on the base		Miscellaneo				52		1	1	machine made	5		
307	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Top	Clear				Miscellaneo				27		1	1	tool finished	5		
329	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Green				Miscellaneo				68		1	1	short pushup, no mamelon	5		
330	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Green				Miscellaneo				55		1	1	moulded	5		
331	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Green				Miscellaneo				72		1	1	high pushup w/ mamelon	5		
332	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Green				Miscellaneo				73		1	1	high pushup w/ mamelon	5		
333	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Green		(base) 12		Miscellaneo				62		1	1	moulded	5		
334	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Green				Miscellaneo				75		1	1	moulded	5		
320	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Crown-Seal	Top	Green				Miscellaneo				26		1	1	machine made	5		
336	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Bottle	Base	Olive		(base) A/1075		Miscellaneo				77		1	1	moulded, probably alcohol	5		
296	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Perfume	Whole	Clear				Personal	75	38			square	1	1	tool finished top	5		
303	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Davis Painkille	Top	Aqua	Davis Painkiller			Pharmaceut				22		1	1	small size	5		
297	A	256	Glass	Tableglass	Drinking Glass	Base	Clear				Tableware				54		1	1		5		
290	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Stopper	Aqua				Miscellaneo	38			27		1		probably from a spirit bottle	1		
291	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Stopper	Aqua				Miscellaneo	33			27		1			1		
293	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Stopper	Emerald Green				Miscellaneo	33			24		1			1		
292	A	256	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Stopper	Aqua		PREPARED BY/ENO'S/PATENT		Pharmaceut	22			35		1			1		
139	A	257	Ceramic	Semi-Vitreous	Cup	Base	Gold/Gilt tealeaf	HP/Stencilled			Tableware				45		1	1		1		26.03.10

138	A	257	Ceramic	Stoneware	Crock/Bottle	Frag	Tan	Bainbridge Brothers	TP	...GE BROTHERS .../...AND		Alcohol						3	1	large 1 gallon sized 2 tone Bristol glazed vessel, transfer printed label, 'Bainbridge Brothers/Auckland'	1	yes	26.03.10
140	A	257	Ceramic	Stoneware	Bottle	Top	Tan		Bristol Glaze	Porter		Alcohol						1	1		2		26.03.10
141	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Base	Aqua	Waiwai		...ARK/...Y STREET/AUCKLAND; (just above base) J.K & S/7082; (base) Y.Y		Aerated Water			74			1	1		2		26.03.10
142	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Beer	Base	Green	Great Northern Brewery		...KLAND/LION/ALE & STOUT	Great Northern Bre	Alcohol			72			1	1	machine-made	2		26.03.10
143	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Beer	Base	Green	Great Northern Brewery		.../ALE ...; (base) JAPANESE BOTTLE/YAMATAME, trade mark in centre	Great Northern Bre	Alcohol			71			1	1	machine-made	2		26.03.10
144	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Beer	Base	Brown	ABC		ABC (in triangle)/THIS BOTTLE IS THE PROPERTY OF/THE AUCKLAND BOTTLE COMPANY/LIMITED AUCKLAND N.Z/1921; (base) AGM		Alcohol			67			1	1	machine-made, pint size	2		26.03.10
145	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Beer	Base	Brown	Hancock & Co		... PROPERTY OF HANCOCK & CO ..., NZ		Alcohol			71			1	1	machine-made	2		26.03.10
146	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Base	Olive					Alcohol		64			square	2	2	moulded w/ pimple in centre	2		26.03.10
150	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Olive			(base) 6 TO GALLON		Alcohol	100	67			ovoid	1	1	moulded	2		26.03.10
151	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Base	Green				Champagne	Alcohol			90			1	1	high pushup w/ mamelon	2		26.03.10
152	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Base	Green				Small Champagne	Alcohol			73			1	1	high pushup w/ mamelon	2		26.03.10
153	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Base	Green				Small Champagne	Alcohol			73			1	1	high pushup w/ mamelon	2		26.03.10
149	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Aqua					Miscellaneo us	73					1	1	moulded	2		26.03.10
