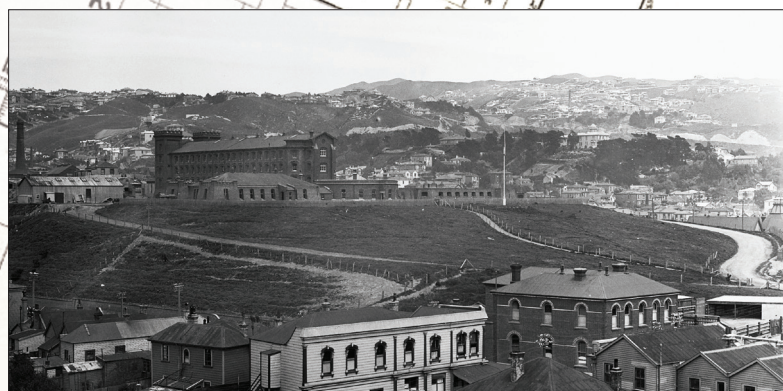


ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PUKEAHU NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL PARK, BUCKLE STREET, WELLINGTON

Volume 3: Archaeological Monitoring of Town Acres 234, 257, 227, 90 and Mt Cook Reserve

By Sarah Phear
Richard Shakles
Zarah Burnett
Jen Low
Victoria Grouden
David Carley
Rod Clough

Report prepared for
the Memorial Park Alliance
and Manatū Taonga
Ministry for Culture and Heritage



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Under HNZPT Authority Nos. 2013/92 & 2016/360

**Volume 3: Archaeological Monitoring of Town Acres 234 (R27/560),
257 (R27/559), 227 (R27/553), 90 and Mt Cook Reserve (R27/265)**

Prepared for the Memorial Park Alliance and Manatū Taonga
Ministry for Culture and Heritage

June 2017



By

Sarah Phear (PhD)
Richard Shakles (BA Hons, BSc)
Zarah Burnett (MA Hons)
Jen Low (MA Hons)
Victoria Grouden (MA)
David Carley (BA)
Rod Clough (PhD)

Clough
& ASSOCIATES LTD

321 Forest Hill Rd,
Waiatarua, Auckland 0612
Telephone: (09) 8141946
Mobile 0274 850 059
www.clough.co.nz

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The archaeological investigation of the Pukeahu National War Memorial Park (PNWMP) works involved excavations under HNZPT Authority Nos. 2013/92 and 2016/360 between October 2012 and March 2016. The final report is presented in three volumes, and this report (Volume 3) presents the results of the archaeological monitoring works in Town Acres 234, 257, 227, 90 and Mt Cook Reserve. The works monitored were mainly service installation trenches, although those in Mt Cook Reserve related to seismic strengthening works for the Hall of Memories, and those in Town Acre 227 were to construct the final section of the PNWMP reserve in Martin Square.

The histories of Town Acres 234 and 227 indicated a residential focus, with the original town acres being subdivided into numerous lots from the mid-1800s onwards. The archaeology recovered related mostly to the buildings indicated on the 1892 Ward Plan, in the form of postholes and remnant brick wall foundations and chimney footings. Features indicating domestic settlement were rubbish pits and dumps, and postholes with fragments of glass and ceramic. The artefacts were typical of 19th century residential settlement, and the occasional child's toy or shoe attested to the family life that had previously been present in this area.

Town Acre 90 and Mt Cook Reserve relate to the Upper and Lower Mt Cook Barracks, a topic largely covered in Volume 1. The archaeology recorded during monitoring works did not reveal any structures or deposits on top of the hill in Mt Cook Reserve, although some ground clearance evidence was recorded which may relate to late 19th century ground preparation works. A demolition deposit contained artefacts from a domestic context which were likely to have derived from a property nearby. Brick walls and loose bricks with the prison arrow were recorded along the Buckle Street frontage, however, which related to buildings present on the 1892 Ward Plan.

Town Acre 257 revealed only few features related to St Patricks College, and no rubbish pits or other features which would have provided artefacts. Instead, postholes, brick foundations and drains were recorded, most of which related to the 1892 Ward Plan, although a few foundations related either to internal structures or later renovation in the early 20th century.

All told, the monitoring results provide valuable information relating to predominantly domestic settlement alongside the Mt Cook Barracks. The artefacts recovered were consistent with late 19th century settlement and the presence of artefacts relating to children are a reminder of the family life that existed alongside the military institution of Mt Cook Barracks.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The archaeological investigation of the Pukeahu National War Memorial Park (PNWMP) works involved excavations across seven Town Acre sections as well as elements of the Mount Cook Reserve (Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2). The archaeological investigation and monitoring works were undertaken in accordance with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) Authority Nos. 2013/92 and 2016/360 between October 2012 and March 2016. The final report is presented in three volumes with a detailed description of the project background, research strategy and the archaeological works presented in Volume 1 (Shakles et al. 2017a), along with general historical and archaeological backgrounds of the Mount Cook area. Accordingly, the general details are not repeated here. Volume 1 also presents the results from investigations within Town Acres 226 and 233, with Volume 2 focused on the results of the investigation and monitoring works in Town Acres 263 and 256 (Shakles et al. 2017b).

This report (Volume 3) presents the results of the archaeological monitoring works in Town Acres 234, 257, 90, Mt Cook Reserve¹ and Town Acre 227² (Figure 1.3).

1.2 Report Structure

The structure of this report is similar to that of the previous two volumes, by Town Acre. This includes the relevant history of each Town Acre, the monitoring results, any artefact and environmental analysis, followed by a discussion and conclusion.

¹ Zarah Burnett compiled the histories for Town Acre 234, 257, 90 and Mt Cook Reserve, and Victoria Grouden compiled the history of Town Acre 227.

² The monitoring works in Town Acre 227 were not part of the initial project design, which is why a separate Authority (HNZPT 2016/360) was required once the decision was made to include the area as part of the PNWMP.



Figure 1.1. General location map of Wellington CBD with the Memorial Park works areas outlined.
 Source: Map Toaster

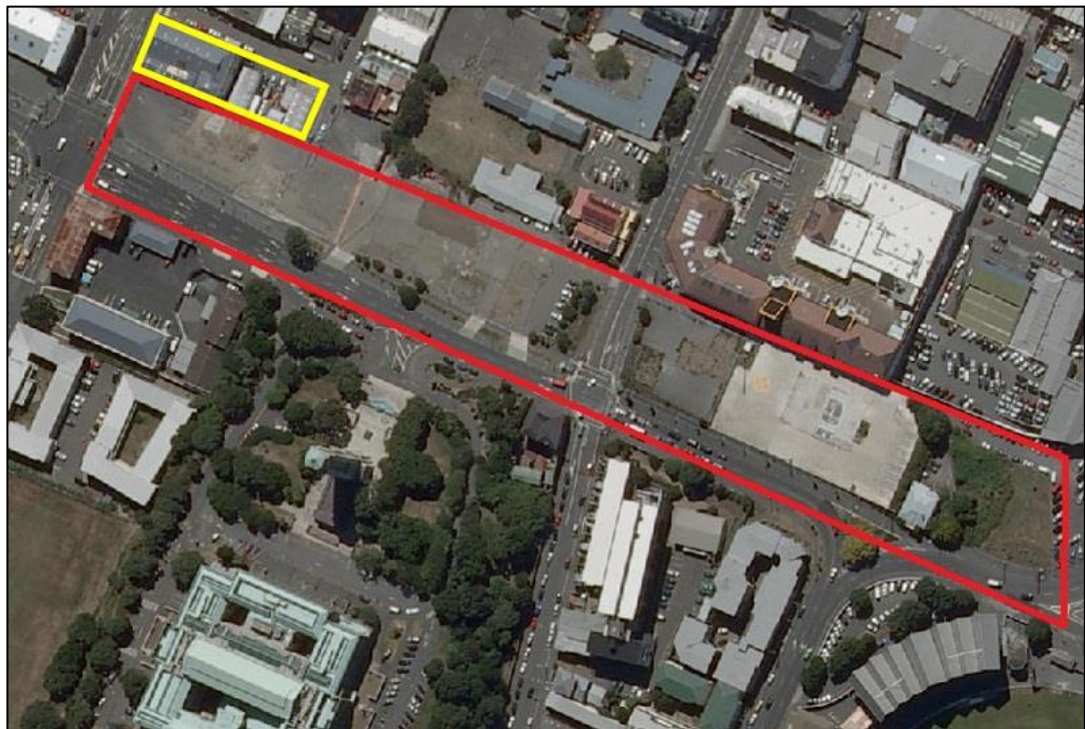


Figure 1.2 General location of main works area (red outline) from Taranaki Street in the west to Cambridge Terrace in the east prior to start of works. The extension area to the north is outlined in yellow. Source: Wellington City Council Webmap

1. Introduction



Figure 1.3 Location of the monitored areas (orange) and the corresponding Town Acres (TA). Source: Wellington City Council Webmap

2 TOWN ACRE 234

2.1 Historical Background³

Town Acre 234 was acquired by William Henry Rawson, of Sowerby in Yorkshire, England, in the early 1840s.⁴ The land was leased to George W. Blathwayt for a period of 21 years from June 1844, and a Crown Grant was eventually issued to Rawson for the property in 1854 (Figure 2.1). Prior to the expiration of Blathwayt's lease, Rawson conveyed the land to Charles Carty, formerly a soldier with the 65th Regiment of Foot, in December 1856. Carty retained ownership until his death in 1864, when the property passed to his wife, Mary Carty, who conveyed the northernmost portion (Lot 11) to Francis (Frank) Buck, a coal manager, in 1865.⁵ A right-of-way through Town Acre 234 was formed to give access to both the Carty and Buck properties and was initially known as Bucks Lane (or Buck Street) before being renamed Frankville Terrace (Figure 2.2).⁶

The residue portion of Town Acre 234 remained unaltered until 1875, when Carty conveyed a 10 perch parcel near the south-eastern corner of the property (being Lot 1) to Thomas J. Davis.⁷ Following Carty's death in December 1876 the estate passed to her executor and son-in-law, Richard Davis, and to several devisees who were allotted subdivisions of the land as follows: Lot 3, Catherine Whelan; Lot 4, Mary Eliza Blandford; Lot 5, Isabella Louisa Blandford; Lot 6, Henry Crofton Blandford; Lot 7, Charles Crowder; Lot 8, Charles Carty; Lot 9, Joseph Crowder; and Lot 10, Elizabeth Davis.⁸ The lots comprised roughly 10 perches each and were granted to each of the devisees in January 1877 (see Figure 2.2).⁹

Lots 1-8, Pt Town Acre 234, form the project area and a brief history of each is provided below. For 20th century history beyond 1921 see Appendix 2.

2.1.1 Lot 1, Pt Town Acre 234¹⁰

Lot 1 was sold to Thomas Joseph Davis in November 1875. Thomas (c.1852-1923) was the son of Richard and Elizabeth (née Carty) Davis, and grandson of Charles and Mary Carty. He was born at the Wellington Barracks and became one of the original members of the Wellington City Volunteer Rifles, where he rose to the rank of colour-sergeant and oversaw training in rifle shooting, rifle exercises and physical drill. Davis was later made

³ See Appendix 2 for ownership table.

⁴ Based on historical sources, it is likely that Rawson was an absentee owner. See: 'Copies of letters from Absentee Landowners relative to claims to land': <http://www.nzpictures.co.nz/pandoraresearchANZ-LS-W64-9-30.pdf>; and 'Wellington Land Claims Commissioners Reports 1-100 - October 1851 – April 1852': <http://lynly.gen.nz/HBIGLandClaimsNZC.pdf>

⁵ Application File No. C3621, LINZ; *Press*, 29 May 1918, p.2; *Evening Post*, 30 September 1924, p.8.

⁶ Note: Frankville Terrace eventually became a public street in 1888. Ibid.; F.L. Irvine-Smith, *The Streets of My City: Wellington, New Zealand*, Wellington, 1974, p.199; 'Condition of Frankville Terrace', Town Clerk's File, 00001:1302:35/617, Wellington City Archives.

⁷ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

⁸ Note: The relationship between Mary Carty and the devisees can be determined as follows: Catherine Whelan (née Carty) was a daughter; Mary Eliza Blandford, Isabella Louisa Blandford, and Henry Crofton Blandford were grandchildren; Charles Crowder and Joseph Crowder were a grandson and possible son respectively; Charles Carty was a son; and Elizabeth Davis (née Carty) was a daughter. BDM 1856/1379, BDM 1862/4384; Application File No. C3621, LINZ; Deeds Register 47/268, Archives New Zealand.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ See Appendix 2 for ownership table.

captain and quartermaster to the 5th Wellington Regiment and worked as a civil servant within the Treasury Department until his retirement.¹¹ In 1880 Davis married Bridget Caroline (née Farrell) and the couple produced seven children.¹²

The 10 perch parcel (Lot 1) which Davis acquired from his grandmother, Mary Carty, in 1875 was likely to have been an undeveloped section; however, by 1879 Rate Books for the Cook Ward recorded a dwelling on the land.¹³ The building can be seen on Ward's 1891 and 1900 maps of the City of Wellington, which show a wooden residence comprising four rooms, with a smaller ancillary structure (possibly a shed) at the rear (Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4).¹⁴ Davis retained ownership of the property until 1903, when it was sold to Mercy Granjux.¹⁵ Few historical details are known about the land during the early 20th century; however, the original dwelling remained on the site until the mid-1920s (Figure 2.5). Granjux held the title for Lot 1 until 1921, when the land was transferred to the Wellington Education Board.¹⁶

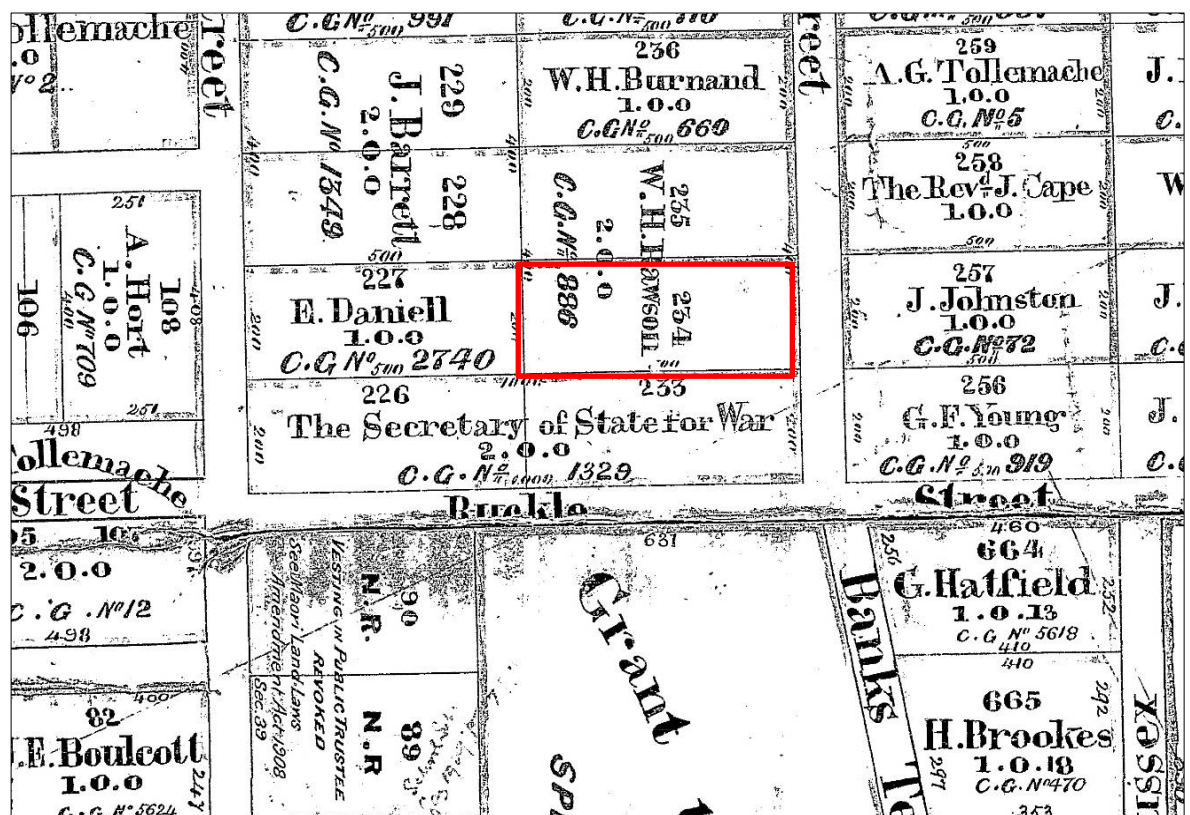


Figure 2.1 Close-up of SO 10295 (5), dated 1870s, showing Crown Grantee for Town Acre 234 (outlined in red). Source: Quickmap

¹¹ *Evening Post*, 17 March 1923, p.8.

¹² BDM 1880/130.

¹³ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1879-80, Ref: 00163/46, p.65, Wellington City Archives.

¹⁴ Note: The labelling of Lots 1-7, Pt Town Acre 234, as shown on the Ward maps (with Lot 1 at the western end of the town acre) is in reverse when compared to other historical sources, i.e. Deeds Registers, the Application File for the land and survey plans. Therefore Lot 7, as recorded by Ward, should be read as Lot 1.

¹⁵ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

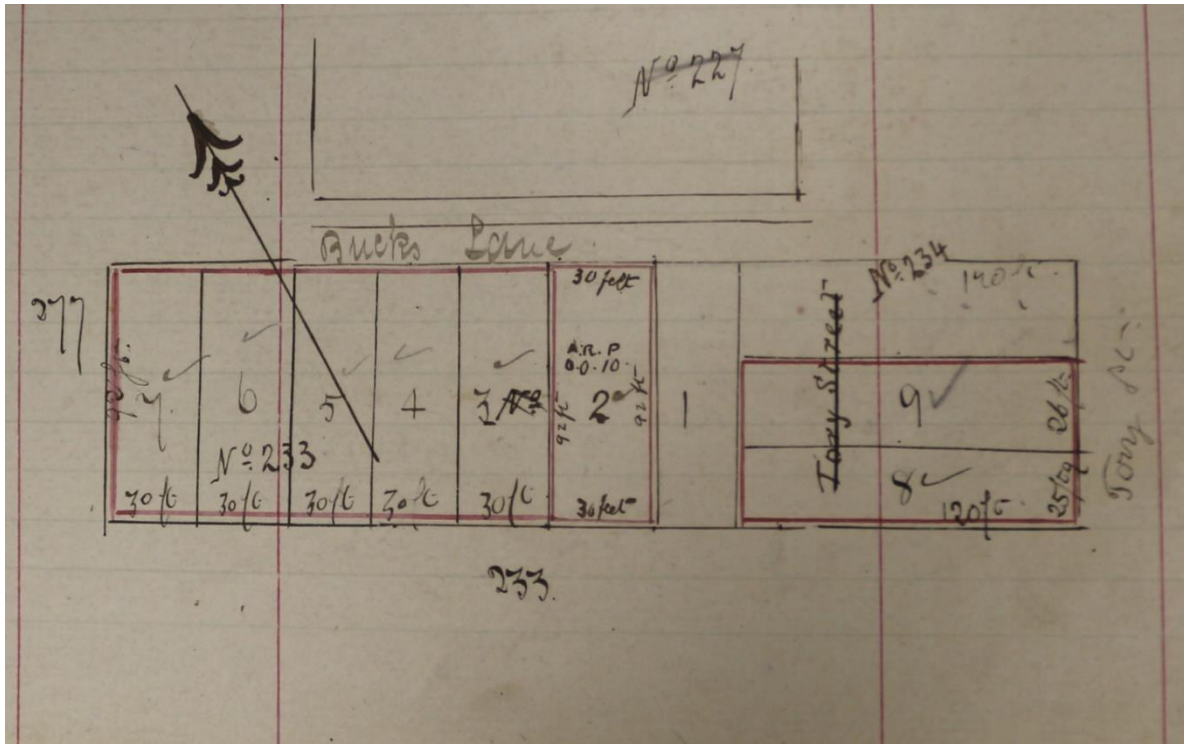


Figure 2.2 Sketch plan, dated 1870s, showing the subdivision of Carty's property within Town Acre 234. The access-way known as Bucks Lane, and later Frankville Terrace, is labelled to the north of the lots. Source: Wellington Deeds Register 31/106, Archives New Zealand

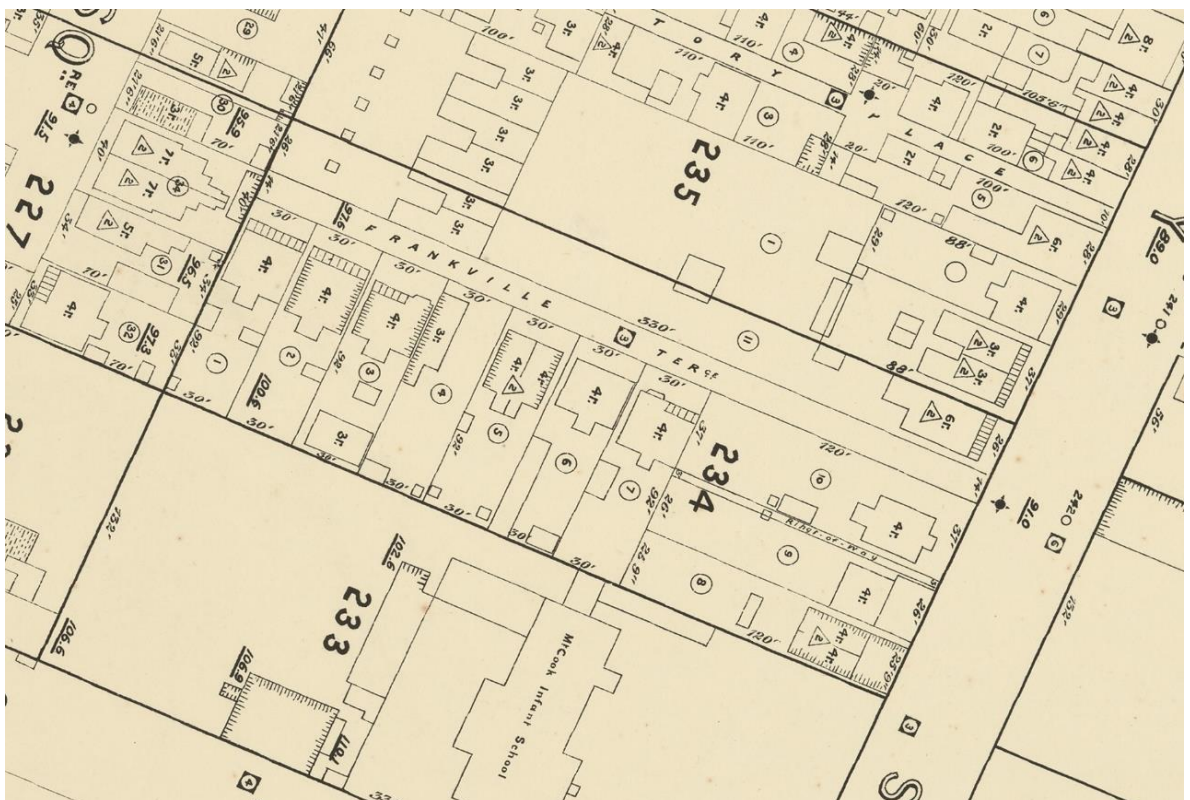


Figure 2.3 Close-up of Thomas Ward's survey map of Wellington City, dated 1891, showing buildings within Town Acre 234. Source: WebMap, Wellington City Archives

2. Town Acre 234



Figure 2.4 Close-up of Thomas Ward's updated survey map of Wellington City, dated 1900, showing buildings within Town Acre 234. Source: 00514:7:1, Wellington City Archives

2. Town Acre 234



Figure 2.5 Photograph, dated c.1924, looking towards Buckle Street and Mount Cook, showing Frankville Terrace (centre, left to right) and Mount Cook Infants' School (centre background). Houses along Frankville Terrace are identified as follows: Lot 1 (arrowed in red), Lot 2, (arrowed in blue), and Lot 3 (arrowed in green). Source: 1/4-060176-F, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington

2.1.2 Lot 2, Pt Town Acre 234

Lot 2 was purchased by James Francis Kearsley, a grocer, in February 1877.¹⁷ The lot was sold to Edwin Kirk in January 1878 and put up for sale again in February that same year.¹⁸ Advertisements for the freehold property were placed in the *Evening Post*, which read:

‘A four-roomed house, scullery, and out-houses, in Frankville Terrace, off Tory-street; land 30ft by 92ft; water laid on, cooking range in kitchen and register grate in parlor. Price, £360; about one-quarter cash, balance in five years. Apply on the premises, or to E. Kirk, Courtenay Place.’¹⁹

It remains unclear which of the early owners were responsible for the construction of the four-roomed cottage; however, given the brevity of Kirk’s ownership it is considered likely that the dwelling was built by Kearsley. On 15 February 1878 Lot 2 was formally conveyed to John Wilson, who occupied the cottage with his wife and young family. In 1879 members of the Wilson family contracted typhoid fever from milk delivered to their Frankville address, and in a letter to the editor of the *Evening Post* John Wilson described living conditions in the street:

‘I live with my family at Frankville Terrace, Tory-street, a clean locality. My place is well drained. The drain has no direct communication with the interior of the house; it is ventilated, and also secured at its entrance to the street drain by an earthenware syphon-trap, consequently no drafts of foul air can enter the house drain from the common sewer. The nightman and dustman call regularly. I constantly use a strong solution of carbolic acid and perchloride of iron as a general disinfectant...My wife and two young children had a distressing illness about the middle of March, but as to whether these cases arose from the milk supply, I cannot venture any opinion...As regards Frankville Terrace and immediate neighbourhood where reside eleven families, numbering about sixty persons, I was the only customer supplied by Campbell [dairy], and my house was the only one in which typhoid fever appeared.’²⁰

In 1891 and 1900 Lot 2 was depicted on Ward’s maps of the City of Wellington, which illustrated a four-roomed wooden dwelling with a frontage onto Frankville Terrace and two wood ancillary buildings at the rear (see Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4).²¹ John Wilson continued to occupy the property until 1903, when the land was conveyed to Charles John Munn.²² Munn rented out the dwelling and held the title to Lot 2 until 1921, when the land was conveyed to the Wellington Education Board (see Figure 2.5).²³

¹⁷ Ibid.; Cyclopedia Company Limited, *The Cyclopedia of New Zealand [Wellington Provincial District]*, Wellington, 1897, p.975.

¹⁸ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

¹⁹ *Evening Post*, 7 February 1878, p.3.

²⁰ *Evening Post*, 13 May 1879, p.2.

²¹ Note: The labelling of Lots 1-7, Pt Town Acre 234, as shown on the Ward maps (with Lot 1 at the western end of the town acre) is in reverse when compared to other historical sources, i.e. Deeds Registers, the Application File for the land and survey plans. Therefore Lot 6, as recorded by Ward, should be read as Lot 2.

²² Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

²³ See: *Star*, 23 June 1915, p.3; *ibid.*

2.1.3 Lot 3, Pt Town Acre 234

Lot 3 was conveyed to John Robinson in September 1877 for the sum of £100.²⁴ Robinson transferred ownership of the land to John Sinclair in July 1878 and in 1882 the lot was conveyed to Sinclair's wife, Margaret.²⁵

Rate Books for the Cook Ward describe the property as 'land' until 1882-3, when two dwellings are first recorded within the section.²⁶ The buildings are shown on Ward's 1891 and 1900 maps, which detail two adjoining dwellings (see Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4). The two-storey structures comprised four rooms each and were constructed of wood and iron.²⁷ In addition, three small wood out-buildings are illustrated at the rear of Lot 3.

Sinclair retained the property until December 1893, when the land was conveyed to John Merry, a proprietor.²⁸ Merry owned several properties within the central Wellington area and, following his acquisition of Lot 3, the cottages were put up for rent with the following notices: 'To let, two four-roomed houses, with ranges, register grates, sculleries, out-houses, large yards; cheap to good tenant', 'To let, a four-roomed house, with scullery, large yard, situated Frankville-terrace... Apply to John Merry, No. 75, Courtenay-place.'²⁹ Merry retained the houses on Lot 3 for rental purposes until 1921, when the land was transferred to the Wellington Education Board (see Figure 2.5).³⁰

2.1.4 Lot 4, Pt Town Acre 234

Lot 4 (together with Lot 6) was conveyed to Henry Crofton Blandford, one of the devisees of Mary Carty's will, in December 1885.³¹ Blandford transferred ownership of the land to George Henry Linley, a master cabinetmaker, in June 1886 and Rate Books for the Cook Ward listed Linley as the owner of 'land' along Frankville Terrace until 1888-9, when a dwelling was first recorded.³²

The dwelling can be seen on Ward's 1891 and 1900 maps of Wellington central, which show a wood and iron three-roomed building situated along the western boundary of Lot 4 (see Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4). A small ancillary structure (possibly a shed) is also shown at the rear (south-western) corner of the property.

Few details are known regarding the usage of Lot 4 throughout the late 19th to early 20th century, and the dwelling may have been tenanted during this time. From 1906 the property passed through a number of hands, including David Kenny, Helen Finlay and Anna Maria Kellett, who purchased the land in 1907.³³

²⁴ Deeds Register 47/268, Archives New Zealand.

²⁵ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

²⁶ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1881-82, Ref: 00163/58, p.27, & 1882-3, Ref: 00163/62, p.31, Wellington City Archives.

²⁷ Note: The labelling of Lots 1-7, Pt Town Acre 234, as shown on the Ward maps (with Lot 1 at the western end of the town acre) is in reverse when compared to other historical sources, i.e. Deeds Registers, the Application File for the land and survey plans. Therefore Lot 5, as recorded by Ward, should be read as Lot 3.

²⁸ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

²⁹ *Evening Post*, 18 February 1895, p.3; *Evening Post*, 4 April 1895, p.3.

³⁰ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

³¹ Ibid.

³² *Evening Post*, 29 July 1935, p.11; Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1888-89, Ref: 00163/88, p.37, Wellington City Archives.

³³ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

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Following Kellett's death in 1915 Lot 4 was transferred to executors and eventually conveyed to Patrick McGuire in November 1919. McGuire held the title to the land until 1921, when the lot was acquired by the Wellington Education Board.³⁴

2.1.5 Lot 5, Pt Town Acre 234

In 1877 Lot 5 was bequeathed to Isabella Louisa Blandford, a devisee of Mary Carty's will. The land was formally conveyed to Isabella Withers (née Blandford; following her marriage to Alfred George Withers in 1879) in April 1880 and in November that same year the property was advertised for sale:

‘T. Kennedy MacDonald & Co., are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the above date [25 November 1880] – That valuable vacant allotment of land, situated in Buck-street, off Tory-street, being allotment 5 of the sub-division of town acre 234, and having a frontage of 30 feet by a depth of 92 feet. The land is beautifully level, is in a healthy spot, and cannot be beaten for a cottage site. The adjoining allotment sold for £160. Terms liberal.’³⁵

The lot was purchased by William Petford, a grocer, and conveyed in December 1880.³⁶ Petford retained ownership of the undeveloped section for less than two months before selling the land to John Kelly in February 1881.³⁷

Rate Books list Kelly as the owner of one dwelling along Frankville Terrace from 1882 to 1883, and two dwellings from 1887 to 1888. The buildings are depicted on Ward's 1891 and 1900 Wellington maps, which show a wood and iron four-roomed house at the northern end of Lot 5 (with a frontage onto Frankville Terrace) and a smaller three-roomed wood dwelling at the rear (see Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4).³⁸ A small wood outhouse is illustrated between the two residences.

Kelly retained ownership of Lot 5 until 1905, when the property was conveyed to Christina Phelan. The dwellings were advertised to let from November 1905, and were described as: ‘Two houses, each 4 and 3 rooms. £820’.³⁹ By 1923 a survey plan of the property (SO 17896) identified that the rear three-roomed dwelling had been converted into a shed, and in September that same year the land was conveyed to the Wellington Education Board (Figure 2.6).⁴⁰

2.1.6 Lot 6, Pt Town Acre 234

Lot 6 (together with Lot 4) was conveyed to Henry Crofton Blandford, one of the devisees of Mary Carty's will, in December 1885. Rate Books recorded a dwelling on the land from 1887 to 1888, and the lot was sold to Eliza Gentles [under the name of her husband, James

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ *Evening Post*, 17 November 1880, p.3.

³⁶ *Evening Post*, 23 June 1891, p.3; Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

³⁷ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

³⁸ Note: The labelling of Lots 1-7, Pt Town Acre 234, as shown on the Ward maps (with Lot 1 at the western end of the town acre) is in reverse when compared to other historical sources, i.e. Deeds Registers, the Application File for the land and survey plans. Therefore Lot 3, as recorded by Ward, should be read as Lot 5.

³⁹ *Evening Post*, 14 November 1905, p.8.

⁴⁰ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

2. Town Acre 234

Gentles] in March 1888.⁴¹ The dwelling is visible on Ward's 1891 and 1900 maps of the City of Wellington, which show a wood and iron four-roomed residence with a verandah fronting onto Frankville Terrace, and a small wood ancillary structure (possibly a shed) at the rear of the section (see Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4).⁴²



Figure 2.6 SO 17896, dated June 1923, showing buildings within Lots 4, 5 (C.M. Phelan), and 6, Part Town Acre 234. Source: Quickmap

⁴¹ Ibid. James Gentles was a notable figure of early Wellington and following his death in 1940 the *Evening Post* published the following obituary: 'Sergeant-Major Gentles was born at Howick, Auckland [in 1856]. Educated at Thames, he joined the Armed Constabulary in 1876, serving with it for eight years. He then joined the New Zealand Permanent Militia, serving for 17 years, and then the Royal New Zealand Artillery, in which he remained for eight years, retiring on December 22, 1908, with the rank of Regimental Sergeant-Major, Warrant Officer, first class. In 1890 he was awarded the New Zealand Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, in 1902 the Imperial Meritorious Service Medal, and in 1924 the Royal New Zealand Artillery Medal for long and efficient service...' *Evening Post*, 14 November 1940, p.13.

⁴² Note: The labelling of Lots 1-7, Pt Town Acre 234, as shown on the Ward maps (with Lot 1 at the western end of the town acre) is in reverse when compared to other historical sources, i.e. Deeds Registers, the Application File for the land and survey plans. Therefore Lot 2, as recorded by Ward, should be read as Lot 6.

The Gentles family continued to occupy the cottage until 1897, when the land was sold to Grace Knilands, a married woman.⁴³ Knilands resided at the address with her Irish-born husband, Samuel, and their young children – Robert, Barbara, John, William, and James. Three of Knilands’ sons (Robert, John and William) served in the conflict during World War I, and the military personnel files of both John and William record the name of their mother as their next of kin, and note her residence as Frankville Terrace.⁴⁴

Knilands took out a number of mortgages on the property throughout the early 20th century (which may have facilitated modifications to the premises) and retained ownership until 1921, when the land was acquired by the Wellington Education Board.⁴⁵

2.1.7 Lot 7, Pt Town Acre 234

Lot 7 was sold as an undeveloped section to Sarah Smith, a married woman, in February 1878.⁴⁶ Rate Books for the Cook Ward record a dwelling on the property (under the name of Sarah’s spouse, James Smith) from 1879 to 1880 with a rateable value of £30.⁴⁷ The residence can be seen on both of Ward’s 1891 and 1900 maps of the City of Wellington, which show a wooden four-roomed dwelling with a front verandah and three small ancillary buildings at the rear (see Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4).⁴⁸

In 1894 the property was put up for sale and advertisements were placed in the *Evening Post*: ‘For Sale, a four-roomed house and scullery 30ft frontage, 90ft depth, situated in Frankville Terrace, joining the Artillery Barracks. Apply Mrs. Sarah Smith, on the premises.’⁴⁹ Interest in the section was sluggish, and by April 1895 the lot remained unsold. Smith engaged auctioneers Harcourt & Co. to undertake the sale and the following notice was printed:

‘Sale of a desirable cottage property. Frankville-terrace, off Tory-street. An opportunity for the workingman to secure his own freehold plot at a low figure. Messrs. Harcourt & Co. have received instructions to sell by public auction at their rooms, Lambton-quay – Part of Town Acre No. 234, having a frontage of 30ft to Frankville-terrace, by a depth of 90ft, together with a well-built four-roomed dwellinghouse and outbuildings.’⁵⁰

The lot was eventually purchased by Charles Edward Fraser, and formally conveyed on 9 July 1895. Fraser occupied the cottage with his wife Annie (née Barry) and their young family and retained ownership of Lot 7 until 1899, when the land was sold to David Andrews, a contractor.⁵¹

⁴³ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

⁴⁴ Military Personnel File, Knilands, John – WWI 13769 – Army, AABK 18805 W5541 109/0065363; Military Personnel File, Knilands, William – WWI 60593 – Army, AABK 18805 W5541 109/0065365, Archives New Zealand.

⁴⁵ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1879-80, Ref: 00163/46, p.65, Wellington City Archives.

⁴⁸ Note: The labelling of Lots 1-7, Pt Town Acre 234, as shown on the Ward maps (with Lot 1 at the western end of the town acre) is in reverse when compared to other historical sources, i.e. Deeds Registers, the Application File for the land and survey plans. Therefore Lot 1, as recorded by Ward, should be read as Lot 7.

⁴⁹ *Evening Post*, 20 September 1894, p.3.

⁵⁰ *Evening Post*, 5 April 1895, p.3.

⁵¹ Application File No. C3621, LINZ; BDM 1894/563.

Scant historical details regarding the usage of Lot 7 throughout the late 19th to early 20th centuries are available; however, the land remained under the ownership of Andrews until 1921, when it was transferred to the Wellington Education Board.⁵²

2.1.8 Lot 8, Pt Town Acre 234

Situated in the south-eastern corner of Town Acre 234, and with a frontage onto Tory Street, the 11 perch Lot 8 was bequeathed to Charles Carty, as a devisee of Mary Carty's will, in 1877.⁵³ Rates Books list Carty as the owner of 'land' from 1879 until 1886, when the undeveloped section was sold to Rachel Barrow, a married woman.⁵⁴

Lot 8 remained a vacant parcel until c.1890-91, when a shop and dwelling were first recorded on the land.⁵⁵ The buildings can be seen on Ward's 1891 and 1900 maps, which show wood and iron adjoining structures comprising a shop, with a frontage onto Tory Street, and two four-roomed dwellings at the rear (see Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4). The buildings are noted to be two-storey in height, and a wood outbuilding is also visible on the property.

Barrow resided in nearby Taranaki Street and utilised the buildings on Lot 8 for rental income until her death in 1904.⁵⁶ The property passed to Barrow's son, Charles Lewis Barrow, who held the title to the land until his own death in 1913, when it was granted to the Public Trustee.⁵⁷ In 1917 attempts were made to sell the deceased estate and advertisements were placed in the *Evening Post*:

'Messrs. J. H. Bethune and Co. have been favoured with instructions from the Public Trustee to sell by auction...Estate – Rachel Barrow, Lot 8, Section 234, Wellington, having a frontage of 25ft 9in to Tory-street by a depth of 120ft, together with the Shop and two Dwellings, under one roof thereon, Nos. 180 and 182, Tory-st.'⁵⁸

The auction failed to attract buyers; however, the lot was eventually acquired by the Wellington Education Board in 1921.⁵⁹

2.2 Archaeological & Monitoring Results

2.2.1 Northern Service Trench

A trench for underground electrical cables excavated on the central northern extent of the project area, called the Northern Service Trench, was monitored from 4 to 8 January 2013. It ran roughly parallel to Buckle Street along the length of Mount Cook School car park at

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1879-80, Ref: 00163/46, p.65 & 1886-87, Ref: 00163/78, p.74, Wellington City Archives.

⁵⁵ Borough Council of Wellington, Te Aro Ward, General Rate, 1890-91, Ref: 00163/99, p.66, Wellington City Archives.

⁵⁶ See: *Evening Post*, 11 September 1899, p.1; BDM 1904/7142.

⁵⁷ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

⁵⁸ *Evening Post*, 24 February 1917, p.8.

⁵⁹ Application File No. C3621, LINZ.

the southern end of the school. The section of trench monitored measured 2.6m wide, up to 1.5 m deep and about 80m long (Figure 1.3 and Figure 2.7).

The trench passed through many former residential allotments within former Town Acre 234 (Lots 1-8), so there was potential for archaeological remains to be present. However, there was evidence for ground levelling works in the trench, whereby a former topsoil was present throughout the majority of the trench (a greyish brown clay layer with flecks of charcoal and occasional small brick fragments throughout), and this layer had been vertically truncated. The clearance and levelling works might date to some sort of construction yard visible on the 1996 aerial on the Wellington City Council Webmap. Certainly, a mixed yellow clay and rubble demolition layer was present over most of the trench (Figure 2.8).

In all, 28 contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1). There were two clusters of archaeological features recorded in the trench, located c.6 m apart, and within the former Lots 3-5 (Figure 2.7). One cluster consisted of four postholes (context 5001, 5003, 5005, and 5007), which were located together in a 3m section of the trench on the eastern edge of Lot 3 (Figure 2.9). The other was a group of seven postholes (5009, 5011, 5016, 5022, 5024, 5026 and 5028) and three small rubbish pits (context 5018, 5020 and 5013) located across Lots 4 and 5 (Figure 2.9). The postholes were cut through the former topsoil.

The first cluster of postholes consisted of:

Posthole 1 (context 5001) – 40cm wide, 55cm deep, visible in section only. Vertical sides, rounded base; cuts yellow clay but cut through former topsoil. Filled with mix of clay and topsoil.

Posthole 2 (context 5003) – 45cm wide, 45cm deep, visible in section only. Nearly vertical sides, slight taper, flat base. Filled by dark brown loamy soil with some yellow clay, occasional charcoal. Cuts through former topsoil.

Posthole 3 (context 5005) – 48cm wide, 58cm deep, visible in section only. Vertical sides, flattish base with rounded corners. Fill similar to Posthole 2. Cuts through former topsoil.

Posthole 4 (context 5007) – 39cm wide, 35cm deep, visible in section only. Vertical sides, tapering sides, flat base. Fill the same as above but with some occasional animal bone, charcoal and brick fragments.

These postholes appear to relate to a large outbuilding at the rear of the garden of Lot 3, Town Acre 234.

The other feature cluster was a group of seven postholes and three small rubbish pits found in a 6.5m length of the trench, located within Lots 4 and 5 (Figure 2.7 and Figure 2.10).

Posthole 5 (context 5009) – 40 cm wide, 40cm deep, seen in section only. Vertical sides, flattish base. Partial timber still present, of reddish brown hard wood. Filled by a mottled yellow and brownish-grey clay; no artefacts. Cut through former topsoil.

Posthole 6 (context 5011) – 28cm wide, 22cm deep, seen in section only. Vertical sides, slightly tapered, concave base. Cut through former surface; filled by yellow clay with occasional brown loam. Ceramic fragment found near base. Partial timber within the fill. Truncated by Pit 1 (Figure 2.10).

Posthole 7 (context 5016) – 35cm wide, 65cm deep, seen in section only. Vertical sides, stepped on the western side, flat base. Cut through former surface; filled by mixed yellow and brown clay. Brick fragments in upper layer (Figure 2.10).

2. Town Acre 234

Posthole 8 (context 5022) – 46cm wide, 40cm deep, seen in section only. Vertical east side, stepped west, flat base. Filled by mixed light grey and dark brown clay, occasional stones and brick fragments. Cut through former surface.

Posthole 9 (context 5024) – 35cm wide, 22cm deep, seen in section only. Vertical sides, flat base. Greyish brown clay fill, with occasional pebbles, coal and bone fragments. Cut through former surface.

Posthole 10 (context 5026) – 48cm wide, 38cm deep, seen in section only. Vertical sides, flat base; light grey clay fill. Had a post pipe with a loose fill that included tin cans. Cut through cultural layer.

Posthole 11 (context 5028) – 25cm wide, 20cm long, seen in plan only. Filled by a yellow and brown clay mix. Not excavated. Still survives at the base of the trench.

Pit 1 (context 5013) – Indistinct, 72cm wide, 15cm deep, seen in section only. Irregular sides, flattish base, contained a dark brown fill with frequent brick fragments, stones, a bottle (Lea & Perrins), bone fragments and ceramic sherds. Truncates Posthole 6. Rubbish pit (Figure 2.10).

Pit 2 (context 5018) – 30cm wide, 32cm long, vertical sides, uneven base. Filled by a greyish brown clay and rubbish – ash, bottle glass, charcoal and stones. Rubbish pit.

Pit 3 (context 5020) – 20cm wide, 15cm long, vertical sides, flat base. Dark greyish brown fill, high charcoal content, loose. Frequent ash, brick fragments, and occasional ceramic fragments. Rubbish pit.

These features appear to be related to structures that were present in former Allotment 4 and 5 in Town Acre 234, although the rubbish pit 1 truncated posthole 6, so it is likely to be early 20th century in date. No other features were recorded. The full list of context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.

These features have been recorded on the NZAA ArchSite database as site R27/560.



Figure 2.7 Location of the Northern Service Trench and the site of the features recorded during monitoring on an overlay of the 1892 Ward Plan and the 2013 aerial of the area. Source: WCC Webmap

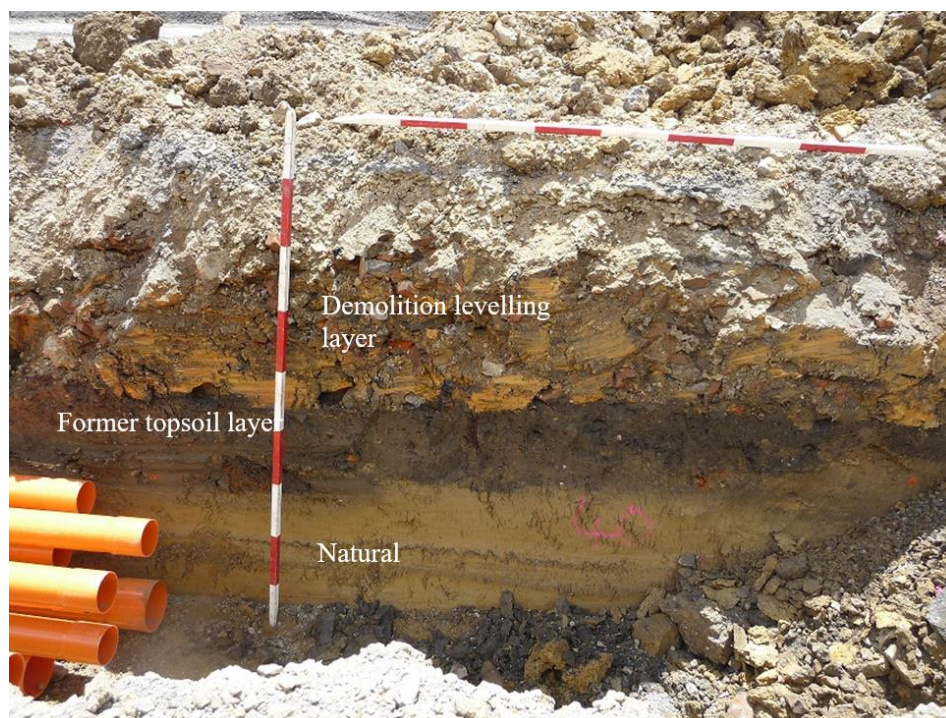


Figure 2.8 General stratigraphy throughout the majority of the trench. Facing north

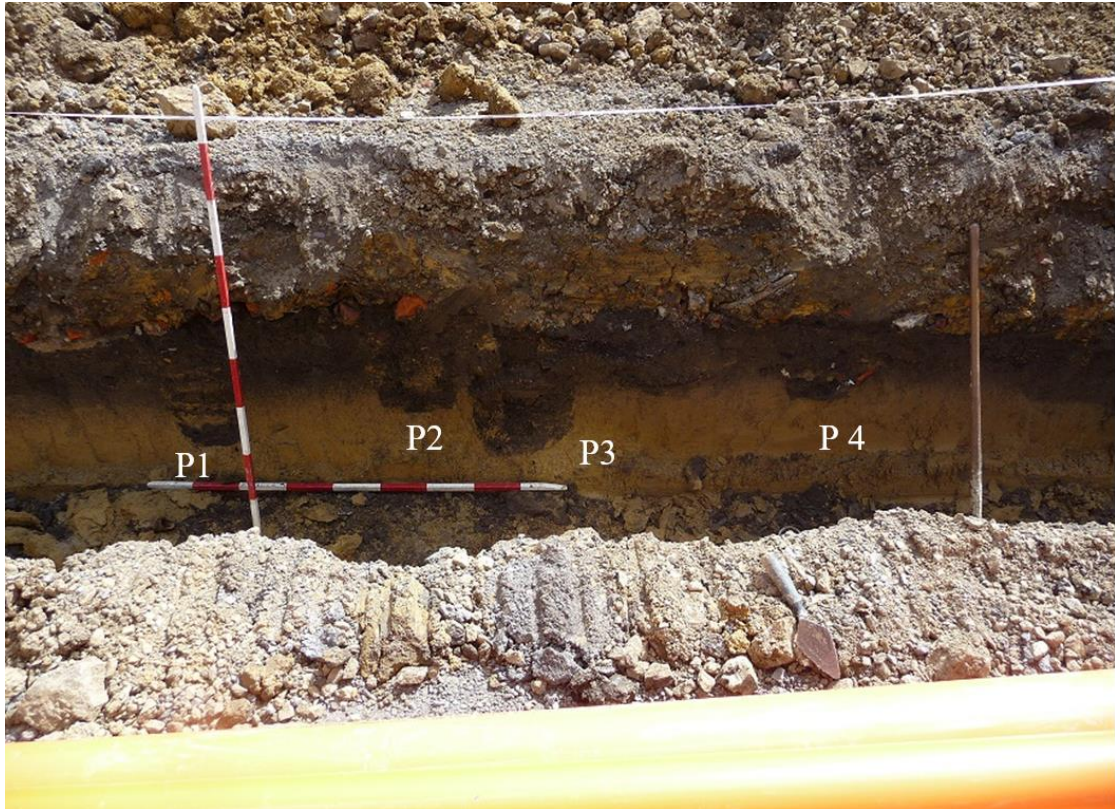


Figure 2.9 Four postholes most likely related to a small outbuilding/shed visible in Allotment 1 on the Ward Plan (see Figure 2.7). Facing north

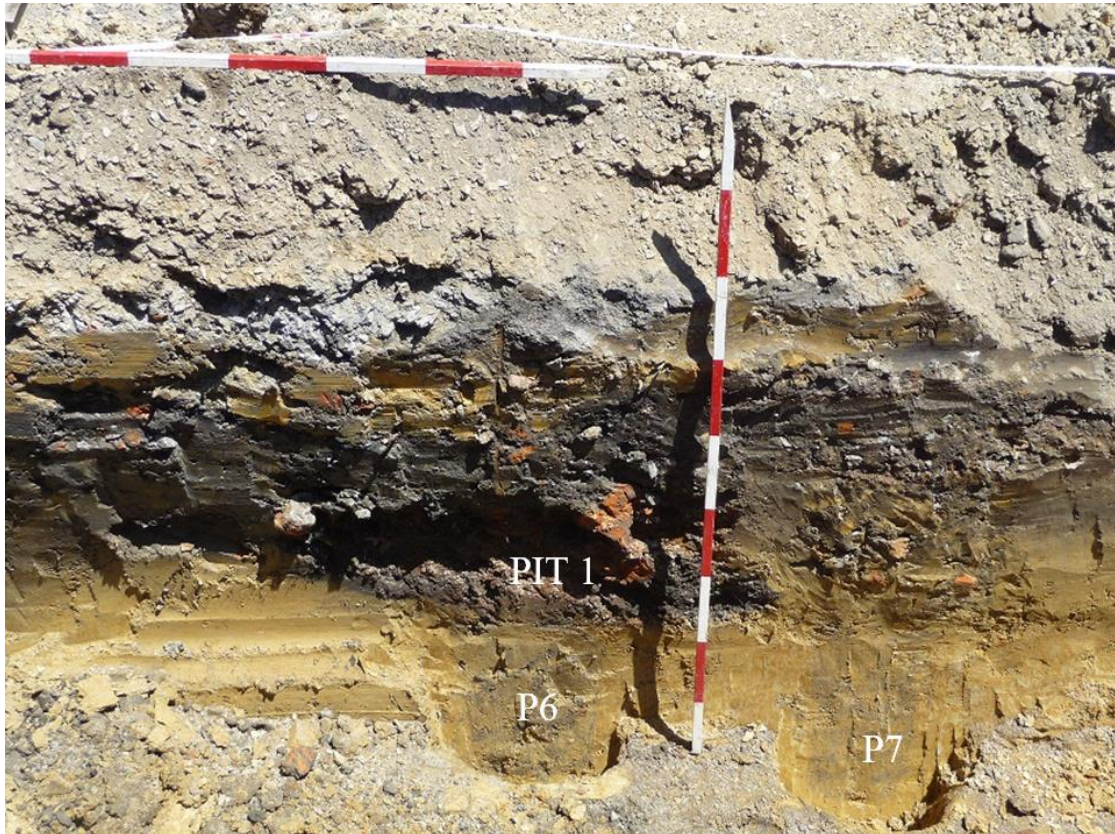


Figure 2.10 Postholes 6, 7 and rubbish pit

2.3 Artefact & Environmental Analysis

The artefact analysis was undertaken by Jen Low. The assemblage, while small, comprised a range of materials common to 19th century domestic sites (bottle glass, ceramics, stoneware, metal objects, wooden items). The results are presented per material type, with a short discussion following presentation of the results. The artefact catalogue and artefact photographs are provided in the CD accompanying this report.

2.3.1 Ceramics

Twenty-eight fragments of ceramic were collected from excavations relating to the Northern Service Trench in Town Acre 234, representing a minimum of 14 individual items (Table 1). While the collection was small in size it appears to have originated from a domestic situation. No manufacturer's marks were noted.

Table 2.1 Summary of ceramics from Town Acre 234

Context	NISP	MNV
5000	9	6
5008	1	1
5010	1	1
5012	11	3
5017	1	1
5019	2	1
Unstratified	3	1

Context 5000 (fill of posthole 1)

Nine fragments of ceramic representing six individual items were recovered (Table 2.2). Many of the fragments were decorated with unidentified patterns (Table 2.3).

Table 2.2 Vessel form and fabric minimum numbers, context 5000

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Yellowware	Total
Tableware			(3)
Side Plate	1		1
Plate	1		1
Egg cup	1		1
Household			(1)
Soda marble	1		1
Unidentified	2		(2)
Total	6		6

Table 2.3 Ceramic pattern and marks, context 5000 (posthole 1). WI = Wellington Inner City Improvements project, and prefixes unidentified patterns from all areas except Town Acre 227

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
WI00151	Side Plate	Flow blue transfer print	2	1
WI00152	Unidentified	Green transfer print	1	1
WI00153	Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1
WI00154	Unidentified	Blue transfer print	1	1
WI00155	Egg cup	Gilt transfer print	1	1
Undecorated	Marble		1	1
Undecorated	Unidentified		2	

Context 5008 (fill of posthole 5)

A partial well and rim portion of a saucer was recovered from the fill of context 5009, decorated with an unidentified print in flow blue (WI00149).

Context 5010 (fill of posthole 6)

A large fragment of a Willow pattern side plate was recovered from context 5011.

Context 5012 (fill or rubbish pit 1)

Two large re-joining pieces of a teacup and eight fragments of a saucer were decorated with the gilt Tealeaf design. No manufacturer's mark was present on either item.

Context 5019 (fill or rubbish pit 3)

Six fragments of a side plate were decorated with an unidentified purple print (WI00150) and were related to a fragment recovered from context 5017. A small fragment from a candle holder was also recovered.

Unstratified

Three fragments of at least one plate were decorated with a blue banded pattern.

2.3.2 Stoneware

A small collection of stoneware items was recovered with a manufacturing date range for one vessel of 1833–1850.

Context 5000 (fill of posthole 1)

The partial base and body of an unidentified bottle coloured in grey-brown variations and a fragment of a beige coloured bottle were collected from this context.

A complete brown stoneware ink bottle standing 139mm high with a base diameter of 60mm was recovered. The bottle was marked 'J. Bourne Patentee Denby & Codnor Park Potteries', indicating manufacture sometime between 1833, when the Codnor Park Works were purchased, and 1850, when the company name was changed to Joseph Bourne & Son (www.potteryhistories.com).

2.3.4 Glassware

Eighty-six pieces of glass were collected from three contexts and an unstratified location (Table 2.4), representing a minimum of 11 items (Table 2.5). The majority of glassware was collected from context 5017 (fill of rubbish pit 2) and the greater number of items related to alcoholic beverages. The material appears to relate to a domestic situation. A milk or cream bottle dated to post 1919, but the remainder was consistent with a late 19th century origin.

Table 2.4 Summary of glassware from Town Acre 234

Context	NISP	MNV
5000	2	1
5012	7	3
5017	76	6
Unstratified	1	1

Table 2.5 Minimum number of individual glassware products from Town Acre 234

Alcohol	NISP	MNV
Black Beer	8	1
Beer/Wine	2	1
Champagne/Wine	39	2
Schnapps	4	2
Wine	3	1
	56	7
Food		
Milk/Cream	1	1
Salad Oil	7	1
Worcestershire Sauce	1	1
	9	3
Pharmaceutical		
Castor Oil	17	1
	17	1
Unidentified	4	-

Context 5000 (fill of posthole 1) and 5012 (fill of rubbish pit 1)

Two fragments of at least one Schnapps bottle were located in context 5000. Context 5012 had more fragments, with 7 pieces of glass representing a minimum of 3 items collected (Table 2.6). A complete 'Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce' bottle stood 188mm high with a base diameter of 50mm. The base was marked 'A.C.B.Co.'; however, this mark has never been conclusively identified (Toulouse 1971).

Table 2.6 Summary of glassware, context 5012

Product	NISP	MNV
Beer/Wine	2	1
Wine	3	1
Worcestershire Sauce	1	1
Unstratified	1	-

Context 5017 (fill of rubbish pit 2)

Seventy-six pieces of glass representing a minimum of 6 vessels were collected from context 5017 (Table 5.1).

A complete base of a black beer bottle had a base diameter of 75mm and was likely to have contained a pint of ale. The base was embossed 'C.W. & Co'; however, this mark has never been identified to a specific manufacturer.

The partial base and body, rim and neck, and 15 body fragments of cobalt glass were identified as likely to have been from a single castor oil bottle. A partial printed label on the bottle remained, largely coloured orange with white coloured lettering. Unfortunately, the label was too deteriorated to discern a company or brand name.

At least one half whirly salad oil bottle was represented, with the base and partial body having a partial label attached. The label was badly worn with little writing discernible. It was determined that there was a shield in the lower portion of the label and a small banner which appeared to contain the words 'New Zealand', indicating the product was either manufactured in New Zealand or bottled for a New Zealand based wholesaler.

Table 5.1 Summary of glassware, context 5017

Product	NISP	MNV
Black Beer	8	1
Champagne/Wine	39	2
Schnapps	2	1
Salad Oil	7	1
Castor Oil	17	1
Unidentified	3	-

Unstratified

At 7.3m along the trench a complete milk or cream bottle was collected. The bottle stood 145mm high with a base diameter of 65mm and was embossed 'Half Imperial Pint Wellington City Corporation Milk Department'. Following issues with the milk supply to Wellington City in which vendors controlled sales and distribution of milk (with instances of diluted milk, quality of milk during transport, pricing issues and inexplicably changing delivery times to times unsuited to many families), the Wellington City Council investigated the possibility of taking over control of the supply and distribution of milk themselves. Attempts to do so were initially mired in legal and commercial challenges from established vendors, with at least one Bill before Parliament being withdrawn. In

September 1918 under War Regulations it was Gazetted that it would be ‘unlawful for any person, whether as principal, agent, or otherwise (other than the Corporation and its servants or agents)—(a) to sell milk; or (b) to deliver milk in pursuance of a contract of sale made, whether within the borough or elsewhere; or (c) to have milk in his possession for sale, save under a license issued in that behalf by the council of the borough, and in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof’, taking effect in late January 1919 (*Evening Post*, 18 January 1919:7). As early as March 1922 pasteurisation and use of glass bottles was being recommended (*New Zealand Herald*, 18 March 1922:10) and an order for 18,000 glass bottles was placed with an American manufacturing plant (*Press*, 5 May 1922:7).

2.3.5 Clay Tobacco Pipes

Three small fragments of clay tobacco pipe bowl were collected. No markings were associated with the fragments.

Context 5000 (fill of posthole 1)

A portion of an unmarked tobacco pipe bowl was collected from context 5000. Staining on the lower portion of the fragment on the interior suggested the pipe had been smoked prior to disposal.

Context 5019 (fill of rubbish pit 3)

Two small unmarked fragments from at least one clay tobacco pipe bowl were collected.

2.3.6 Metal

Context 5012 (fill of rubbish pit 1)

A piece of galvanised iron flashing was collected. The flashing appears to have been used as a patch with several nail holes around the outside edge.

2.3.7 Other

Context 5012 (fill of rubbish pit 1)

A large fragment of a possible paver was collected and appeared to have been manufactured from a fine grained white quartz rock.

2.3.8 Discussion

A small assemblage of material was collected from Town Acre 234, with the majority of artefacts found in postholes and rubbish pits. The material is likely to relate to a domestic household situation, with the remains found in the postholes dating the end of use of the structure from which the postholes derive, so they are most likely to have been in secondary deposition. In contrast, the rubbish pits would have been excavated to bury the rubbish, so the artefacts contained in these features would have been deliberately discarded at that time. The majority of items appear to date to the late 19th century, with the exception of a milk or cream bottle which postdates 1919.

3 TOWN ACRE 257

3.1 Historical Background

In December 1849 Town Acre 257 was among a number of ‘very desirable and useful Town Acres’ advertised by Messrs Bethune and Hunter for sale by public auction.⁶⁰ The property was purchased by John Johnston, founder of the merchant business Johnston & Co. and later member of the Legislative Council, and he was awarded a Crown Grant for the land (Figure 3.1).⁶¹ The section remained undeveloped under Johnston’s ownership and was eventually sold c.1883 to the Very Reverend Theophilus Le Menant Des Chesnais, Vicar General and Administrator of the [Catholic] Diocese of Wellington (and Christchurch).⁶²

Following Le Menant’s acquisition of Town Acre 257, the land (together with the adjoining Town Acre 264) was designated as the site of one of New Zealand’s first Catholic boys’ secondary schools – known as St Patrick’s College. In January 1884 building tenders for the erection of the college were advertised by the architect Thomas Turnbull, and on 16 March the foundation stone was ceremonially laid by Bishop Redwood of Wellington (Figure 3.2).⁶³ A pamphlet was published to celebrate occasion and provided a description of the future college:

‘The building will be built in the Gothic style, of an essentially utilitarian kind, in brick and concrete, and as present proposed, it will be three stories high and will cover an area of 110ft by 85ft, but the design provides for future additions, and will, when completed, form a triangle...the ground floor contains the boys’ study room, with hat and cloakroom; at one end library and parlour, reception room, professors’ and students’ refectories, commodious kitchen, with waiting room, scullery, pantry etc. Outside, but convenient, are the wood and coal sheds, latrines, etc.

The second floor contains a large dormitory for students, museum, study and classrooms, with lavatory, toilet rooms and servants’ bedrooms, in the south-west wing. The third floor has another large dormitory, the same size as the one below, the rest of the floor being occupied with sitting and bedrooms for the professors, and three special dormitories for students. Accommodation will be furnished for seven professors and a hundred and fifty students...The very best description of timber – totara and kauri – only are used in the building, the walls and flooring of which are to be of brick and cement, cauded with hoop-iron and bar-iron...’

⁶⁰ *Wellington Independent*, 12 December 1849, p.2.

⁶¹ Later known as the Hon. John Johnston, his obituary in the *Evening Post*, dated 1887, read: ‘Mr. Johnston arrived in Wellington amongst the early settlers, and from the first took an active part in public affairs. He commenced business as a merchant, and when, a few years ago, he retired and handed over his business to his sons, he did so with a very large fortune. He has been a widower for several years. It is nearly a quarter of a century since he was called to the Legislative Council, and from 1866 to 1867 he held a seat in the Stafford Ministry without portfolio. He was an active member of the Provincial Council for a very long period. Mr. Johnston was one of the oldest Freemasons in the colony, and in his early days was well known as an athlete. He was of a most kindly disposition, and although a keen man of business was known to be liberal in an unostentatious manner in regard to private charity.’ *Evening Post*, 16 November 1887, p.3.

⁶² Borough Council of Wellington, Cook Ward, General Rate, 1883-84, Ref: 00163/66, pp. 73, Wellington City Archives; Cyclopedica Company Limited, *The Cyclopedica of New Zealand [Canterbury Provincial District]*, Christchurch, 1903, p.201.

⁶³ *Press*, 28 January 1884, p.3; Michael Fitzsimons, *Sectare Fidem: Celebrating 125 Years, St Patrick’s College, Wellington, New Zealand’s Oldest Catholic Boys’ College, 1885-2010*, Wellington, 2010, p.14.

The first classes at St Patrick's College were held on 1 June 1885, although the official opening of the school was not celebrated until 21 February 1886, following Archbishop Redwood's return from Rome (Figure 3.3).⁶⁴ The initial intake of students was reported by the *New Zealand Tablet*:

'From its splendidly elevated site and general prominent position, the College now forms one of the best landmarks of Wellington, being visible from a considerable distance...The back part of the building faces Tory street, between it and which lies the play-ground and out buildings, enclosed in by a galvanized iron fence about seven feet high...There is a side entrance to Buckle street, and to the new church (St Joseph's) now in course of erection on the piece of land fronting this street...A flight of stone steps takes you to the cellars, which are very spacious...The play-ground is situated between the back of the laundry and Tory street, but though of very fair dimensions is not large enough for cricket or football; this, however, will be in a great measure compensated for by the close proximity of the Basin Reserve, in Buckle street. A large open shed is being erected, where the boys may recreate themselves in wet weather. The professors are thinking of having a ball-alley erected in a portion of the play-ground for hand-ball.'⁶⁵

By 1887 the school roll for St Patrick's College had risen to around 110 boarders and 40 day students, necessitating the construction of additional facilities on the college site.⁶⁶ In the late 1880s four classrooms, a recreational hall and a large gymnasium were erected at the rear of the main college building (within Town Acre 257).⁶⁷ These structures can be seen on Ward's 1891 and 1900 maps, which identified the materials as either brick, or wood and iron construction (Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.5).

Further building work was undertaken at the college from the early 1900s, which included six new classrooms erected onto the northern wing of the college (1907), a second storey built above the aforementioned six classrooms for use as a science block (1910), and the redevelopment of the front yard (facing Cambridge Terrace and within Town Acre 264) to accommodate four tennis courts (1915) (Figure 3.6).⁶⁸ In November 1918 the college premises served as an emergency hospital during the Spanish Influenza epidemic. The school made available several wards and catered for around 100 patients.⁶⁹

Increasing numbers of students throughout the 1920s strained the existing resources of the school and in April 1930 the foundation stone was laid for a new St Patrick's College building on 200 acres of land at Silverstream, near the Hutt River.⁷⁰ The facility accommodated the school's boarding pupils from 1931, allowing the entirety of the original campus (on Town Acre 257) to be utilised as a full day school (Figure 3.7).⁷¹ A survey housing plan, dated 1937, shows little change to the existing college buildings by this date; excepting the removal of the two-storey wood and iron gymnasium along the north-western corner of the section (Figure 3.8). A new gymnasium was later built to replace the original, on the same site, in 1940 (see Figure 3.6).⁷²

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ *New Zealand Tablet*, 12 June 1885, p.9.

⁶⁶ Fitzsimons 2010, p.18.

⁶⁷ Ibid., p.26.

⁶⁸ Ibid., pp.26 & 43.

⁶⁹ Ibid., p.41; *Evening Post*, 14 November 1918, p.6.

⁷⁰ *New Zealand Herald*, 27 April 1929, p.12; *Auckland Star*, 28 April 1930, p.7.

⁷¹ Fitzsimons 2010, p.49.

⁷² Ibid., p.75.

3. Town Acre 257

In 1943 St Patrick's College was significantly damaged by a series of earthquakes which affected its large brick chimneys along with the central tower, which was later rebuilt in wood and stucco.⁷³ Interior alterations were also carried out throughout the 1940s, including the conversion of the junior and senior dormitories into a new chapel and classrooms, and the old chapel into a school library.⁷⁴

By the 1950s it became clear that the land within Town Acre 257 (and the adjoining Town Acre 264) was insufficient for the expansion of St Patrick's College. Efforts were made to acquire land along the periphery of the school site and several lots were purchased within Town Acre 256, on the corner of Tory and Buckle Streets, where a science block was constructed in 1959/60 (see Figure 3.6).⁷⁵

St Patrick's College celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1960. Renovations followed soon afterwards, with the back and sides of the school redeveloped (see Appendix 2 for photos relating to the 1960s building and demolition works).⁷⁶ In 1962 work was scheduled for the construction of a large classroom block in the south-western corner of the school grounds; however, news of a planned city motorway, which would effectively traverse the St Patrick's campus, halted all further developments. With the decision of where to establish a new college site pending, the school turned to temporary solutions – namely, prefab blocks which were installed near the corner of Buckle and Tory Streets (see Figure 3.6).⁷⁷ A section of land at Kilbirnie was eventually selected for the relocation of the college and the final day for pupils at the original St Patrick's site was 8 August 1979.⁷⁸

In November 1979, the proposed demolition of the old college buildings was announced by the National Roads Board, which cited earthquake risk as the reason behind the clearance of the site. Work began in early 1980 and included the demolition of the adjacent St Joseph's convent school (on Town Acre 256) which had been erected in 1918.⁷⁹ The land on Town Acre 257 was later redeveloped into business premises and now houses a research and archive facility for the Museum of New Zealand, Te Papa Tongarewa.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid., p.106.

⁷⁷ Ibid., p.107.

⁷⁸ The first full day for students at the new Kilbirnie St Patrick's College site was held on 13 August 1979. Ibid., p.139.

⁷⁹ Ibid., p.156.

3. Town Acre 257

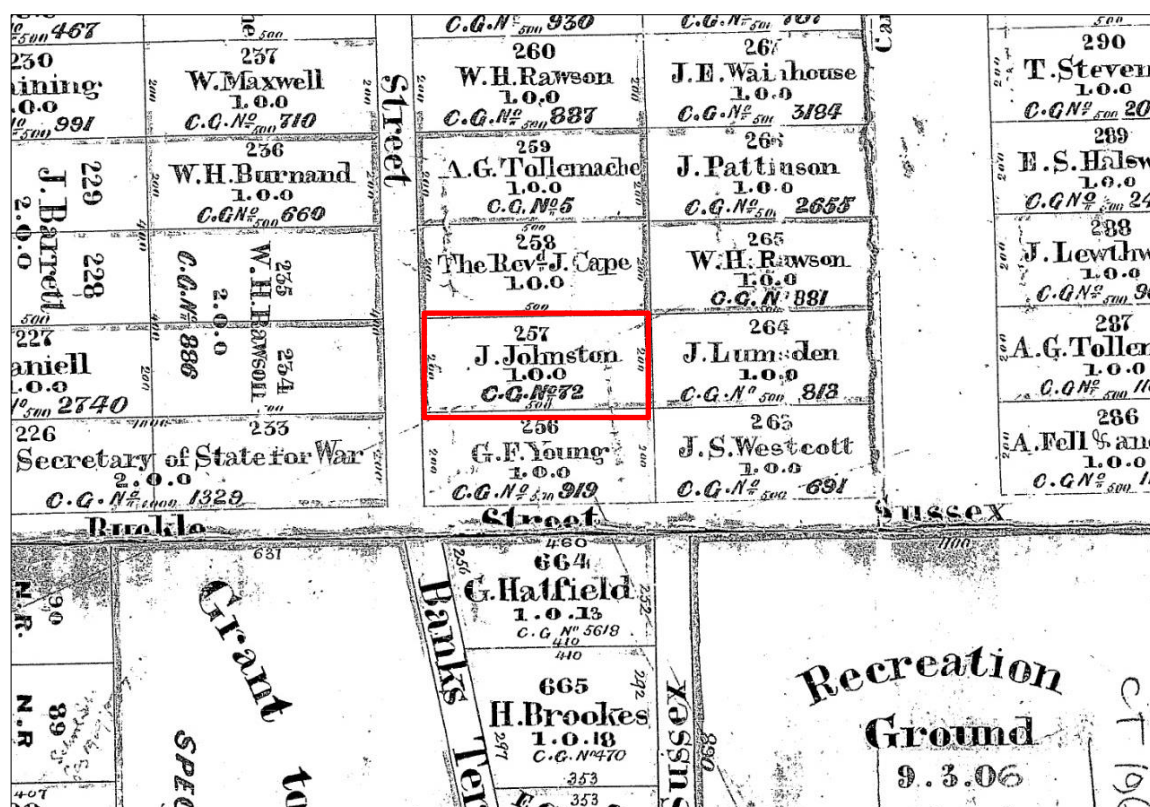


Figure 3.1 Close-up of SO 10295 (5), dated 1870s, showing Crown Grantee for Town Acre 257 (outlined in red). Source: Quickmap

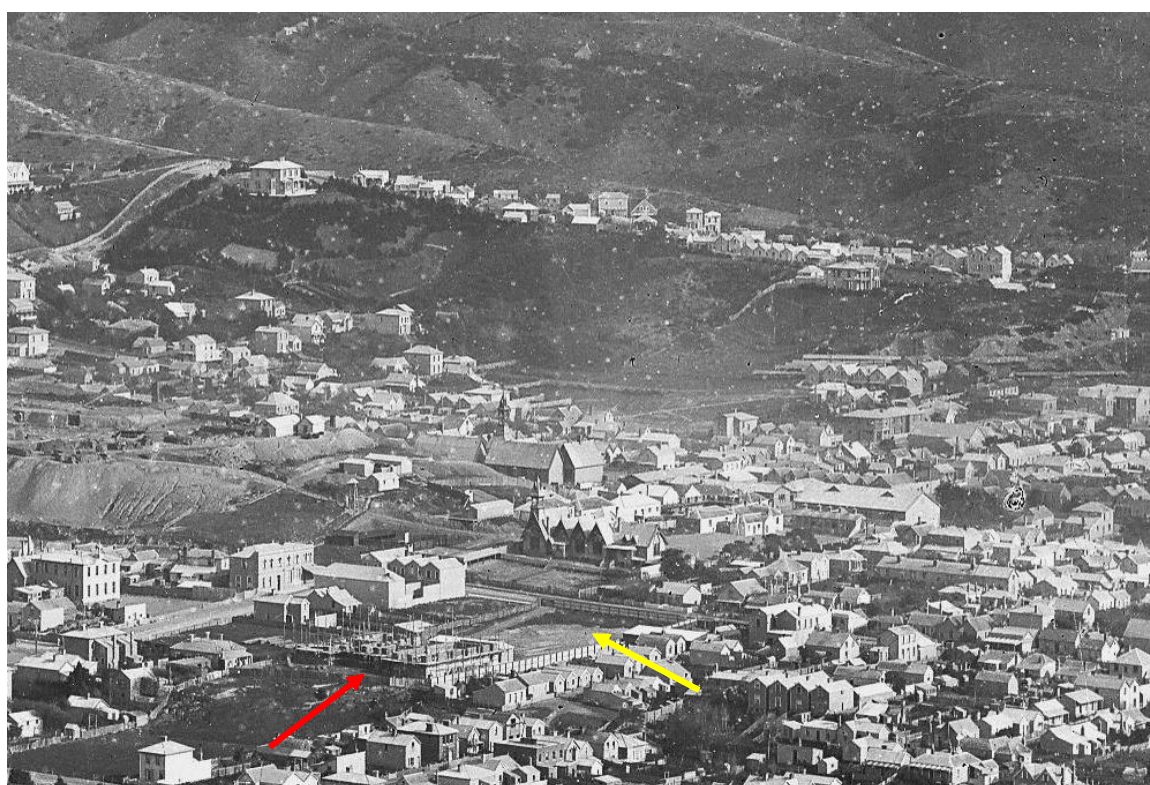


Figure 3.2 Close-up of Burton Brothers photograph, dated c.1884, looking south-west, showing early construction on St Patrick's College (arrowed in red) within Town Acre 257. Note the empty land along the Tory Street frontage of the section (arrowed in yellow). Source: Overlooking Wellington City. Burton Bros. Ref: BB-2235-1/1-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington



Figure 3.3 Photograph of a watercolour of St Patrick's College (looking west), Wellington, painted c.1889 by Christopher Aubrey. St Joseph's Catholic Church, an octagonal building with a short central tower, can be seen to the left of the image. Source: 1/1-018513-F, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington

3. Town Acre 257



Figure 3.4 Close-up of Thomas Ward's survey map of Wellington City, dated 1891, showing buildings within Town Acre 257. Source: WebMap, Wellington City Archives



Figure 3.5 Close-up of Thomas Ward's updated survey map of Wellington City, dated 1900, showing buildings within Town Acre 257. Source: 00514:7:1, Wellington City Archives

3. Town Acre 257

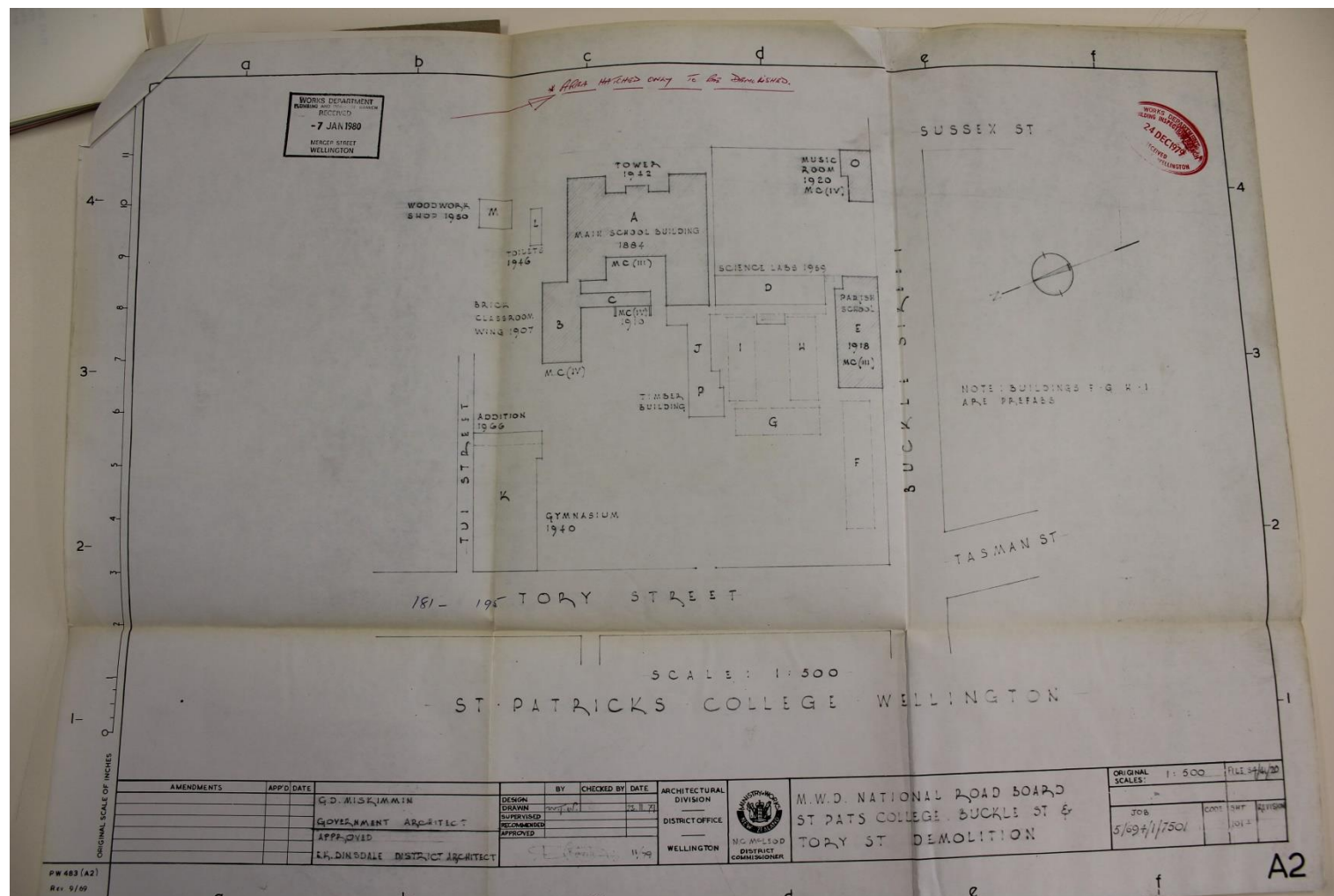


Figure 3.6 Plan of St Patrick's College, dated 1979, showing layout of school buildings over Town Acres 256, 257, and part of 258. Source: 'Demolish St Patrick's College', 00058:1247:C53087, Wellington City Archives



Figure 3.7 Close-up of photograph, dated 1934, showing the Mount Cook area with St Patrick's College school buildings and grounds (within Town Acre 257) visible near the corner of Buckle and Tory Streets. Source: PAColl-6301-59, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington



Figure 3.8 Close-up of housing survey plan of Wellington City, dated 1937, showing buildings within Town Acre 257. Source: 00515: 5:5, Wellington City Archives

3.2 Archaeological & Monitoring Results

3.2.1 Te Papa Storehouse Service Lane – Service Installation

The excavation of a stormwater trench, pits to locate services, and catch-pits were monitored in the service lane on the southern side of the Te Papa Storehouse by David Carley. As these works were located within the footprint of the former St Patrick's College, structural remains were expected. The majority of the upper 50-60cm was characterised by aggregate fill deposits and/or a mix of modern demolition fill. However, some remnant structural features were also present. The site is recorded as R27/559.

The largest excavation consisted of a stormwater trench aligned west-northwest by east-southeast, which was monitored between 4 and 8 March 2013 (Figure 3.9). The trench was approximately 92m long and 30-45cm wide, and up to 1.2m deep. Three brick walls, four drains and four postholes were identified within the trench:

Wall 1 (Figure 3.9 and Figure 3.10) – This brick wall measured 34cm wide, 49cm deep and was oriented north-south. It was bonded with cement mortar, and four courses were visible. The top course was sealed by a compact demolition layer, and several layers of aggregate were above this. The wall cut was not visible, but the wall was located within the yellow-brown clay natural.

Wall 2 (Figure 3.9) – This brick wall was located 1.5m west of wall 1, and was on the same alignment. It measured 45cm wide, 60cm deep and at least five courses deep. It was also located beneath the demolition layer.

Wall 3 (Figure 3.9) – This wall remnant was located some 10m to the west of wall 2. It measured 65cm wide and was only present from 1.15mbs+. It also had cement mortar. Several demolition layers were present on top of the remnant wall, of which some were likely to have been surfaces. This wall lined up with St Patrick's College and appears to have been an original outer wall of the building (Figure 3.9).

Drains (Figure 3.9 and Figure 3.11) – Four drains were recorded in a 2.3m wide area within the trench. The oldest and deepest drain was oriented north-south (Figure 3.11). It was truncated by two ceramic pipe drains located to either side of it. A U-shaped brick drain was located on the east side of the oldest drain. It measured 44cm wide by 40cm deep, at 95cmbs, and had cement mortar.

Posthole 1 – 70cm deep by 29cm wide with a rounded base (Figure 3.12). It cut through the yellow-brown natural clay, and was filled with a yellow clay and topsoil mix and a few small brick fragments.

Posthole 2 – 77cm deep, 42cm wide, and still had a partial timber within it. The rest of the posthole fill was as in posthole 1, but also contained a black beer bottle fragment.

Posthole 3 – 80cm deep and 41.5cm wide with vertical sides and a concave base. It had the same fill as above.

Posthole 4 – 47cm deep and 40cm wide, with an irregular shape and was vertically truncated (Figure 3.13). It was filled with a grey clay, with two pieces of sawn wood.

The tops of all the postholes had been truncated and they were largely sealed by base-course except for posthole 3, which may have had a remnant topsoil.

Two pits related to installation of the stormwater line were monitored on 19 May 2014 (Figure 3.9). They measured 1.4m deep, 1.5m long and 1m wide, and a shallow lateral oriented trench (50cm deep) ran east-west adjacent to the building.

Pit 1 – No archaeology was present, with evidence of repeated disturbance and deposition of base-course, gravels and other materials.

Pit 2 – This was similar to pit 1, but a layer of bricks and brick fragments was present at a depth of 1.3-1.4m below the surface (Figure 3.9). The bricks were in secondary deposition, their origin being unknown. However, they were hand made with some deeply impressed frogs.

Lateral trench – A short (3m) lateral trench was excavated to a depth of 50cm from pit 2 southwards towards Buckle Street. One frogged brick fragment was found amongst disturbed layers capped by aggregate.

In summary, all the brick walls that were exposed in the Te Papa Service Lane works area are likely to have related to the St Patrick's College building, and the postholes are likely have related to an outbuilding. The drains may also be linked to the outbuilding, although they may have functioned within the larger college complex. Few historic 19th century artefacts were recovered, and the demolition layers were dominated by brick fragments most likely derived from either buildings or walls related to St Patrick's college.

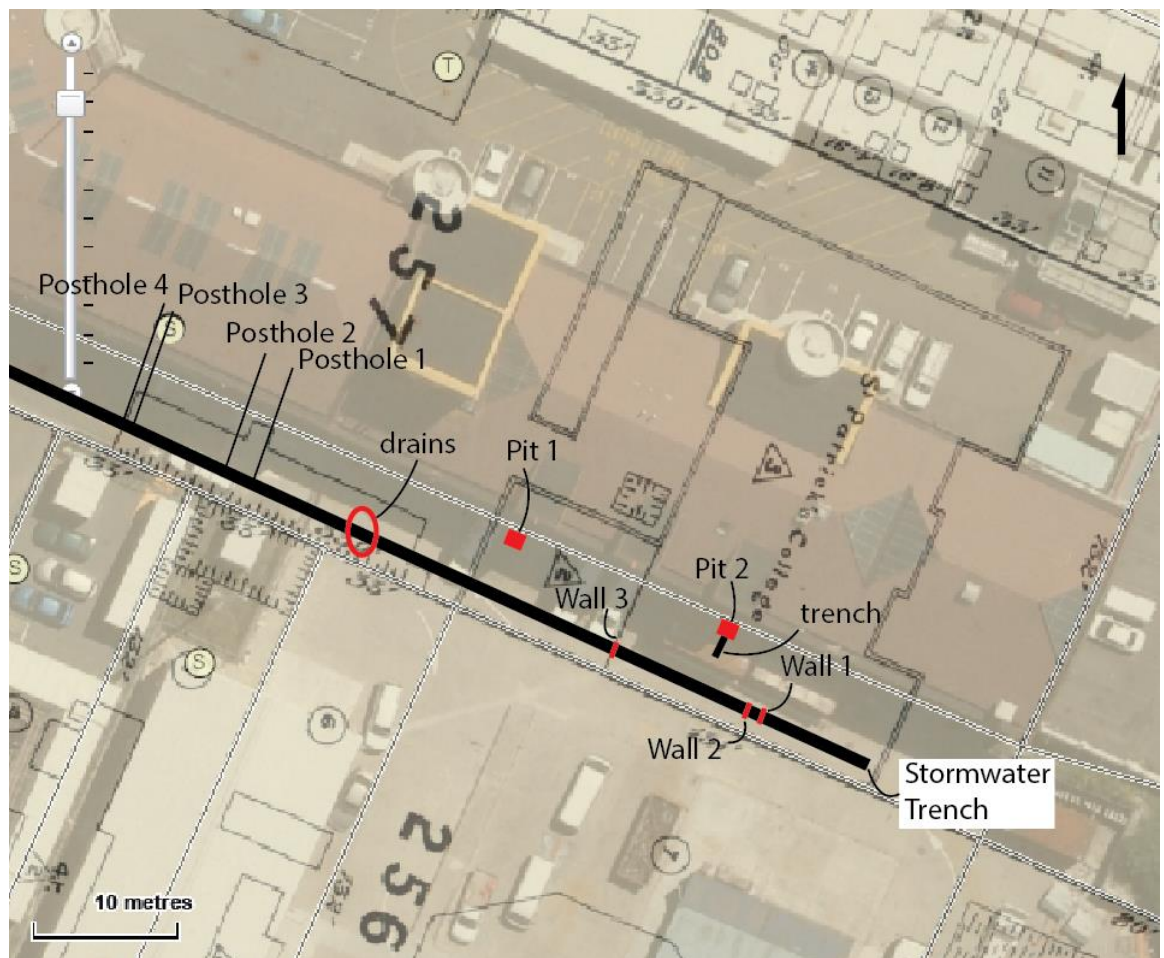


Figure 3.9 Location of the stormwater trench and features recorded within the trench in relation to the former St Patrick's College as shown on the Ward Plan and 2013 aerial. The brown-roofed building is the Te Papa storehouse. Source: WCC Webmap



Figure 3.10 Brick wall 1, facing north (1m scale)



Figure 3.11 Group of four drains, with the two pipe drains indicated by the arrows



Figure 3.12 Posthole 1, facing south (1m scale)

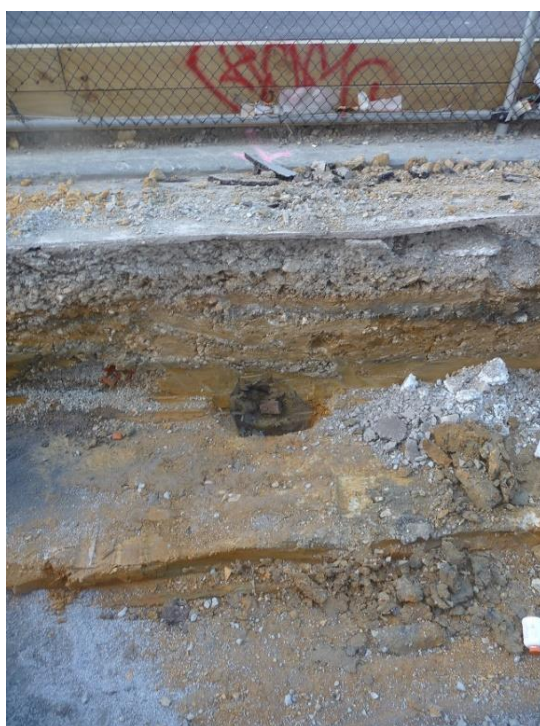


Figure 3.13 Vertically truncated posthole 4, facing south

3.3 Artefact & Environmental Analysis

Artefacts were very limited from the Te Papa Storehouse monitoring works in Town Acre 257, with the only piece of any note being a small fragment of black beer bottle glass from one of the postholes. No environmental samples were collected.

4 TOWN ACRE 90

4.1 Historical Background

Bounded to the west by Taranaki Street and the north by Buckle Street, Town Acre 90 was set aside as a 'native reserve' (along with the neighbouring Town Acre 89 to the south) by the New Zealand Company in 1839/40 (Figure 4.1).⁸⁰ Reserves were also known as 'tenths' in reference to the company's policy of designating 10 per cent of Wellington's town acres for Maori, which were subsequently held in trust.⁸¹ Despite the agreement over the land, military occupation of Town Acre 90 was established by Imperial troops from the early 19th century as part of the Mount Cook Barracks. The garrison post covered an area of more than 13 acres, spanning across Mount Cook, and by 1847 the term 'Lower Barracks' was used to differentiate the site at the foot of the hill (including Town Acre 90) from the apex (known as the Upper Barracks).⁸² Evidence of early construction on Town Acre 90 can be seen on a sketch drawing, dated 1849, which illustrates a cluster of buildings sited at the base of Mount Cook (Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3), and on Spyve's plan of the Mount Cook Barracks, showing structures largely as built by 1852 (Figure 4.4). A photograph of the Te Aro area, taken by the Reverend Arthur Henry Stock in 1858, shows a number of substantial barracks buildings on the corner section, and a later photograph, dated c.1868, provides a clearer view and indicates few changes, with the exception of an additional structure in the south-western corner of the site (Figure 4.5 to Figure 4.8).

Following the departure of the British forces in 1865 the Mount Cook military base was used by the administration office for New Zealand's militia rolls and volunteer corps, and that same year the sale of '22 condemned barracks stores' was advertised by Messrs Bethune and Hunter at the Lower Mount Cook Barracks.⁸³ Extant buildings within the lower barracks area were later recommissioned as a depot for the Armed Constabulary (A.C.), whose formation in 1867 saw recruits trained in Wellington for deployment throughout the colony.⁸⁴ Peter Cooke notes that the Mount Cook A.C. Depot was based on the model established in Melbourne, and by the 1870s spanned both sides of Buckle Street.⁸⁵

On 24 March 1874 the Crown negotiated the purchase of Town Acre 90 (together with the neighbouring Town Acre 89) from Te Aro Maori for the sum of £500.⁸⁶ The sale was documented in the annual report of the Commissioner of Native Reserves, which noted the situation of the land along Taranaki Street 'on which stand the barracks of the Armed

⁸⁰ Louis E. Ward, *Early Wellington*, Christchurch, 1975, p.56. See: *Evening Post*, 12 October 1889, p.1.