148	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Emerald Green					Miscellaneo us	75				square	1	1	machine-made	2		26.03.10
147	A	257	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Top	Green					Miscellaneo us					square	1	1	machine-made, possibly coffee extract	2		26.03.10
233	A	268	Ceramic	Porcelain	Miscellaneous	Frag	Orange/	non-diagnostic	HP			Other						3	1		1		26.3.10
232	A	268	Ceramic	Semi-Vitreous	Cup	Side	Polychr	non-diagnostic	HP			Tableware						1		small frag only	1		26.3.10
36	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Chamber Pot	Frag	Green	banded	HP			Bedroom/B athroom						5	1	small chamber pot, with frag of lid	1		29.03.10
37	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate/Platter	Side	Green	banded	HP			Tableware						1	1		1		29.03.10
38	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Jug	Rim, Side	Red	banded	HP			Tableware						1	1		1		29.03.10
39	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Jug/Ewer	Side	Green	banded	HP			Bedroom/B athroom						6	1		1		29.03.10
227	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Cup	Frag	Gold/Gilt	banded	HP	(base, stamped in green) .../CHINA/ENGLAND		Tableware						6	1	3 hairlines below rim, and 1 around base, Blair's China England	1		26.3.10
228	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim	Dark Blu	banded	HP			Tableware						4	1	wide dark blue band around rim	1		26.3.10

229	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim	Dark Blue	banded	HP								2	1	same as 228 but with gold hairline on either side of dark blue band	1		26.3.10
230	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Baking Dish	Rim	Green	banded	HP								7	1		1		26.3.10
44	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim, Side	Gold/Gilt	BR 0008	HP								2	1	3 hairlines below rim	1		29.03.10
46	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Jug?	Handle	Green/Gilt	non-diagnostic	HP								1		frag only, relief moulded handle painted green, with overglaze gold decoration	1		29.03.10
42	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Saucer	Frgs	Gold/Gilt	tealeaf	HP								8	2		1		29.03.10
43	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Cup	Frgs	Gold/Gilt	tealeaf	HP								7	2	no base frags with tealeaf design, just hairline around rim and one further down body	1		29.03.10
224	A	268	Ceramic	Semi-Vitreous	Eggcup	Nearly Com	Polychrome	Queen Mary'	Printed	QUEEN MARY							8	1	Queen Mary was the consort of George V (1910-36)	1	yes	26.3.10
27	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Jug	Side	White	non-diagnostic	RM								1	1	refined earthenware, w/ relief moulded decoration	1	yes	29.03.10
29	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Side Plate	Rim	White	non-diagnostic	RM								2	1	light relief moulding around rim	1		29.03.10
23	A	268	Ceramic	Red-Body	Teapot	Side	Black	non-diagnostic	slipped								2	1	black slip, with overglaze decoration which has worn off	1		29.03.10
47	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Jug?	Side	Green/B	non-diagnostic	slipped								3	1	relief moulded decoration with slipped colour	1		29.03.10
30	A	268	Ceramic	Porcelain	Cup?	Rim	Blue	non-diagnostic	TP								2	1	very thin walled	1	yes	29.03.10
40	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Frgs	Blue	Asiatic Pheasants	TP								23	3		1		29.03.10
41	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Tureen	Side	Blue	Asiatic Pheasants	TP								1	1		1		29.03.10
33	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Side	Black	non-diagnostic	TP								1	1		1		29.03.10
34	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Side	Red	non-diagnostic	TP								1	1		1		29.03.10
35	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Cup/Mug	Handle	Blue	non-diagnostic	TP								1	1		1		29.03.10
45	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Side	Flow Blue	non-diagnostic	TP								1	1	burnt	1		29.03.10
226	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Jar/Pot	Frgs	Black	non-diagnostic	TP	...INFOO; ... SK...; ...RIS...							5	1	frags only	1	yes	26.3.10