⁸¹ Ibid. History of the Wellington Tenths Trust, accessed via: <http://www.tekau.maori.nz/WellingtonTenthsTrust/AboutUs/History.aspx>

⁸² *Wellington Independent*, 3 July 1847, p.2.

⁸³ Peter Cooke, 'Headquarters, NZ Military Forces: The Military Home at Mt Cook', *Forts and Works*, 20, January 2006, p.3; *Wellington Independent*, 21 March 1865, p.3.

⁸⁴ The Armed Constabulary was formed as New Zealand's principal fighting force following the passing of The Armed Constabulary Act, 1867. Cooke, p.3; Beatrice Hudson. August 2012. 'Transportation Improvements around the Basin Reserve, Wellington: Stage One – Taranaki to Cambridge Terrace', Assessment of Archaeological Effects. Unpublished Opus International Consultants Limited report prepared for New Zealand Transport Agency, p.21; The Armed Constabulary Act, 1867.

⁸⁵ Cooke 2006, p.3.

⁸⁶ Maori Land Laws Amendment Act, 1908.

Constabulary.⁸⁷ A detailed inventory of the A.C. buildings on Town Acres 89 and 90 was compiled by Lieutenant Mulloy, Royal Engineers, around the early 1870s, which listed the following structures: (at least) three soldiers' barracks; military prison; two cooking houses; officers' mess room; three privies.⁸⁸ A number of these buildings are visible on Town Survey plans, dated 1870s, which show a total of four structures along the northern boundary of Town Acre 90 (Figure 4.9 and Figure 4.10).⁸⁹ According to Cooke, a gymnasium, fire engine, and magazine guardhouse were among those facilities added to the Lower Mount Cook Barracks during the 1870s.⁹⁰

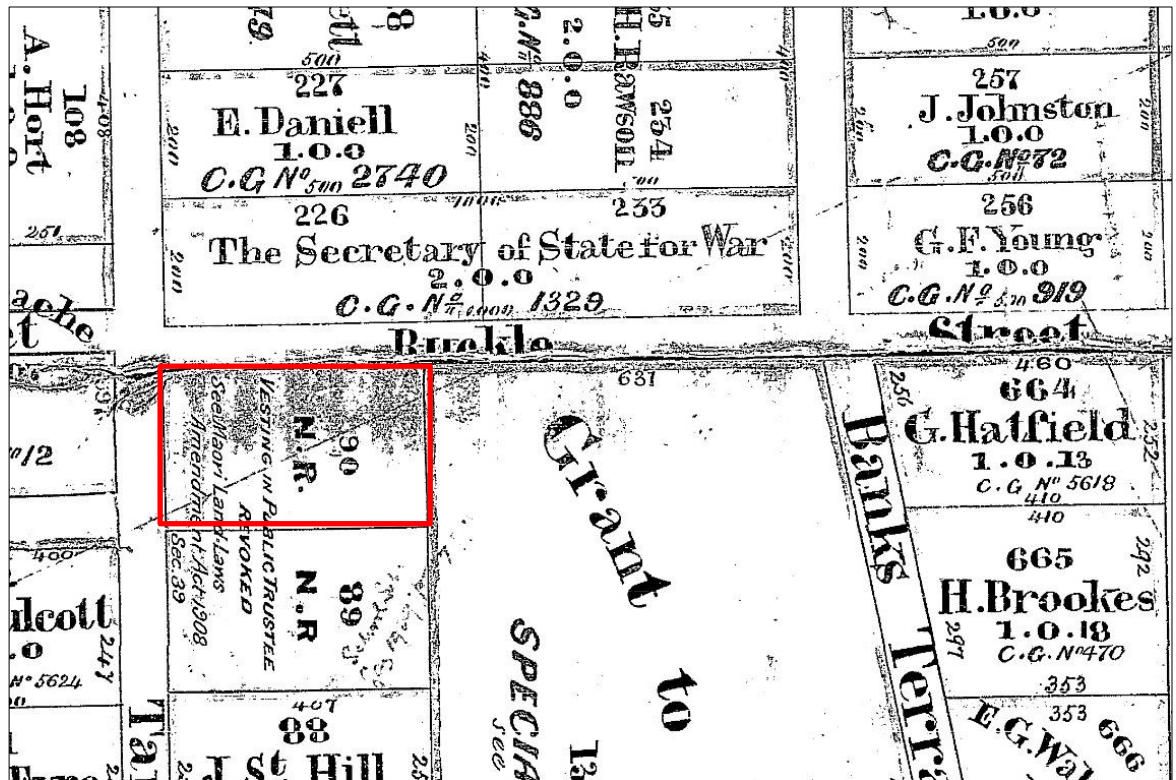


Figure 4.1 Close-up of SO 10295 (5), dated 1870s, showing Town Acre 90 (outlined in red) on the corner of Buckle and Taranaki Streets. Note: N.R. denotes 'Native Reserve'. Source: Quickmap

⁸⁷ *Appendices to the Journal of the House of Representatives* (AJHR), 1874, G-05, p.2.

⁸⁸ Note: While the inventory compiled by Lieutenant Mulloy is undated, an attached note dated 19 March 1870 may provide a clue as to when the list was written. Mount Cook Reserve, 1880-1917, LS1 1400 57607/1, Archives New Zealand.

⁸⁹ Note: Although no date appears on Town Survey Sheet No. 16 (SO 11113 (16)), Town Survey Sheet No. 15 (SO 11112 (15)) has the date 1874 added in its lower right-hand corner.

⁹⁰ Cooke 2006, p.3; also see: *Wellington Independent*, 12 February 1873, p.2.

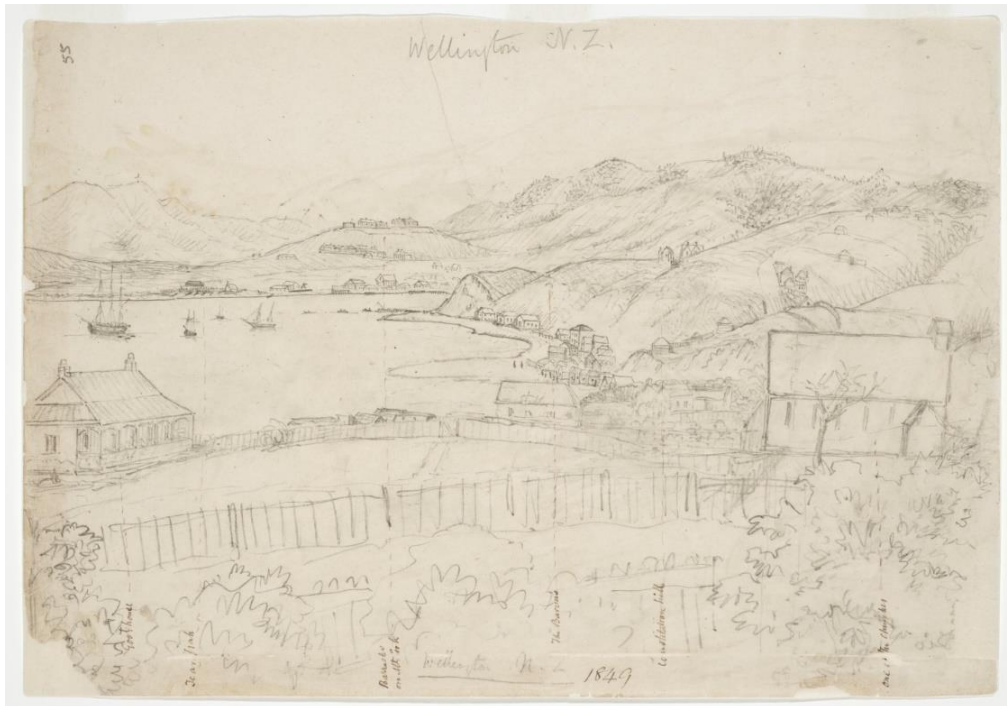


Figure 4.2 Pencil sketch, dated 1849, drawn by Thomas B. Collinson showing early Wellington with Te Aro, including the Pa and Mount Cook in the distance. Source: Collinson, Thomas Bernard, 1822-1902. Collinson, Thomas Bernard 1822-1902: Wellington N. Z. 1849. Gov[ernmen]t House. Te Aro Pah. Barracks on Mount Cook. The Baron's. Constitution Hill. One of the churches. Collinson, Thomas Bernard 1822-1902: Seven years service on the borders of the Pacific Ocean, 1843-1850. Ref: A-292-071. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23070614>

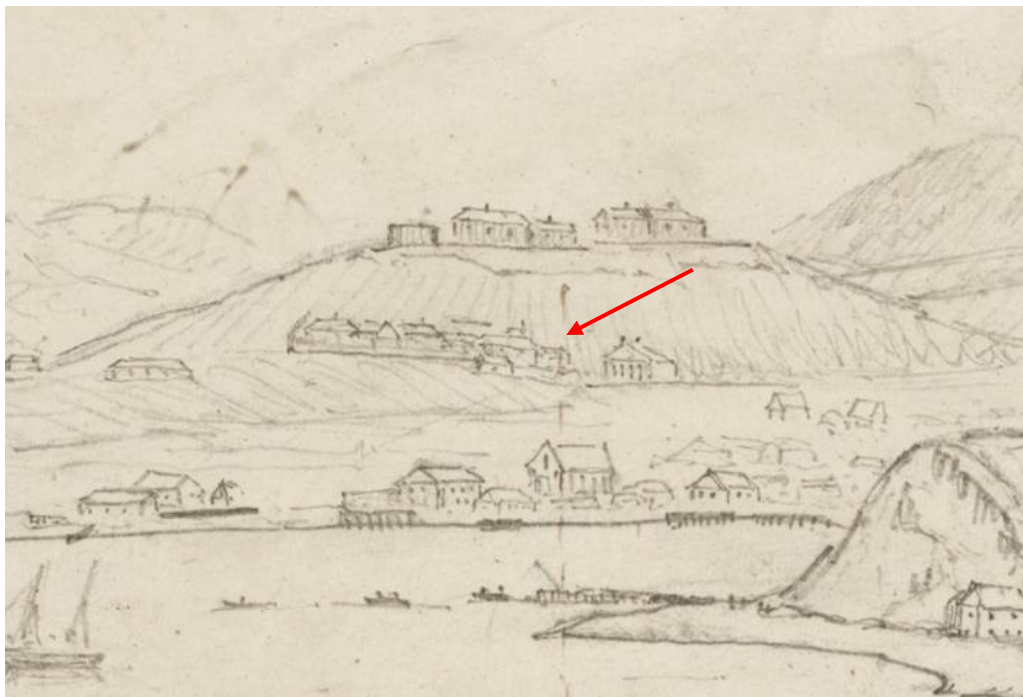


Figure 4.3 Close-up of Collinson's 1849 sketch showing buildings (arrowed in red) at the foot of Mount Cook, probably early barracks in the Buckle Street vicinity. Source: Collinson, Thomas Bernard, 1822-1902. Collinson, Thomas Bernard 1822-1902: Wellington N. Z. 1849. Gov[ernmen]t House. Te Aro Pah. Barracks on Mount Cook. The Baron's. Constitution Hill. One of the churches. Collinson, Thomas Bernard 1822-1902: Seven years service on the borders of the Pacific Ocean, 1843-1850. Ref: A-292-071. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

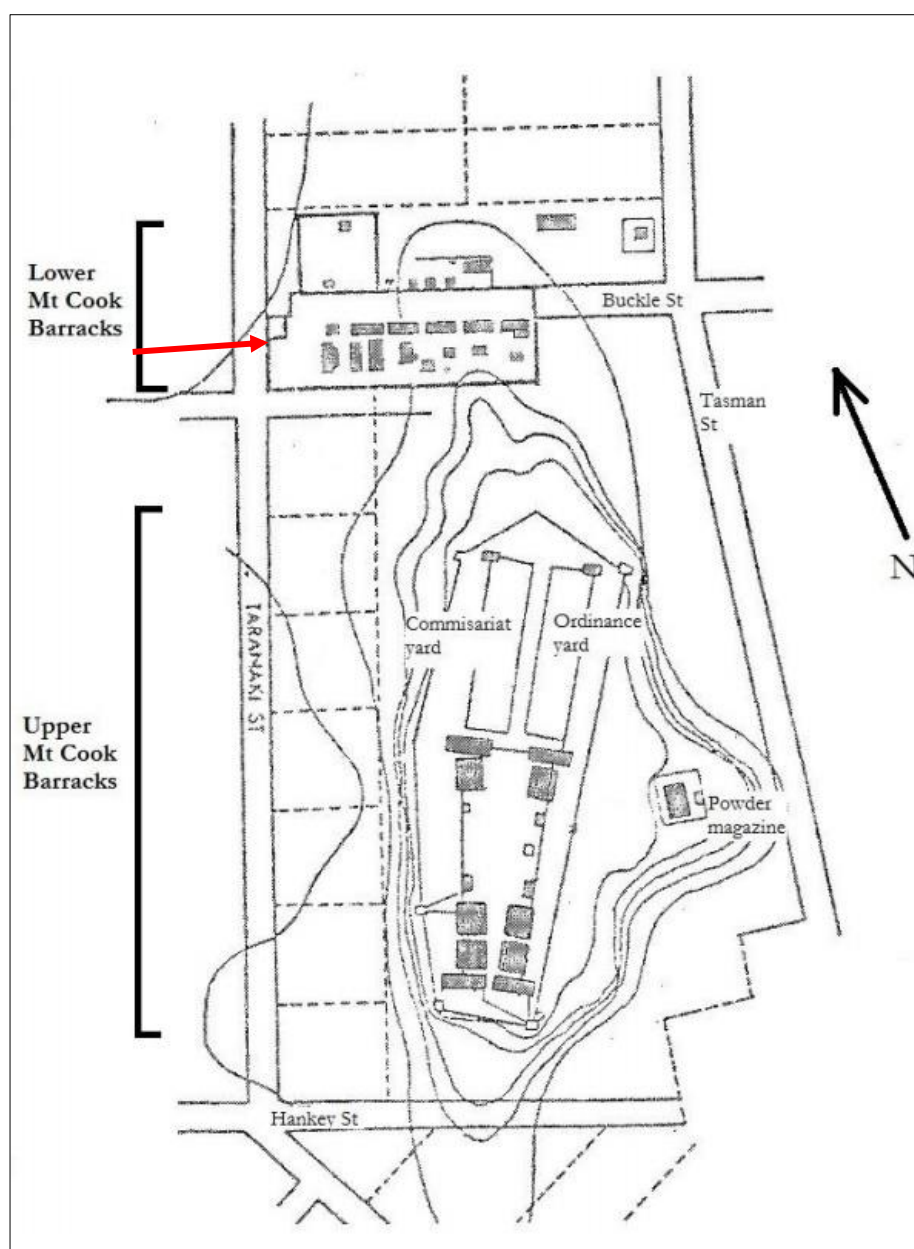


Figure 4.4 Plan of Mount Cook Barracks, as planned c.1845 and largely as built by 1852, showing buildings within Town Acre 90 (arrowed). Source: Spyve, 1983, as shown in O’Keeffe 2014, p.9

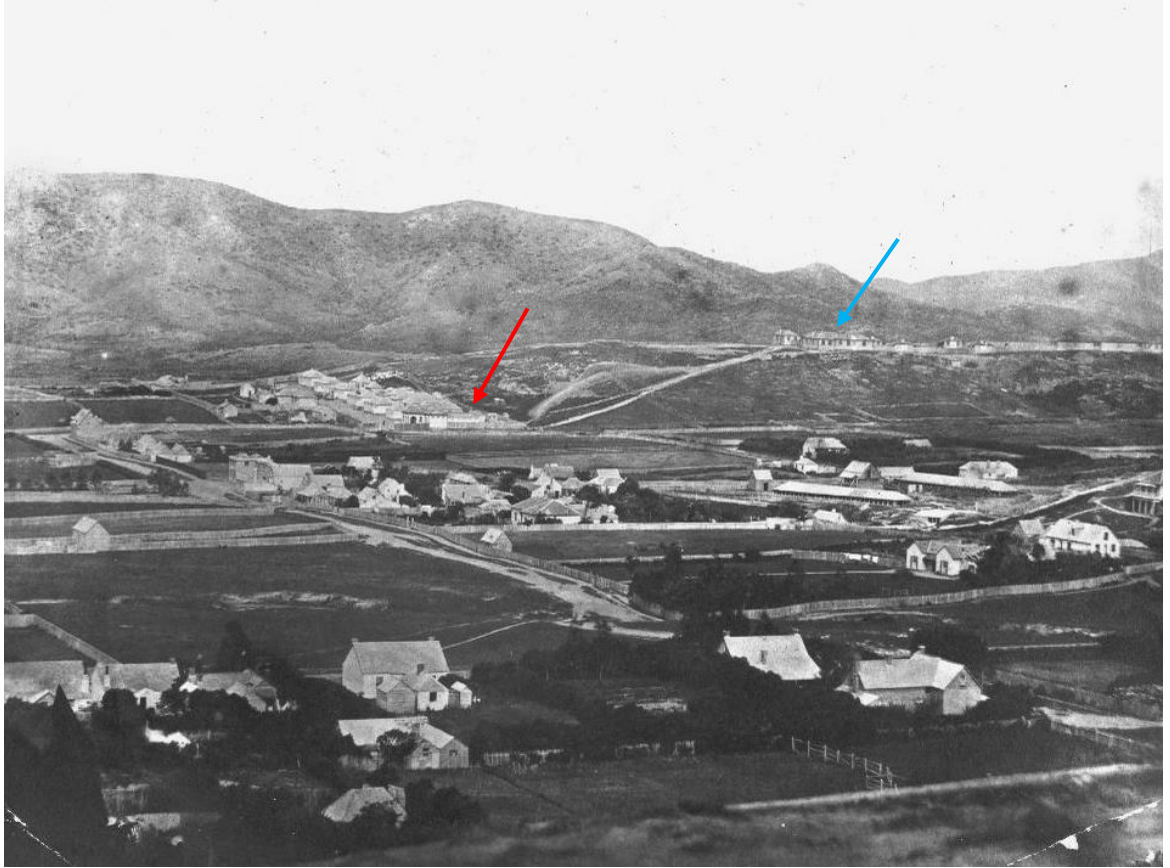


Figure 4.5 Photograph, dated 1858, showing the Te Aro area, Wellington. The Upper Mount Cook Barracks are visible on the hill in the background, at right (arrowed in blue) and the Lower Mount Cook Barracks (including Town Acre 90) are shown at background centre-left (arrowed in red). Source: Stock, Arthur Henry (Rev), 1823-1901. Te Aro, Wellington. Crawford family: Photographs of James Coutts Crawford and family. Ref: PA1-f-019-17-3. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23023083>



Figure 4.6 Detail of Stock's 1858 photograph, showing buildings within the area of the Lower Mount Cook Barracks (arrow). Source: Stock, Arthur Henry (Rev), 1823-1901. Te Aro, Wellington. Crawford family: Photographs of James Coutts Crawford and family. Ref: PA1-f-019-17-3. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23023083>



Figure 4.7 Photograph, dated c.1868, showing the Te Aro area, Wellington with the Lower Mount Cook Barracks visible in background (centre). Source: Mundy, Daniel Louis, 1826?-1881. Mundy, Daniel Louis, 1826?-1881: Wellington city. Ref: 1/2-052466-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22315975>

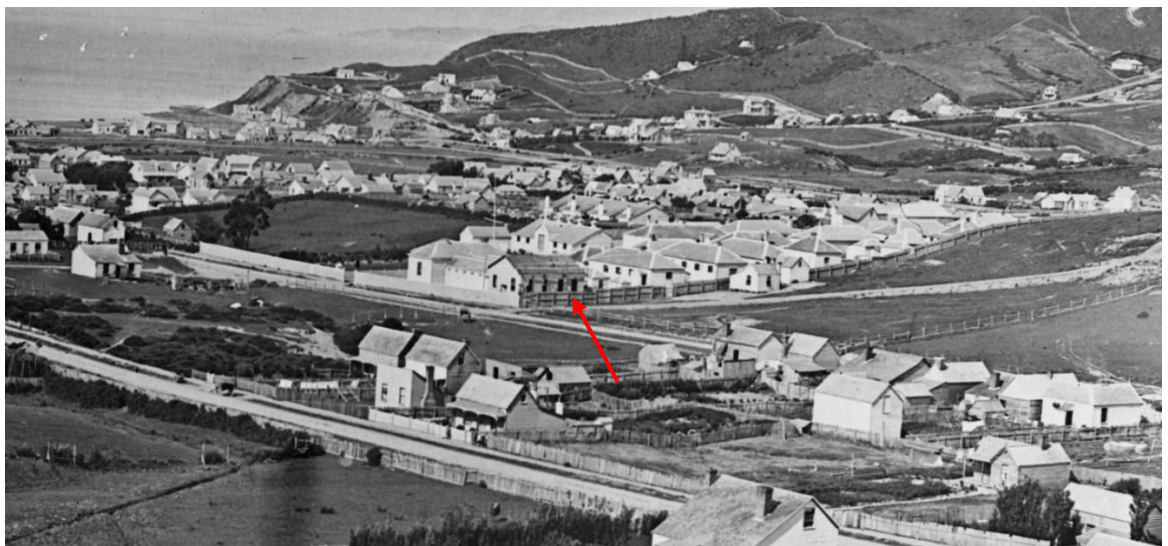


Figure 4.8 Detail of Mundy's c.1868 photograph, showing buildings within the area of the Lower Mount Cook Barracks (centre). Buildings within Town Acre 90 are arrowed in red. Source: Mundy, Daniel Louis, 1826?-1881. Mundy, Daniel Louis, 1826?-1881: Wellington city. Ref: 1/2-052466-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22315975>

4. Town Acre 90

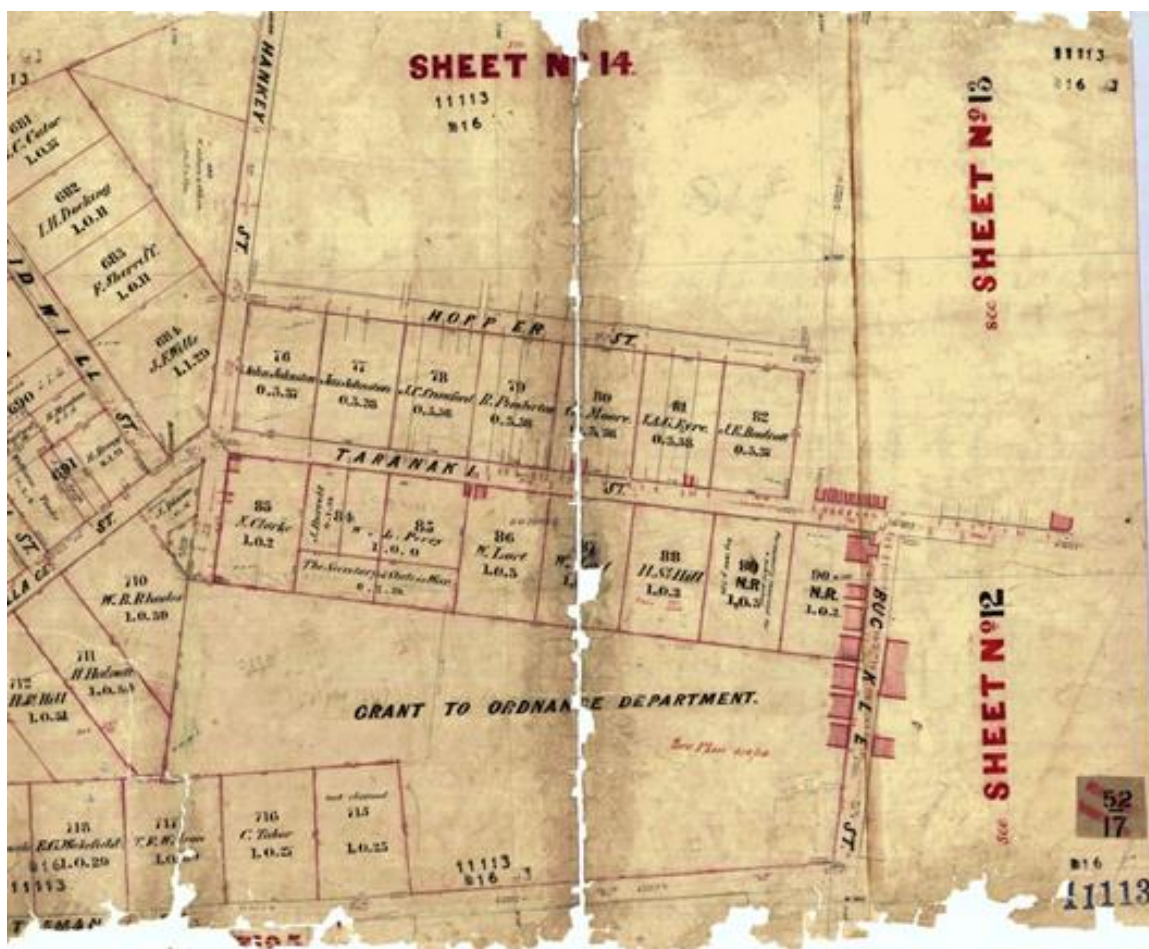


Figure 4.9 Detail of SO 11113 (16), dated 1870s, showing extant structures along the Buckle Street perimeter of Town Acre 90. Source: Quickmap

In 1877 the Armed Constabulary were amalgamated with the provincial police to become the New Zealand Constabulary Force.⁹¹ The merger formalised a branch of the constabulary known as the Permanent Artillery which provided training for both volunteer field gunners and coast defence gunners.⁹² The Lower Mount Cook Barracks provided billets for members of the police force and militia volunteers when they visited Wellington for drill instruction and the extent of the depot is illustrated in a photograph, dated c.1884, which shows a number of single-storied buildings along the southern side of Buckle Street (Figure 4.11).⁹³

The layout of structures within Town Acre 90 can be seen on Thomas Ward's Map of the City of Wellington, dated 1891, which details the position of the 'A.C. Barracks' along with a large two-storey brick building situated along the Buckle Street frontage (Figure 4.12). A fuller description of the various buildings is provided by a Public Works plan, dated September 1893, which identifies the brick building as a store and shows the position of sewers and pipes, barrack rooms, a library, further stores, and the P.M. (Permanent Militia) Depot (Figure 4.13). Updates to the Ward map, dated 1900, show few changes to

⁹¹ Richard S. Hill. 'Police - Provinces, war and gold, 1850s to 1870s', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 13-Jul-12, URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/police/page-2>; *Tuapeka Times*, 17 January 1877, p.5.

⁹² Cooke 2006, p.4.

⁹³ Ibid.

4. Town Acre 90

the structures situated within Town Acre 90, excepting the replacement of a W.C. and shed with a small brick structure (Figure 4.14).

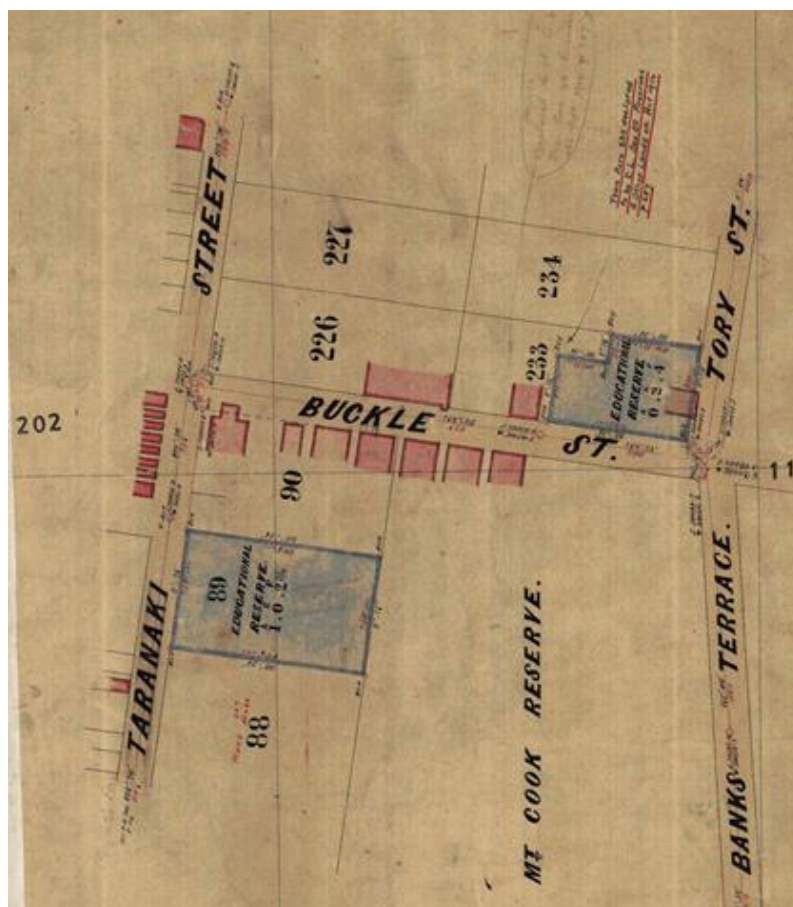


Figure 4.10 Detail of SO 11202, dated 1877, showing extant structures along the Buckle Street perimeter of Town Acre 90. Source: Quickmap

During the South African ‘Boer’ War (1899-1902) the Lower Barracks were used to accommodate various contingents prior to their embarkation.⁹⁴ An image from the *New Zealand Graphic*, dated 10 March 1900, shows mounted troops leaving Buckle Street, with the barracks and brick store visible in the background (Figure 4.15). The brick store, barracks, and military staff office are depicted on a later survey plan, dated 1903, which describes several of the wooden structures as ‘old’ and the frontages of the buildings are visible in a 1909 photograph showing the funeral procession for the victims of the wrecked steamer *Penguin*, which commenced at the drill hall in Buckle Street (Figure 4.16 and Figure 4.17).⁹⁵

By 1910 the 19th century wooden buildings within Town Acre 90 were in considerable need of repair and plans for the redevelopment of the site, including the demolition of the artillery barracks and the erection of purpose-built Defence Stores, were underway (Figure 4.18 and Figure 4.19).⁹⁶ The following year it was reported that extensions were ‘being

⁹⁴ *Evening Post*, 9 February 1900, p.6.

⁹⁵ *Star*, 16 February 1909, p.3.

⁹⁶ A 2012 report on the GHQ building suggests that the redevelopment of Town Acre 90 took place in response to the passing of the Defence Acts of 1909 and 1910 which established the Territorial Force and necessitated further army facilities. See: <https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/fms/sustainability/documents/Army%20Headquarters%20Building.pdf?66C87C30BE3CC2CB83D7628A2453F78B>

made to the [pre-existing two-storey brick] Stores Department in Buckle Street, where a clothing and equipment depot is being erected'⁹⁷ and in January 1912 the *Dominion* noted:

‘Another old Wellington land-mark is being sacrificed to the necessities of the newer generation—the old military head-quarters offices, at the corner of Buckle Street and Taranaki Street. For years past this old building has given comfortable shelter to the staff of the stores branch of the Defence Department, who are now in temporary quarters on the ground floor of a commodious brick store, designed to harbour large stocks of equipment. The old headquarters office was built in 1862, and is now to give place to a brick office building for the staff.’

The new two-storey brick structure on the corner of Buckle and Taranaki Streets was initially known as the Defence Stores Office, although it was later referred to as the General Officer Commanding (GOC) Building, and then the General Headquarters (GHQ) Building. Designed by Government Architect John Campbell in Edwardian Baroque style, the building featured an ‘L’ shape layout and was largely constructed from brick – likely to have been manufactured by convicts at the nearby Mount Cook gaol.⁹⁸ The Buckle Street façade of the newly completed stores office, along with an adjacent one-storey brick building and the recently extended brick stores department, can be seen in a number of photographs taken during the infamous 1913 Waterfront Strike (Figure 4.20 to Figure 4.22). The event saw Buckle Street become the scene of a stand-off between striking seamen and the Mounted Special Constables who were quartered in the Wellington Garrison Hall (within Town Acre 226, on the northern side of Buckle Street).

During World War I (1914-1918) the Defence Stores played a vital role in outfitting the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, although as Cooke notes: ‘the sheer volume of equipping and supplying a 100,000-man Expeditionary Force made the store facilities at Mt Cook hopelessly inadequate, even after renting a nearby flat to ease the storage burden and the creation of a separate Army Ordnance Corps in April 1915.’⁹⁹ The layout of the stores buildings within Town Acre 90 can be seen on a plan dated 1918, which indicates at least seven variously sized structures on the site at that time (Figure 4.23).

The Defence Stores continued to operate from the site until around 1930, when they removed to Fort Dorset, and the Stores Office Building, which had been used as a repository for base records from 1923, was converted into Defence Headquarters.¹⁰⁰ The relocation of GHQ necessitated alterations to the extant stores buildings and in 1931 the Chief of the General Staff detailed a list of instructions for the move which included:

‘Alter existing doorway and small staircase in 2nd floor of Buckle Street building, between present War Records and Community Club, to permit of file cabinets etc., being taken through to their new position. Remove partitions etc., in Community Club building and construct office for War Records section...Construct new offices etc., on 2nd floor of Buckle Street buildings. Construct new main staircase at entrance to Buckle Street building leading to 2nd floor offices...All maps, files etc., in present Artillery and Registry wings to be cleared and stored in ground floor of Buckle Street building...’¹⁰¹

⁹⁷ *Dominion*, 7 June 1911, p.5.

⁹⁸ Registration Proposal – Historic Place, General Officer Commanding (GOC) Building, Heritage New Zealand Building File 12003-025, Volume 1, ‘Plans’, Heritage New Zealand Wellington Office.

⁹⁹ Cooke 2006, p.6.

¹⁰⁰ Registration Proposal – Historic Place, General Officer Commanding (GOC) Building, Heritage New Zealand Building File 12003-025, Volume 1, ‘Plans’, Heritage New Zealand Wellington Office; Cooke, p.6.

¹⁰¹ Defence Works – Buildings – Wellington Buckle Street, 1931-0, AD1 1077203/126 1, Archives New Zealand.

4. Town Acre 90

Materials from the old Mount Cook gaol were reused to create partitions in the new GHQ building (formerly the Defence Stores Office) and a plan of the renovations indicates the position of the new partitions and fixed sashes (Figure 4.24).

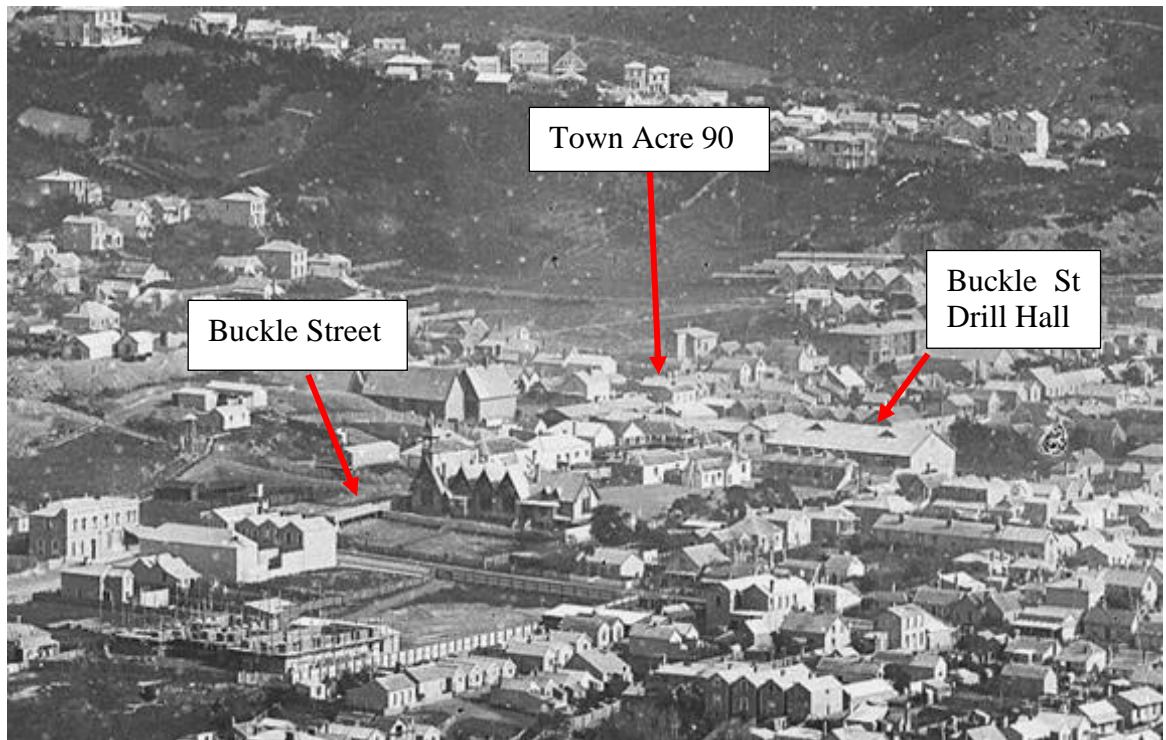


Figure 4.11 Details from a photograph, dated c.1884, showing the lower Mount Cook area, including Town Acre 90. Source: Overlooking Wellington City. Burton Bros. Ref: BB-2235-1/1-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22742427>

4. Town Acre 90

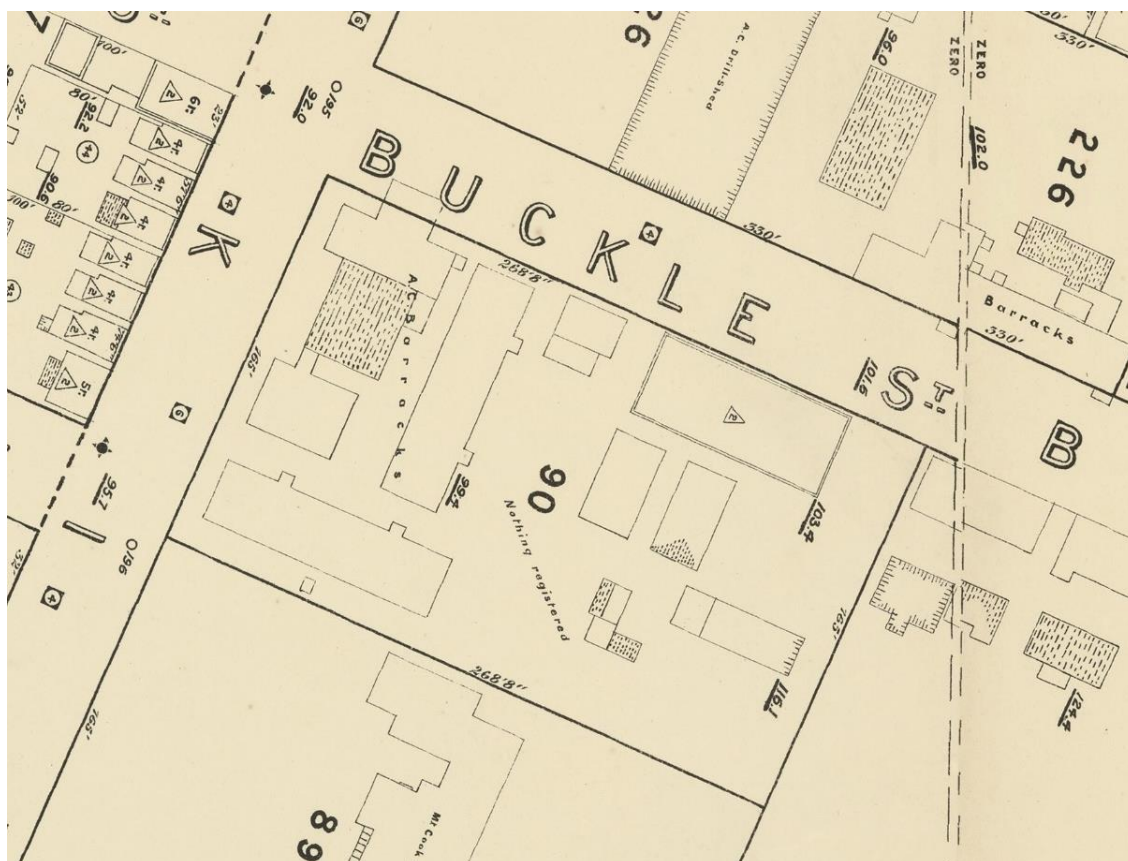


Figure 4.12 Close-up of Thomas Ward's survey map of Wellington City, dated 1891, showing buildings within Town Acre 90. Source: WebMap, Wellington City Archives

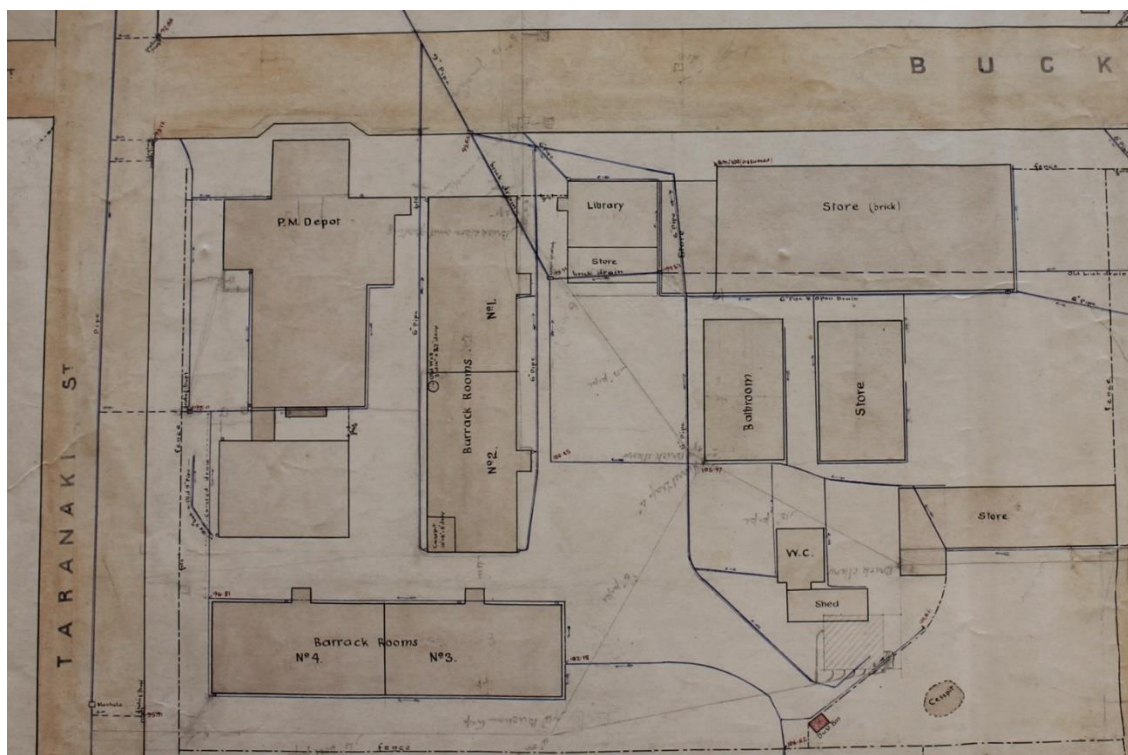


Figure 4.13 Close-up of plan of Mount Cook Barracks, dated 1893, showing identified buildings within Town Acre 90. Source: Mount Cook Police Barracks, 1893, AAOD W3273 Box 10 WDO 131, Archives New Zealand

4. Town Acre 90

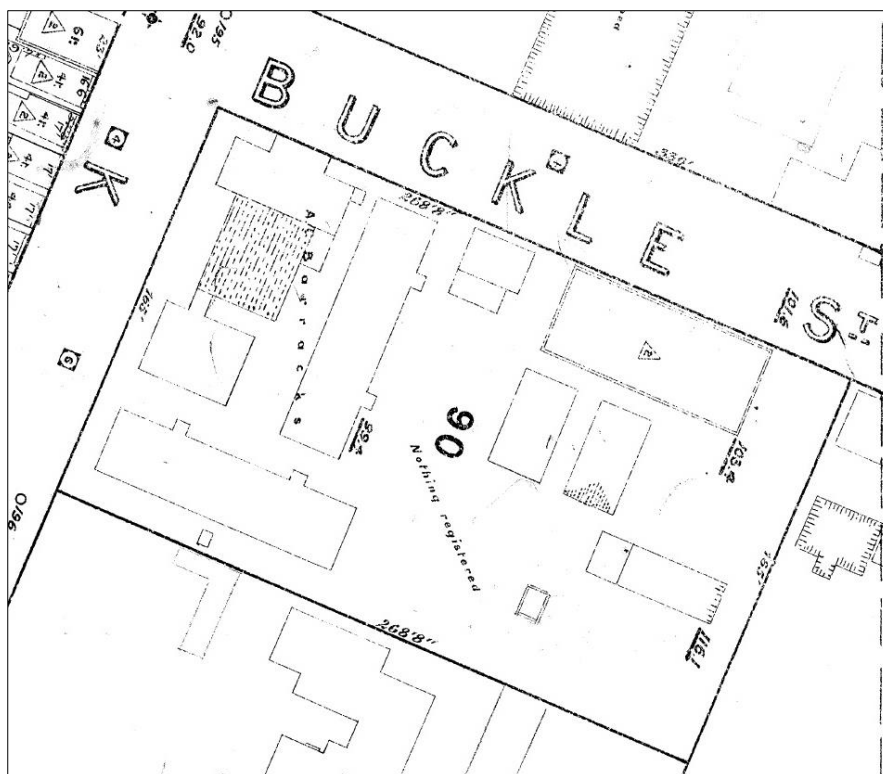


Figure 4.14 Close-up of Thomas Ward's updated survey map of Wellington City, dated 1900, showing buildings within Town Acre 90. Source: 00514: 6:8, Wellington City Archives