231	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Cup/Mug	Side	Blue	non-diagnostic	TP								1	1	geometric	1		26.3.10
32	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Rim, Side	Black	Springfield	TP								2	1		1		29.03.10
239	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Ewer	Frgs	Green/B	VP 0008	TP								90	1	very smashed up	1	yes	26.3.10
28	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Saucer	Rim	Blue	Willow	TP								1	1		1		29.03.10
56	A	268	Ceramic	Terracotta	Flower Pot	Frgs	Orange	undecorated	unglazed								11	2	medium sized, 1 with rolled rim, 1 with plain rim	2		29.03.10
22	A	268	Ceramic	Buff-Body	Baking Dish	Rim, Side, &	Tan										3	1	same as 19	1		29.03.10
25	A	268	Ceramic	Semi-Vitreous	Eggcup	Frgs	White	undecorated									3	1		2		29.03.10
26	A	268	Ceramic	Semi-Vitreous	non-diagnostic	Frgs	White	undecorated									1	1	possibly part of a toy cup or jug from a child's teaset	2		29.03.10
49	A	268	Ceramic	Semi-Vitreous	Saucer	Side	White	undecorated									1	1		2		29.03.10

235	A	268	Ceramic	Semi-Vitreous	Cup/Saucer	Frgs	White	undecorated									6						4		26.3.10
225	A	268	Ceramic	Semi-Vitreous	Doll	Frgs			HP								2	1		frags of a large handpainted dolls head	1	yes		26.3.10	
234	A	268	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jar/Crock	Frgs	Tan/Brown	non-diagnostic	salt glaze								7	1		1 small frag with stamped and printed lettering, non-diagnostic	1			26.3.10	
24	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Jug	Rim, Side	White	undecorated									5	1			2			29.03.10	
31	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Jug	Rim, Side, B	White	undecorated									3	1			1			29.03.10	
48	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Baking Dish	Rim	White	undecorated									3	1			2			29.03.10	
50	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Jar	Rim	White	undecorated									1	1			2			29.03.10	
51	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	non-diagnostic	Frgs	White	undecorated									3			non-diagnostic hollow ware	2			29.03.10	
52	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Side Plate	Rim	White	undecorated									2	1			2			29.03.10	
53	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Frgs	White	undecorated									5				2			29.03.10	
54	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Side	White	undecorated									1			burnt	2			29.03.10	
236	A	268	Ceramic	Whiteware	Miscellaneous	Frgs	White	undecorated									8				4			26.3.10	
130	A	268	Clothing H	Footwear	Shoe/Boot	Sole											1			left foot	3			29.03.10	
134	A	268	Clothing H	Footwear	Shoe/Boot	Frgs												215	66			3		29.03.10	
238	A	268	Clothing H	Metal	dome				..ALES HEIOS...								1	1			3			26.3.10	
353	A	268	Faunal	Bone	Bird	unidentified											1			radius?, small-medium sized bird	3				
99	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Middle	Aqua	Te Aroha	...ROHA/...NERAL/...PY								1	1			2			29.03.10	
95	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Base	Aqua	Waiwai	(base) Y.Y.; (body) ...E MA.../...EY STR.../...KLAN...							63	2	1			2			29.03.10	
96	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Base	Aqua	Waiwai	(base) J.K & S.W/Y.Y.; (body) Y.Y/TRADE MARK/STANLEY STREET/AUCKLAND								1	1			2			29.03.10	
97	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Middle	Aqua	Waiwai	...RADE MA.../...ANLEY ST.../...KL...								1	1			2			29.03.10	
98	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Middle	Aqua		...RELIANCE PATEN.../SOLE MAKE.../DAN RYLAND.../BARNSELY								2	1			2			29.03.10	
100	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Top	Aqua										1	1			2			29.03.10	
101	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Base	Aqua		(just above base) ... H; (base) 5894								1	1			2			29.03.10	
201	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Base	Aqua		(base) K B Ltd/G/6933							55	1	1		Kilner Bros	4			26.3.10	
202	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Middle	Aqua		...AND								2	1		larger size than 201	4			26.3.10	
103	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Lamont Patent	Base	Aqua		(body) ...ONTS//... & SONS/...ND; (just above base) JOHN LAMONT MAKER GLASGOW							59	1	1			2			29.03.10	
205	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Beer	Base	Olive		IMPER... (etched down side of body)							64	1	1		moulded	4			26.3.10	

200	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Beer	Base	Green	Great Northern Brewery		...AND/...ON/... & STOUT		Alcohol				73		3	2	machine made	4		26.3.10
77	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Black Beer	Base	Olive					Alcohol				78		1	1	moulded	2		29.03.10
78	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Black Beer	Base	Olive					Alcohol				90		1	1	possibly a whisky bottle	2		29.03.10
204	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Black Beer	Base	Olive					Alcohol				75		1	1	moulded	4		26.3.10
108	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Middle	Olive			...[E]EN/...CH..DAM		Alcohol					square	2	1	unidentified trade name, could be gin or schnapps	2		29.03.10
112	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Base	Olive					Alcohol		73			square	1	1	concentric circles in the centre, quarter circles in the corners	2		29.03.10
114	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Base	Olive					Alcohol		65			square	1	1	dot in each corner	2		29.03.10
115	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Base	Olive					Alcohol		66			square	1	1	starburst type design in centre	2		29.03.10
116	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Base	Olive					Alcohol					square	1	1	frag only	2		29.03.10
203	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Base	Olive					Alcohol		63				1	1	blowpipe pontil mark	4		26.3.10
111	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Base	Olive					Alcohol		66			square	2	2		2		29.03.10
113	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Base	Olive					Alcohol		67			square	2	2	2 in the centre, quarter circles in corners	2		29.03.10
110	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Top	Olive					Alcohol						3	3	cone, tool finished	2		29.03.10
76	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Flask	Base	Aqua					Alcohol	77	41				1	1	moulded	2		29.03.10
109	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Top	Dark Green					Alcohol				28	round	1	1	cone/collar tool finish, squat neck, rounded shoulder	2		29.03.10
79	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Base	Green				Champagne	Alcohol				91		1	1	high pushup w/ mameion	2		29.03.10
81	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Base	Green				Champagne	Alcohol						1	1	mameion only	2		29.03.10
83	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Top	Green				Champagne	Alcohol						1	1	tool finished band	2		29.03.10
84	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Neck	Green				Champagne	Alcohol						3	1	1 more vessel indicated by neck fragments, based on size and colour	2		29.03.10
80	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Base	Green				Small Champagne	Alcohol				72		1	1	high pushup w/ mameion	2		29.03.10
107	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Schnapps	Top, Frags	Green	Udolpho Wolfe's		...OMAT.../...HN.P...//... CHIE...		Alcohol					square	5	1		2		29.03.10
199	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Schnapps	Base	Green	Udolpho Wolfe's				Alcohol		73				3	1		4		26.3.10
89	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Spirit	Base	Aqua					Alcohol				76		1	1	moulded	2		29.03.10
71	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Capers	Top, Frags	Light Green					Condiment				37		4	1	tool finished band	2		29.03.10
93	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Vinegar	Middle	Aqua	Champion's Vinegar				Condiment						2	1		2		29.03.10
74	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Shoe Polish	Base	Aqua	Spooner's		...OONER'S/... DRESSING; (base) * A.S & Co */REGd/JULY 1900		Household		43			square	1	1		2		29.03.10
90	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Aqua					Miscellaneous				78		1	1	machine-made	2		29.03.10
92	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Aqua					Miscellaneous				75		2	1	moulded	2		29.03.10