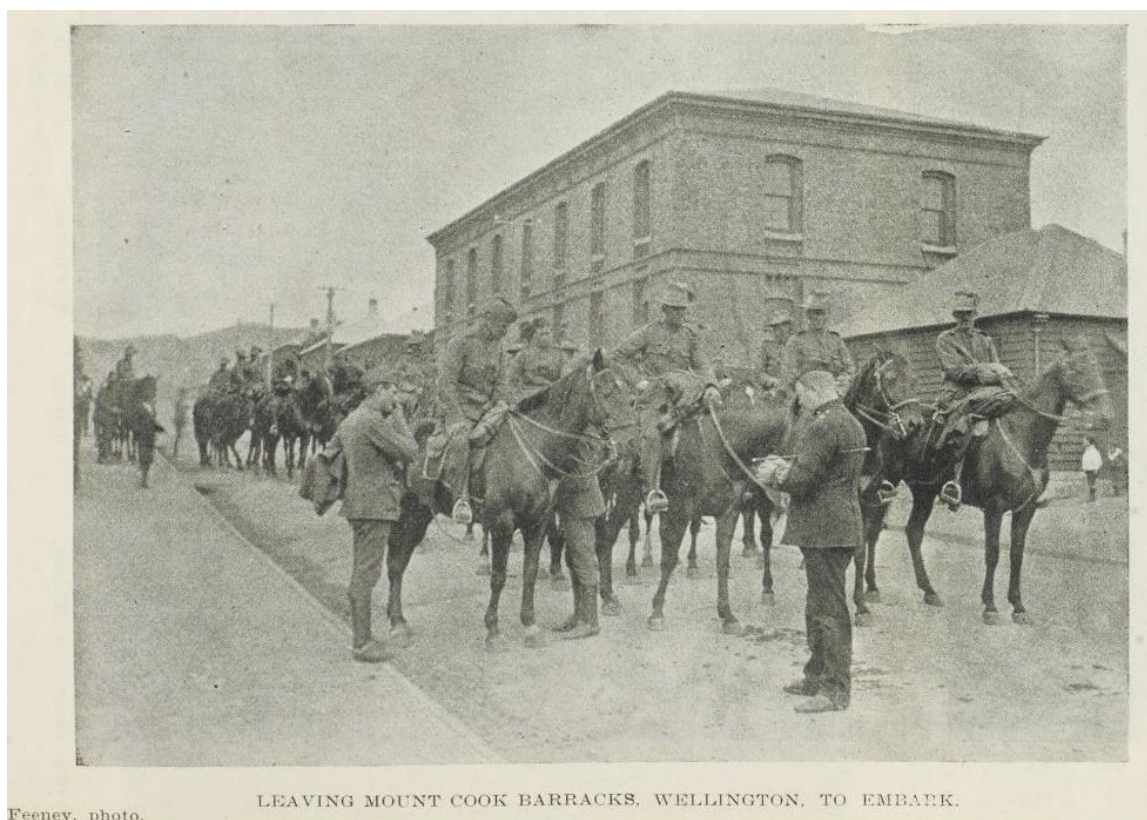


Figure 4.15 *New Zealand Graphic* photograph, dated 10 March 1900, showing mounted troops on Buckle Street prior to embarkation for the South African War. The two-storey brick stores building and wooden barracks, (both on Town Acre 90) are visible in the background. Source: Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZG-19000310-441-2

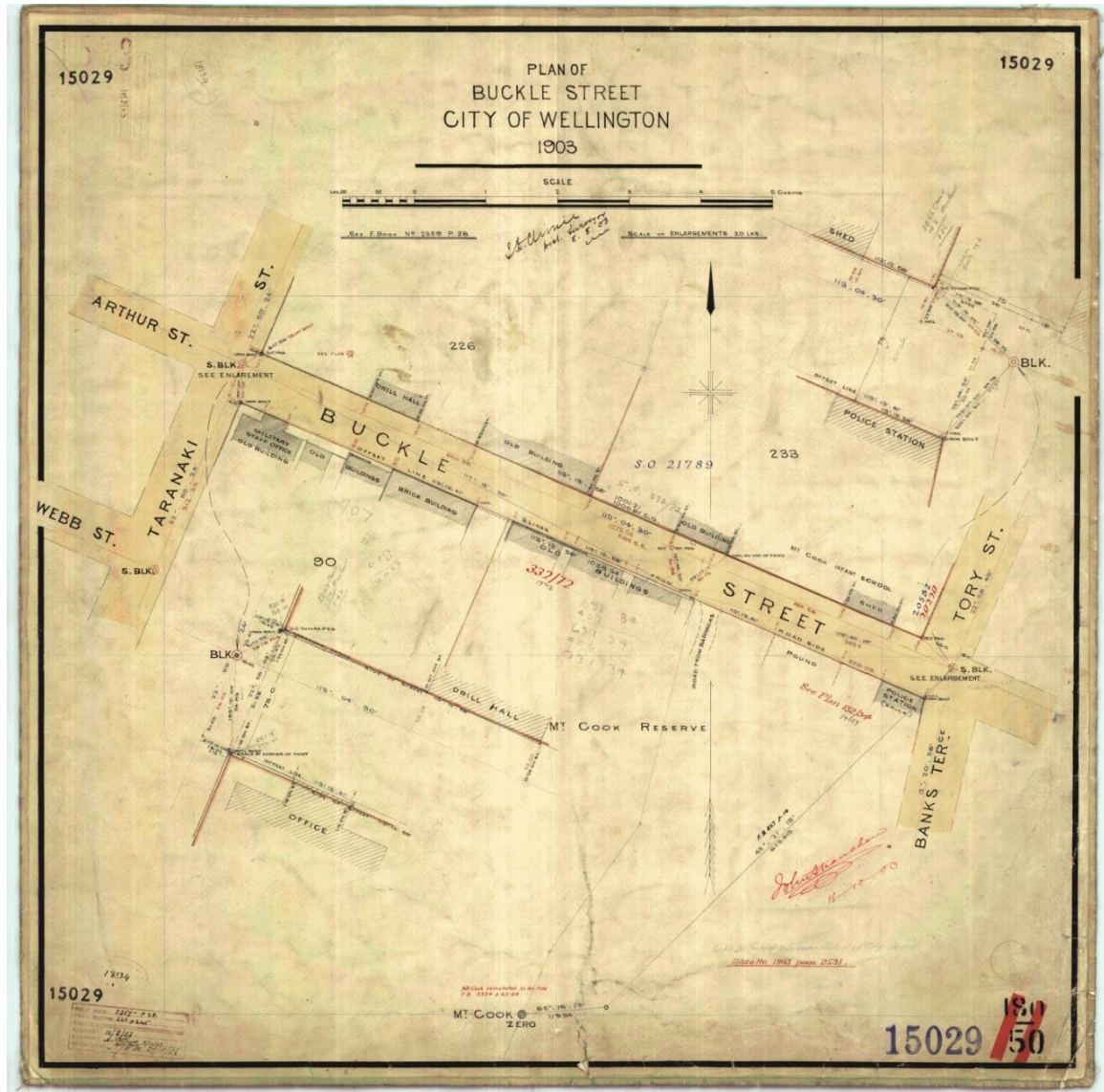


Figure 4.16 SO 15029, dated 1903, showing buildings along the Buckle Street perimeter of Town Acre 90. Source: Quickmap



Figure 4.17 Photograph, dated 25 February 1909, showing crowds at the corner of Buckle and Taranaki Streets at the start of the funeral procession for victims of the steamer *Penguin*. The military depot, wooden barracks and brick stores building (all within Town Acre 90) can be seen along the southern side of Buckle Street. Source: Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19090225-13-1

4. Town Acre 90

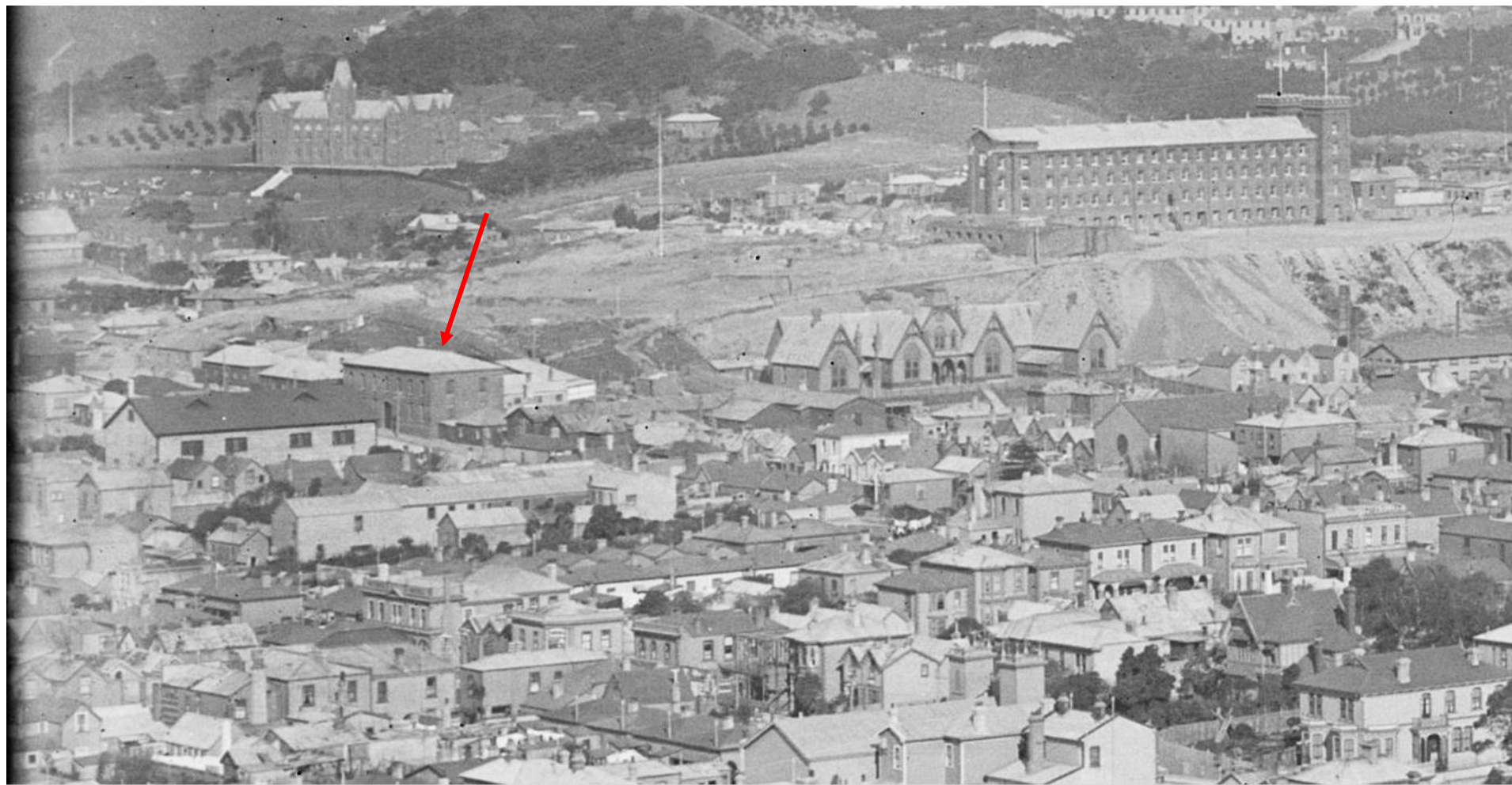
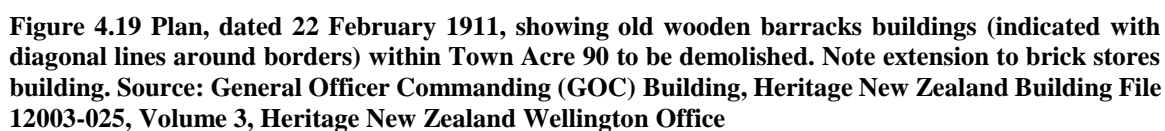


Figure 4.18 Close-up view of photograph, dated early 1900s, looking south over the Te Aro area and showing the brick stores building (arrowed in red) and adjacent barracks within Town Acre 90. Source: Part 2 of a 2-part panorama of Wellington, looking south from the vicinity of the Terrace Gaol. Smith, Sydney Charles, 1888-1972: Photographs of New Zealand. Ref: 1/1-020268-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23083076>



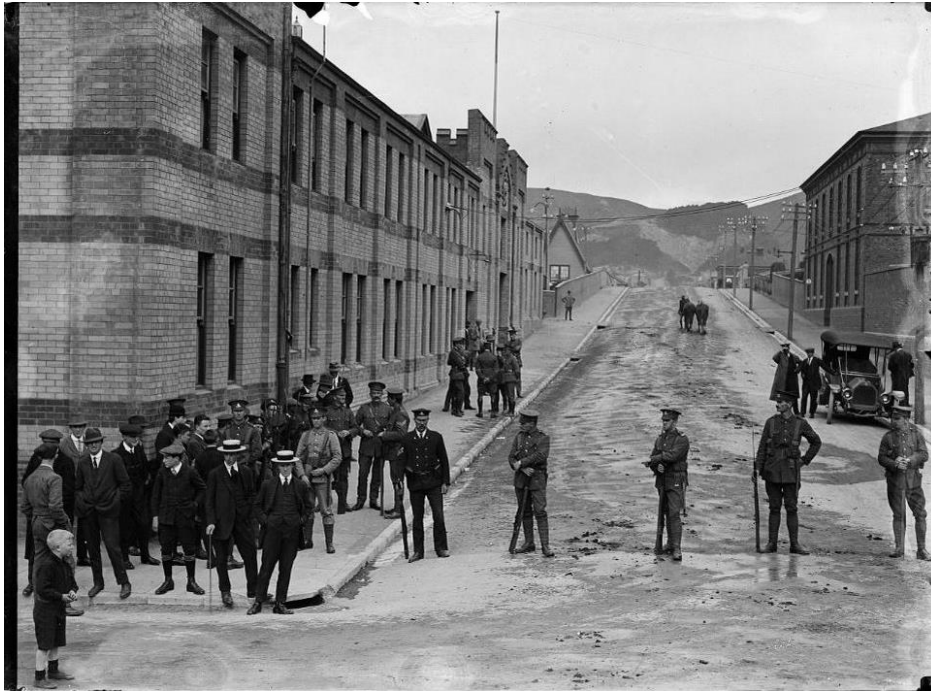


Figure 4.20 Photograph, dated 1913, showing soldiers outside the military barracks along Buckle Street during the Waterfront Strike. The façade of the brick stores building on Town Acre 90 is shown at right. Source: Soldiers outside military barracks on Buckle Street, Wellington, during the 1913 Waterfront Strike. Smith, Sydney Charles, 1888-1972: Photographs of New Zealand. Ref: 1/2-049064-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22820725>



Figure 4.21 Photograph, dated 1913, showing soldiers outside the military barracks along Buckle Street during the Waterfront Strike. The façade of the brick stores building and Defence Stores Office (foreground) is shown at right. Source: Buckle Street, Wellington, during the 1913 Waterfront Strike. Smith, Sydney Charles, 1888-1972: Photographs of New Zealand. Ref: 1/2-049061-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23032408>



Figure 4.22 Photograph, dated 1913, showing soldiers outside the military barracks along Buckle Street during the Waterfront Strike. The façade of the Defence Stores Office is shown at right. Source: At Buckle Street, Wellington, during the 1913 waterfront strike. Smith, Sydney Charles, 1888-1972: Photographs of New Zealand. Ref: 1/2-048786-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22820606>

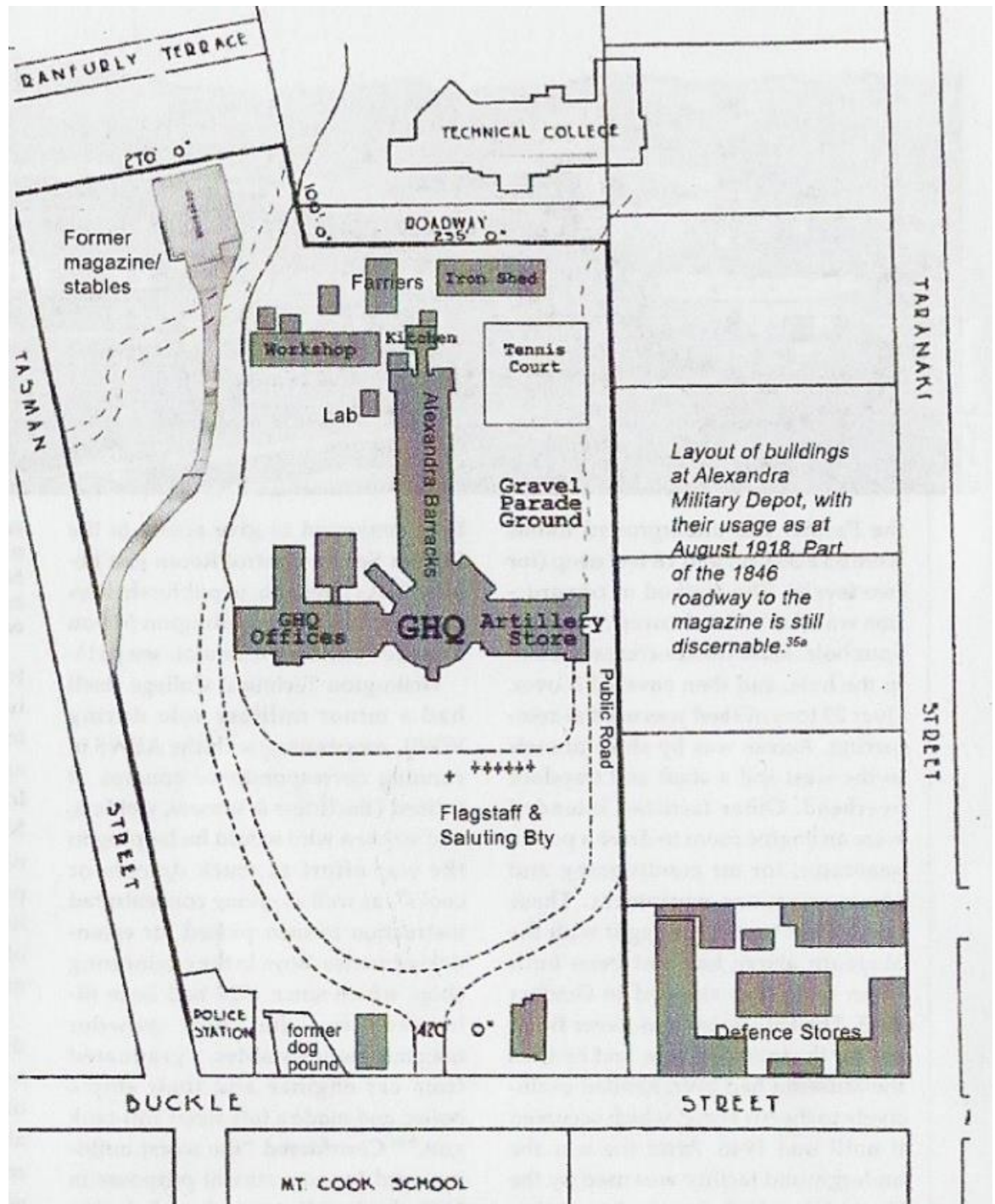


Figure 4.23 Plan of Alexander Military Depot as it was laid out in 1918, showing the layout of Defence Stores buildings within Town Acre 90. Source: Cooke 2006, p.5



4. Town Acre 90

By August 1932 buildings within Town Acre 90 housed the General Headquarters Offices, Command Headquarters Offices, Army Service Corps Headquarters, the Unemployment Bureau, and the Inspector of Weights and Measures.¹⁰² The various structures are visible on an aerial photograph, dated 1934 and on a later housing survey plan, dated 1937 (Figure 4.25 and Figure 4.26). Defence Headquarters remained at the corner of Buckle and Taranaki Streets until 1938, when they moved to Featherston Street, before eventually relocating to the purpose-built Departmental Building in Stout Street in 1945.¹⁰³

Throughout the Second World War (1939-1945) the former GHQ Building was used as the headquarters of the Army's Central Military District (CMD) and then subsequently as army offices. Guardsman R.B. McIntyre was stationed at the Mount Cook Barracks from 1942 and described the various buildings on Town Acre 90 with the following:

'CMD in that year (1942) consisted of the two buildings in the backyard, one of which is now Officers' Mess and Cafeteria/Bar and the other one which is now Ordnance offices. In the front courtyard the building...was occupied by [the] Army. Opposite was the L-shaped brick building known as the old Q Store. The upper storeys of this building were fitted out with a mess room, kitchen and a number of large rooms, one of which was a billiard room and a number of small rooms suitable for offices. Steep staircases led to the top stories from Buckle Street and the Army yard. Below was a huge stable area with a concrete floor which eventually became 2 Ech Headquarters, and the upstairs became the first Cafeteria and Officers' Mess. Behind this two-storeyed building was the one-storey building of the Band and behind that a grim brick lavatory block. Between the lavatory block and the band room a set of brick stairs in a brick wall gave access to a road which went out to the yard where the two barrack buildings were situated. There was a sentry box near the top of the steps.'

Plans of army property in Buckle Street, drawn up by A.R. Currie, Chief Engineer of the N.Z. Army, dated August 1955, identify the internal layout of the structures on Town Acre 90, including the former GHQ building and the old Defence Store (Figure 4.27 to Figure 4.29). In contrast to the 1937 housing survey plan, the central courtyard is shown to be vacant, and a new building appears to have been constructed along the southern boundary of the section. Built in brick, and comprising a small basement level and two upper floors, the new structure does not extend across to the Taranaki Street boundary, with the plan indicating two areas of 'land' and a central staircase leading from the roadway to the side of the building. These changes are visible on a photograph of the Mt Cook area, dated August 1958, which shows buildings around the perimeter of Town Acre 90, with the central courtyard utilised as carparking (Figure 4.30).

The former GHQ Building was occupied by the Health Department Education Branch from 1947 to 1979, and then by the Department of Internal Affairs, who used the building for storage and to house a Conservation Laboratory for the National Museum.¹⁰⁴ The army retained ownership of the building until 1962, when it was transferred to the Ministry of Works.

The two-storey brick army stores building, constructed in the 19th century and situated at the north-eastern corner of Town Acre 90, remained standing until its removal in the late 20th century (Figure 4.31). An aerial photograph, dated 1990, shows the remaining

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Registration Proposal – Historic Place, General Officer Commanding (GOC) Building, Heritage New Zealand Building File 12003-025, Volume 1, 'Plans', Heritage New Zealand Wellington Office; *Evening Post*, 16 April 1938, p.8.

¹⁰⁴ Registration Proposal – Historic Place, General Officer Commanding (GOC) Building, Heritage New Zealand Building File 12003-025, Volume 1, 'Plans', Heritage New Zealand Wellington Office.

structures on the site (Figure 4.32). In 2002 the section was transferred back to the ownership of the Defence Force and the site now borders the newly developed Pukeahu National War Memorial Park.



Figure 4.25 Close-up of aerial photograph, dated 1934, showing buildings within Town Acre 90 on the corner of Buckle and Taranaki Streets. Source: Mount Cook, Wellington. Evening post (Newspaper. 1865-2002): Photographic negatives and prints of the Evening Post newspaper. Ref: PAColl-6301-59. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23174452>

4. Town Acre 90

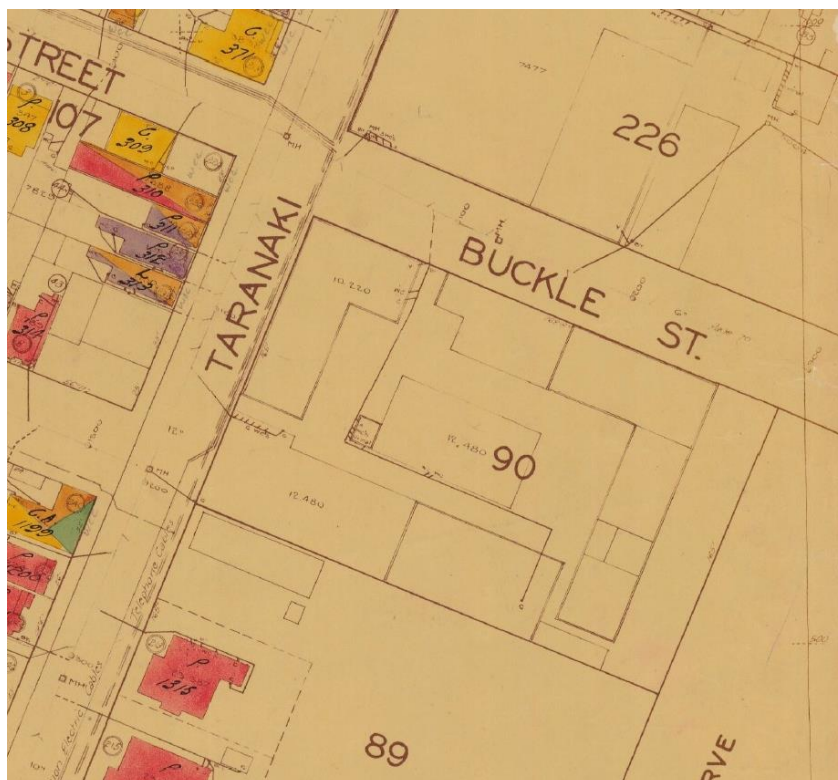


Figure 4.26 Close-up of housing survey plan of Wellington City, dated 1937, showing buildings within Town Acre 90. Source: 00515:5:4, Wellington City Archives

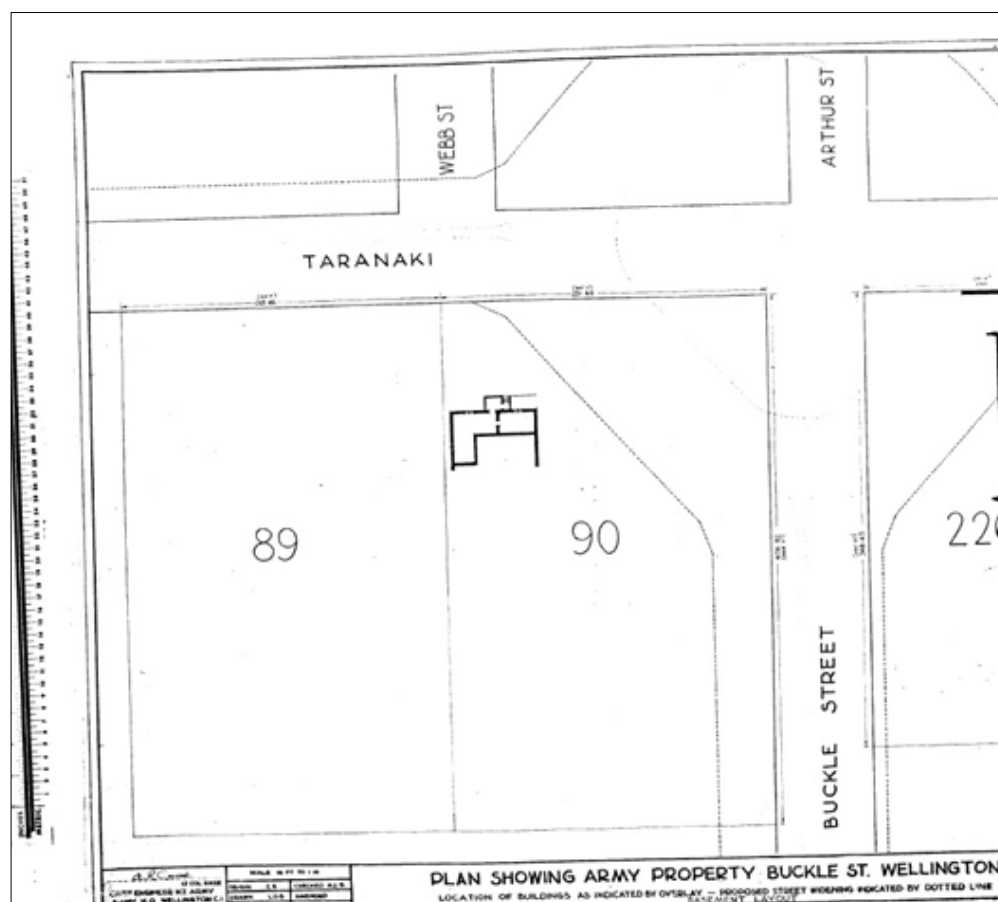


Figure 4.27 Plan G.2788 Sheet 2 of 4, dated 30 August 1955, showing the basement interior layout of buildings on the corner of Buckle and Taranaki Streets, Town Acre 90. Source: New Zealand Defence Force Archives

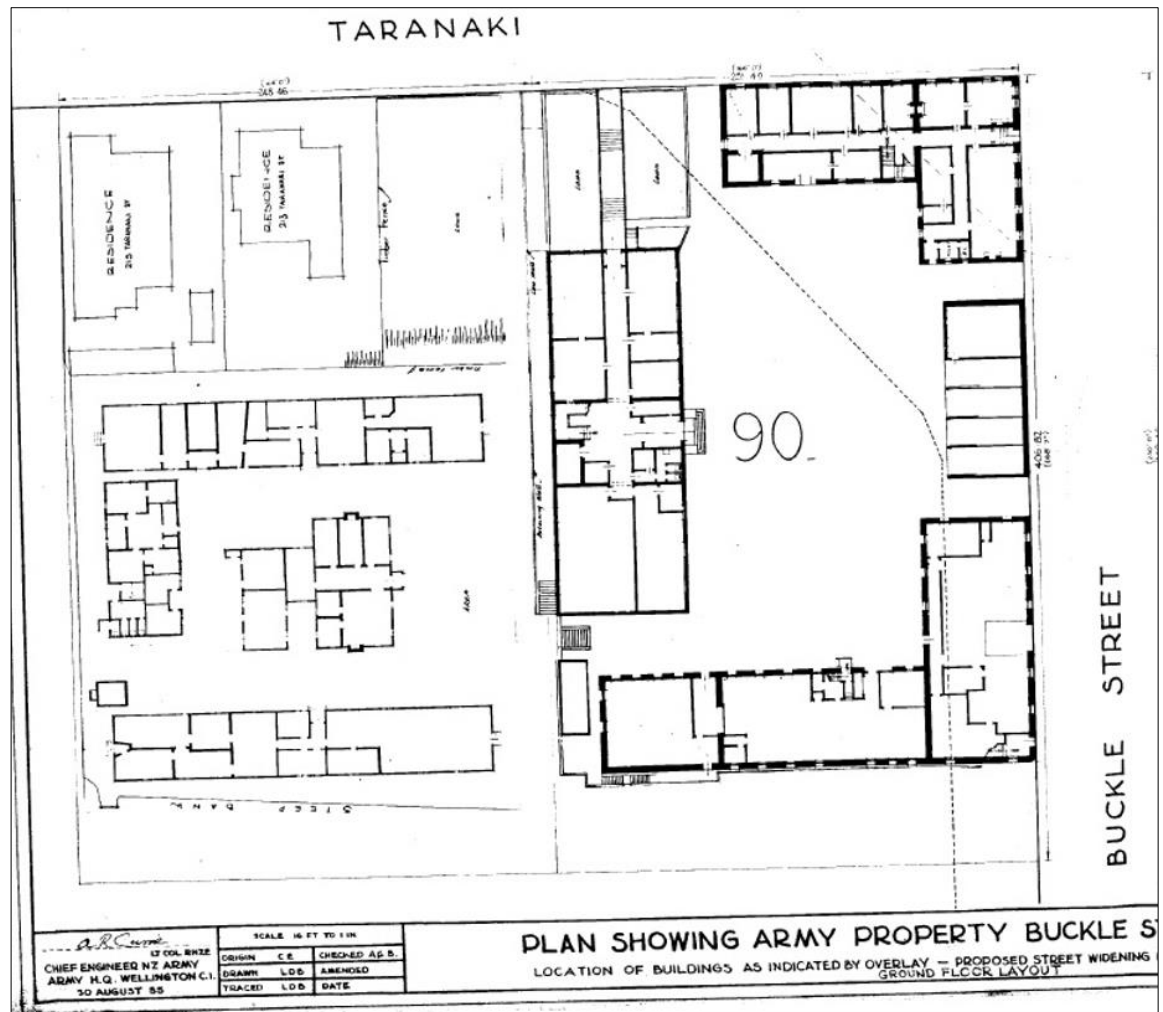


Figure 4.28 Plan G.2788 Sheet 3 of 4, dated 30 August 1955, showing the ground floor interior layout of buildings on the corner of Buckle and Taranaki Streets, Town Acre 90. Source: New Zealand Defence Force Archives

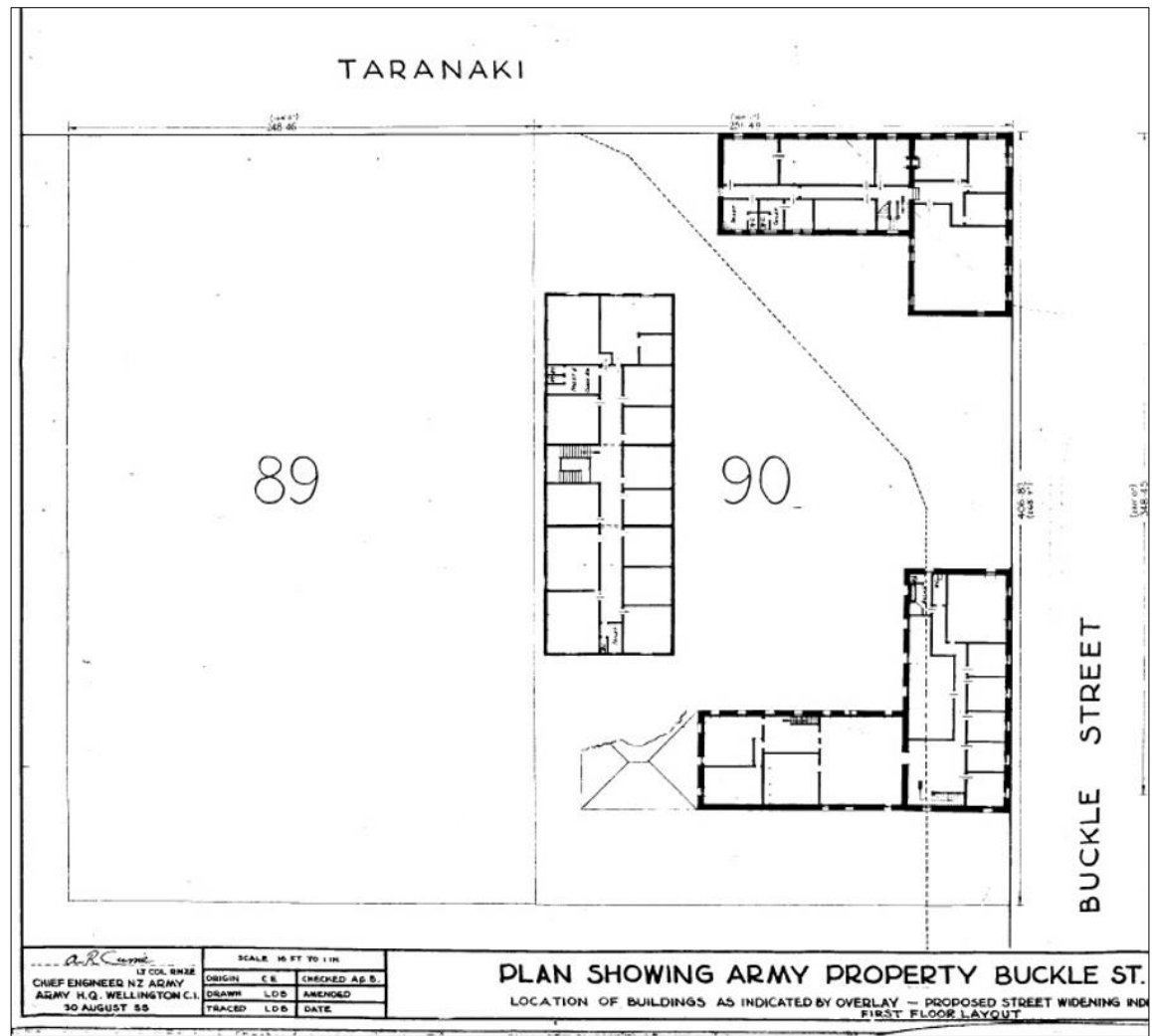


Figure 4.29 Plan G.2788 Sheet 4 of 4, dated 30 August 1955, showing the first floor interior layout of buildings on the corner of Buckle and Taranaki Streets, Town Acre 90. Source: New Zealand Defence Force Archives

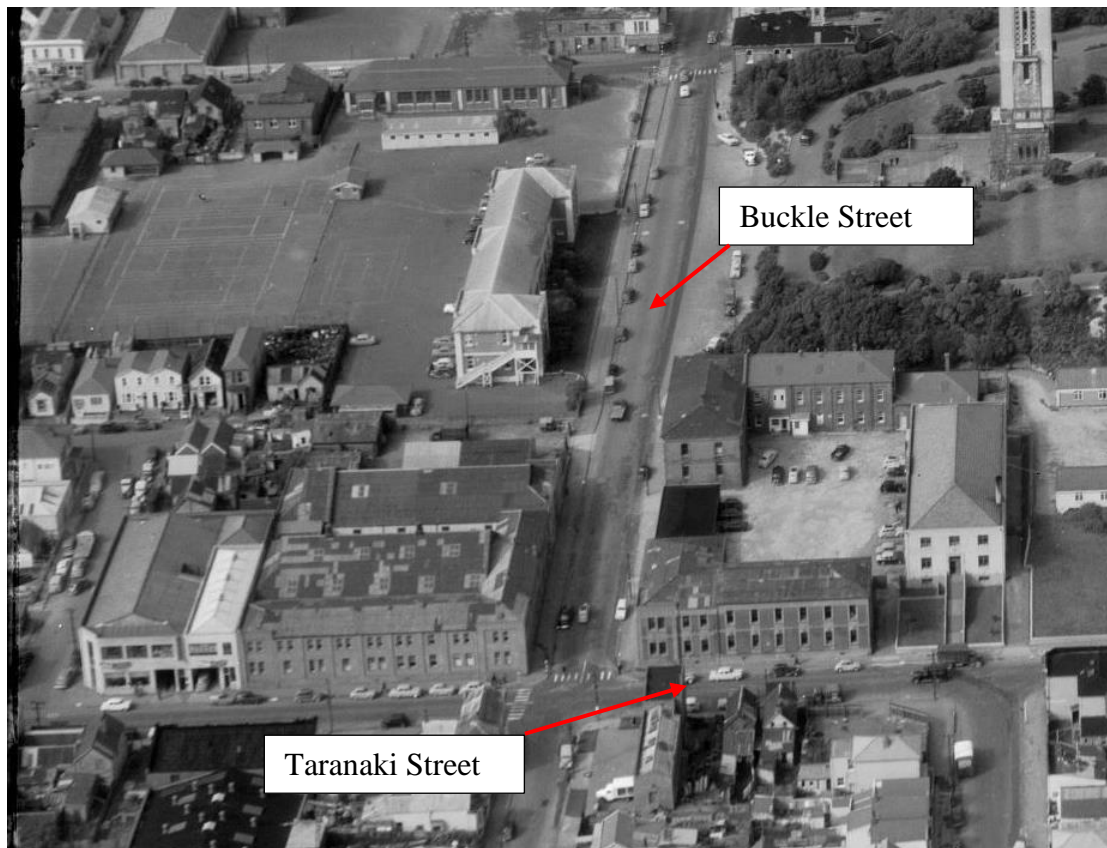


Figure 4.30 Close-up of aerial photograph, dated 27 August 1958, showing buildings at the intersection of Buckle and Taranaki Streets (arrowed in red), Town Acre 90. Source: View east over the Wellington City suburb of Mount Cook with Wellington High School, the War Memorial, Museum and the Basin Reserve, to Wellington (Boys) and East Girls Colleges and the Mount Victoria tunnel. Whites Aviation Ltd: Photographs. Ref: WA-47253-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22863179>



Figure 4.31 Photograph, dated 13 July 1965, showing the facades of the former defence stores building and GHQ Building (right), at the corner of Buckle Street (centre) and Taranaki Street (foreground left to right), Town Acre 226. Source: Taranaki-Buckle Sts, 00158:6:84, Wellington City Archives



Figure 4.32 Close-up of aerial photograph, dated 1990, showing buildings at the corner of Buckle and Taranaki Streets, Town Acre 90. Source: 00462-1-381, Wellington City Archives

4.2 Archaeological & Monitoring Results

4.2.1 Service Trenches outside HMNZS Olphert, Buckle Street

Two sections of trenching works were undertaken to facilitate the rerouting of electrical and telecommunication services within the footpath reserve on the southern side of Buckle Street, adjacent to the northern boundary of the HMNZS Olphert Naval Reserve complex in February 2013 and November 2014 respectively (Figure 1.3, Figure 4.33). The initial works monitored were undertaken on 24 and 25 February 2013 and consisted of a 27m long trench that was 1m wide and excavated through the tar seal footpath to a depth of 0.70m. Beneath the footpath the stratigraphy exposed consisted of the tar seal overlaying aggregate base-course that sealed yellowish brown clay natural. The southern trench edge ran adjacent to an extant brick structure comprising one of the buildings of the HMNZS Olphert Naval Reserve complex. The stratigraphy in this area consisted of the foundations of the brick building overlying a made ground/levelling layer of yellowish brown clay and broken brick fragments that sealed a dark grey clay former topsoil layer (0.12m thick), that in turn sealed yellowish brown natural clay (Figure 4.34). The dark grey clay layer was consistent with the cultural layer seen across the Lower Barracks site both within the Underpass and SH1 Diversion Road excavation areas and is considered to be the same (see Volume 1). Two postholes were observed in section cutting both the dark grey clay and

natural deposits, but sealed by the made ground/levelling layer that is likely to have been associated with the construction of the extant brick building (Figure 4.34). The postholes measured 0.25m wide and 0.30m deep and were filled with an intermixed topsoil and natural clay; they are likely to be related to one of the timber buildings relating to the Armed Constabulary Period in Town Acre 90.

The second trench, monitored on 11 November 2014, was approximately 40m in length, 1m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.70m through the footpath reserve from the western end of the Buckle Street entrance into HMNZS Olphert toward the Carillon car pull-up area (Figure 4.33). For the first 22.50m of trenching (from the western end) the remains of a brick wall and its foundation courses were encountered at a depth of 0.32m beneath the tar seal surface. The bricks were dark red or orange in colour and numerous examples were observed with the broad arrow stamp, indicating that they were manufactured locally at the Mount Cook Prison brickworks (Figure 4.35). The bricks' dimensions were 215mm x 110mm x 75mm and the foundation courses were approximately 0.52m wide and bonded with a yellowish brown sandy mortar, while the wall itself was 0.39m thick and bonded with a cement mortar, indicating that the wall had been repointed on at least one occasion during its use. The remains of the brick wall relate to a building that is depicted within Town Acre 90 on the 1892 Ward Plan (Figure 78).

Town Acre 90 is part of site R27/265.

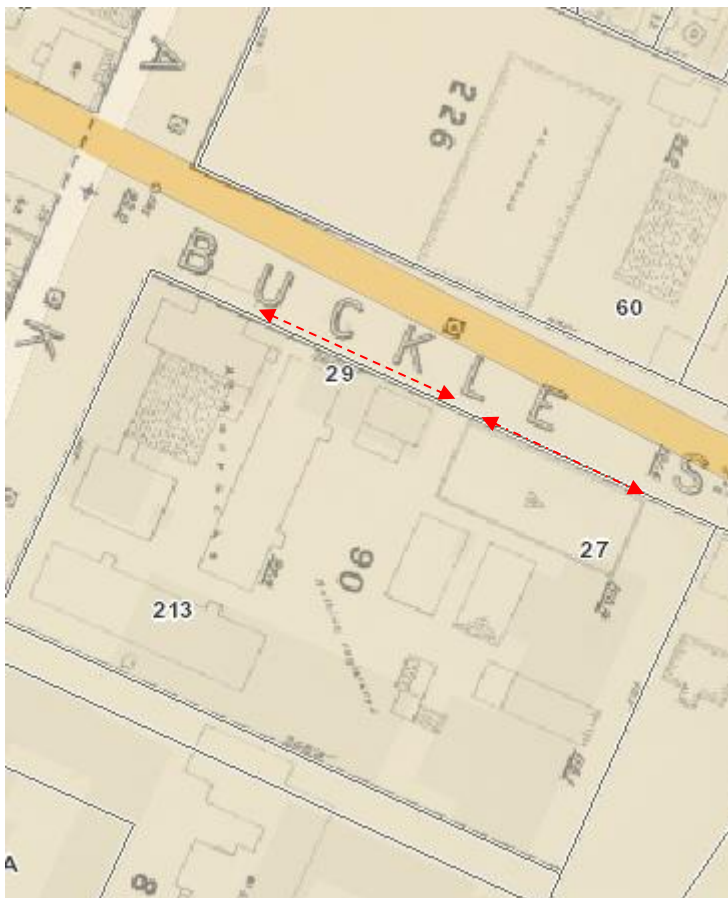


Figure 4.33 The 1892 Thomas Ward Plan illustrating the locations of the trenches monitored. The postholes were recorded in the trench outside 29 Buckle St, and the portion of brick wall with prison arrows was located in the second trench outside 27 Buckle Street



Figure 4.34 The two postholes seen within the service installation trench outside HMNZS Olphert on the southern side of Buckle Street (27 Buckle Street). Facing southwest. Scale: 1m

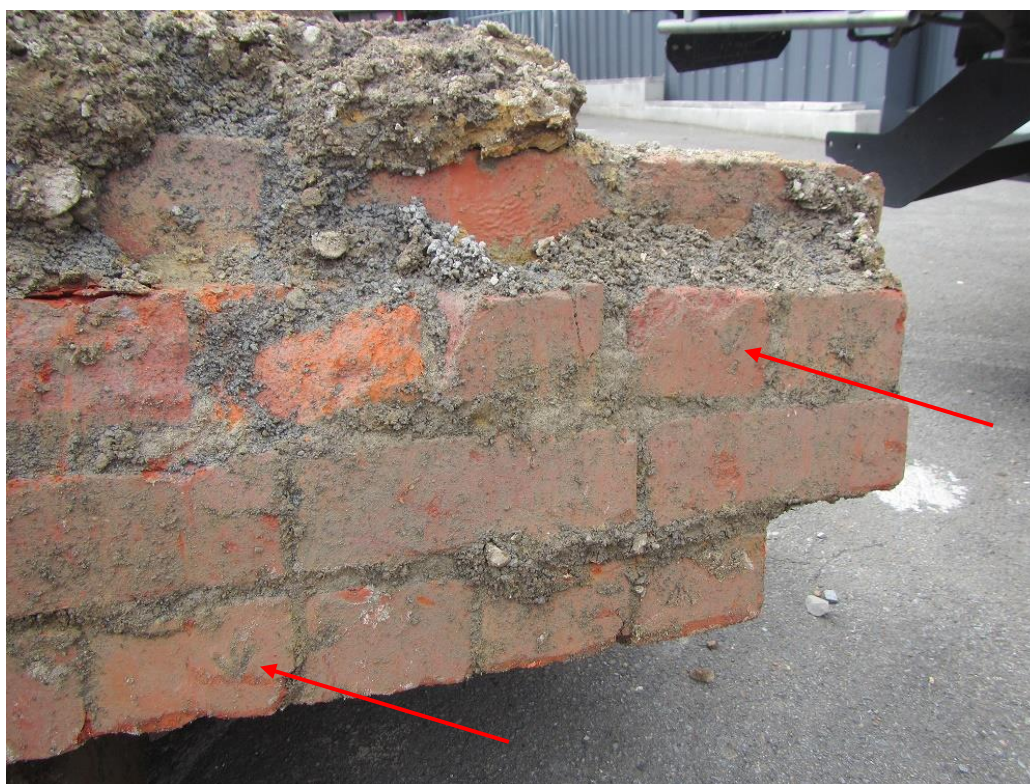


Figure 4.35 Portion of brick wall with the prison 'arrows' indicated

4.3 Artefact & Environmental Analysis

No artefacts were recovered from the trenches, and no environmental samples were analysed.

5 MT COOK RESERVE

5.1 Historical Background¹⁰⁵

The earliest Imperial troops stationed at Mount Cook were likely to have been elements of the 96th Regiment of Foot, who arrived in Wellington in 1843 and were ‘marched pas[t] the Te Aro swamps to the hillock.’¹⁰⁶ The soldiers were housed in tents at the foot of the hill, which was lightly palisaded in case of Maori attack.¹⁰⁷ The arrival of the 96th was in response to conflict at Wairau, near Nelson, where tension between Ngati Toa chiefs and New Zealand Company settlers over the purchase of land led to the deaths of at least four Maori and 22 Europeans, including Captain Wakefield.¹⁰⁸ The skirmish marked the first significant armed battle since the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, in 1840, and news of the event led to the formation of a Volunteer Corps in Wellington and calls for greater military presence.¹⁰⁹

Soldiers of the 96th remained encamped at the base of Mount Cook until 1846, when they were reinforced by the 65th (2nd Yorkshire Riding) Regiment of Foot, also known as the ‘Royal Tigers’ for their service in India and later nicknamed the ‘Hickety-pips’ (Figure 5.1).¹¹⁰ The 65th arrived in Wellington via Australia, where they had functioned as a convict guard, and participated in fighting at Pauatahanui and the Hutt Valley.¹¹¹ The conflict was principally carried out between British troops, local Militia, and Ngati Toa – led by chief Te Rangihaeata – following mounting opposition to European land claims.¹¹² Hostilities eventually ended in August 1846, when Te Rangihaeata abandoned his pa at ‘Battle Hill’ and retreated north into Horowhenua.¹¹³

During the conflict increasing numbers of troops arriving in Wellington boosted the population to around 4,000 residents, with an estimated one in six employed as a soldier.¹¹⁴ Temporary accommodation was made ready at Mount Cook in the form of wooden barracks; however, these soon proved inadequate.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁵ The majority of history in this section is derived from Volume 1, although some new information is presented, sourced from O’Keefe 2014 and the Ministry of Culture and History website (see reference list).

¹⁰⁶ E.B. Bestic (ed.), *End of an Era: An Informal History of the Military in the Mt. Cook area of Wellington, 1846-1979*, Wellington, 1979, p.3; Cooke 2006, p.1.

¹⁰⁷ Cooke 2006, p.1.

¹⁰⁸ See Supplement to the *Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle*, 23 December 1843, pp.1-10.

¹⁰⁹ Ward 1975, p.118; ‘The Wairau incident’, URL: <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/war/wairau-incident>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 23-Oct-2014.

¹¹⁰ Cooke 2006, p.2; Bestic 1979, p.3.

¹¹¹ Ibid; *Wellington Independent*, 24 June 1846, p.3.

¹¹² Peter Cooke and John Crawford, *The Territorials: The History of the Territorial and Volunteer Forces of New Zealand*, Auckland, 2011, pp.22-27.

¹¹³ Ibid.; 27; ‘War in Wellington’, URL: <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/war/wellington-war> (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 5-Aug-2014.

¹¹⁴ Cooke 2006, p.2.

¹¹⁵ *Wellington Independent*, 14 July 1847, p.2.

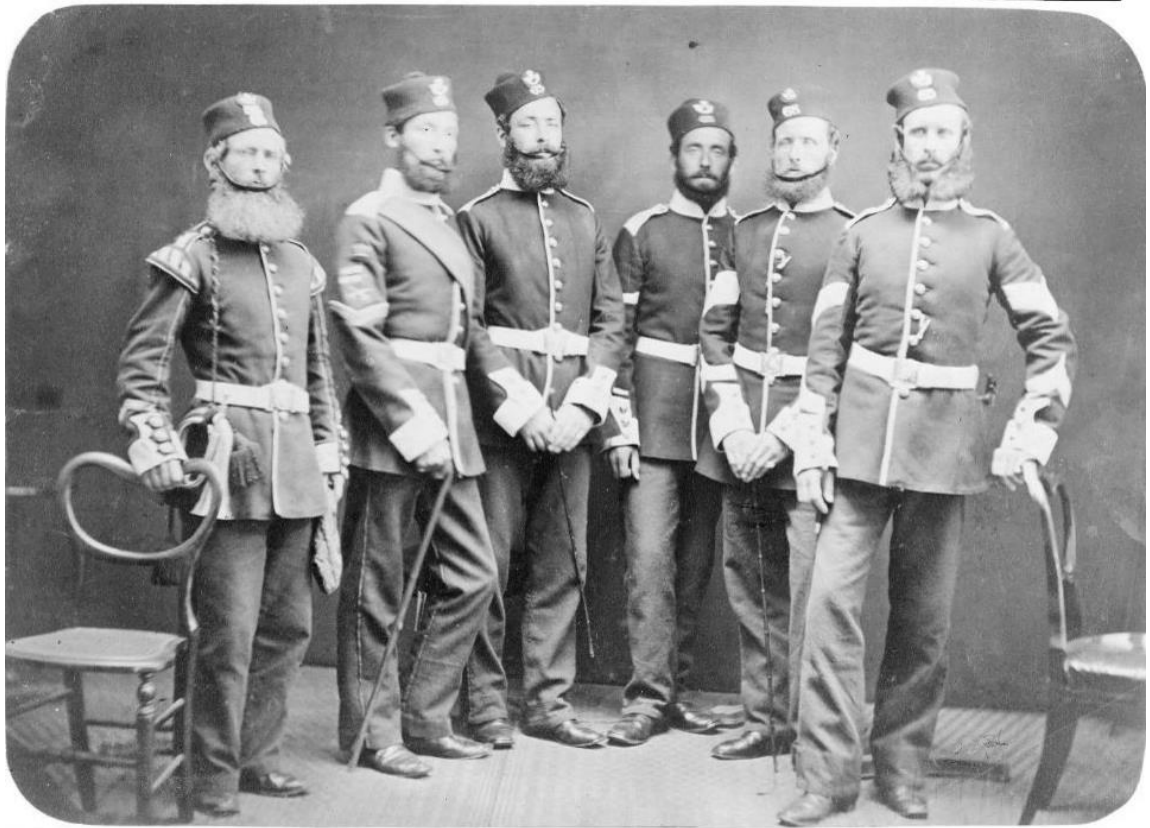


Figure 5.1 Photograph, dated c.1860s, showing six soldiers of the Light Infantry Company, 65th Regiment (Yorkshire, North Riding). Source: Six soldiers of the Light Infantry Company, 65th Regiment. Ref: 1/2-025608-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23117771>

The posting of further contingents throughout 1847-8, including a permanent garrison of the 65th Regiment of Foot and Royal Engineers and Artillery, necessitated the construction of further accommodation on Mount Cook and the entire hill was set aside for military use. Additional barrack buildings were constructed at the top of the hill and at the base, including along Buckle Street and on two former 'Native Reserves' (Town Acres 89 and 90), leading to the distinction of 'Upper' and 'Lower' Mount Cook.¹¹⁶ Upper Mount Cook is the area known as Mt Cook Reserve.

Elements of the 65th Regiment were garrisoned at Wellington until 1861, when they were replaced by the 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot 2nd Battalion, nicknamed 'The Old and the Bold', who marched to the Mount Cook Barracks 'headed by their fifes and drums' (Figure 5.2).¹¹⁷ A detachment of the regiment resided at the barracks until 1865, when they were sent to Whanganui, and later departed for Australia in 1867.¹¹⁸ In the absence of British troops, local Militia and Volunteers were called upon to take up duties at the barracks and in February 1865 the *Wellington Independent* reported:

'Yesterday the hon Mr Weld, Colonial Secretary, issued official instructions to Major Gorton, requiring him with all convenient speed to draw out for actual service the men of the Volunteers and first-class Militia of the town of Wellington, and a proclamation

¹¹⁶ Cooke 2006, p.2.

¹¹⁷ *New Zealander*, 26 September 1860, p.2; *Wellington Independent*, 8 January 1861, p.5; *Wellington Independent*, 15 January 1861, p.5.

¹¹⁸ *Wellington Independent*, 16 February 1865, p.2; *New Zealand Herald*, 30 May 1867, p.5.

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requiring them to parade to-day at Mount Cook Barracks, at 10 o'clock, was accordingly printed and circulated...Yesterday, fourteen of the Volunteers went on Garrison duty at the Mount Cook Bar racks, and to-day a number of the Militia will be told off for the same purpose. These steps are rendered necessary by the departure of the detachment of the 2nd battalion 14th Regiment, for the Front.'¹¹⁹

The Mount Cook military base was subsequently used by the administration office for New Zealand's militia rolls and volunteer corps; however, the majority of the buildings remained vacant and newspaper sources noted: '...there was talk of troops once more occupying the empty barracks on Mount Cook, and the Deputy-Assistant Commissary General advertised for tenders to supply rations; but somehow the soldiers didn't come, the barracks still remained dreary and tenantless...'¹²⁰



Figure 5.2 Photograph, dated c.1860s, showing portrait of Captain George Buck, 14th Regiment of Foot, in uniform with regimental cap. Source: Captain George Buck. Harding, William James, 1826-1899: Negatives of Wanganui district. Ref: 1/4-004498-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22817285>

Extant buildings within the lower barracks area were later recommissioned as a depot for the Armed Constabulary (A.C.), whose formation under the Armed Constabulary Act, 1867, saw recruits trained in Wellington for deployment throughout the colony.¹²¹ Under the terms of the Act recruits were expected 'to suppress all tumults riots affrays or breaches of the peace and all public nuisances and offences against the law in any part of the Colony where they may be on duty.'¹²² By 1870 the A.C. Depot at Mount Cook provided

¹¹⁹ *Wellington Independent*, 4 February 1865, p.2.

¹²⁰ Cooke 2006, p.3; *New Zealand Herald*, 7 January 1867, p.4.

¹²¹ The Armed Constabulary was formed as New Zealand's principal fighting force following the passing of The Armed Constabulary Act, 1867, and are considered to be the forerunner to the present-day New Zealand Army and New Zealand Police. Bestic 1979, p.13; Cooke 2006, p.3; Hudson 2012, p.21; The Armed Constabulary Act, 1867.

¹²² The Armed Constabulary Act, 1867.

accommodation and training for those involved in the pursuit of Te Kooti and his followers across the central North Island.¹²³

Following the abolition of the provincial governments in 1876 the Armed Constabulary was merged with the provincial police and renamed the New Zealand Constabulary Force in 1877.¹²⁴ The new force comprised two main parts – the Policing Branch, which was active in urban areas, and the Reserve Division (Field Force), which took a paramilitary role. It is estimated that around 600 men remained in the Reserve Division following amalgamation, and in 1881 they played an active part in military action against Te Whiti and his followers at Parihaka.¹²⁵

The depot at Mount Cook continued to train members of the New Zealand Constabulary Force and during the Russian scare of the 1880s, when it was considered likely that Russia would invade New Zealand, two 64 pound RML (rifle muzzle loading) guns were set-up in the parade ground (at the western end of Town Acre 233 on the northern side of Buckle Street) for use in drills (Figure 5.3).¹²⁶ Training regimes were introduced to operate the guns and in 1885 the *Otago Daily Times* reported:

‘At the present time...85 members of the Armed Constabulary force are receiving instruction in artillery work at the Mount Cook barracks. The course of drill is somewhat severe, and every man is earning every penny he receives from Government. The daily drills occupy seven and a half hours....There are four instructors. All of them are thoroughly qualified men, and the force to whom they are imparting instruction is making very satisfactory progress. Fifty-five out of the 85 are learning to work big guns, the remainder being instructed in the use of the gin, a contrivance employed to move cannon about. By means of the gin in use at the barracks one man finds no difficulty in lifting a piece of artillery weighing nearly a ton and a-half.’¹²⁷

The military functions of the constabulary were transferred to the New Zealand Permanent Militia by the Defence Act, 1886.¹²⁸ The militia comprised a number of troops including Torpedo Corps, Engineers, and Rifles, and formalised a Permanent Artillery branch which provided training for both volunteer field gunners and coast defence gunners.¹²⁹ The force took over the former constabulary depot and the extent of their facilities at Lower Mount Cook were detailed on a Public Works Plan, dated September 1893, which shows a number of stores, offices, barracks, drill shed, stables, and even a garden area (Figure 5.4).¹³⁰

In 1897 the militia were renamed the New Zealand Permanent Force and following the outbreak of the South African ‘Boer’ War (1899-1902) they were used to train volunteer

¹²³ Cooke 2006, p.3.

¹²⁴ See: *Otago Daily Times*, 25 August 1877, p.1; Malcolm McKinnon. ‘Colonial and provincial government - Julius Vogel and the abolition of provincial government’, Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 13-Jul-12

URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/colonial-and-provincial-government/page-4>

¹²⁵ Cooke and Crawford 2011, p.78; ‘Colonial Defence Force, Special Forces, and the Armed Constabulary’, from An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand, edited by A. H. McLintock, originally published in 1966. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 22-Apr-09 URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/1966/defence-armed-services-army-new-zealand/page-3>

¹²⁶ Bestic 1979, p.21; ‘The New Zealand Permanent Force’, by W.L. Ruffell, accessed via: <http://www.riv.co.nz/rnza/hist/pf/pf2.htm>

¹²⁷ *Otago Daily Times*, 24 April 1885, p.4.

¹²⁸ Defence Act, 1886; Cooke and Crawford 2011, p.96.

¹²⁹ ‘The New Zealand Permanent Force’, by W.L. Ruffell, accessed via: <http://www.riv.co.nz/rnza/hist/pf/pf2.htm>; Cooke 2006, p.4.

¹³⁰ Defence Act, 1886; Cooke and Crawford 2011, p.96.

mounted riflemen.¹³¹ Both the Upper and Lower Mount Cook Barracks were used to accommodate various contingents prior to their embarkation and from December 1902 the building formerly known as the Mount Cook Gaol¹³² (at the apex of Mount Cook) was renamed the Alexandra Military Depot (commonly known as the Alexandra Barracks) (Figure 5.5).¹³³ The front offices were used as the General Headquarters (GHQ) and later housed the Council of Defence.¹³⁴ During this time the companies of the Permanent Force were given the prefix 'Royal' and were known as the Royal New Zealand Artillery and the Royal New Zealand Engineers.¹³⁵



Figure 5.3 Photograph, dated 1880s, showing members of the Constabulary Field Force as they pose with one of the 64 pound rifle muzzle loading guns at the Lower Mount Cook Barracks, Wellington. Source: Williams, Edgar Richard, 1891-1983: Negatives, lantern slides, stereographs, colour transparencies, monochrome prints, photographic ephemera. Ref: 1/1-025720-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23180010>

¹³¹ 'The New Zealand Permanent Force', by W.L. Ruffell, accessed via: <http://www.riv.co.nz/rnza/hist/pf/pf2.htm>

¹³² See O'Keefe 2014 for more details on the construction of Mt Cook Prison and associated details.

¹³³ *Evening Post*, 9 February 1900, p.6; *Press*, 6 February 1901, p.5; The depot was so named after Alexandra of Denmark, who married Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales in 1863 and became Queen consort following his coronation as Edward VII in 1902. 'Buildings – Alexandra Barracks', AD1 687 3/587, Archives New Zealand; Cooke 2006, p.6.

¹³⁴ Cooke 2006, p.6.

¹³⁵ Bestic 1979, p.13.

The Alexandra Barracks continued to serve as the General Headquarters into the 1910s and the military depot was the scene of a stand-off between striking seamen and the Mounted Special Constables during the infamous 1913 Waterfront Strike.¹³⁶ The special police, also known as ‘Massey’s Cossacks’, were temporarily accommodated at the barracks (some were encamped in tents which were erected around the Upper Barracks area) and their horses were tethered in rows across the Mount Cook hillside (Figure 5.6 and Figure 5.7).

During World War I (1914-1918) the barracks played host to a variety of groups, including: troops enlisted with the Expeditionary Force, military police, military prisoners (including conscientious objectors), prisoners of war, those on home service, and military horses.¹³⁷ Military staff included the Minister of Defence, General Officer Commanding the Forces, Chief Clerk, the Chief of General Staff, Director of Military Operations, Director of Equipment and Stores, and the Director of Ordnance and Artillery.¹³⁸

Following the cessation of World War I, proposals for the conversion of the summit and northern end of the Mount Cook Reserve into a site for a National Museum and Art Gallery and National War Memorial were developed (Figure 5.8 to Figure 5.11). The Army GHQ remained in the Alexandra Barracks until 1930, when they relocated to the former Defence Stores Office building on the corner of Buckle and Taranaki Streets (within Town Acre 90).¹³⁹ Demolition of the Upper Mount Cook Barracks was undertaken from 1931 and the redevelopment of the site culminated in the opening of a War Memorial Carillon in 1932, and Dominion Museum and Art Gallery in 1936.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁶ *Nelson Evening Mail*, 5 November 1913, p.5.

¹³⁷ See: *Wairarapa Daily Times*, 18 June 1914, p.5; *Colonist*, 12 August 1914, p.7; *Evening Post*, 19 August 1914, p.8; *Evening Post*, 30 January 1915, p.8; *Press*, 28 September 1916, p.8; *Maoriland Worker*, 13 June 1917, p.6; *NZ Truth*, 23 February 1918, p.5.

¹³⁸ Bestic 1979, p.47.

¹³⁹ Registration Proposal – Historic Place, General Officer Commanding (GOC) Building, Heritage New Zealand Building File 12003-025, Volume 1, ‘Plans’, Heritage New Zealand Wellington Office; Cooke, 2006, p.6.

¹⁴⁰ *New Zealand Herald*, 31 March 1931, p.8; Chris Maclean, *For Whom the Bells Toll: A History of the National War Memorial*, Wellington, 1998, pp.22 & 27.

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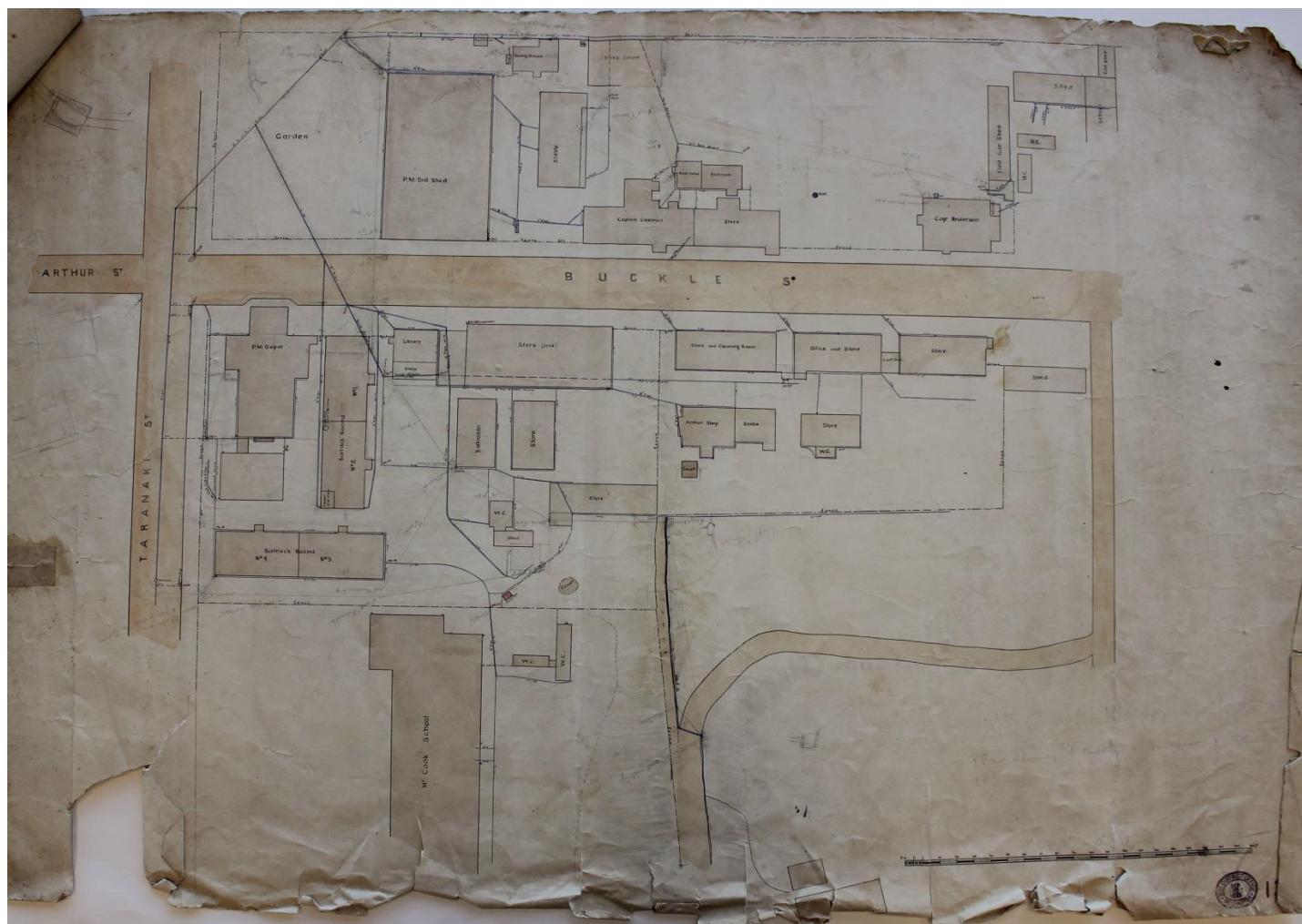


Figure 5.4 Plan of Lower Mount Cook Barracks, dated 1893, showing identified buildings within Town Acres 90, 226, 233 and the northern portion of Mount Cook Reserve. Source: Mount Cook Police Barracks, 1893, AAOD W3273 Box 10 WDO 131, Archives New Zealand

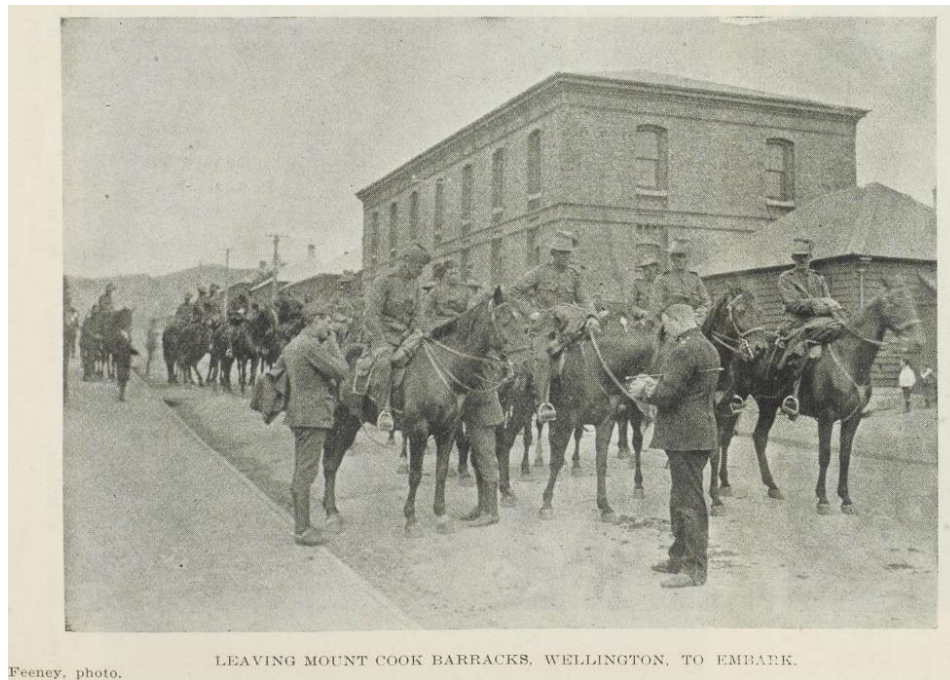


Figure 5.5 *New Zealand Graphic* photograph, dated 10 March 1900, showing mounted troops on Buckle Street prior to embarkation for the South African War. Source: Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZG-19000310 -441-2



Figure 5.6 Photograph, dated 1913, showing soldiers outside the military barracks along Buckle Street during the Waterfront Strike. Source: Soldiers outside military barracks on Buckle Street, Wellington, during the 1913 Waterfront Strike. Smith, Sydney Charles, 1888-1972: Photographs of New Zealand. Ref: 1/2-049064-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22820725>



Figure 5.7 Photograph, dated 1913, showing mounted special constables at Mount Cook Barracks during the Waterfront Strike. Source: Mounted special constables, Wellington, New Zealand. White, Hugh Macalister, 1893-1917: Photographs relating to Hugh Macalister White. Ref: PAColl-8431-5. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22325478>

Dominion Museum and War Memorial

The Dominion Museum (Figure 5.8–Figure 5.11) was built following interest in Mt Cook being used for civic activities. It was built to replace the Colonial Museum located behind Parliament. Gummer and Ford won an architectural competition in 1929 to design the museum, Art Gallery and National War Memorial. The Carillon was built first and completed by 1932, with the Museum and Art Gallery opened in 1936.¹⁴¹

The Dominion Museum and Art Galley were appropriated for defence purposes and refurbished at a cost of more than £26,000.¹⁴² During this time a number of air raid shelters (both tunnel and surface trenches) were dug into Mount Cook to shelter local residents and staff in case of attack.

Entrances to these shelters are still visible along Tasman Street and Taranaki Street.¹⁴³ The Air Force occupied the greater part of the museum until mid-1946, when the building was fully restored to its former use.¹⁴⁴ The military continued to make use of the remaining army

¹⁴¹ O’Keefe 2014.

¹⁴² Cooke 2006, p.7.

¹⁴³ Ibid, p.8.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid; *Press*, 15 September 1945, p.6.

property, now centred within the former Lower Mount Cook Barracks area, until the late 20th century when, rendered surplus to requirements, portions of the land were sold and subsequently redeveloped.

In 1955 the National War Memorial was added to, with Gummer and Ford also designing the memorial for New Zealanders killed during war, a building that was to be ‘simple but dignified’. The Hall of Memories was constructed by P. Graham and Sons for £113,800 and was unveiled by Governor-General Bernard Fergusson and Prime Minister Keith Holyoake on 5 April 1964. Six alcoves flank the sides of the Hall – six for the army, three for the Navy and three for the Air Force and each alcove has its own dedicated plaque of remembrance to a specific branch of the services.¹⁴⁵

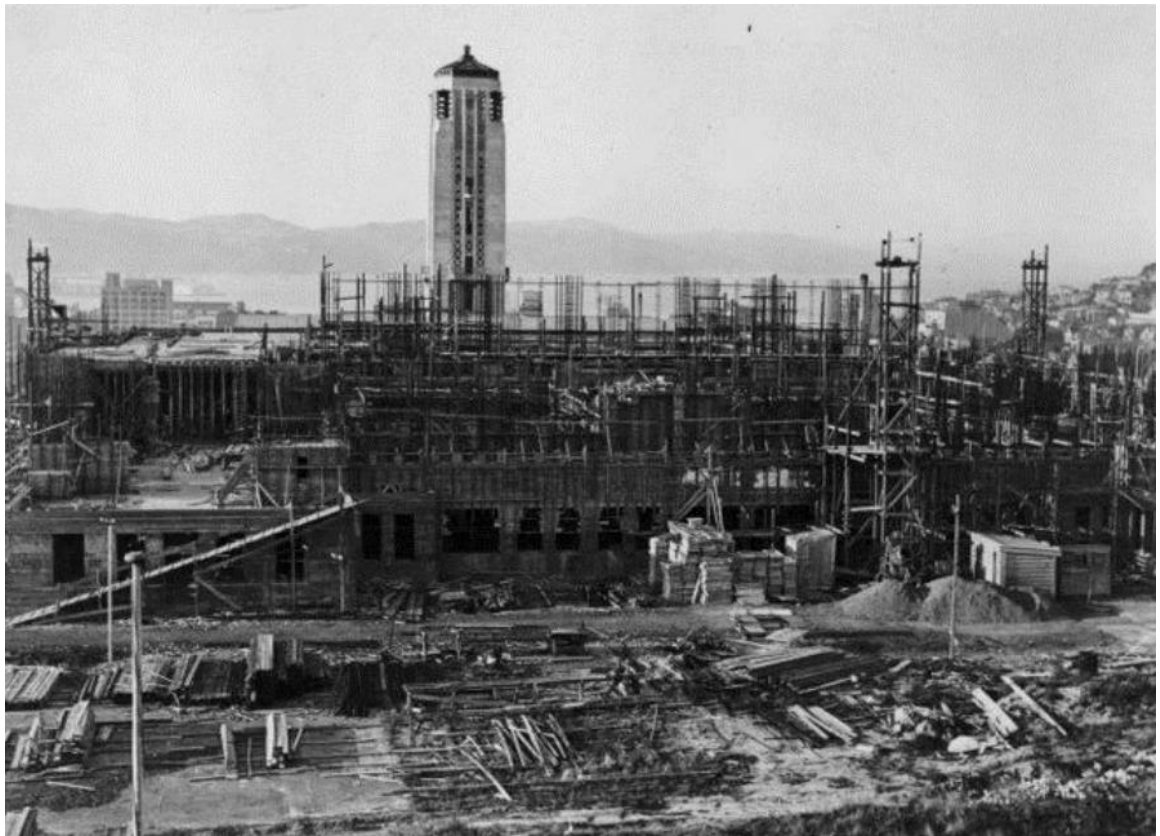


Figure 5.8 The Dominion Museum, Mount Cook Reserve, during construction in 1934. Source: Alexander Turnbull Library Ref: 1/2-053016-F

¹⁴⁵ 'Hall of Memories', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/hall-memories> (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 17-Feb-2017.



Figure 5.9 Overlooking the Dominion Museum, Mount Cook Reserve, while it was under construction in 1934. Source: Alexander Turnbull Library. Photographs of New Zealand: 1/2-046048-G

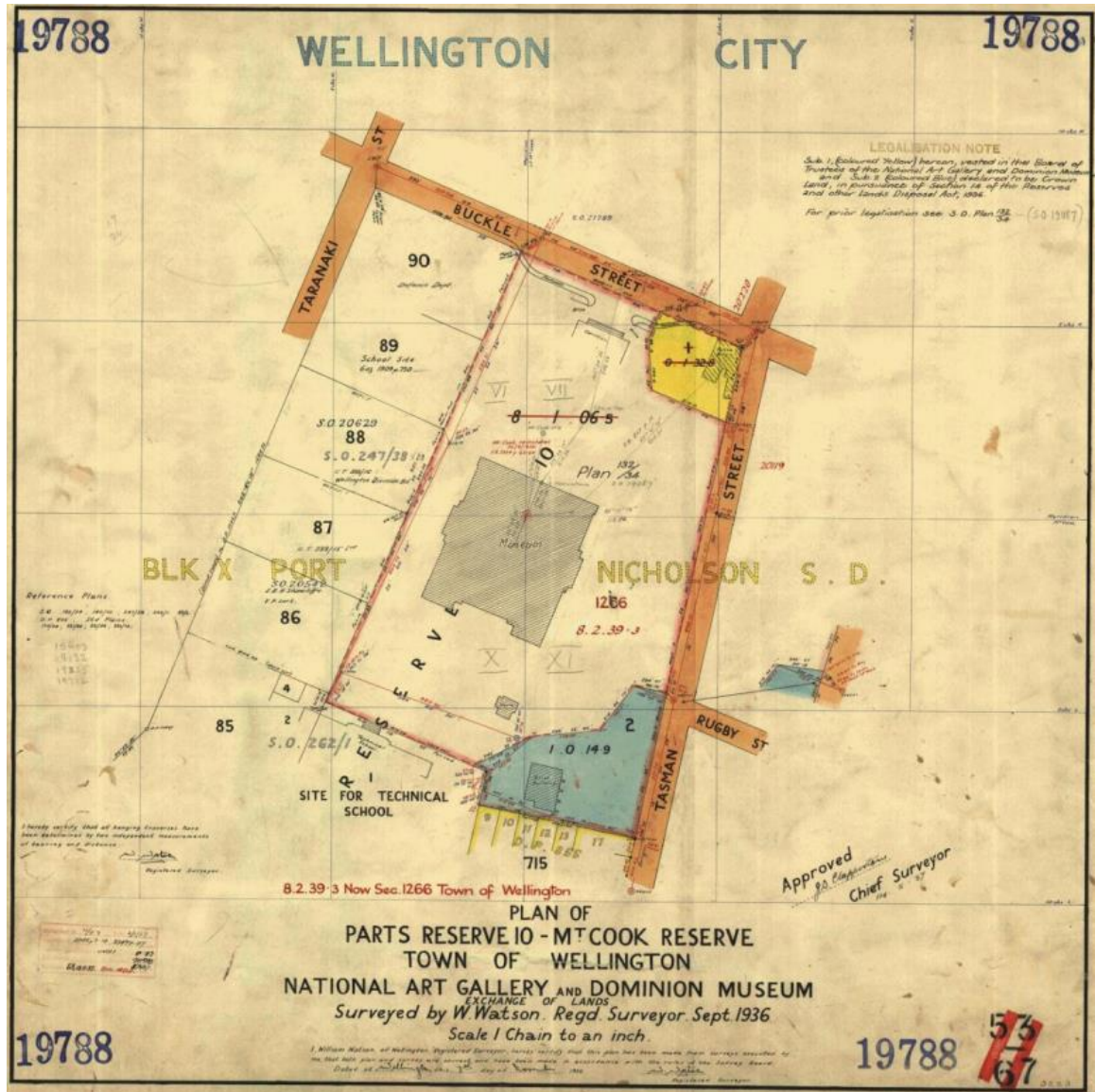


Figure 5.10 SO 19788, 1936 indicating the site of the Museum and Art Gallery. Source: LINZ



Figure 5.11 Grounds being laid out in front of the Dominion Museum, and adjacent to the Carillon in 1936. Source: Alexander Turnbull Library. Photographic negatives and prints of the Evening Post newspaper: PAColl-6301-35

5.2 Archaeological & Monitoring Results

5.2.1 Carillon Stormwater Trenches

The monitoring of stormwater excavations to the northeast of the Carillon Tower was undertaken between 26 and 27 June 2014 by Victoria Grouden. The works consisted of two stormwater sumps situated on either side of a small access road located to the northeast of the tower and connected by a trench for a stormwater pipe that linked the two sumps (Figure 5.12). The trench was 0.65m wide, 4.5m in length and excavated to a depth of 0.90m, while the sumps were 1.5m by 1.5m and excavated to the same depth as the trench.

A deposit/made ground layer of broken, mortared bricks was observed within both sumps, as well as over the length of the linking trench beneath an aggregate base course layer. The bricks were present at roughly 0.30–0.40m below ground level. Across the majority of the works area the bricks were intermixed within clean, yellowish brown re-deposited clay, although in one area they were present in a dense concentration, to a depth of approximately 0.80m, and may represent the footings of an earlier structure or the infilling of a trench related to the demolition of such a structure (Figure 5.13). A few whole bricks were observed, with the majority being fragmented, while many had traces of broken mortar adhering to them from previous construction. All the bricks appeared to be handmade, with several types of manufacture. At least one press-moulded prison brick was

observed (with mould screw mark and incised broad arrow – Figure 5.14). Other bricks had clearly been wire cut from a slab, with visible drag marks across them. Some showed signs of over-firing or under-firing, suggesting that they may have been low-grade discards.



Figure 5.12 Location of the stormwater trenching in front of the Carillon

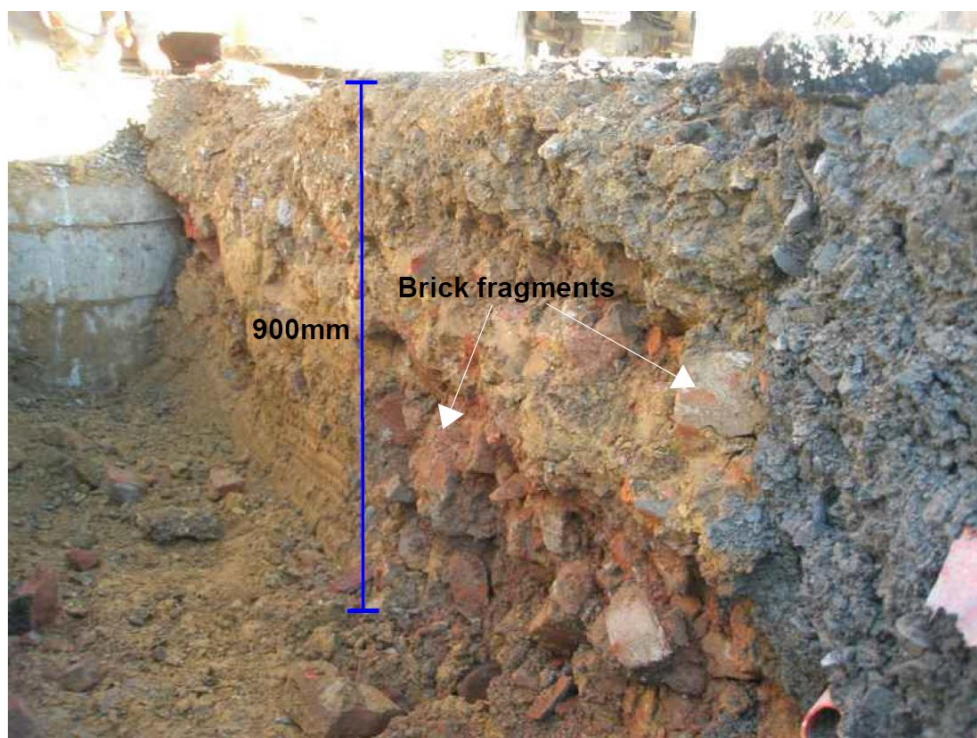


Figure 5.13 Stormwater trench in front of Carillon showing broken brick fill under roadway (gravel fill from recent service trenching visible at right)



Figure 5.14 Sample of press-moulded prison brick from the stormwater trench in front of the Carillon (scale in cm)

5.2.2 Hall of Memories

Archaeological monitoring of earthworks for the seismic retrofit of the Hall of Memories, which is part of the Puke Ahu National War Memorial, was undertaken between 9 September and 25 November 2014 by David Carley. A number of trenches were excavated in order to place large steel beams around the building and to place temporary supports during construction. Only one trench contained archaeology, and the results are discussed below.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was oriented north-south and was located on the eastern side of the Hall of Memories (Figure 5.15). It measured 8m long and 3m wide. The stratigraphy exposed in the trench was recorded (Table 5.1).

The demolition deposit was present in the southern half of the trench only, along with evidence for either a cut to form a terrace or a large pit. The visible measurements of the 'cut' were 5m N-S, 3m E-W, and 3m wide, with a variable depth up to 1.25mbs. This terrace or fill of the cut was a yellow-brown to reddish-brown clay mixed with topsoil and brick rubble, with stone and coal inclusions, and was c.0.2m thick. At the base of this rubbly deposit (c.0.8-1m below the surface) was a spread of domestic rubbish dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries. It consisted of occasional ceramic fragments/sherds, glass bottles and sherds, bones, oyster shells and corroded metal objects of domestic origin. The artefacts were located in a patch measuring 3m x 1.5m and it was 0.2m thick. Three postholes were also recorded (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Context descriptions for the Hall of Memories

Context no.	Type	Description
7000	Layer	Topsoil
7001	Layer	Redeposited yellow clay
7002	Layer	Demolition fill – brick fragments, domestic rubbish (ceramic sherds, bottles and fragments, animal bones, oysters, corroded metal artefacts)
7003	Cut	Cut of a pit or terrace – unclear
7004	Layer	Yellow compact clay, natural
7005	Fill	Medium brownish-grey clay, loose
7006	Cut - posthole	SW corner of trench. Oval in plan 0.27m x 0.2m and 0.08m deep Truncated, vertical sides, flat base. Filled by 7005
7007	Fill	Pinkish-tan clay, piece of brick on top of fill
7008	Cut- posthole	SE of trench Rectangular, rounded corners 0.6m x 0.51m x 0.5m deep Tapered sides, flat base. Filled by 7007
7009	Fill	Topsoil and yellow clay mixed. One piece of sawn wood (not the post).
7010	Cut-posthole	West trench wall 0.6m diameter, 0.38m deep Vertical sides, flat base. Filled by 7009

The date of the terrace or pit feature is not known as its full extent was not revealed in the trench. However, it is possible it was present pre-Carillon ground modification and terracing. A structure may have been removed from it and then it was filled in with demolition material which also consisted of the 19th century domestic rubbish. As such, the rubbish dump is in secondary deposition. The terrace was then levelled and gardens formed for the Carillon. Posthole 7010 is likely to have been 20th century in date, and relates to construction and use of the Carillon in the mid-20th century. Postholes 7008 and 7006 either pre-date the cut feature or were contemporary with it.

The Mount Cook Reserve is part of site R27/265.

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Figure 5.15 Location of Trench 1 at the Hall of Memories (red arrow). The general area of monitoring around the Hall of Memories and Carillon is indicated in orange



Figure 5.16 South-west corner of the trench, with the demolition fill 7007 visible, and the cut indicated by the arrow. Posthole 7008 is in the foreground



Figure 5.17 Northern end of the trench, facing east. Tree bole visible with posthole 7010 to the right (arrow), and posthole 7008 is visible to the left of the tree bole. The demolition fill deposit is visible in the trench wall on the left

5.3 Artefact & Environmental Analysis

The artefact analysis was undertaken by Jen Low. The assemblage was collected wholly from context 7002, the demolition deposit. The results are presented per material type, with a short discussion following presentation of the results.

5.3.1 Ceramic

A total of 325 five pieces of fragmented ceramic were recovered from context 7002 with a minimum of 56 items represented, which included items of tableware, household ware, kitchenware and bathroom ware (Table 5.2). Several items remained unidentified. The collection reflects a domestic household situation and suggests the presence of a child. Manufacturers' marks indicate the assemblage is likely to date to the late 19th to early 20th century. A large number of ceramic pieces were decorated and are summarised in Table 3.

There were 6 fragments of a side plate decorated with the Asiatic Pheasants design manufactured by The Burslem Pottery Co. and dating 1894 to 1933 (Godden 1991). One soup plate fragment contained a partial maker's mark identifying the manufacturer as Doulton. This possibly refers to Doulton & Co. of Nile Street, Burslem, who had previously been known as Pinder, Bourne & Co. (dating 1882 onwards), rather than the Doulton pottery at Lambeth (Godden 1991). One of the plain white saucers was manufactured by Bridgwood & Sons, England. Godden (1991) notes that Sampson Bridgwood & Son was

established in 1805; however, the mark on the rear of the saucer featuring a coat of arms was not used until 1885, and the addition of 'England' indicates manufacture after 1891.

Three fragments of a small, delicate teacup were collected. The cup was hand painted in a floral design using pink, brown and green. Markings on the partial base included a number '..2923' and faint remains of '..ERMAN..', indicating the teacup was manufactured in Germany.

A portion of a bisque doll's head was collected. The fragment was marked 'DEP' over a horseshoe mark with mould number '1900-13/0' beneath. The horseshoe mark is identified as that of Ernst Huebach of Koppelsdorf, Germany (www.dollreference.com). Huebach began producing doll's heads in 1887, the company later merging with another in 1919 and using a different mark.

Nineteen fragments, some rejoining, of a large washbowl were collected. The washbowl was decorated with alternating two columns of fruit, pears and plums and one column of flowers on the interior walls. The interior base and the exterior was decorated with foliage and berries. One fragment identified Foley Potteries, probably the mark of Wileman & Co., giving a manufacturing date of 1892-1925 (Godden 1991).

The partial base of a plain white container was collected. The base contained a simple impressed name 'MAL...' and may be representative of C.T. Maling of Newcastle upon Tyne. Godden (1991) notes this impressed mark was used c.1859-1890.

A single sherd of ceramic was recovered from a different area to that of all the material described above. This single sherd is likely to have originated from a cup and was decorated with a red transfer print of the logo for the Union Packing Company. This company was established in 1889 with the following article appearing in the *Marlborough Express* (17 December 1889:2):

'New Teas. Messrs Joseph Nathan and Co. the well known Wellington firm, have established a separate department in their business, which is devoted entirely, to the blending and packing of teas, and to this end have secured the services of an experienced taster and blender to supervise that branch of their establishment. Mr Figg, who has for years been connected with the tea trade at Home and in China, is now in Blenheim for the purpose of introducing the four special blends to the public, and samples maybe purchased from the grocers and storekeepers in the town and district. Mr Figg informs us he feels confident that when once Messrs Joseph Nathan and Co's tea gets into use, they will be universally used. The trade mark of the Company will be the Union Packing Company of New Zealand.'