208	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Top	Aqua					Miscellaneous				22		1	1	probably pharmaceutical	4		26.3.10
216	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Middle	Aqua					Miscellaneous						2	1	tall aqua bottle, spirits or similar	4		26.3.10

104	A	268	Glass	Other	Miscellaneous	Frgs	Aqua						Miscellaneo us						1	1	small frag, decorated with white stripes of glass down the side	2		29.03.10
91	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Aqua						Miscellaneo us						3	2	frags only	2		29.03.10
214	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Top	Brown						Miscellaneo us				37		1	1	flat flared out top, machine made, pharmaceutical or similar	4		26.3.10
73	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Clear			222 (in a box), and a trident mark (embossed)			Miscellaneo us				43		1	1		2		29.03.10
212	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Clear						Miscellaneo us						1	1	manganese glass, machine made	4		26.3.10
207	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Top	Green						Miscellaneo us				25		1	1	tool finished, possibly schnapps	4		26.3.10
206	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Olive						Miscellaneo us				56		1	1	moulded	4		26.3.10
59	A	268	Glass	Other	Dish/Bowl	Rim	Ruby						Miscellaneo us						2	1	ruby coloured glass with etched decoration	2		29.03.10
209	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Base	Aqua	Clarke		... CLARKE/CHEMIST/...O RIA STREET. AK.; (base) 1			Pharmaceut ical	35	20			rectangu	1	1		1		26.3.10
215	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Top	Brown						Pharmaceut ical				18		1	1	small rectangular bottle, top tool finished	4		26.3.10
75	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Eno's Fruit Salt	Side	Clear	Eno's		...NO'S/...IT SA...			Pharmaceut ical					rectangu	1	1		2		29.03.10
210	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Vial	Base	Clear						Pharmaceut ical				18		1	1		4		26.3.10
68	A	268	Glass	Tableglass	Drinking Glass	Base	Clear						Tableware				33			1	Pilsener type glass	2		29.03.10
69	A	268	Glass	Tableglass	Drinking Glass	Base	Clear						Tableware				41			1	small plain glass/shot glass	2		29.03.10
67	A	268	Glass	Tableglass	Tumbler	Base	Clear						Tableware				58			1	plain	2		29.03.10
211	A	268	Glass	Tableglass	Tumbler	Base	Clear						Tableware						2	1	frag only	4		26.3.10
213	A	268	Glass	Tableglass	Tumbler	Base	Clear						Tableware						1	1	frag, plain	4		26.3.10
102	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Middle	Aqua	John Grey & Sons		part of John Grey & Sons monogram			Aerated Water						1			2		29.03.10
94	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Frgs	Aqua						Aerated Water						6			2		29.03.10
58	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Marble	Aqua						Aerated Water				19		1			2		29.03.10
105	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Black Beer	Middle	Olive						Alcohol						1			2		29.03.10
106	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Middle	Olive						Alcohol						31		frags of case gin & schnapps bottles	2		29.03.10
217	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Middle	Olive						Alcohol						3			4		26.3.10
82	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Top	Green				Champagne	Alcohol				29		2		tool finished band	2		29.03.10	
85	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Neck	Green				Small Champagne	Alcohol						1			2		29.03.10	
86	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Frgs	Green				Champagne	Alcohol						14			2		29.03.10	
218	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Schnapps	Middle	Green						Alcohol						1			4		26.3.10
70	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Side	Brown						Miscellaneo us						1		probably a quart beer bottle	2		29.03.10
87	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Frgs	Clear						Miscellaneo us						2			2		29.03.10
88	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Frgs	Aqua						Miscellaneo us						20			2		29.03.10

219	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Middle	Cobalt Blue					Miscellaneous						1			4		26.3.10
221	A	268	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Middle	Green					Miscellaneous						8		probably frags of beer or alcohol bottles	4		26.3.10
220	A	268	Glass	Other	Miscellaneous	Middle	Aqua					Miscellaneous						2		flat frags	4		26.3.10
57	A	268	Glass	Other	non-diagnostic	Frgs	Cobalt Blue					Miscellaneous			2			2		flat	2		29.03.10
72	A	268	Glass	Other	Window	Frgs	Clear					Other			3			4			2		29.03.10
55	A	268	Industrial C	Terracotta	Drain Pipe	Frgs	Orange		glazed			Other			23			1			2		29.03.10
60	A	268	Industrial C	Brick	Brick	Frgs	Orange											10		2 fragments with evidence of being wire cut	2		29.03.10
61	A	268	Industrial C	Brick	Brick	Frgs	Cream											2		possibly fire brick fragments	2		29.03.10
62	A	268	Industrial C	Brick	Brick	Frgs	Orange/Brown											1		face brick with brown glaze on one side	2		29.03.10
63	A	268	Industrial C	Brick	Brick	Frgs	Light Orange											1		clear glazed	2		29.03.10
66	A	268	Metal	Ferrous	Strap/Sheet	Frgs							93	35				1			2		29.03.10
237	A	268	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Frgs												1	1	wire nail c.85 long	4		26.3.10
65	A	268	Miscellany	Building Material	Roof Slate	Frgs												2			2		29.03.10
64	A	268	Miscellany	Other	Scoria	Frgs												1			2		29.03.10
131	A	268	Other	Miscellaneous	Wood	Frgs												5		unmodified twigs etc	2		29.03.10
132	A	268	Other	Miscellaneous	Concrete/Mortar	Frgs												3			2		29.03.10
133	A	268	Other	Miscellaneous	Shell	Frgs												1		part of mussel shell	2		29.03.10
136	A	268	Other	Miscellaneous	Bottle Cork	Frgs										15		2	1		2		29.03.10
222	A	268	Personal	Hygiene	Bone Toothbrush	Handle				WILES/CHEMIST/QUEEN S/DEVONPORT				15				1	1		3		26.3.10
223	A	268	Personal	Hygiene	Bone Toothbrush	Nearly Complete												4	1	handle 85 long by 15 wide, head 55 x 15	3		26.3.10
18	A	269	Ceramic	Stoneware	Crock/Jar	Side	Tan		slipped									1	1	two-tone Bristol glaze, frag of large crock or jar	2		29.03.10
21	A	269	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Frgs	Blue	Asiatic Pheasants	TP									2			1		29.03.10
20	A	269	Ceramic	Whiteware	Wash Bowl	Side	Purple	BH 0150	TP									1	1	previously recorded from Blomfield House, Russell	1	yes	29.03.10
19	A	269	Ceramic	Buff-Body	Baking Dish	Side	Tan											1	0	clear glaze	2		29.03.10
14	A	269	Ceramic	Whiteware	Jar	Frgs	White	undecorated										3	1		2		29.03.10
15	A	269	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plate	Frgs	White	undecorated										2	1		2		29.03.10
135	A	269	Clothing Material	Felt?	Frgs													1		frag of felt like material or possibly something more modern	2		29.03.10
117	A	269	Faunal	Fish Bone	Snapper													1		right maxilla	3		29.03.10
119	A	269	Glass	Bottle Glass	Codd	Top, Frags	Aqua											3	1		2		29.03.10
120	A	269	Glass	Bottle Glass	Black Beer	Base	Olive								76			1	1	tall beer bottle	2		29.03.10
121	A	269	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Base	Olive										square	1	1	dot in each corner	2		29.03.10
122	A	269	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Top	Green			Champagne						29, 27, 25		4	3	diff sized bottles, tool finished bands	2		29.03.10
118	A	269	Glass	Bottle Glass	Jar	Whole	Cobalt Blue			(base) PROPERT'S/LONDON/4					73			1	1	machine-made, screwtop	2		29.03.10

124	A	269	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Middle	Olive			...DE.../...TE...		Alcohol					1			2	29.03.10
126	A	269	Glass	Bottle Glass	Case Gin	Middle	Olive					Alcohol					7			2	29.03.10
128	A	269	Glass	Bottle Glass	Ring Seal	Middle	Green					Alcohol					5			2	29.03.10
123	A	269	Glass	Bottle Glass	Schnapps	Middle	Green	Udolpho Wolfe's		...CH...		Alcohol					1			2	29.03.10
127	A	269	Glass	Bottle Glass	Miscellaneous	Middle	Aqua					Miscellaneous					2			2	29.03.10
125	A	269	Glass	Other	Miscellaneous	Frag	Aqua	flat				Miscellaneous			8		1			2	29.03.10
16	A	269	Industrial	Brick	Brick	Frag	Orange										1		wire cut	2	29.03.10
17	A	269	Industrial	Brick	Brick	Frag	Tan										1		frag of brick or mortar	2	29.03.10
129	A	269	Other	Miscellaneous	Bottle Cork	Frag									15		1			2	29.03.10