Table 5.2. Vessel form and fabric, Mount Cook Reserve

Vessel Form	Whiteware	Semi-Vitreous	Bisque	Creamware	Unidentified	Total
Tableware						(38)
Bowl	1					
Creamer	2					
Cup	1					

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Dinner Plate	3					
Fruit Bowl	1					
Jug	2					
Plate	3					
Platter	1					
Saucer	4	6				
Serving bowl	1					
Side Plate	4	1				
Soup Plate	1					
Teacup	5					
Tureen	1					
Kitchenware						(1)
Kitchen Bowl						
Household						(7)
Container	2					
Doll's Head			1			
Insulator	1					
Knob - Handle	1					
Mug/Container	1					
Tea Set Saucer	1					
Bathroomware						(3)
Chamber Pot	1					
Toilet Box	1					
Washbowl	1					
Unidentified	6				1	(7)

Table 5.3 Ceramic patterns and marks, Hall of Memories

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
Asiatic Pheasants	Dinner, Side, Soup	Blue transfer print	50	5
Banded	Dinner, Side, Platter	Blue handpainted	72	3
Banded	Tureen	Green handpainted	3	1
Banded	Serving Bowl	Red handpainted	8	1
Basketweave	Jug	Relief moulded	1	1
Scalloped	Unidentified	Moulded	2	1
Tealeaf	Teacup, Saucer	Gilt transfer print	13	3
Union Packing Co.	Cup	Red transfer print	1	1
WI00156	Toilet Box	Black/Pink transfer print	4	1
WI00157	Fruit Bowl	Red transfer print	19	1
WI00158	Teacup	Blue transfer print	5	1
WI00159	Saucer	Red sponged	1	1
WI00160	Side Plate	Black transfer print	1	1
WI00161	Teacup	Blue transfer print	1	1
WI00162	Saucer	Brown transfer print	1	1
WI00163	Unidentified	Green	1	1
WI00164	Teacup	Blue transfer print	1	1
WI00165	Teacup	Green/Gilt transfer print	1	1

WI00166	Unidentified	Orange/Red/Green handpainted	1	1
WI00167	Side Plate	Brown transfer print	1	1
WI00168	Unidentified	Red transfer print	1	1
WI00169	Creamer	Relief moulded	2	1
WI00170	Jug	Relief moulded	2	1
WI00171	Unidentified	Gilt transfer print	2	1
WI00172	Mug/Container	Relief moulded	1	1
WI00173	Teacup	Handpainted	3	-
WI00174	Creamer	Handpainted	1	1
WI00175	Unidentified	Blue/Pink/Gilt transfer on relief	1	1

5.3.2 Stoneware

Two pieces of brown coloured stoneware originated from a blacking jar but contained no manufacturer's mark. The base and lower body of an unidentified bottle was marked 'Doulton Lambeth' and is likely to have been manufactured sometime between 1858 and c.1880. A third bottle was not identified.

Approximately one half of an unusual stoneware item was collected, rejoining from two pieces (Figure 5.18). The item has not been conclusively identified but may have been utilised as a pot pourri holder or similar scent holder. The item stands 83mm high with a base diameter of 20.5mm. At approximately the centre of the usable vertical interior space an 18-20mm section of holes, possibly for air flow, were pierced through the walls. These vents would have allowed scent to be gradually dispersed.



Figure 5.18 Stoneware item after gluing the two fragments together

5.3.4 Glassware

A total of 61 pieces of glass representing a minimum of 34 items was collected from context 7002. The largest single contributor was alcoholic beverages, followed by household items (Table 5.4). The assemblage is likely to reflect a domestic situation, probably dating to late 19th to early 20th century. Date ranges of product manufacture, where identified, are summarised in (Table 5.5).

A complete Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce had a base diameter of 54mm with a height of 183mm. The base was marked with the letter 'K' and mould number '769'. It appears likely that the initial K relates to the same company that manufactured the salad oil bottle. Lea & Perrin's began producing Worcestershire sauce in 1837 and introduced the embossed bottle with the ledge finish in 1850. The placement of embossing, 'Worcestershire Sauce' around the shoulder and 'Lea & Perrin's' vertically along with the ledge finish, suggests the bottle was manufactured between 1850 and 1890 (Stockton 1981). A complete stopper marked 'Lea & Perrins' was also collected. A fragment from the side of an aqua bottle embossed '...burg..' was identified as likely to have been a portion of a coffee essence bottle.

At least 5 mineral water or soda bottles were identified among 13 pieces of aerated water bottle glass. The base and approximately one half of a bottle was embossed 'Thompson Lewis & Co., Crystal Springs, Wellington, Wanganui and Otaki'. The earliest use of this representation of the company name, including the '& Co.' portion, is 1893 and the three place names embossed on the bottle suggests manufacture between 1895 and 1905 (www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz). This particular bottle was manufactured by William Barnard & Sons of London. At least one further Thompson Lewis bottle was identified from five body fragments bearing embossing consistent with the brand.

The partial base and body of a bottle manufactured by Kilner Brothers was collected; however, the specific date could not be determined. The company began producing bottles in 1853 and continued to do so until 1937 (Toulouse 1971), but this particular bottle is likely to date between c.1875 and c.1905. A fragment of a bottle was embossed with lettering identifying the bottle manufacturer as Cannington Shaw & Co. of St Helens, noted by Toulouse (1971) to have operated from 1875 to 1913.

A 'stick bottle' aerated water partial base and body was embossed 'Lum...leford', identifying the bottle as John Lumb & Co., who operated from the 1870s to 1905 (Toulouse 1971) when 'Ltd' was added to marks.

Three fragments of glass could be identified to C.W. Brodie, a soda and ginger ale maker of Thorndon Quay, Wellington. Brodie took the business over from his father-in-law George Cooper in 1888, rebranding to his own name, and remained in business until selling to A.J. Saunders in 1906 (www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz). The rim of a Codd Patent bottle was also collected and may have related to one of the bottles above.

A complete square cross-sectioned bottle was embossed 'Castle Brand Co. Newcastle & London' around the shoulder panels. The specific product could not be identified, but Castle Brand were known to produce items such as black lacquer, floor stains and furniture polish (*Evening Post*, 28 May 1896:7).

Table 5.4 Minimum number of individual glassware products, Hall of Memories

Alcohol	NISP	MNV
Black Beer	7	4
Champagne	4	1
Whisky	2	2
Wine	6	3
	19	10
Food		
Coffee Essence	1	1
Pickle	1	1
Salad Oil	5	2
Worcestershire Sauce	2	1
	9	5
Household		
Drinking Glass	2	2
Ink	3	3
Lamp Chimney	1	1
Stopper	1	1
Unidentified	1	1
	8	8
Pharmaceutical		
Medicine	4	3
Toilet Water	1	1
	5	4
Water		
Mineral/Soda	13	5
	13	5
Unidentified	7	2

Table 5.5 Summary of date of manufacture for identified products

Company Name	Date of Manufacture
Lea & Perrin's	1850+
Thompson, Lewis & Co.	1895-1905
Kilner Brothers	1853-1937
Cannington, Shaw & Co.	1875-1913
John Lumb & Co.	1870s-1905
C.W. Brodie	1888-1906

5.3.5 Leather

At least 3 shoes were recovered from context 7002. One shoe was identified as being the right foot manufactured for a small child with the sole and partial heel remaining, along with two portions of upper containing the eyelets. One complete upper fragment contained

eight eyelet holes, three on top of the foot and five passing up above the ankle, suggesting the shoe was probably finished to an above ankle fashion.

The two other shoe examples appear to have been associated with female footwear and are likely to have belonged to an older girl or woman. One heel, two partial soles and a portion of the upper containing eyelets were collected. There appeared to be both a left and a right foot shoe, but it could not be established that they were a pair.

5.3.6 Slate

Seven fragments of writing slate were collected from context 7002, with 5 of the fragments showing incised lines for writing purposes. A 33.63mm length of a stylus was also collected. The portion showed that the end was shaped to a point, and marks from the tool used to cut the slate were seen on two sides of the stylus. The point did not appear to be worn, indicating the stylus had either not been used or had been 'sharpened' and not reused.

5.3.7 Metal

Seven heavily corroded pieces of iron were collected but could not be identified.

5.3.8 Discussion

A relatively small assemblage of material was collected during excavation from context 7002, a deposit comprising demolition materials. The ceramic collection points to a domestic household situation and suggests the presence of a child. Manufacturers' marks indicate the assemblage is likely to date to the late 19th to early 20th century, and was probably derived from a house demolition nearby, as it was unlikely to have come from a house located within Mt Cook Reserve.

6 TOWN ACRE 227

Archaeological monitoring of works in Town Acre 227 took place under Authority no. 2016/360, at 175 Taranaki Street and 51-71 Martin Square (Figure 6.1; legal description: Pt Lot 6, Lot 7, Lot 8, Lot 15, Lot 16 and Lot 33 DP 69, Town of Wellington), as part of the Stage 2 works to complete the Pukeahu National War Memorial Park (PNWMP).

The monitored works at the property consisted of:

- Demolition of the Bradley's Building (former SIS Headquarters) on Taranaki Street (within former Lots 6, 7 & 8 DP 69), specifically removal of 20th century piles, footings and floor slab
- Excavations along the Taranaki Street boundary
- Monitoring of earthworks at 57 Martin Square
- Monitoring of trenching for a retaining wall at 63-65 Martin Square

The archaeological assessment (Grouden and Phear 2015) established that prior to construction of the Bradley building, the lots were part of Town Acre 227 and were first built on in the 1870s, and used for both residential and commercial activities. Due to the potential for the survival of pre-1900 archaeological remains, including some historic brickwork, the land was recorded as archaeological site R27/553.



Figure 6.1 Location of the Martin Square area within Town Acre 227. Source: WCC Webmap

6.1 Historical Background

The central Wellington area was surveyed and subdivided by the New Zealand Company¹⁴⁶ and the land on which the study area is situated on was originally part of Town Acre 227 (Figure 6.1). Town Acre 227 was situated on the eastern side of Taranaki Street, and Figure 6.2 shows early Wellington Crown Grants, as extrapolated in 1925, with E. [Edward] Daniell identified as the original Crown grantee.

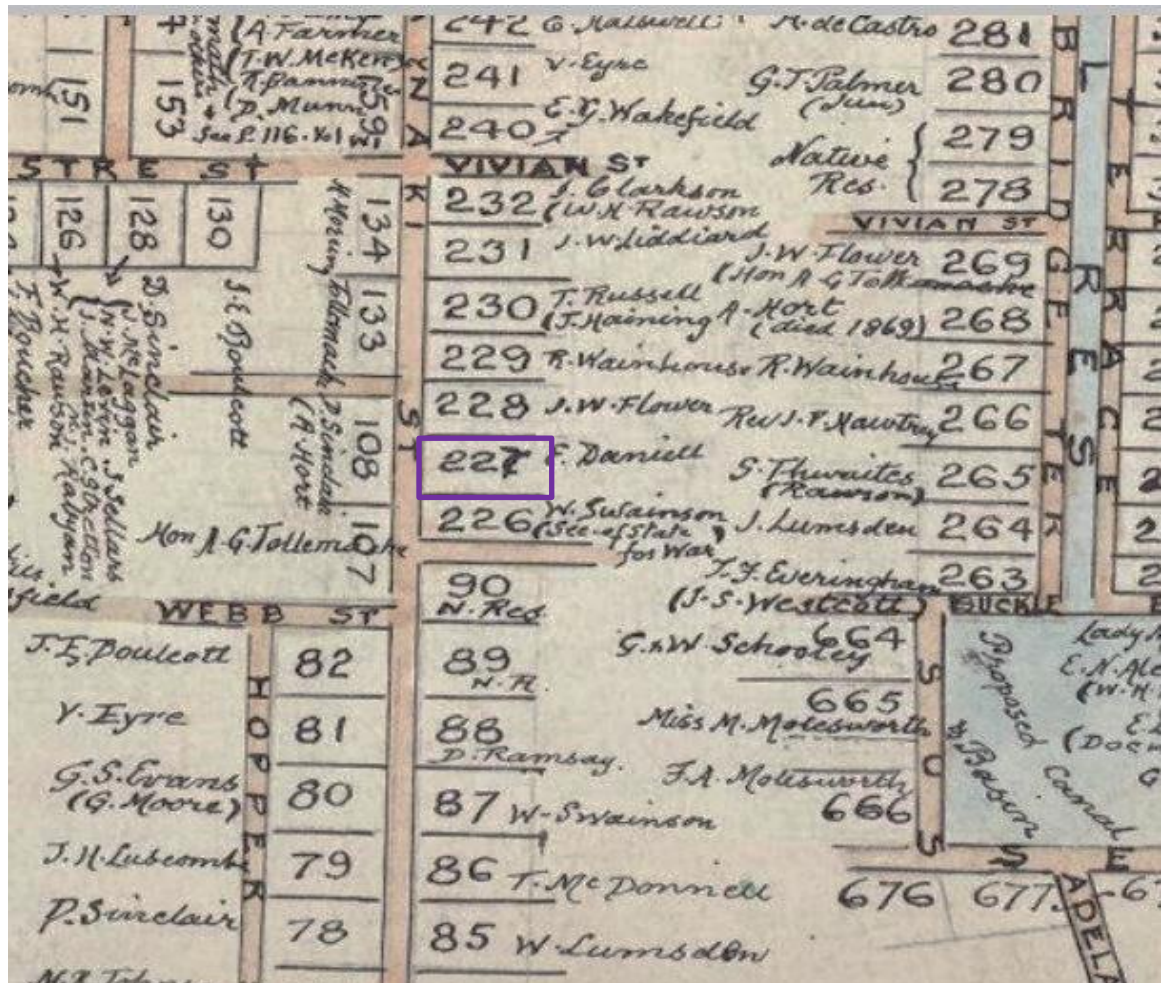


Figure 6.2 Ward, Louis Ernest, Sketch plan[s] showing the original sections sold by ballot in London, July 29th 1839; the original purchasers and claimants, or subsequent owners (in parenthesis) [c.1925]. Town Acre 227 highlighted in purple. Source: ATL MapColl-832.4799gbdd/ 1840- 1916/Acc.16123

There is an anomaly with the early ownership of this town acre, however. Daniell (of the Rangitaiki District) was awarded the section by Crown Grant on 24 July 1868, with the transaction active as from 10 August 1840.¹⁴⁷ However, the area appears to have been occupied by a Mrs Elizabeth Barrett throughout the 1860s. An earlier Deeds Register Book entry¹⁴⁸ indicates that Town Acre Section 227 was gifted to Mrs Barrett by her husband John Barrett (farmer) on 20 November 1861. This section was one of a number of other

¹⁴⁶ Mein Smith, Philippa. 'Smith, William Mein 1799 – 1869'. Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, updated 22 June 2007 (www.dnzb.govt.nz).

¹⁴⁷ See Wellington Grants Books Volume 4, Folio 347.

¹⁴⁸ Volume 6, Folio 185.

pieces of land included in this transaction, and it was not shown as cancelled in the Deeds Register Book.

In 1867 the whole of Town Acre 227, plus several other pieces of Wellington property, were gifted by Edward Daniell following his death in 1866 to his daughter Juliette Daniell as part of her marriage settlement.¹⁴⁹

There is no explanation in the deeds registers as to how or why the two different parties assumed ownership of the section, but it is clear from the historic rates books entries held in the Wellington City Archives that it was Mrs Barrett who was paying the rates on the section, at least from 1863 to 1867.¹⁵⁰

In 1870, Mrs Juliette Dean (née Daniell) sold the entire Town Acre 227 section (plus other Wellington land parcels) to John Martin (Wellington merchant).¹⁵¹ The historic rates books indicate that John Martin was paying rates on Town Acre 227 from at least 1868,¹⁵² possibly pre-empting the later sale.

All rates book entries from 1863 to 1874 indicate that the section had remained as undeveloped land throughout that period and survey plans dating to 1874 and 1877 respectively certainly give no indication of development there by that time (Figure 6.3 and Figure 6.4).

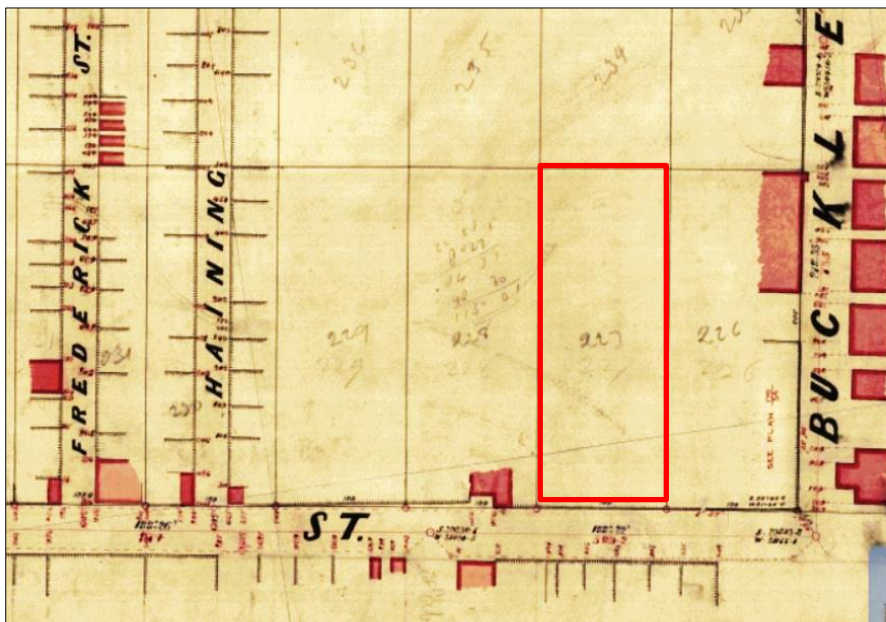


Figure 6.3 Detail of SO11086 (c.1874). Town Acre 227 highlighted in blue

¹⁴⁹ Deeds Register Book Volume 17, Folio 250; Wills Books Volume 1, Folio 243.

¹⁵⁰ See for instance WC Archives 00162:0:1 and 00162:0:8.

¹⁵¹ Deeds Register Book Volume 36, Folio 500.

¹⁵² WC Archives 000162:0:14.

6. Town Acre 227

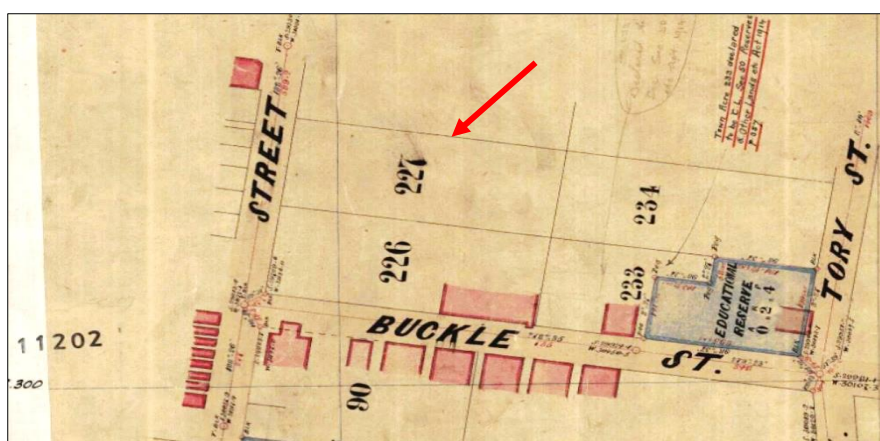


Figure 6.4 Detail of SO11202 (c.1877). Town Acre 227 indicated

6.1.1 Subdivision of Town Acre 227 in 1877

John Martin had Town Acre 227 (and several others) subdivided into a number of individual residential lots in 1877 (Figure 6.5). At this time the streets of Martin Square were surveyed out to provide access to all the sections. The area that is the subject of the current study included Lots 6-8, 15, 16 and 33 of DP 69, which comprised most, but not all of the original Town Acre 227 section (Figure 6.6).

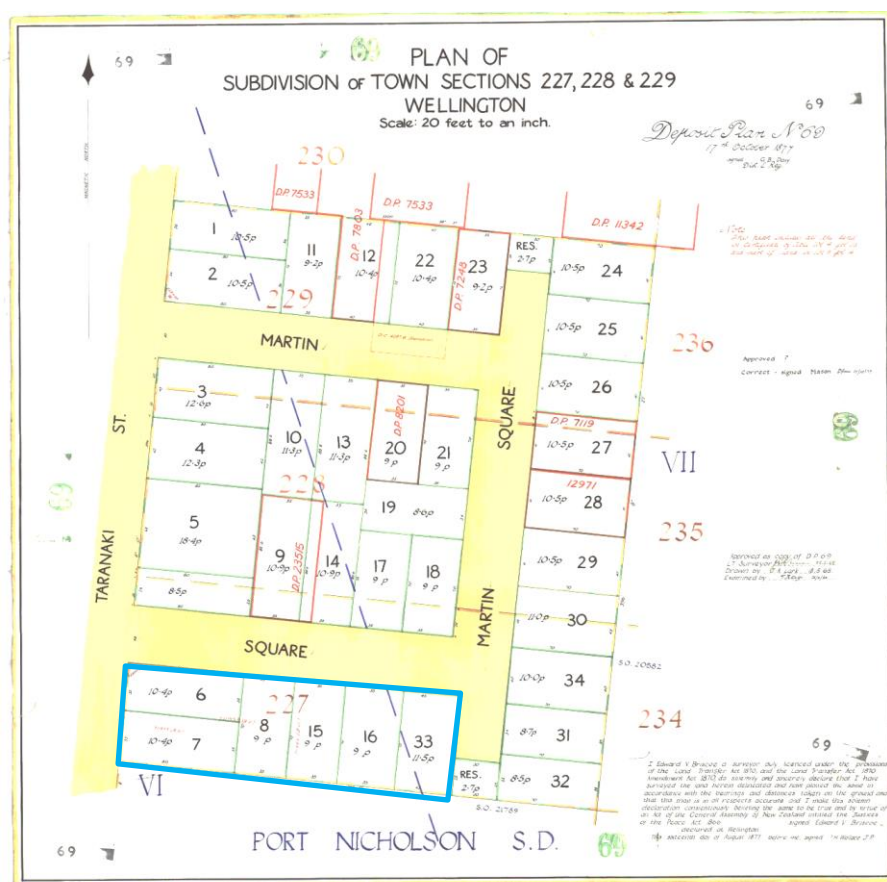


Figure 6.5 Copy of DP 69; Plan of Subdivision of Town Sections 227, 228 & 229, Wellington (1877). Study area outlined in blue



Figure 6.6 Detail of Ward's 1892 Plan of Wellington Sheets 59 & 60 (WC Archives). Study area outlined in purple as surveyed out in DP 69. Individual sections as sold by John Martin and as referred to in the text outlined in orange. Corresponding street numbers for Martin Square as used in text indicated

6.1.2 Development of Lots 6-8, 15, 16 & 33 SDP 69

John Martin was paying rates for land only in Town Acre 227 at least until the 1873-74 rating year.¹⁵³ During the last years of the 1870s and into the first years of the 1880s, however, he proceeded to sell off various of his Martin Square sections. These were not necessarily sold as surveyed out in DP 69, with some lots split or combined with parts of other lots. The lots as initially sold by Martin are shown in Figure 6.6, which also shows the buildings constructed there by 1892.

Because each section has a variable history of development, ownership and occupation, they will be chronicled individually in the following sections. The lot combinations discussed in the following sections comprise: Part Lot 6, Parts Lots 6 & 7 (all Taranaki Street), Lot 8 (67 Martin Square), Part Lot 15 (65 Martin Square), Part Lot 15 (63 Martin Square), Lot 16 (61 Martin Square), Part Lot 33 (59 Martin Square) and Part Lot 33 (57 Martin Square) (Figure 6.6).

Pt Lot 6 DP 69

Ownership

The northern part of Lot 6 DP 69 was transferred to Nils Peter Olsen (Mariner) with a memorandum of transfer recorded on 6 February 1881¹⁵⁴ (Figure 6.7 and Figure 6.8). Olsen transferred his part of Lot 6 to Samuel Myers (storekeeper) on 29 January 1884.

¹⁵³ WC Archives 00163:0:24.

¹⁵⁴ WN23/165.

Myers took out several mortgages against the property, and one was foreclosed by the South Pacific Loan and Investment Company, who then transferred the section to Joshua Morris (bootmaker) on 29 September 1892.¹⁵⁵

Morris also purchased Lot 8 and the combined Parts Lot 6/Lot 7, DP 69 from the South Pacific Loan and Investment Company on that day.¹⁵⁶ Morris appears to have retained ownership of the section for nearly 40 years, finally selling to Thomas Bennett and Samuel Stanley Paget (boot manufacturers) as tenants in common on 31 March 1924.¹⁵⁷ Bennett and Paget transferred property to Austin Tyler (contractor) on 16 January 1928.

Tyler took out a mortgage with Paget and Bennett at the time of purchase, and the section was transferred back into Bennett's ownership on 19 January 1942.¹⁵⁸ Bennett transferred ownership to William Robert Bradley (engineer) on 22 August 1946.¹⁵⁹ At this time Lot 8 DP 69 was transferred to a new certificate of title,¹⁶⁰ that included both parts of Lot 6 and Part of Lot 7 and all of Lot 8, DP 69. Bradley formed the company Bradley's Buildings Limited, and ownership of the land was transferred to that company on 22 August 1946.¹⁶¹ A small section of the Lot 6 Taranaki Street/Martin Square corner was taken for street purposes in 1952 and a certificate of compensation was issued against one of the lots in 1969. A Gazette Notice declaring the balance of the land taken for better utilisation purposes from and after 30 January 1967 – 20 June 1967 was entered on the title.¹⁶²

Development

This section appears to have been first built on by at least 1878, with a dwelling rated for that year with (Nils) Peter Olsen listed as rate payer.¹⁶³ Olsen was not entered on a new title until 1881, but it is possible that a purchase was carried out prior to that time but not entered onto a new title until 1881.

Ward's 1892 building survey of Wellington shows a substantial two-storied, six-roomed building, clad in wood and roofed in iron on that site. There were also two sheds at the rear of the section (Figure 6.6). The rates books indicate that by 1891 Samuel Myers was paying rates for a shop and a dwelling on this section.¹⁶⁴

It seems that shortly after purchasing it, Joshua Morris had a workshop and probable outhouse constructed on the rear of the section, in the location of the two sheds shown by Ward in 1892 (see Figure 6.7, Figure 6.8 and Figure 6.9). This building was referred to as being at 71 Martin Square in some Wellington City Council records. The building was two-storied, with an iron roof and iron cladding at the rear. A plan of the proposed building was submitted in 1892 (Figure 6.10). This plan shows a simple, rectangular structure with two levels, supported by four rows of piles. There is no indication given of the internal structure; however, a subsequent plan does show this layout (Figure 6.11).

Additions were made to this building by Joshua Morris in 1900, with the new part extending out into the neighbouring section (Part Lots 6 & DP 69), which was also owned by Morris (Figure 6.11). This building is detailed below in relation to Part Lots 6 & 7. As

¹⁵⁵ WN16/216.

¹⁵⁶ Refer to WN15/48 and WN15/48.

¹⁵⁷ WN 23/165.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁶⁰ WN517/174.

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

¹⁶² Ibid.

¹⁶³ WC Archives 00163:0:38.

¹⁶⁴ WC Archives 00163:0:99.

noted previously, Joshua Morris operated his bootmaking business from this property until he sold it in 1924.

A Wellington housing survey plan dating to 1937 indicates that a second structure was built by Morris on this section (Figure 6.9). It is possible that this was a building for which plans for an additional store room were submitted in 1896, although the building configuration is hard to determine as they appear to be shown in plan as well as section view on the same image (Figure 6.12). This area would certainly have been within the configuration of the general Morris boot factory site within Pt Lot 6 and Pt Lots 6 & 7 DP 69.

The 1937 plan also indicates that the original, six-roomed corner dwelling/shop had been altered (Figure 6.9). This included a wider lean-to at the rear. No building plans have so far been identified for this alteration, so it is unknown when it might have occurred.

The 1892 workshop and the 1900 addition (described as 71 Martin Square) were judged to be in a poor and unsanitary condition and were demolished in 1946.¹⁶⁵ It is likely that the two-storied, six-roomed shop and dwelling located on the Taranaki Street frontage was demolished at that time prior to construction of the Bradley's Building. Plans for the original Bradley's Building were first submitted in March 1946. Details from these can be seen in Figure 6.13, Figure 6.14 and Figure 6.15. An addition to the plan was made in 1947 (see below in relation to Lot 7 DP 69).

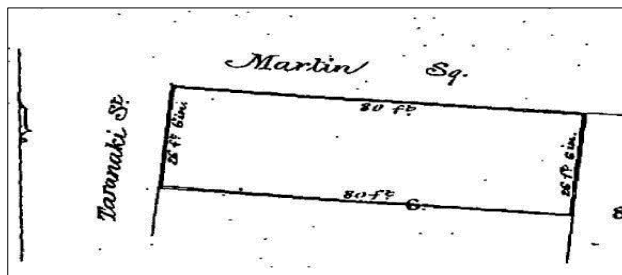


Figure 6.7 Detail of WN23/165 showing Part Lot 6, DP 69 issued 1881

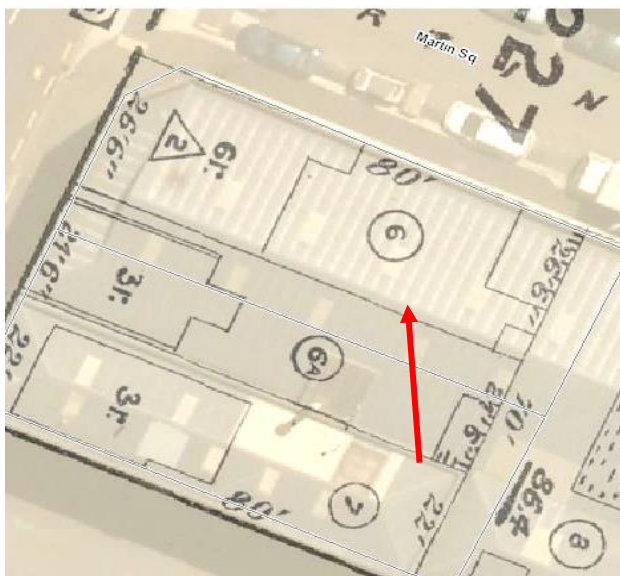


Figure 6.8 Lot 6, DP 69 indicated by the arrow (detail of Ward 1892 plan of Wellington sheet 59). Image from WCC Webmap

¹⁶⁵ WC Archives 000009:1741:45/254/4 & 00001:171:42/428.

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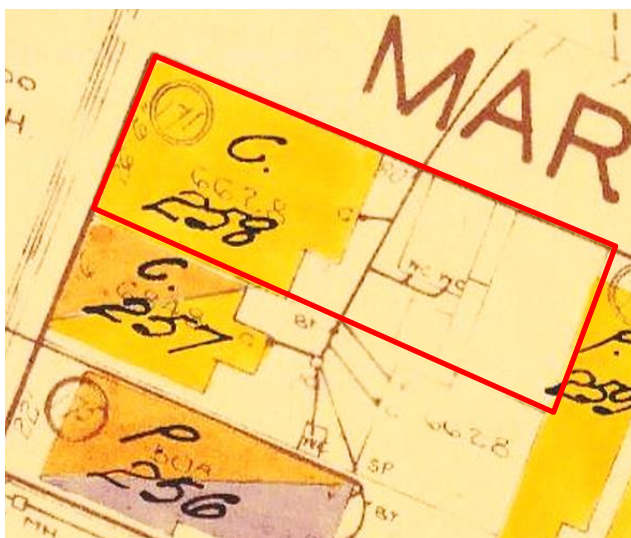


Figure 6.9 Part Lot 6 DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Wellington Housing Survey 1937, Sheet O28)

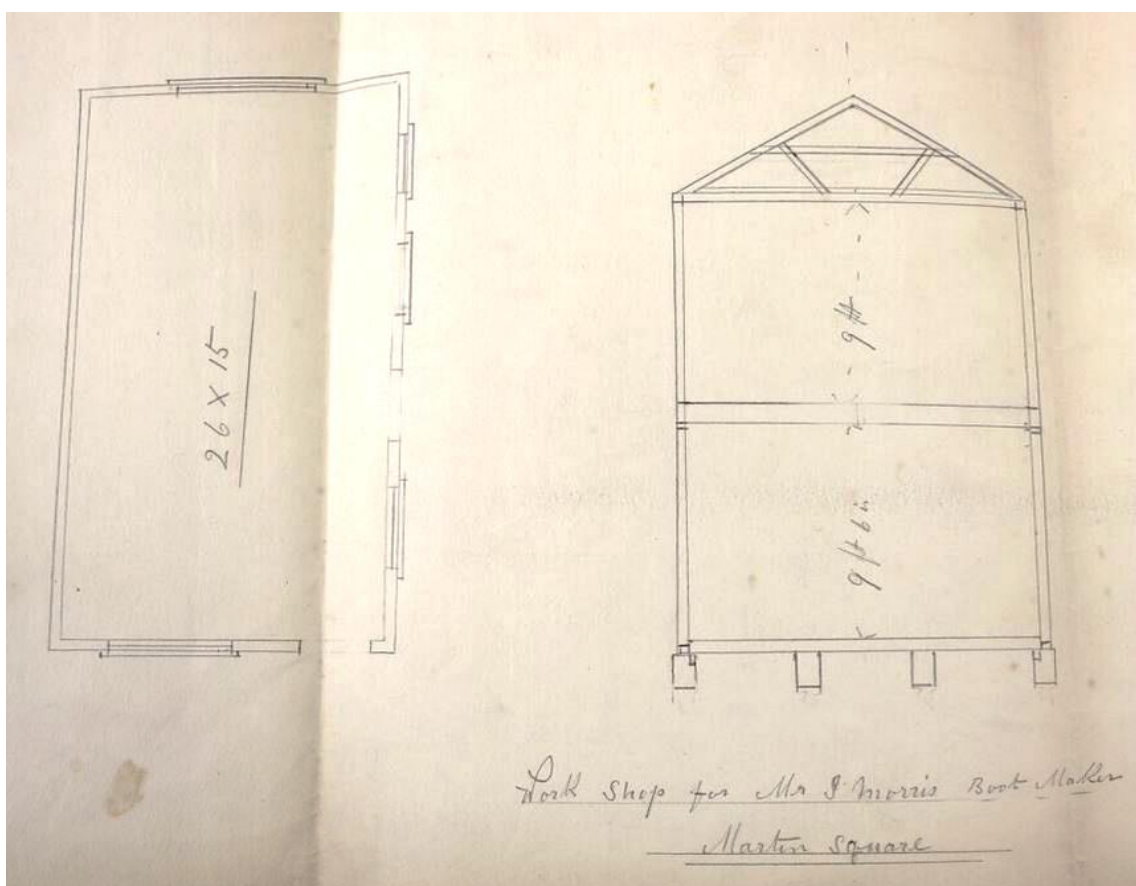


Figure 6.10 Work Shop for J. Morris 1892. Source: WC Archives 00053:5: 32

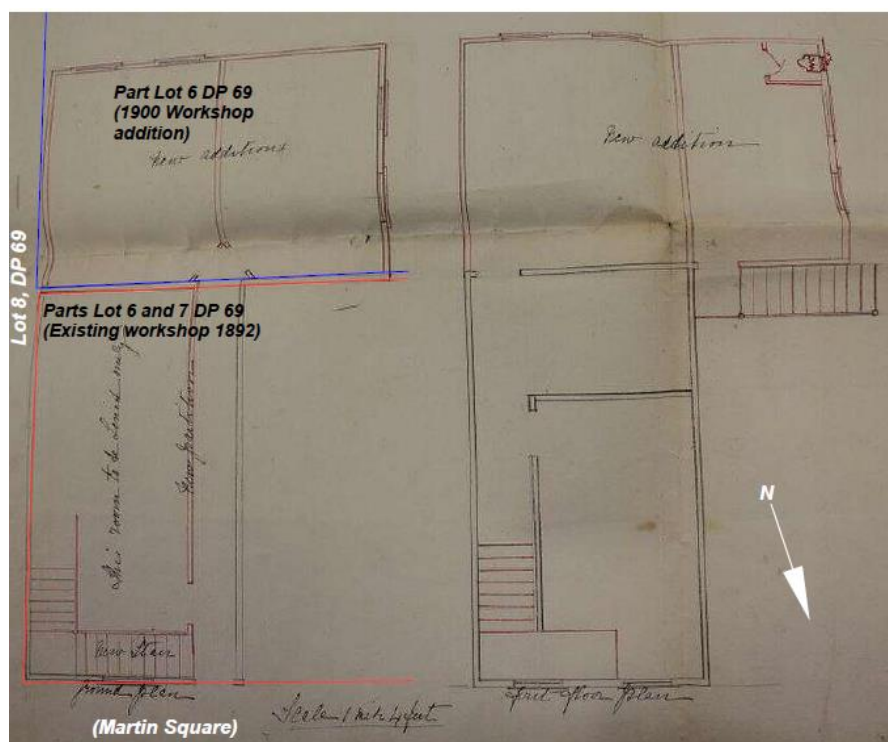


Figure 6.11 J. Morris, additions to Boot Factory, 1900. Source: WC Archives 00053:59:3692

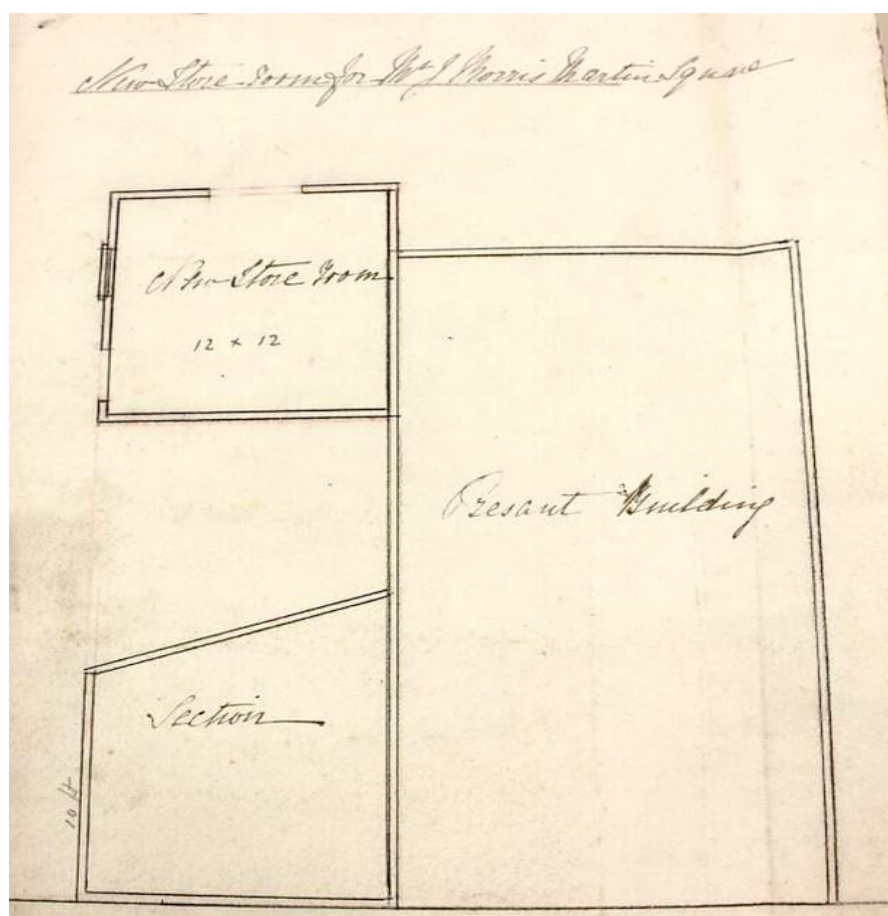


Figure 6.12 New Storeroom for Mr J. Morris, Martin Square, 1896. Source: WC Archives 00053:31:1899

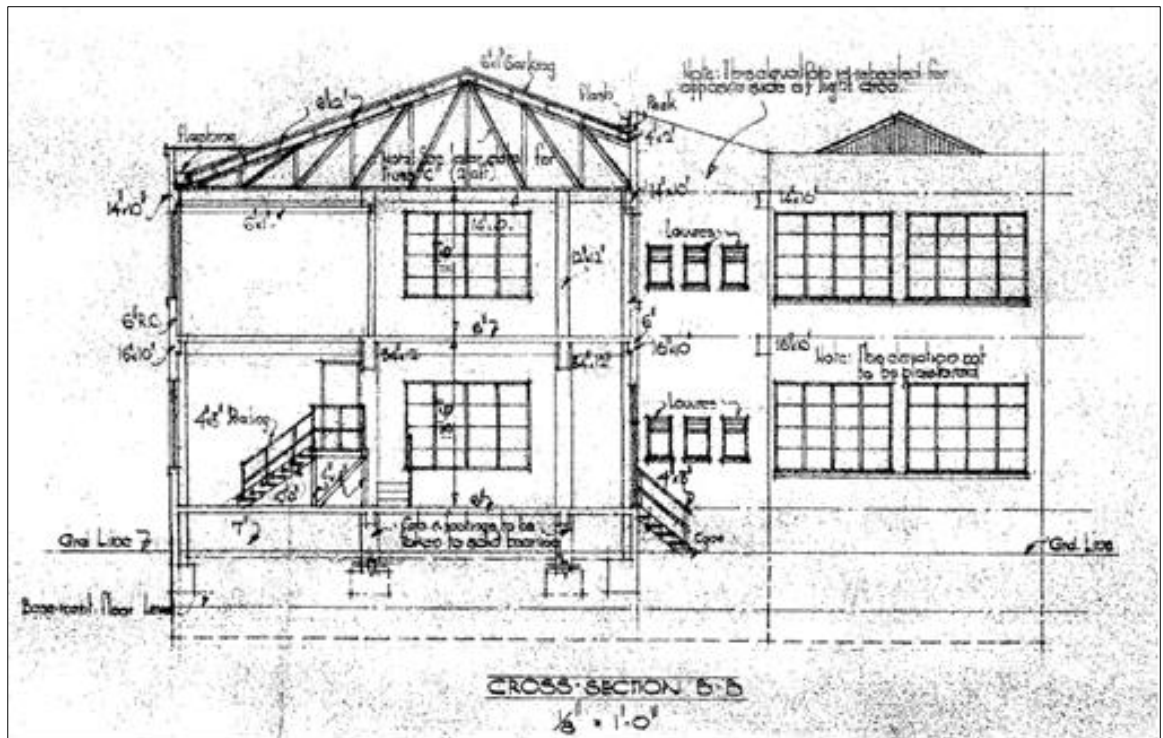


Figure 6.13 Bradley's Building Cross Section B-B (March 1946). Source: WC Archives 00056:320:B25050

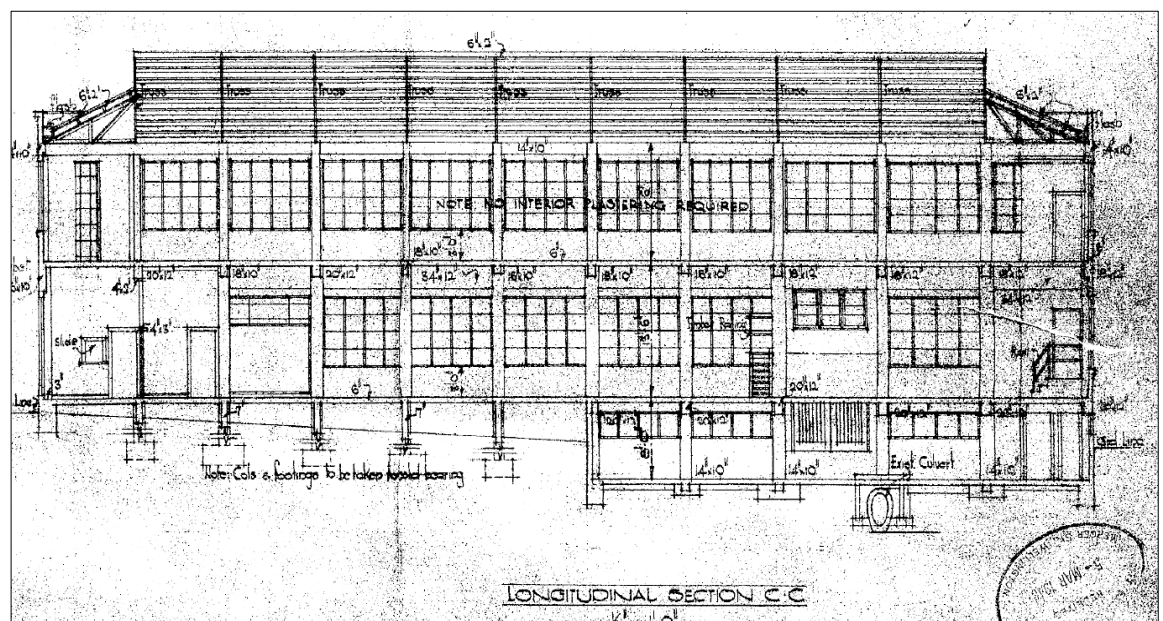


Figure 6.14 Bradley's Building Longitudinal Section C-C showing depth of basement (March 1946). Source: WC Archives 00056:320:B25050

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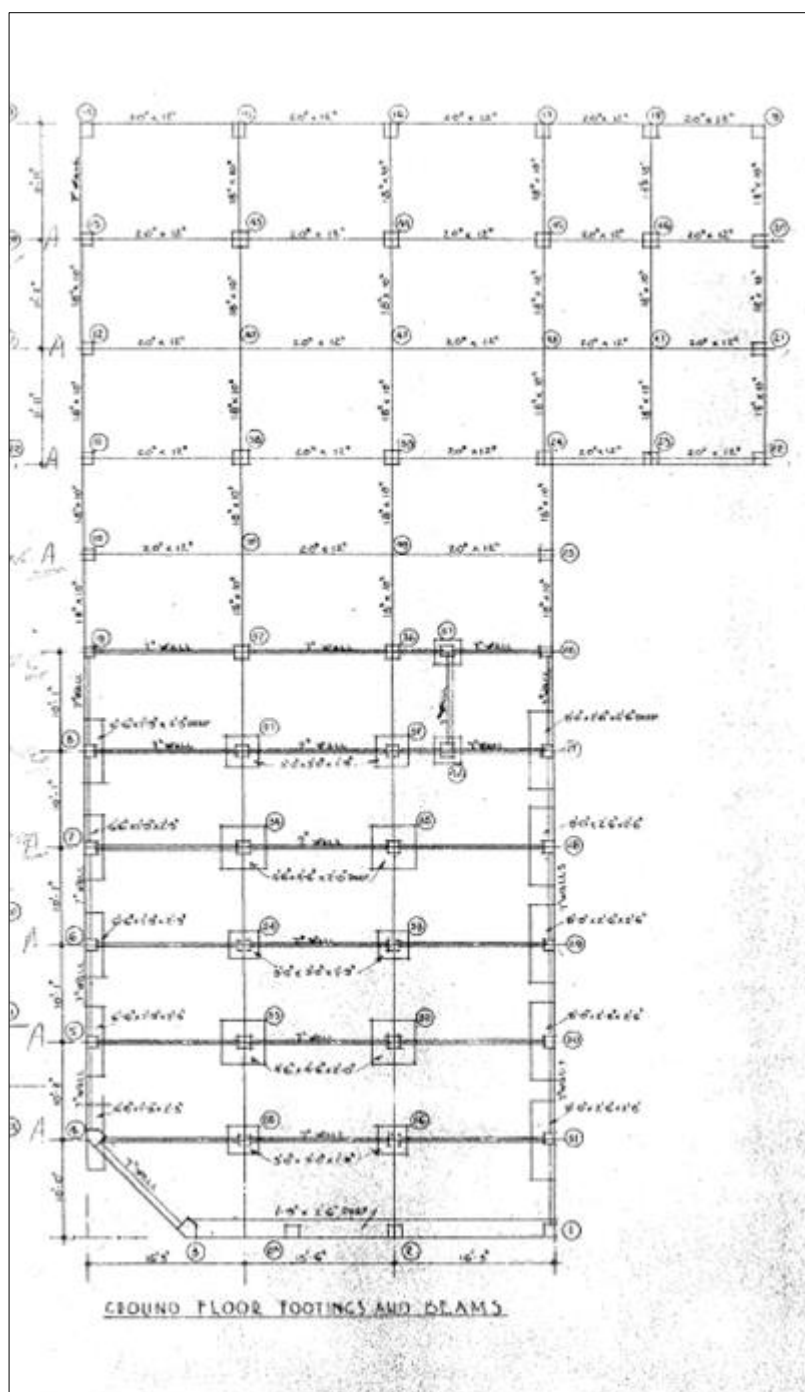


Figure 6.15 Bradley's Building Ground Floor Footings and beams, March 1946. Source: WC Archives 00056:320:B25050

Lot 6A (Part Lots 6 & 7 DP 69): Taranaki Street

Ownership

Although DP 69 indicated Lots 6 & 7 as discrete entities (Figure 6.5), John Martin appears to have altered the original survey along the Taranaki Street end of Town Acre 227, selling a property to Samuel Myers (hawker) on 15 January 1879, that included the Southern half

of Lot 6 and the northern half of Lot 7¹⁶⁶ (Figure 6.16). This was shown as Lot 6A on Ward's 1892 survey plan (Figure 6.17).

Myers retained the section for only a brief period, before selling in on to Adolph Lewinson (hawker) on 7 March 1879.¹⁶⁷

Lewinson transferred the property back to Myers on 26 June 1879; Myers' mortgage was foreclosed by the Equitable Building and Investment Company Ltd on 6 April 1881.¹⁶⁸ The company transferred the section back to Myers on 29 January 1884, Myers presumably having raised the necessary funds.

Myers retained the property, mortgaging it several times, and it was eventually transferred to Joshua Morris by the South Pacific Loan and Investment Company on 29 September 1892.¹⁶⁹ Morris also purchased Lot 8, DP 69 on that day.¹⁷⁰

Morris appears to have retained ownership of the section for nearly 40 years, finally selling to Thomas Bennett and Samuel Stanley Paget (boot manufacturers) as tenants in common on 31 March 1924.¹⁷¹ Bennett and Paget transferred property to Austin Tyler (contractor) on 16 January 1928. Tyler took out a mortgage with Paget and Bennett at the time of purchase, and the section was transferred back into Bennett's ownership on 19 January 1942.¹⁷² Bennett transferred ownership to William Robert Bradley (engineer) on 22 August 1946.¹⁷³ At this time the combined Part Lot 6 & Lot 7, DP 69 was transferred to a new certificate of title,¹⁷⁴ that included the balance of Lot 6 and all of Lot 8, DP 69. Bradley formed the company Bradley's Buildings Limited, and ownership of the land was transferred to that company on 22 August 1946.¹⁷⁵ A Gazette Notice declaring the balance of the land taken for better utilisation purposes from and after 30 January 1967 – 20 June 1967 was entered on the title.¹⁷⁶

Development

This section appears to have been first built on in the 1880-81 rating year when a dwelling was listed, as in the previous book it was rated as land only.¹⁷⁷ Samuel Myer was listed as the rate payer in 1880-81. Ward's 1892 plan of the area indicates that by that time a three-roomed, single level building with iron roof and wooden cladding was on site. A shed or outhouse was also present at the rear (Figure 6.17).

The rates books indicate that by 1891 Samuel Myers was paying rates for a shop and a dwelling on this section, although the structure had only three rooms.¹⁷⁸ Joshua Morris also purchased this section the following year, adding it to his bootmaking empire, and in the 1897-97 rating year it was still rated as a shop and dwelling in his ownership.¹⁷⁹

¹⁶⁶ WN16/216.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ WN15/48.

¹⁷¹ WN16/216.

¹⁷² Ibid.

¹⁷³ Ibid.

¹⁷⁴ WN517/174.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷⁷ See WCA 00163:0:38 and 00163:0:54.

¹⁷⁸ WC Archives 00163:0:99.

¹⁷⁹ WC Archives 00163:0:122.

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Morris had an addition to his adjacent, two-storied workshop built on this section (Part Lots 6 & 7) in 1900 (Figure 6.11 and Figure 6.18). This included two rooms upstairs and two rooms downstairs with an external staircase. This additional structure can be seen on a plan dating to 1937 (Figure 6.19).

It is likely that the three-roomed house and dwelling fronting Taranaki Street was also demolished immediately prior to the construction of the Bradley's Building in the late 1940s (Figure 6.13–Figure 6.15).

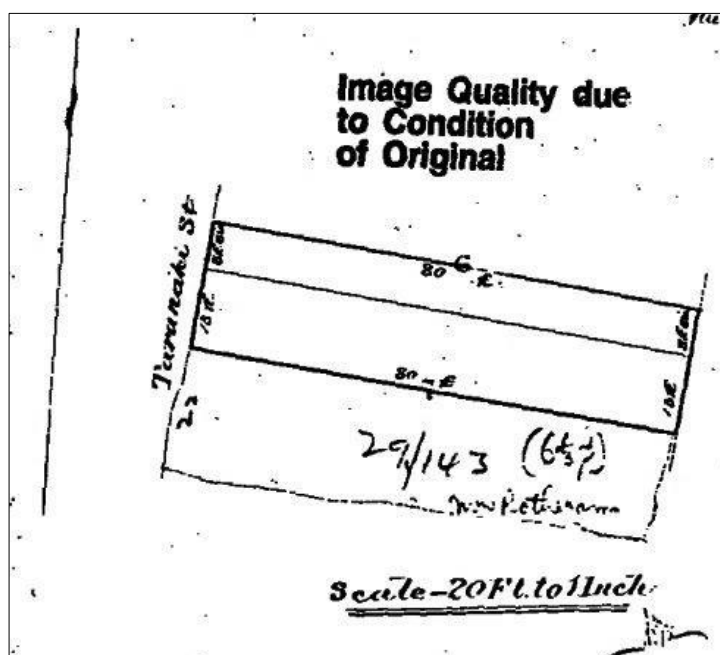


Figure 6.16 Detail of WN16/216 showing Part Lots 6 & 7, DP 69 issued 1879



Figure 6.17 Lot 6A, DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Ward 1892 plan of Wellington sheet 59). Image from WCC Webmap

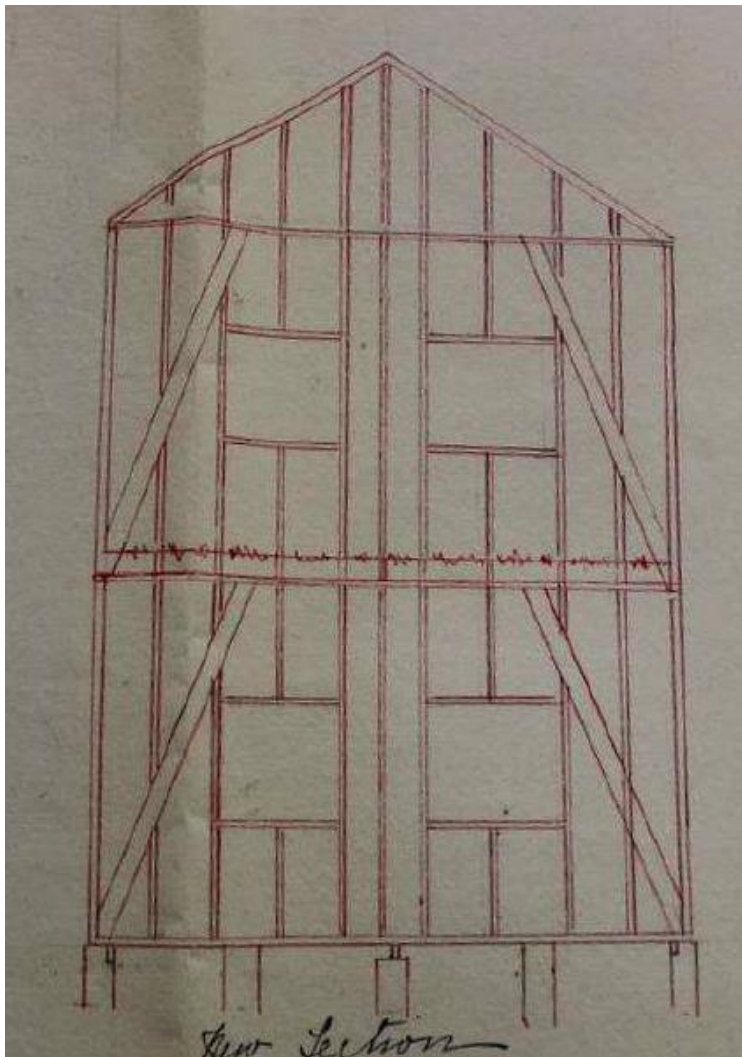


Figure 6.18 J. Morris, additions to Boot Factory, 1900. Source: WC Archives 00053:59:3692



Figure 6.19 Part Lot 6 DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Wellington Housing Survey 1937, Sheet O28)

Part Lot 7 DP 69: Taranaki Street

Ownership

John Martin transferred ownership of the remaining, southern half of Lot 7 DP 69 to Angus McDonald on 7 May 1882¹⁸⁰ (Figure 6.20). McDonald transferred this part of Lot 7 to Ann Rebekah Laurence on 2 September 1885.¹⁸¹

Laurence sold the property to Jane Westfield (widow) on 18 November 1885, and Jane Westfield's estate was transmitted to the Public Trustee on 26 September 1894.¹⁸²

The Public Trust in turn transferred the property to Emma Jane Erskine on 3 October 1900.¹⁸³ The property was transmitted, through the will of Emma Jane Erskine (who had died on 12 January 1903) to the estate of her husband Thomas Erskine (engineer) on 22 March 1907.¹⁸⁴ Thomas had died previously on 26 January 1907 and the property was transferred to the Public Trustee on 22 March 1907.

The Public Trust transferred the section to George Hardwick Matterson (labourer) on 12 February 1909.¹⁸⁵ Matterson retained the section for close to a decade before transferring it to Samuel Charles Boyer (dealer) on 9 July 1918.¹⁸⁶ Boyer sold in the following year to Charlotte Emma Elizabeth Rotheram on 17 July.

Rotheram appears to have retained ownership of the property for several decades, but it was again transferred to the Public Trustee on 14 April 1949, presumably following her death. The Public Trustee in turn transferred this part of Lot 7 DP 69 to Bradley's Buildings Limited on 19 August 1949,¹⁸⁷ giving the company the opportunity to add to their existing building. As with Lots 6 & 8, DP 69, a Gazette Notice was entered on the title declaring that the land had been taken for better utilisation purposes from and after 30 January 1967 – 20 June 1967.¹⁸⁸

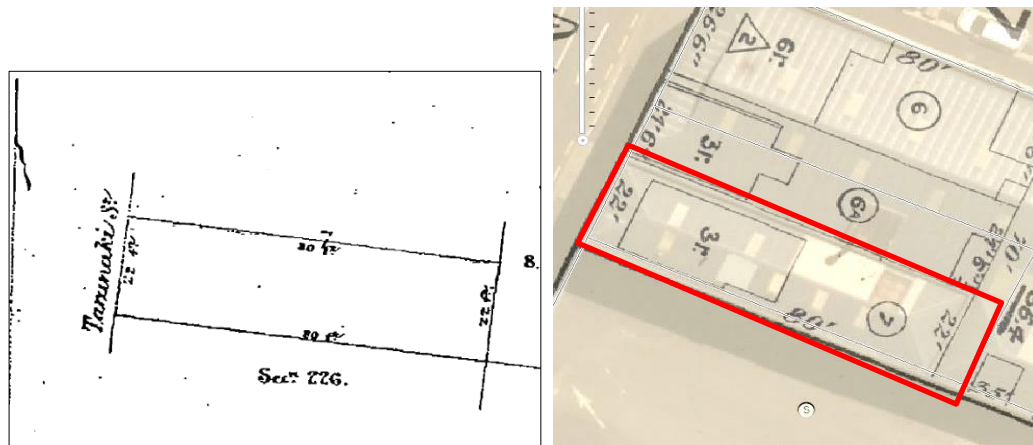


Figure 6.20 Detail of WN29/143 showing Part Lot 7, DP 69 issued 1882 (left); Lot 7, DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Ward 1892 plan of Wellington sheet 59) (right). Image from WCC Webmap

¹⁸⁰ WN29/143.

¹⁸¹ Ibid.

¹⁸² Ibid.

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸⁸ Ibid.

Development

This section was rated as land only, with Angus McDonald listed as rate payer in the 1878-79 year.¹⁸⁹ By the 1880-81 rating year McDonald was paying rates for a dwelling on the site.¹⁹⁰

Ward's plan of 1892 shows a single, three roomed rectangular building on the site, with an iron roof and wooden walls (Figure 6.20). There were no outhouses or sheds present on the section in 1892.

By c.1892-1900 construction in this section appears to have been unaltered (Figure 6.21). It is likely that this property remained in use as a residential one, with Mrs Jane Westfield listed as resident there in 1890-91,¹⁹¹ and Emma Jane Erskine listed as resident there in 1896-97; this being the 'estate of Jane Westfield'.¹⁹² Erskine was still listed as resident in the 1899-1900 rating year and the property was rated as a dwelling only.¹⁹³

No building plans have been found for this section but a plan dating to 1937 indicates that it had been extended slightly at the rear (Figure 6.22).

It is presumed that the building as shown in 1937 was demolished at the time the Bradley's Building addition was built there sometime between 1949 and 1955 when plans were submitted for an addition in this part of the site (Figure 6.22, Figure 6.23, Figure 6.24).

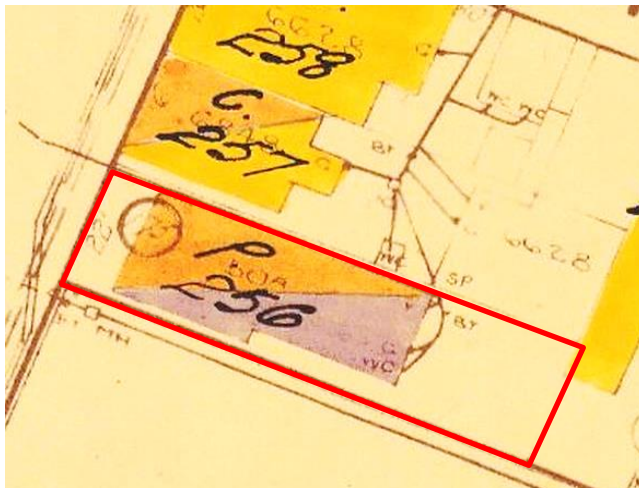


Figure 6.21 Part Lot 6 DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Wellington Housing Survey 1937, Sheet O28)

¹⁸⁹ WC Archives 00163:0:38.

¹⁹⁰ WC Archives 00163:0:54.

¹⁹¹ WC Archives 00163:0:99.

¹⁹² WC Archives 00163:0:122.

¹⁹³ ,WC Archives 00163:0:134.

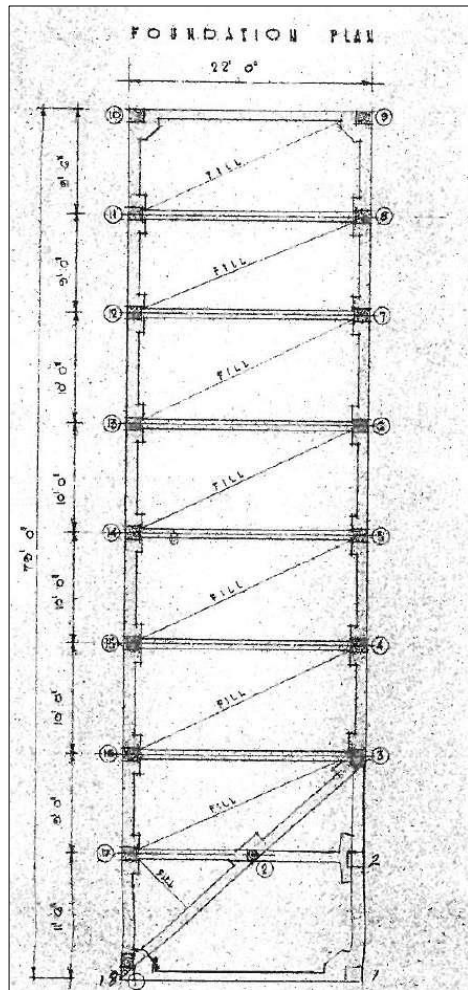


Figure 6.22 Bradley's Building Foundation Plan, March 1955. Source: WC Archives 00056:508:B38052

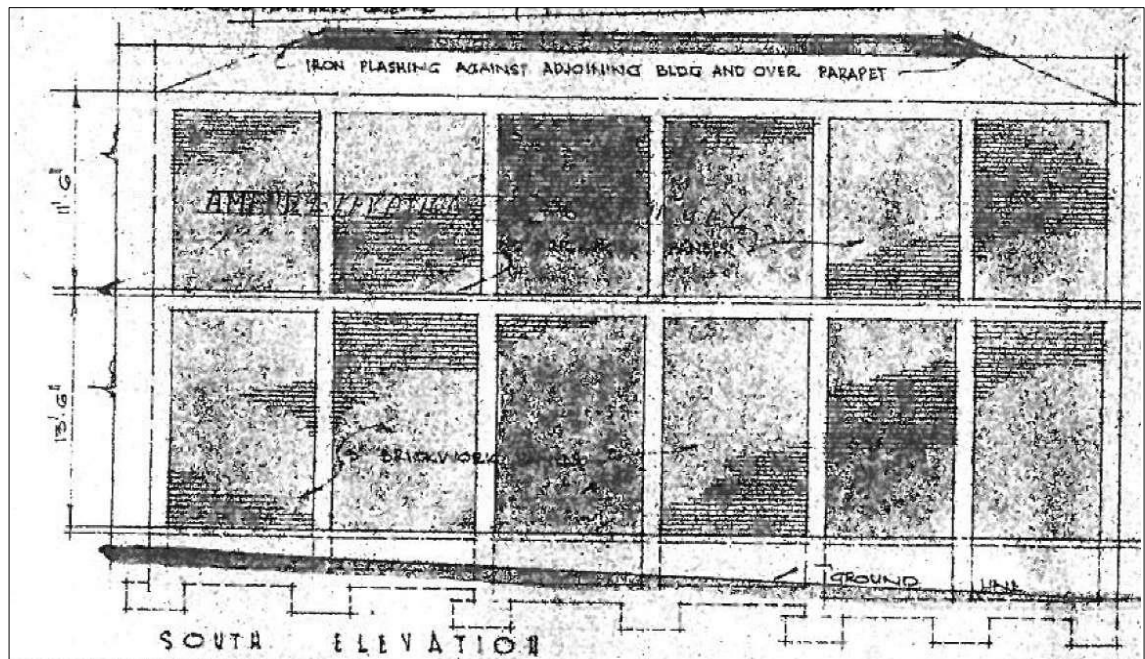


Figure 6.23 Bradley's Building South Elevation, March 1955. Source: WC Archives 00056:508:B38052

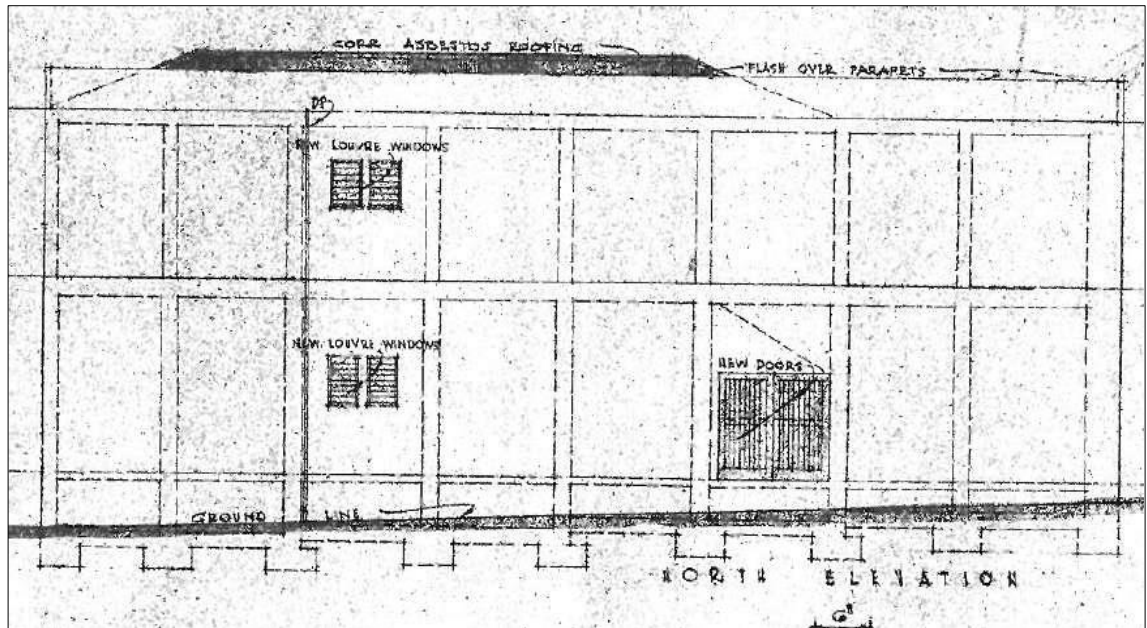


Figure 6.24 Bradley's Building North Elevation, March 1955. Source: WC Archives 00056:508:B38052

Lot 8 DP 69 (67-69 Martin Square)

Ownership

John Martin sold Lot 8 DP 69 to Samuel Layton Roberts (storeman) on 24 September 1878¹⁹⁴ (Figure 6.25). Roberts declared bankruptcy and on 13 June 1888 the land was vested in James John Crawford and Ebenezer Henry Hunt in trust under debtors and creditors. Hunt and Crawford then transferred ownership of the section to the Nathan Land Loan and Building Company of Wellington (Ltd) two days later.¹⁹⁵

On 15 September 1888, the section was transferred to Samuel Myers (storekeeper).¹⁹⁶ Myers took out various mortgages on the property from 1888 onwards and it appears to have fallen into the hands of a mortgagor (the South Pacific Loan and Investment Company) by 29 September 1892, as ownership was transferred by them to Joshua Morris (bootmaker) on that day.¹⁹⁷

Morris appears to have retained ownership of the section for nearly 40 years, finally selling to Thomas Bennett and Samuel Stanley Paget (boot manufacturers) as tenants in common on 31 March 1924.¹⁹⁸ Bennett and Paget transferred the title of Lot 8 DP 69 to Austin Tyler (contractor) on 16 January 1928.

Tyler took out a mortgage with Paget and Bennett at the time of purchase, and the section was transferred back into Bennett's ownership on 19 January 1942.¹⁹⁹ Bennett transferred ownership to William Robert Bradley (engineer) on 22 August 1946.²⁰⁰ At this time Lot 8 DP 69 was transferred to a new certificate of title,²⁰¹ that included Lot 6 and Part Lot 7

¹⁹⁴ WN15/48.

¹⁹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰⁰ Ibid.

²⁰¹ WN517/174,

DP 69. Bradley formed the company Bradley's Buildings Limited, and ownership of the land was transferred to that company on 22 August 1946.²⁰² A Gazette Notice declaring the balance of the land taken for better utilisation purposes from and after 30 January 1967 – 20 June 1967 was entered on the title.²⁰³

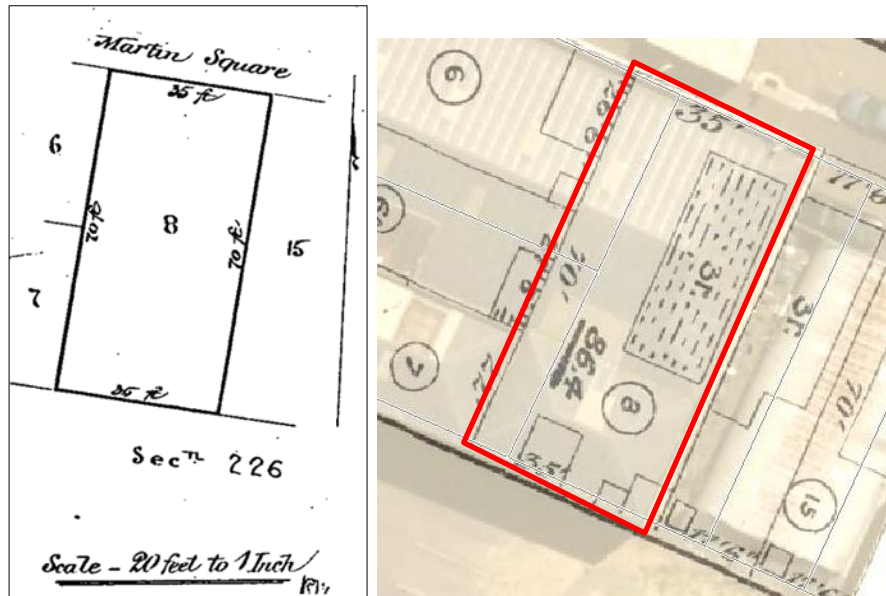


Figure 6.25 Detail of WN15/48 showing Lot 8, DP 69 issued 1878 (left); Lot 8, DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Ward 1892 plan of Wellington sheet 59). Image from WCC Webmap

Development

This section was rated for a dwelling in the 1878-79 year with Samuel Roberts listed as the rate payer.²⁰⁴ Roberts continued to pay rates at least until 1883, but Samuel Myers had taken over the rates payments for Lot 8 by 1885-86.²⁰⁵

Ward's plan of 1892 shows a single, three-roomed rectangular building on the site, with a shingle roof and wooden walls (Figure 6.25). There were also three small outhouses or sheds present on the section in 1892.

Around 1892-1900 an additional building was constructed on Lot 8. This building can be seen in the annotated Ward plan of c.1892-1900 (Figure 6.26). This indicates that a second three-roomed building was constructed on the western side of the section, with iron roof and wooden cladding. It also indicates that the shingle roof of the original building had been replaced with an iron roof.

A drainage plan dating to 1900 shows this second building in relation to Lot 8 and confirms it as belonging to J. Morris, although the plan is erroneously filed under the 65 Martin Square address (Figure 6.27). It shows the main sewer and drain parallel with the building on the south-eastern side. The Te Aro Ward rate book for 1899-1900 indicates that Joshua Morris was paying rates for three dwellings along Martin Square, which suggests that this building and the adjacent one in this section were both residential rather than being used

²⁰² Ibid.

²⁰³ Ibid.

²⁰⁴ See WC Archives 00163:0:38.

²⁰⁵ WC Archives 00163:0:62 & 00163:0:74.

for Morris' bootmaking business. Complaints were laid regarding the state of the building in 1920, but it appears that repairs were made and the complaint was withdrawn.²⁰⁶

A survey plan dating to 1937 shows the two buildings in the same configuration as the c.1892-1900 plan (Figure 6.26), but with changes to the layout of the outhouses. Three small sheds had been replaced by a single W.C. by 1937.

The second building, as shown in Figure 6.26, was demolished in 1974 by the Ministry of Works (see note on drainage plan in Figure 6.27).²⁰⁷ It is probable that the adjacent building located on this lot (67 Martin Square) was demolished at the same time if not prior.

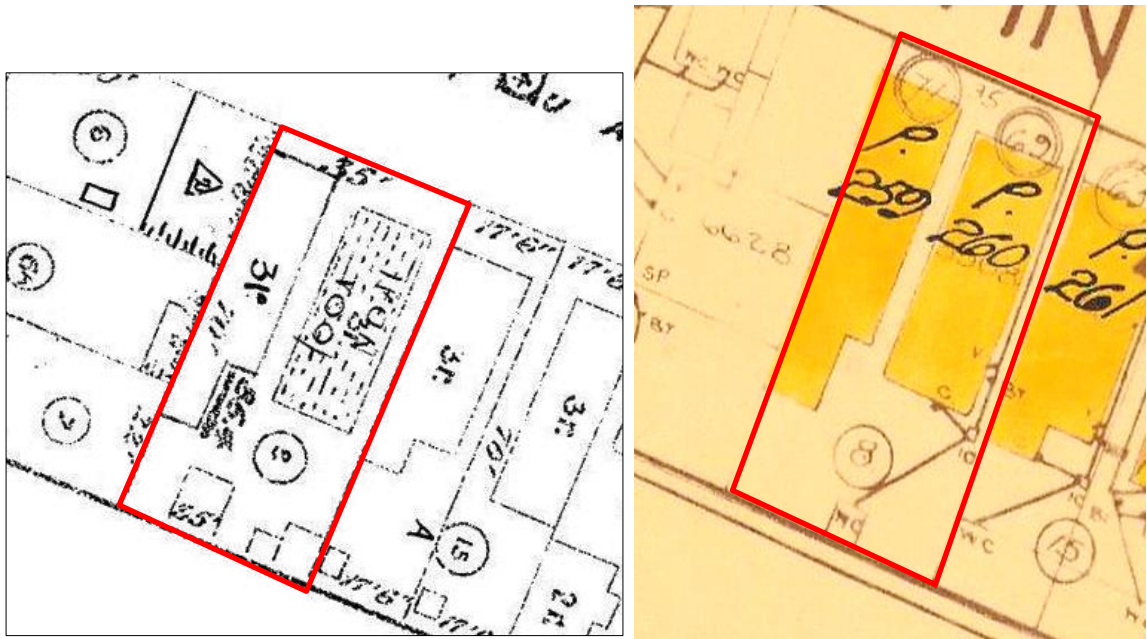


Figure 6.26 Lot 8, DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Ward c.1892-1900 plan of Wellington sheet 59) (left); Lot 8 DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Wellington Housing Survey 1937, Sheet O28)

²⁰⁶ WC Archives 00233:380:1920/1718.

²⁰⁷ WC Archives 00432:28:8.

6. Town Acre 227

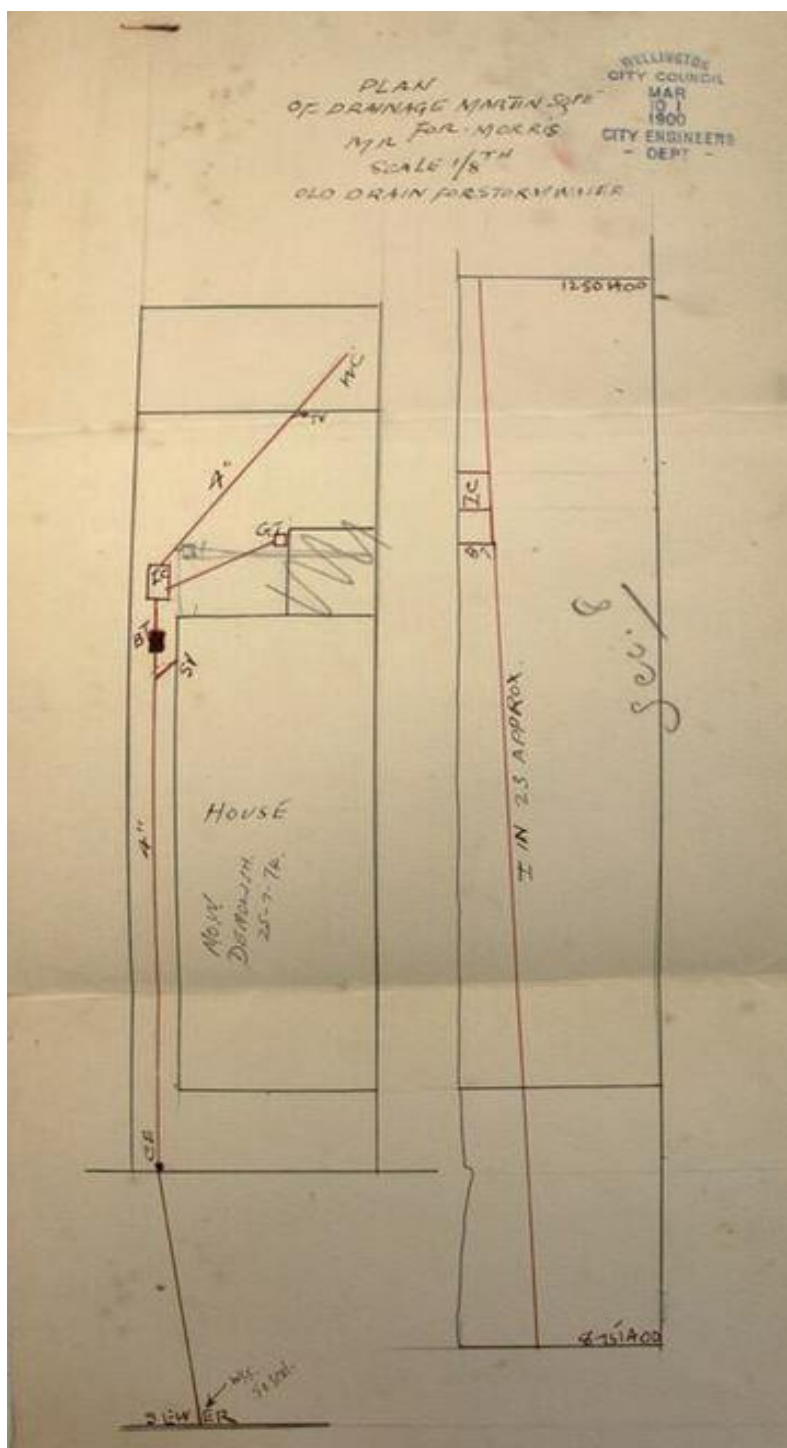


Figure 6.27 65 [actually 67] Martin Square (Part Lot 8 DP 69) Plan of Drainage, Martin Square for Mr Morris 1900. Source: WC Archives 00432:28:8

Lot 15 DP 69

Ownership

John Martin transferred ownership of Lot 15, DP 69 to Ole Larson on 18 April 1878.²⁰⁸ Larson appears to have transferred ownership of the land back to John Martin on 4 April

²⁰⁸ WN11/14.

1879.²⁰⁹ Martin then transferred ownership of the north-western half of Lot 15 DP 69 to George Henry Thornton, with a fresh certificate of title issued for that piece.²¹⁰ The south-eastern half of Lot 15 DP 69 was also transferred by Martin on 4 April 1879 to Charles Nicholl, with a fresh certificate of title issued for that piece.²¹¹

Part Lot 15 DP 69: 65 Martin Square

Ownership

The north-western half Lot 15 DP 69 was transferred by John Martin to George Henry Thornton on 4 April 1879 (Figure 6.28).²¹² He took out loans on the property in 1879 and 1880, suggesting that construction might have occurred there around that time.²¹³

Thornton transferred the section to William Rees (wharf labourer) on 8 February 1888.²¹⁴ Rees transferred the land to Sarah Jones on 20 July 1900, and Jones in turn transferred the land to Euphemia Brown on 14 August 1902.²¹⁵

On 31 January 1908, the section was again transferred, this time to Joseph Holmes. The Public Trustee took possession of the section in 1917, presumably following the death of Joseph Holmes. It was awarded to Mary Ann Holmes, widow (most likely of Joseph in August 1918).²¹⁶

Florence Harriet Holmes, spinster (probably Mary Ann's daughter), took possession of the section as executrix on 22 September 1933.²¹⁷ Florence Holmes transferred the section to Bradley's Buildings Limited on 8 February 1949. A Gazette Notice was issued declaring that the land had been taken for better utilisation from and after 30 January 1967 to 20 June 1967.²¹⁸

Development

Rates books indicate that George Henry Thornton was paying rates on a house in this section from at least 1878-79.²¹⁹ He continued to be the rate payer for a single dwelling at least until 1886.²²⁰

An 1892 plan shows that there was a three-roomed cottage on the site, with a small outhouse at the rear (Figure 6.28). No changes appear to have been made to the property as shown on the Ward annotated c.1892-1900 plan (Figure 6.28). The rates books list William Rees as paying rates on one dwelling in 1890-91 and in 1896-97²²¹ and, as indicated previously, he retained ownership until 1900.

An alteration proposal was submitted to the Wellington City Council by the then owner, Mr (Joseph) Holmes, in 1911 (Figure 6.29 and Figure 6.30). This alteration consisted of

²⁰⁹ WN13/73.

²¹⁰ WN17/156.

²¹¹ WN17/157.

²¹² WN17/156.

²¹³ Ibid.

²¹⁴ Ibid.

²¹⁵ Ibid.

²¹⁶ Ibid.

²¹⁷ Ibid.

²¹⁸ Ibid.

²¹⁹ WC Archives 00163:0:38.

²²⁰ WC Archives 00163:0:74.

²²¹ WC Archives 000163:0:99 & 000163:0:122.

the addition of a bay window at the front of the cottage. The submitted plans indicated that this addition was to be constructed in brick.²²²

A plan dating to 1937, however, indicates that this alteration was not carried out as no bay window is visible there (Figure 6.30).

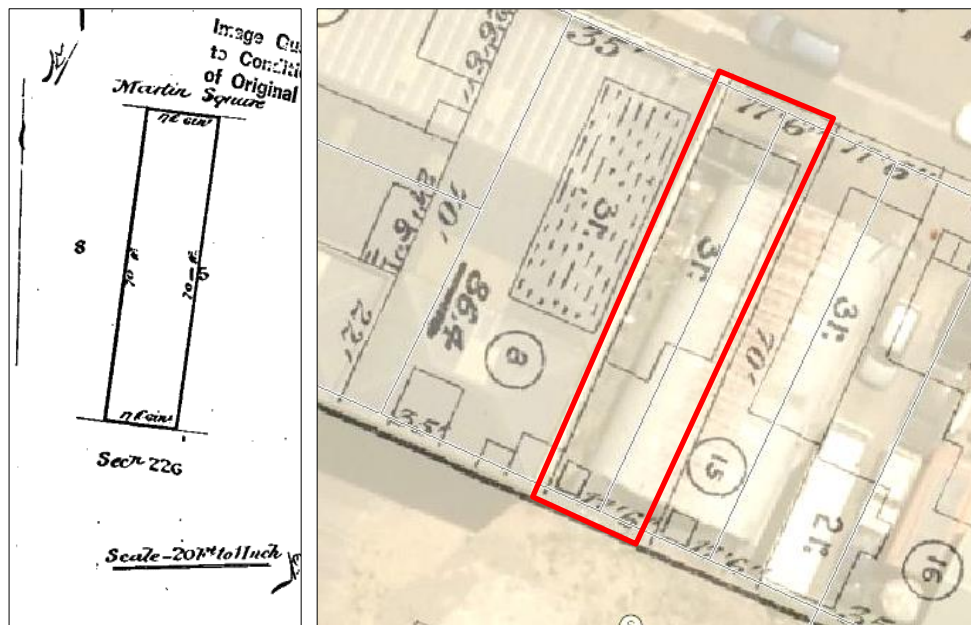


Figure 6.28 Detail of WN17/156 showing part Lot 15, DP 69 issued 1879 (left); Part Lot 15, DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Ward 1892 plan of Wellington sheet 59). Image from WCC Webmap

Mary Ann Holmes (most likely the widow of Joseph) retained ownership of the cottage until the 1930s, and it seems that little further was done to the house during that period. The cottage was demolished by the Ministry of Works in 1974.²²³

A new shed with concrete slab floor had been built on this and the adjacent, south-eastern half of Lot 15 by 1977. This building was demolished as part of the project.

²²² WC Archives 00053:142:6960.

²²³ WC Archives 00432:28:13.



Figure 6.29 Pt Lot 15 DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Wellington Housing Survey 1937, Sheet O28)



Figure 6.30 Proposed Addition to House at 65 Martin Square for Mr Holmes. Source: WC Archives 00053:142:6960

Part Lot 15 DP 69: 63 Martin Square

Ownership

Charles Nicholl (carpenter) acquired the south-eastern half of Lot 15, DP 69 from John Martin on 4 April 1879²²⁴ (Figure 6.31). Nicholl sold quickly to Peter Daly (painter and glazer) with a transfer recorded on 12 June 1879.²²⁵ The probate of the will of Peter Daly was recorded on 27 January 1886, with Peter Daly (Junior) appointed executor on 7 January 1880.²²⁶

The section was transferred by Katherine Daly to Emily Foulkes on 2 February 1897.²²⁷ Over the next decade the section changed hands frequently, following Foulkes' sale to Anton Emil Amundsen (labourer) on 4 July 1905.²²⁸

Amundsen in turn sold to Arthur Batchelor (bootmaker) on 14 August 1905. Batchelor transferred his interest to Edward Kennedy (carter) on 10 April 1906, while Kennedy transferred to James Samuel Jameson (resident secretary United Insurance Company Ltd) on 22 September 1909.²²⁹ Jameson sold to William Knox (tailor) on 1 June 1920, who in turn transferred the section to Bertha Kate Batchelor on 7 July 1932.²³⁰

Bertha Batchelor married Charles George Thomas Walker (bowling green proprietor) in May 1939, and Bertha Walker (née Batchelor) transferred the property to Bradley's Building Limited on 8 December 1950.²³¹ A Gazette Notice was entered declaring the land taken for better utilisation purposes from and after 30 January 1967 to 20 June 1967.²³²

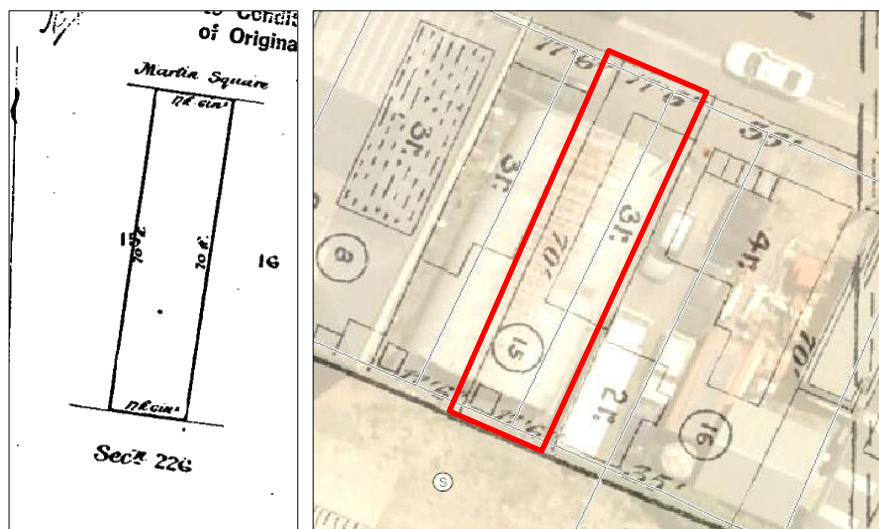


Figure 6.31 Detail of WN17/157 showing part Lot 15, DP 69 issued 1879 (left); Part Lot 15, DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Ward 1892 plan of Wellington sheet 59) (right). Image from WCC Webmap

²²⁴ WN17/157;

²²⁵ Ibid.

²²⁶ Ibid.

²²⁷ Ibid.

²²⁸ Ibid.

²²⁹ Ibid.

²³⁰ Ibid.

²³¹ WN17/157.

²³² Ibid.

Development

Rates books indicate that Ole (Oli) Larsen may have been paying rates for a dwelling on this section in the 1878-79 rating year.²³³ By 1880-871, however, Peter Daly was listed as the ratepayer for this section, paying rates for a single dwelling.

The Ward plan of 1892 indicates that a simple, rectangular, single story, three roomed dwelling had been constructed on the site. This was clad in wood and roofed in iron (Figure 6.31). No changes appear to have been made to the property as shown on the Ward annotated c.1892-1900 plan (Figure 6.31).

No subsequent building or drainage plans have been so far identified for this property, but a plan dating to 1937 indicates that at some stage a lean-to extension was added to the rear of the house (Figure 6.32).

A file regarding the condition of premises at 63 Martin Square indicates that a notice to carry out improvements there was sent to B.K. (Bertha Kate) Batchelor in 1935.²³⁴ This suggests that the building was in poor repair and had not been renovated in recent times.

The building had been demolished and a new shed with concrete slab floor had been built on this and the adjacent, north-western half of Lot 15 by 1977.²³⁵ This building was demolished as part of the project.



Figure 6.32 Pt Lot 15 DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Wellington Housing Survey 1937, Sheet O28)

Lot 16 DP 69: 61 Martin Square

Ownership

John Martin transferred ownership of Lot 16, DP 69 to Ole Larsen on 4 April 1879 (Figure 6.33).²³⁶ Larsen transferred ownership to Hugh Gully (solicitor) on 1 April 1884, and Gully in turn transferred ownership of Lot 16 to Arthur Guise on 17 April 1888.²³⁷

The property was transferred to Ernest Walter Guise (as executor) after a little more than five decades, on 27 March 1941. It appears that as executor, Guise transferred ownership

²³³ WC Archives 00163:0:38.

²³⁴ WC Archives 00001:1727:45/713.

²³⁵ WC Archives 00001:196:6/782.

²³⁶ WN17/155.

²³⁷ Ibid.

of the section first to Irvine Jane Andrews, then to Hazel May Pearson and finally David Houston (electrician) all on 27 March 1941.²³⁸

The land was transferred to James Richard Houston (electrician) on 13 June 1962.²³⁹ A Gazette Notice declared that the land had been taken for better utilisation purposes from and after 11 October 1971 – 20 October 1971.²⁴⁰

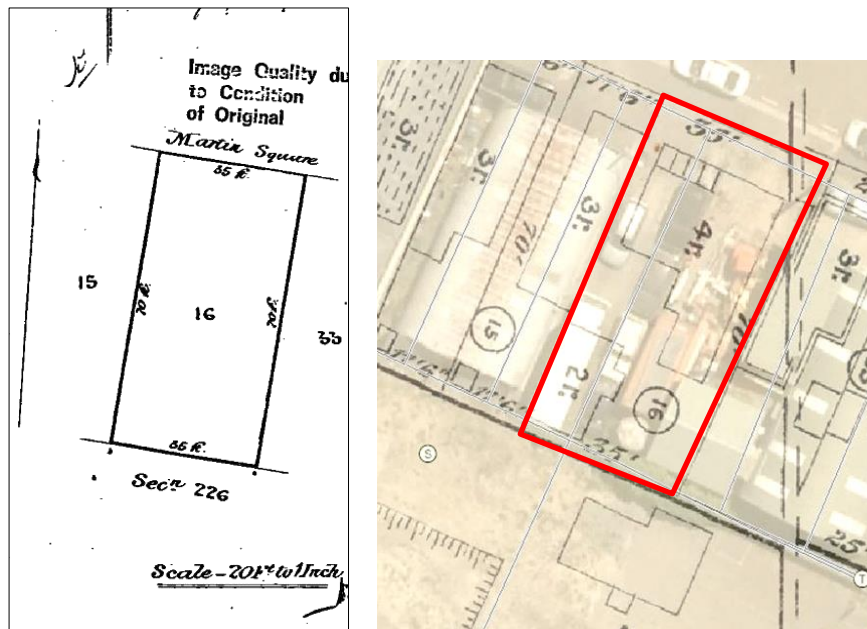


Figure 6.33 Detail of WN17/155 showing Lot 16, DP 69 issued 1879 (left); Lot 16, DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Ward 1892 plan of Wellington sheet 59) (right). Image from WCC Webmap

Development

Ole (also spelled Oli) Larson was paying rates for one dwelling on this site by the 1878-79 rating year.²⁴¹ By 1881-82 he was paying rates for two dwellings.²⁴²

The Ward plan of 1892 indicates that a relatively substantial, single story four-roomed dwelling had been constructed on the site. This was clad in wood and roofed in iron and had a front verandah (Figure 6.33). A second, smaller two-roomed structure had been constructed towards the rear of the site. These were presumably the two dwellings that were rated in the 1880-81 year.

No changes appear to have been made to the property as shown on the Ward annotated c.1892-1900 plan (Figure 6.33). In 1891 the then owner Arthur Guise was also paying rates on two dwellings for his property in Martin Square, presumably living in one and renting out the other.²⁴³

A drainage plan dating to 1908 shows both these structures unchanged, apart from the addition of a small W.C. at the rear of the building. However, while the larger building is

²³⁸ Ibid.

²³⁹ Ibid.

²⁴⁰ Ibid.

²⁴¹ WC Archives 00163:0:38.

²⁴² WC Archives 00163:0:54.

²⁴³ WC Archives 000163:0:99.

labelled 'House', the small one is labelled 'Bed Rooms' (Figure 6.34). The drain line is shown running along the north-western side of the main house.

A traditional plan dating to 1937 shows the removal of the additional W.C. By that time (Figure 6.35).

The buildings on Lot 16, DP69 were demolished by the Ministry of Works in 1971.²⁴⁴

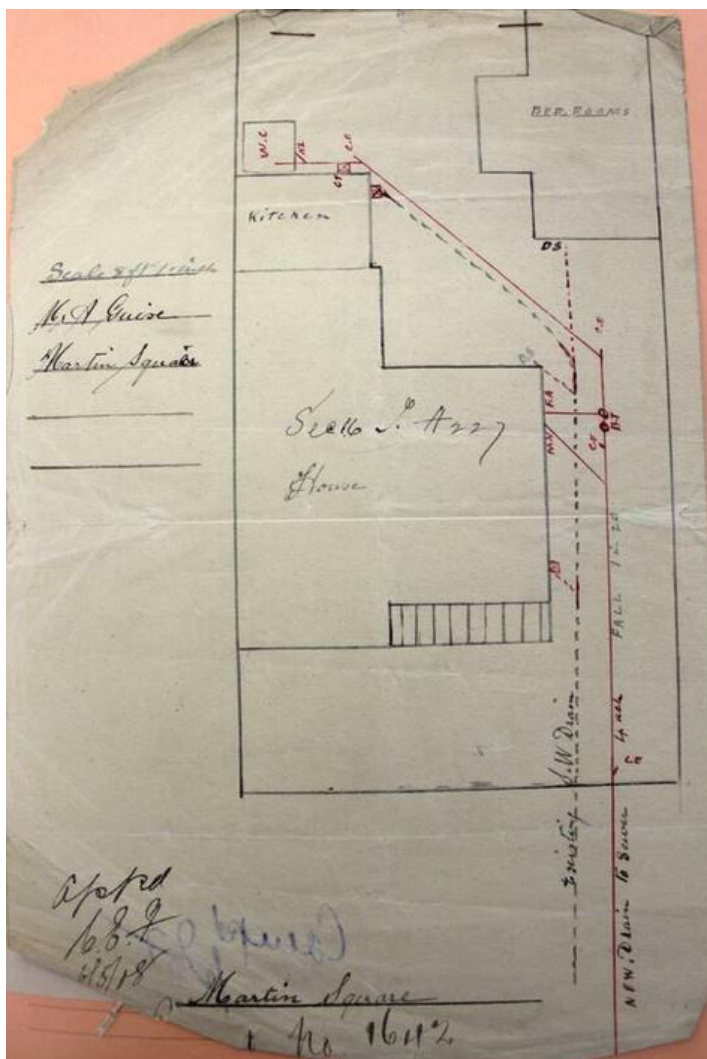


Figure 6.34 61 Martin Square (Lot 16, DP 69) Drainage Plan for Mr A. Guise, 1908. Source: WC Archives 000432:28:12

²⁴⁴ See WC Archives 00432:28:12.

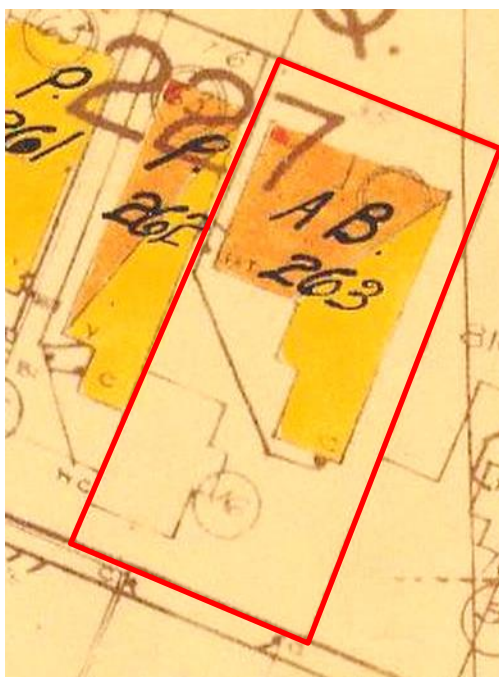


Figure 6.35 Lot 16 DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Wellington Housing Survey 1937, Sheet O28)

Part Lot 33 DP 69 (WN44/36): 59 Martin Square

Ownership

Eliza Price transferred the north-western half of Lot 33 DP 69 to Joseph Small in 1891(?) (Figure 6.36).²⁴⁵ On 19 April 1913, after a little more than a decade, the land was transferred to the Public Trust, presumably following the death of Joseph Small.

The Public Trust in turn transferred the land to Catherine Clayton on 18 August 1916.²⁴⁶ The land was again transferred to the Guardian Trust & Executors Company Limited on 31 March 1930, presumably following the death of Catherine Clayton. This part of Lot 33 DP 69 was again transferred to William Mullane (retired cab driver) on 15 May in the same year – 1930.²⁴⁷

Mullane retained the property until 1940, when it was transferred to the ownership of Amelia Sapsford. Sapsford in turn sold it to Dorothy Zoe Margaret Walker on 15 May 1944.²⁴⁸ Walker appears to have retained the section for only a short time as it was again transferred to a new owner, Charles Keith, on 31 May 1945 and then to David Houston, on 13 December 1946.²⁴⁹ The property appears to have remained in the Houston family until 11 October 1971, when it was taken for ‘better utilisation’.²⁵⁰

Development

Rates books indicate that William Price was paying rates for two dwellings within Lot 33 by at least the 1880-81 rating year.²⁵¹ This would have been for the lot described here as

²⁴⁵ WN44/3;

²⁴⁶ WN44/36.

²⁴⁷ Ibid.

²⁴⁸ Ibid.

²⁴⁹ Ibid.

²⁵⁰ Ibid.

²⁵¹ WC Archives 00163:0:54.

well as the adjacent other half of Lot 33. Price continued to pay rates for two dwellings in this lot at least until 1886.²⁵²

The Ward plan of 1892 indicates that a small, single story, three-roomed cottage had been constructed on this part of Lot 33. This had brick walls and was roofed in iron. A small outhouse or shed was present near the rear of the section against the south-eastern boundary (Figure 6.36). No changes appear to have been made to the property as shown on the Ward annotated c.1892-1900 plan (Figure 6.36).

A drainage plan for the property shows an additional bathroom attached to the rear of the house and a W.C. adjacent to the existing shed (Figure 6.37). An additional plan dating to 1937 shows the enlarged W.C. (Figure 6.38). The drainage plan indicates that the bathroom was bricked and completed in 1941 and that the drain pipes were present along the south-eastern side of the house with a gully trap at the back of the house and a vented connection to the W.C.

The building was demolished by the Ministry of works in 1971.²⁵³

A new shed was constructed on the site post demolition of the dwelling to plans submitted in 1977 (Figure 6.39).²⁵⁴ This building has since been demolished although the concrete floor slab remains in situ.

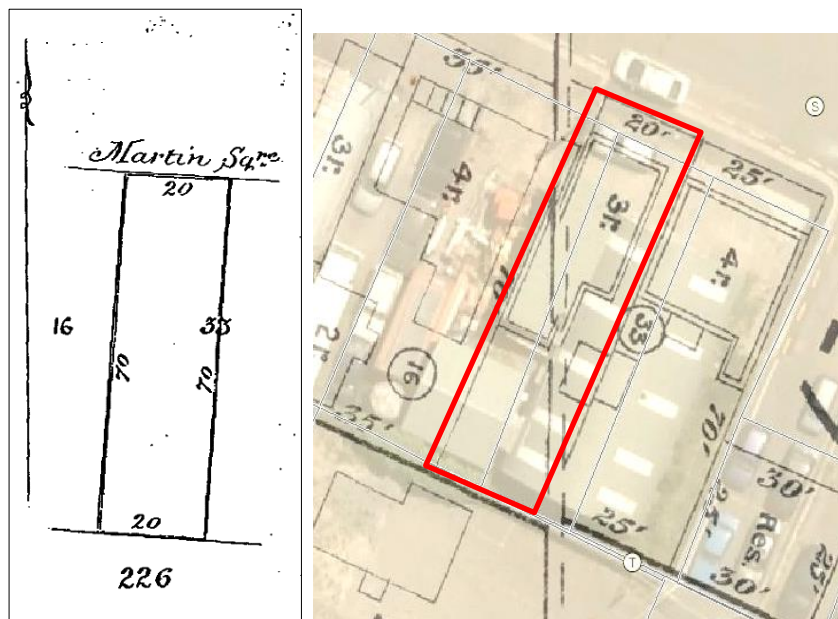


Figure 6.36 Detail of WN44/36 showing part Lot 33, DP 69 issued 1887 (left); Part Lot 33, DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Ward 1892 plan of Wellington sheets 59 & 60) (right). Image from WCC Webmap

²⁵² WC Archives 00163:0:74.

²⁵³ See WC Archives 000432:28:11.

²⁵⁴ WC Archives 00001:196:6/782.

6. Town Acre 227

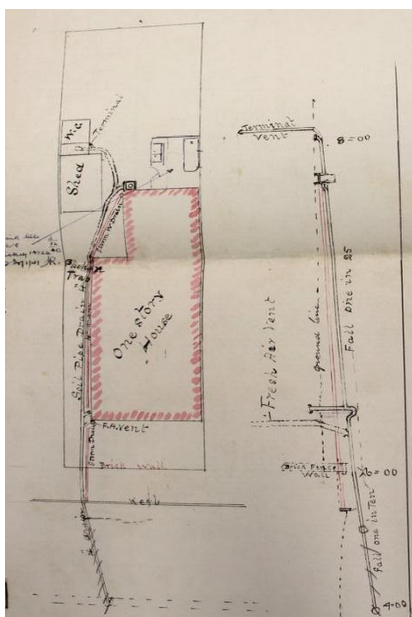


Figure 6.37 59 Martin Square (part Lot 33, DP 69) Drainage Plan. Source: WC Archives 000432:28:11

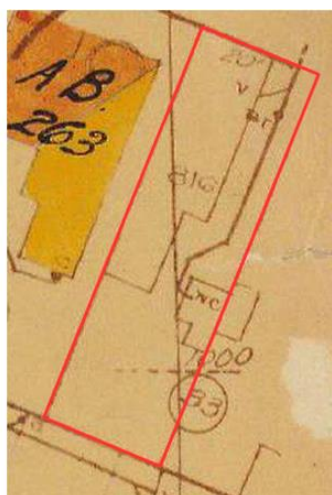


Figure 6.38 Pt Lot 33 DP 69 outlined in red (detail of Wellington Housing Survey 1937, Sheet O28)

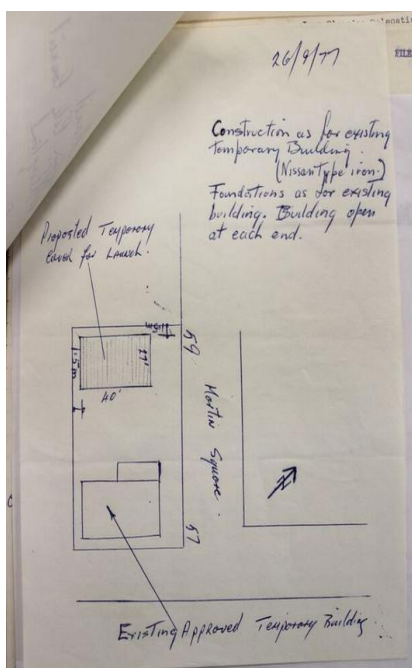


Figure 6.39 57 and 59 [actual address 57 and 63/65] Martin Square (Lot 33, DP 69) Temporary Building, 1977. Source: WC Archives 00001:196:6/782

Part Lot 33 DP 69: 57 Martin Square

Ownership

Eliza Price in turn transferred the south-eastern half of Lot 33, DP 69 to William Fergusson (coach builder) in 1887 with a new title issued on 4 February (Figure 6.40).²⁵⁵ The land appears to have remained in the Fergusson family for a number of decades, transferred first to John Henderson Fergusson (artificer) on 28 May 1913, and then Thomas Fergusson (carpenter) and Alexander Fergusson (tailor) as executors on 12 November 1926(?).²⁵⁶

The section was awarded by the executors to Mary Agnes Fergusson on 6 March 1852.²⁵⁷ Part Lot 33 was again transferred to an executor, Muriel Mary Campbell, on 13 May 1957.²⁵⁸

Campbell on-sold the property to Kiwi Holdings Limited on 25 July 1957, and this company retained the land until it was taken for better utilisation purposes, from and after 7 September – 7 October 1971.²⁵⁹

Development

Rates book indicate that William Price was paying rates for two dwellings within Lot 33 by at least the 1880-81 rating year.²⁶⁰ This would have been for the lot described here as well as the adjacent other half of Lot 33. Price continued to pay rates for two dwellings in this lot at least until 1886.²⁶¹

The Ward plan of 1892 indicates that a single story, four-roomed cottage had been constructed on the site. This had brick walls and was roofed in iron. A small outhouse was present against the rear of the section and a shed was present against the south-west boundary (Figure 6.40). No changes appear to have been made to the property as shown on the Ward annotated c.1892-1900 plan (Figure 6.40).

A drainage plan dating to 1911 shows the same structural configuration of buildings, but indicates that the kitchen was enlarged slightly at some point (Figure 6.42). This corresponds with a series of letters regarding allowing the Fergussons to carry out minor alterations to their kitchen in 1935.²⁶²

A plan dating to 1937 shows the altered kitchen with an additional porch at the front of the house (Figure 6.41).

A second drainage plan dating to 1939 shows the new configuration of the kitchen as well as changes to the layout and size of the bathroom, and to the pipes servicing them (Figure 6.43).²⁶³ It does not, however, show the change to the front of the building.

Dwellings located at 51-57 Martin Square were demolished by the Ministry of Works in 1971.²⁶⁴

²⁵⁵ WN44/37;

²⁵⁶ Ibid.

²⁵⁷ Ibid.

²⁵⁸ Ibid.

²⁵⁹ Ibid.

²⁶⁰ WC Archives 00163:0:54.

²⁶¹ WC Archives 00163:0:74.

²⁶² WC Archives 00001:196:6/782.

²⁶³ WC Archives 000432:28:10.

²⁶⁴ WC Archives 00058:731:C33105.

[illegible]

²⁶⁵ WC Archives 00001:196:6/782.

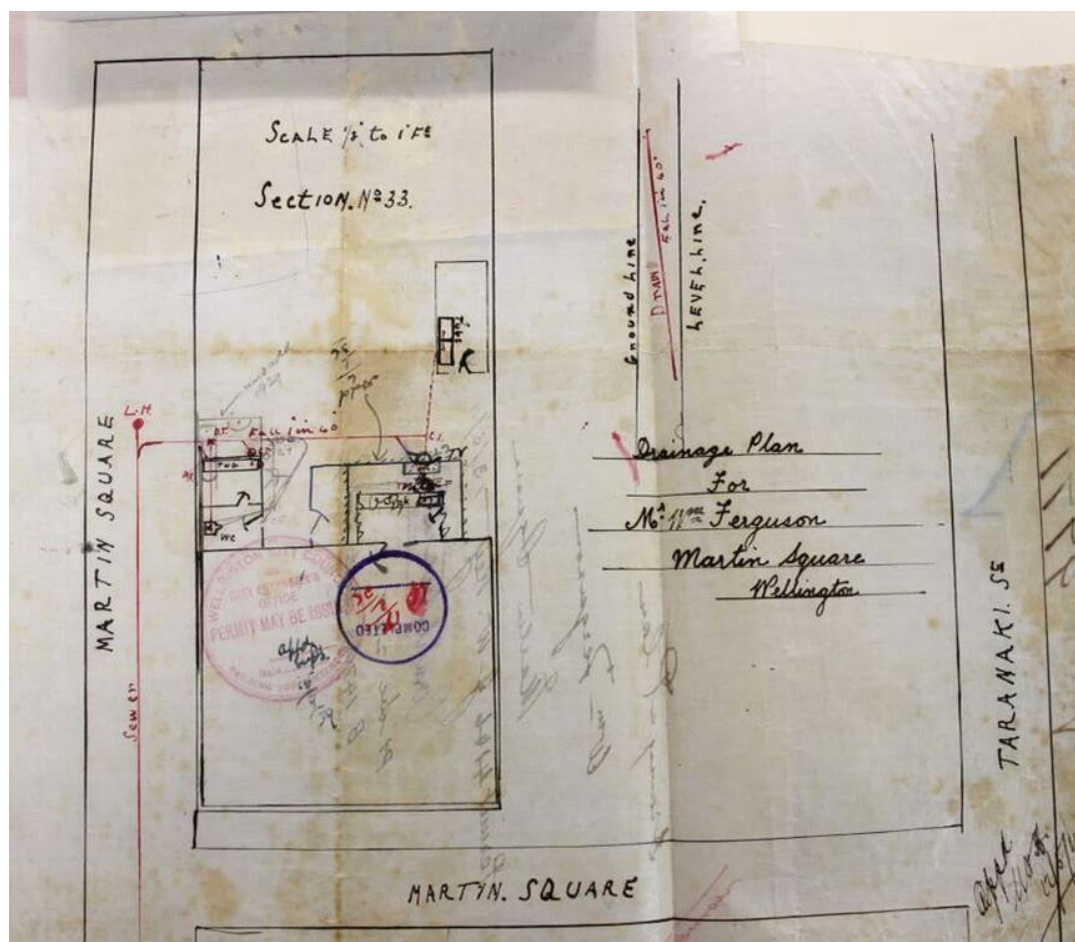


Figure 6.42 Lot 33 (57 Martin Square) Drainage Plan for Mr William Ferguson 1911. Source: WC Archives 000432:28:10

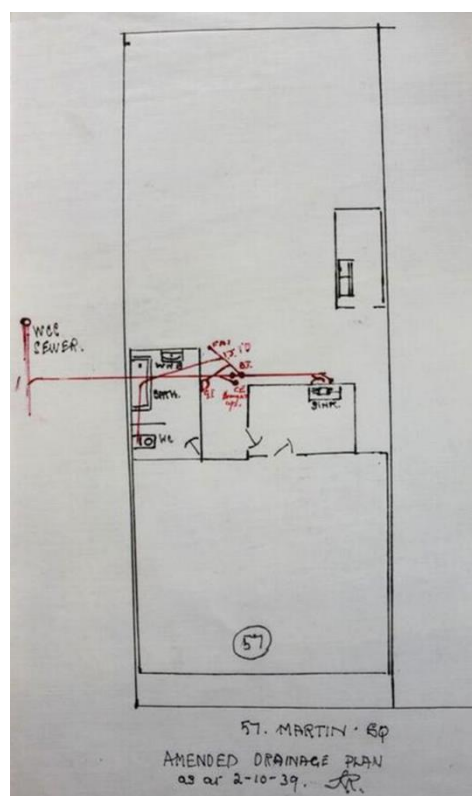


Figure 6.43 57 Martin Square (Part Lot 33, DP 69) Amended Drainage Plan as at 2-10-39. Source: WC Archives 000432:28:10

6.1.3 Town Acre 227 – Development Summary

The site area was purchased in 1870 as bare land by John Martin from Juliette Dean, the daughter of the original Crown grantee (Captain Edward Daniell). Following subdivision in 1877, Martin began selling off sections to individual buyers. Dwellings were constructed over the entire site from 1878 to 1879 and several of the sections were further split or had more than one dwelling/building constructed on them, into the 1890s.

In 1891 almost half of the site (from the Taranaki Street end of Martin Square to Lot 8) was purchased by Joshua Morris, who operated a bootmaking business from that area. He had additional residential and commercial buildings constructed on his holdings and he operated two shops from the Taranaki Street frontage. The property consolidated by Morris was sold to the Bradley's Building Company in 1946, and a large reinforced concrete building was constructed over that area. This building was eventually taken in the late 1960s by the Crown 'for better utilisation' and used as the headquarters of the New Zealand SIS (Security Intelligence Service). This building was still present on the site and was removed as part of the PNWMP works.

The remainder of the site (east from Lot 15), was retained in individual, private ownership, with little change to the area in terms of construction throughout the remainder of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. Land there was also taken by the Crown in the late 1960s for 'better utilisation'. Houses in the area were demolished during the early-mid 1970s by the Ministry of Works. Two 'temporary' sheds were constructed there during the 1970s. One of these was also present at commencement of the PNWMP works.

Few images of the Martin Square area have been located. However, one dating to 1939 shows the back yards of unidentified, wooden dwellings in Martin Square. These may be on the north side of the square, as few of the buildings located on the south side were two-storied. It does, however, give some indication of the proximity to one another that these narrow sections imposed on the residents (Figure 6.44).

A second image of Martin Square, dating to the 1950s, again most likely shows the north side of the square, but also gives some indication of the nature of the buildings constructed there (Figure 6.45).

Plan images of the area as a whole as at 1892, c.1892-1900 and 1937 are shown in Figure 6.47– Figure 6.48 for clarification of the development sequence that occurred there.

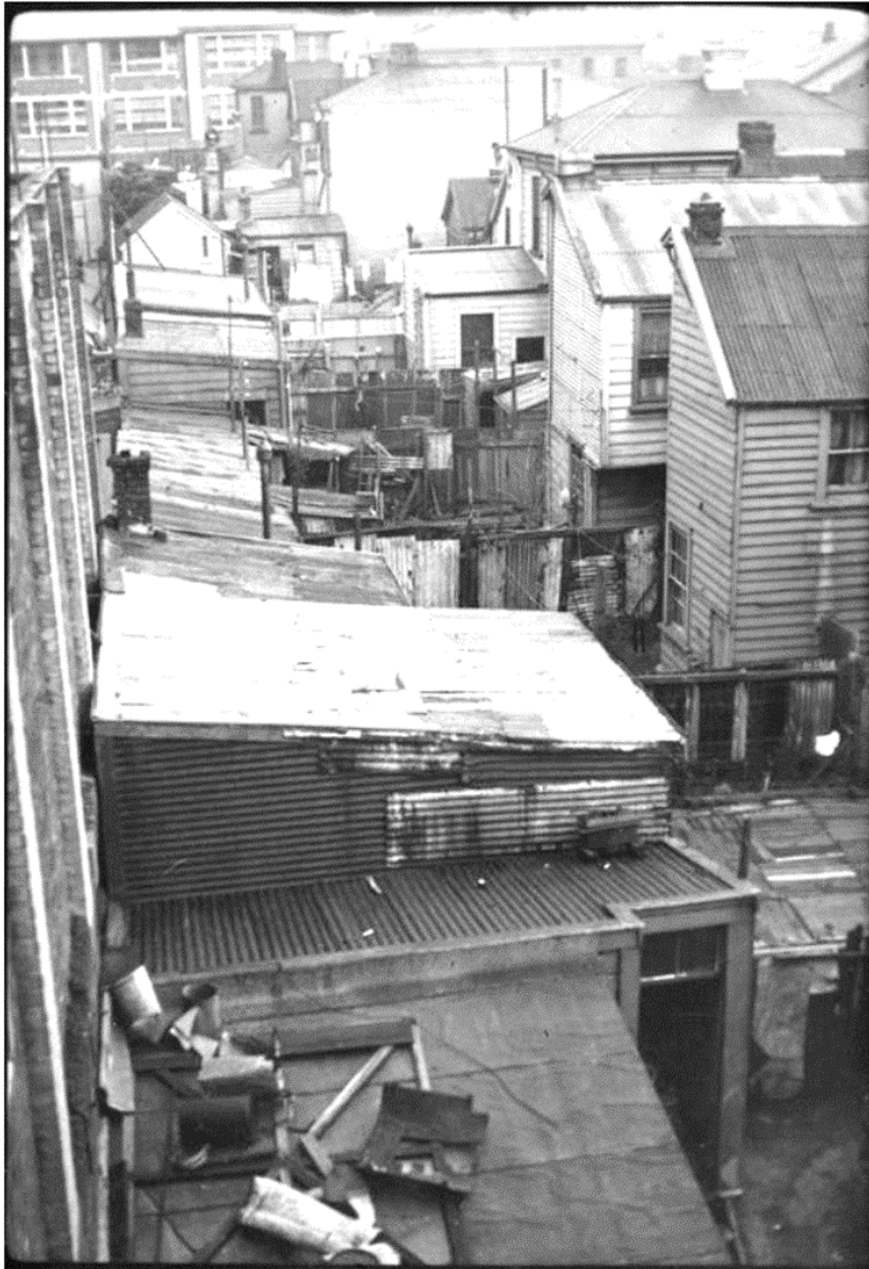


Figure 6.44 Martin Square, Wellington 1939. Source: ATL PAColl-6013-5-01



Figure 6.45 Martin Square, Wellington 1950s. Source: ATL 1/2-037164

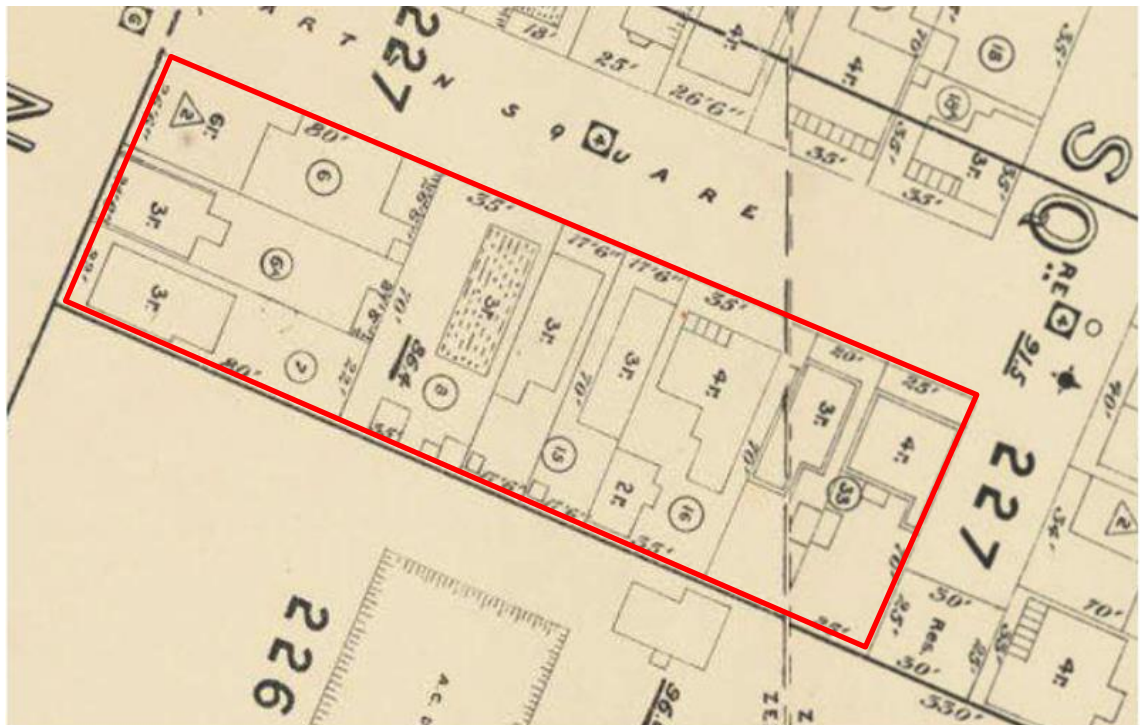


Figure 6.46 Wards Plan of Wellington 1892, details of Sheets 59 & 60. Source: WC Archives 00500:5:8 and 00500:5:9. Site area outlined in red



Figure 6.47 Ward's Plan of Wellington c.1892-1900, details of sheets 59 and 60. Source: WC Archives 00514:6:8 and 00514:6:9. Site area outlined in red

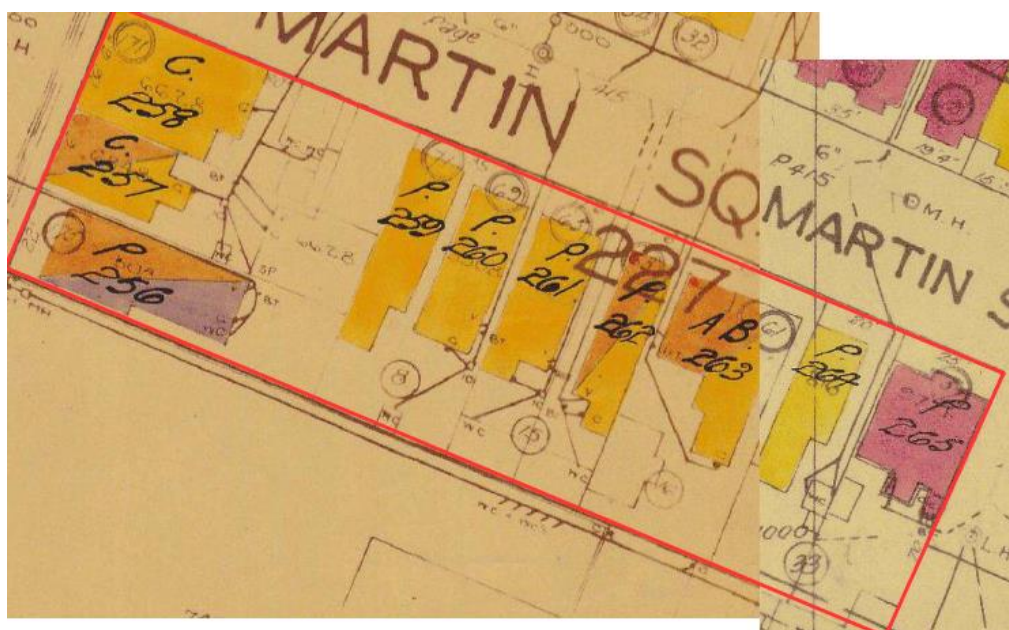


Figure 6.48 Ward's Plan of Wellington c.1892-1900, details of Sheets 59 & 60. Source: WC Archives 00515:5:4 and 00515:5:5. Site area outlined in red

6.2 Archaeological Monitoring Results

The monitoring works were undertaken by Victoria Grouden between 1 December 2015 and 2 March 2016. For the ease of reporting, the works will be discussed with reference to three areas (Figure 6.49):

- Area 1: 175 Taranaki Street and 67 & 69 Martin Square
- Area 2: 59 & 57 Martin Square
- Area 3: 61-65 Martin Square

The archaeological remains in Town Acre 227 are recorded under R27/553.



Figure 6.49 Ward plan indicating the areas monitored. Blue = Area 1, Orange = Area 2 and Red = Area 3

6.2.1 Area 1

Wellington Main Stormwater Culvert (67 & 69 Martin Square)

The Wellington main stormwater culvert constructed during the early 1890s was found to be present underneath the basement floor of the original Bradley's Building (see Figure 6.50 to Figure 6.56). This culvert was damaged during the demolition process due to the stockpiling of debris by the demolition contractor next to and above the stormwater culvert. Once its location and vulnerability were ascertained this area was left vehicle free until it could be inspected and assessed. The stormwater culvert had been constructed with a cast concrete channel at the base and sides, with a partial concrete-capped bricked arch covering the base channel. The apex of the arch, however, was only covered by a thin veneer of concrete, and the concrete floor did not extend over it. None of the observed bricks showed any signs of manufacturers' details, but it did appear that they had most likely been formed through press moulding rather than slab cutting (see for example Figure 6.52). The arch bricks were moulded into a wedge shape, with the inner face measuring 62mm deep and the outer face measuring 75mm deep (see Figure 6.51). Mortar was used to allow for an additional curve.

A complete, clear glass, screw-top bottle with moulded circular boss below the shoulder was found in association with the fill material closely packed around one side of the culvert (Figure 6.52). The bottle was embossed with a 'UGB' (United Glass Bottle Manufacturers) mark underside. This company was a conglomerate of British glass bottle manufacturers and it was in operation from 1913 (Toulouse 1971:510). This suggests that the bottle was placed there some time after the culvert was installed or possibly that the culvert-line was modified in some way in the decades following its installation.

The brick cap on the section of the culvert in the area shown damaged in Figure 6.50 and Figure 6.51 was subsequently repaired (see also Figure 6.53, Figure 6.55 and Figure 6.56).



Figure 6.50 Damaged stormwater culvert underneath Bradley's Building rear basement, facing north (2 December 2015)



Figure 6.51 Sample brick from stormwater culvert (end view and side view; scale 5cm)



Figure 6.51 Damaged stormwater culvert (1 December 2015; scale 1m



Figure 6.52 Screw top bottle found in conjunction with stormwater culvert backfill



Figure 6.53 Damaged stormwater culvert (1 December 2015)

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Figure 6.54 Damaged stormwater culvert (1 December 2015)



Figure 6.55 Damaged section of stormwater drain exposed (4 December 2015; image courtesy Emma Christie)



Figure 6.56 Damaged stormwater drain showing interior of stormwater culvert (left); damaged section of stormwater drain cut for repair (4 December 2015; image courtesy Emma Christie)

Area 1 – Bradley’s Building 1950s Addition Foundation Removal

Area 1 included the location of a 1950s building addition to the Bradley’s Building (Figure 6.49; and see Figure 6.62 below). The foundations of this building were removed by mechanical excavator on 2-6 December 2015, following general building demolition. A preliminary investigation of the site was carried out prior to this on 1 December 2015. A number of test pits were dug (by mechanical excavator) at different points around this end of the site in order to determine the likely presence of archaeological material.

The results were largely inconclusive as this part of the site had been built up with a layer of loose chert and cobble fill material that was extremely unstable. Trenches and test pits tended to fill up with this material as they were excavated, making it difficult to see stratigraphic layers or to determine origins of possible cultural soils. However, one larger trench (Trench A, Figure 6.57– Figure 6.62) was a little more substantial and subsequently easier to read, and a dark buried topsoil was observed here. This contained sparse 19th and 20th century artefact material towards the south-east end, with the cultural layer/buried topsoil running to a depth of up to 200mm at the south-east end and 100mm at the south-west end. This trench was excavated to 1.3m below suspended floor level (Figure 6.57) and included remains of the 1940s Bradley’s Building foundations (Figure 6.58 and Figure 6.59).

Three additional trenches and test pits were also excavated in other areas of the Bradley’s Building. Test Trench B was excavated on the south-east side of the boundary between the 1940s and 1950s sections of the building (Figure 6.62). This was excavated to approximately 1.2m below suspended floor level, and the findings were inconclusive. This area had been filled with a sandy beach material with water worn cobbles and shell fragments (Figure 6.60). A darker soil was observed at 1.2m below floor level. A number of cultural items including a leather boot, alcohol bottles and pharmaceutical bottles were

recovered from the south-eastern end of the trench. These indicated likely mixed 19th and 20th century manufacture.

Test Trench C was excavated towards the rear of the 1950s Bradley's Building addition to a depth of 1.7m below floor level (Figure 6.61). Darker soils were encountered at this depth but it was difficult to dig deeper at this point to find the natural soil level due to cobble fill material falling in to the small trench.

Brick fragments and mixed soils were found in both these trenches, as well as a variety of probable 19th and 20th century artefacts including glass and ceramics. Trench C was located in what was later fully excavated out on the north-west edge of Square C1 in Area 1 (Figure 6.62).

Accreted demolition material appeared to be present along the inside of the Martin Square boundary of the 1940s Bradley's Building. A test trench (Trench D) was also excavated here (Figure 6.62, Figure 6.63), and material observed included numerous bricks (many frogged but otherwise unmarked) and 20th century glass and ceramics. It was assumed that this material was dumped as part of the demolition process required prior to the construction of the Bradley's Building in the 1940s and that the material came from elsewhere on the site. The base of Test Trench D showed a typically darker soil, a loose clay-loam that mirrored the buried topsoil/cultural layer observed in Test Trenches A-C and it is likely that further digging in this area would expose archaeological material at a greater depth. However, this formed the base of excavation.

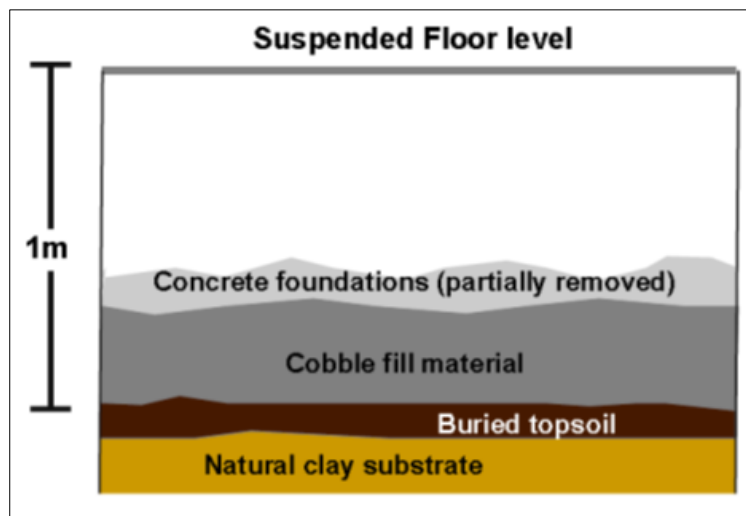


Figure 6.57 Trench A cross-section north-west end

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Figure 6.58 Trench A facing south-west showing approximate level of suspended floor foundations (1 December 2015)



Figure 6.59 Trench A facing Taranaki Street (1 December 2015)



Figure 6.60 Test Trench B Showing darker soils and brick fragments



Figure 6.61 Test Trench C showing depth of excavation

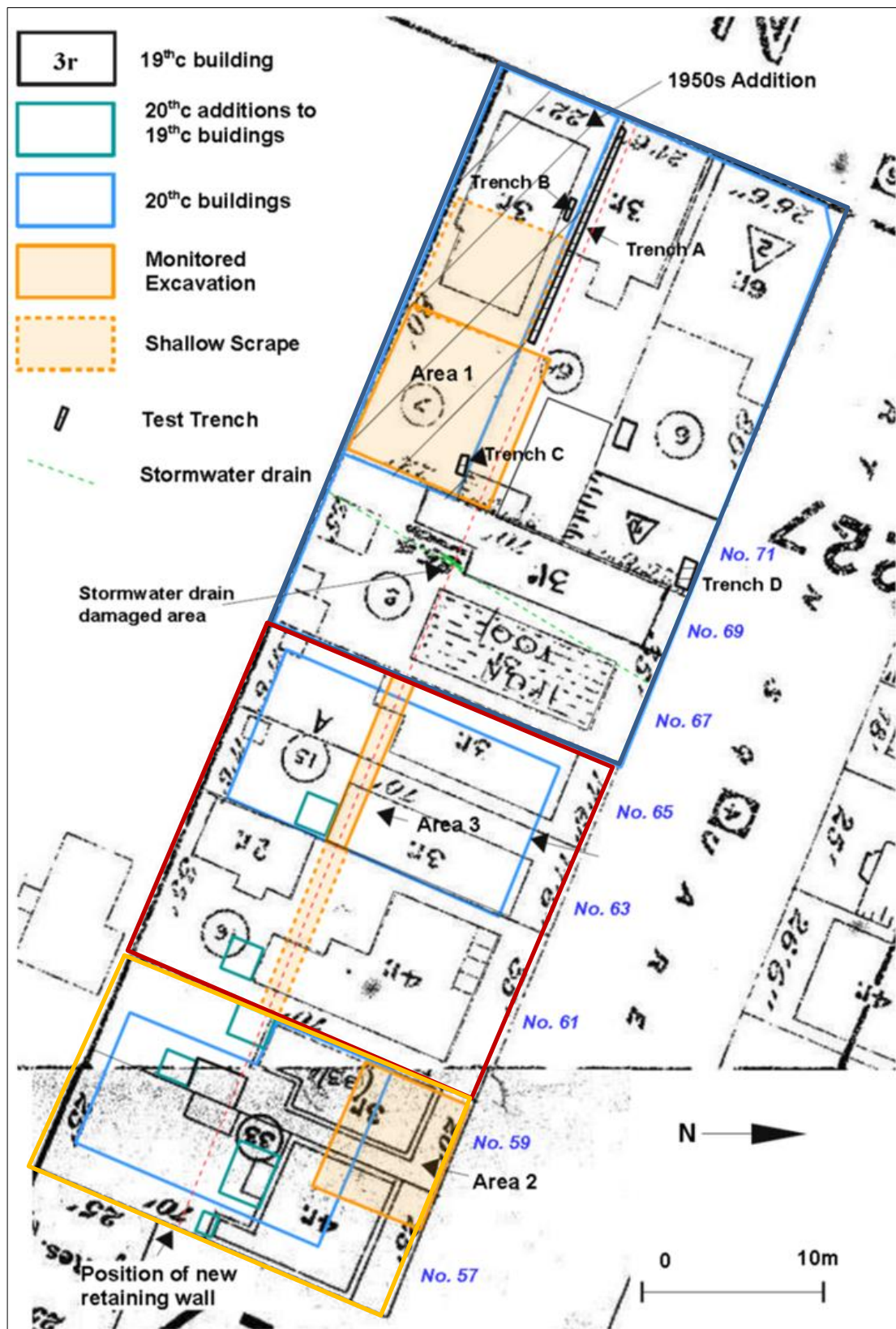


Figure 6.62 Locations of excavated areas in relation to 19th and 20th century building footprints (Ward's 1892-c.1900 survey plan underlying). Area 1 = blue outline, Area 2 = orange outline and Area 3 = red outline



Figure 6.63 Test Trench D following excavation to approximate Martin Square street level (left) and Trench D location prior to excavation (right)

Area 1 – Excavation

Area 1 included the location of the 1950s building addition to the original 1940s Bradley's Building, and it was primarily located within the former Part Lot 7 indicated on the Ward Plan, although partially encroached on Part Lots 6 & 7 on its northern extent (Figure 6.62 and Figure 6.64). Deeper excavation was required in this area for the installation of a retaining wall.

Clearance of sub-floor cobbles over this area of the site was required first. Once the cobble fill material had been removed it was clear that a distinctly darker, modified and possible cultural soil was present there. Excavation was carried out through this layer over an area of 9m x 8.5m (A1-A3 to C1-C3, Figure 6.64 and Figure 6.65) and a variety of archaeological features and materials were found there. Additional clearance of a further 6m x 8.5m area closer to Taranaki Street revealed further archaeological features. However, it was not necessary to excavate down through the cultural layer there, and so while the surface was scraped both mechanically and by hand for obvious archaeological material, the layer was left mainly in situ with minimal intrusion.

Squares A1-A3, B1-B3 (Part Lot 7) and C1-C3 (Part Lots 6 & 7) were all excavated down to the base of a 200-300mm deep cultural layer and into the top of the natural, mottled, yellow clay substrate (Figure 6.64 and Figure 6.66). This involved excavation of approximately 500mm below the cleared (pre-1940s building fill) ground level, which would have equated to approximately 1.8m below the suspended concrete floor of the Bradley's Building at the junction between Square A3 and A4 (Figure 6.64, Figure 6.67 and Figure 6.68).

Small, concentrated rubbish deposits/pits were observed and sampled from Area 1 Squares A3, B3, A4 and A5. These would primarily have been located along the south-western section boundary and back yard of a three-roomed house shown there in Figure 6.62. Material collected from these deposits included: alcohol bottles, soft drink bottles, condiment bottles, ceramic tableware, (domestic) animal bone, shell fish and scraps of dressed leather. Additional concentrated oyster shell deposits were found in Area 1 Square A2, with scattered shells also found in other squares. Several drain features were observed in Area 1. These appeared to connect to an upright sump located in Square A1 (see Figure 6.64). The drains were all typical red earthenware and no manufacturers' details were seen.

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A small brick stack (possibly a pile) was observed in Square A2 (Figure 6.64), near a drain pipe and oyster shell deposit and a neatly constructed chimney base was seen in Square B4 (Figure 6.64, Figure 6.69–Figure 6.71). This was composed of press moulded bricks with a deep, rectangular frog but no other markings. The chimney base measured 1380mm long x 690mm wide and was at least five courses deep (two were removed during surface clearance and the rest were left in situ). The location of the chimney base sets it at the rear of the house shown by Ward in that section in 1892 and c.1900. Historic records indicate that Angus McDonald was paying rates for a dwelling on this section from 1880 to 1881 and it is likely that this chimney base was constructed at that time.

One local, marked brick was found within loose material in Square B3. This was a Peter Hutson & Co. Limited pressed brick (Figure 6.72). Peter Hutson was in operation at his Wallace Street, Newtown works producing bricks, drain pipes and stoneware drink bottles from 1891 (Cyclopedia Company 1897:724).

The excavated ‘steps’ at 9m and 15m from the south corner of the 1950s Bradley’s Building addition as indicated in Figure 6.66 can be seen in Figure 6.73 and Figure 6.74 following completion of the excavation carried out in that area on 8 December 2015. The area in the foreground of both Figure 6.73 and Figure 6.74 shows the remaining, sub-floor mixed cobble fill.

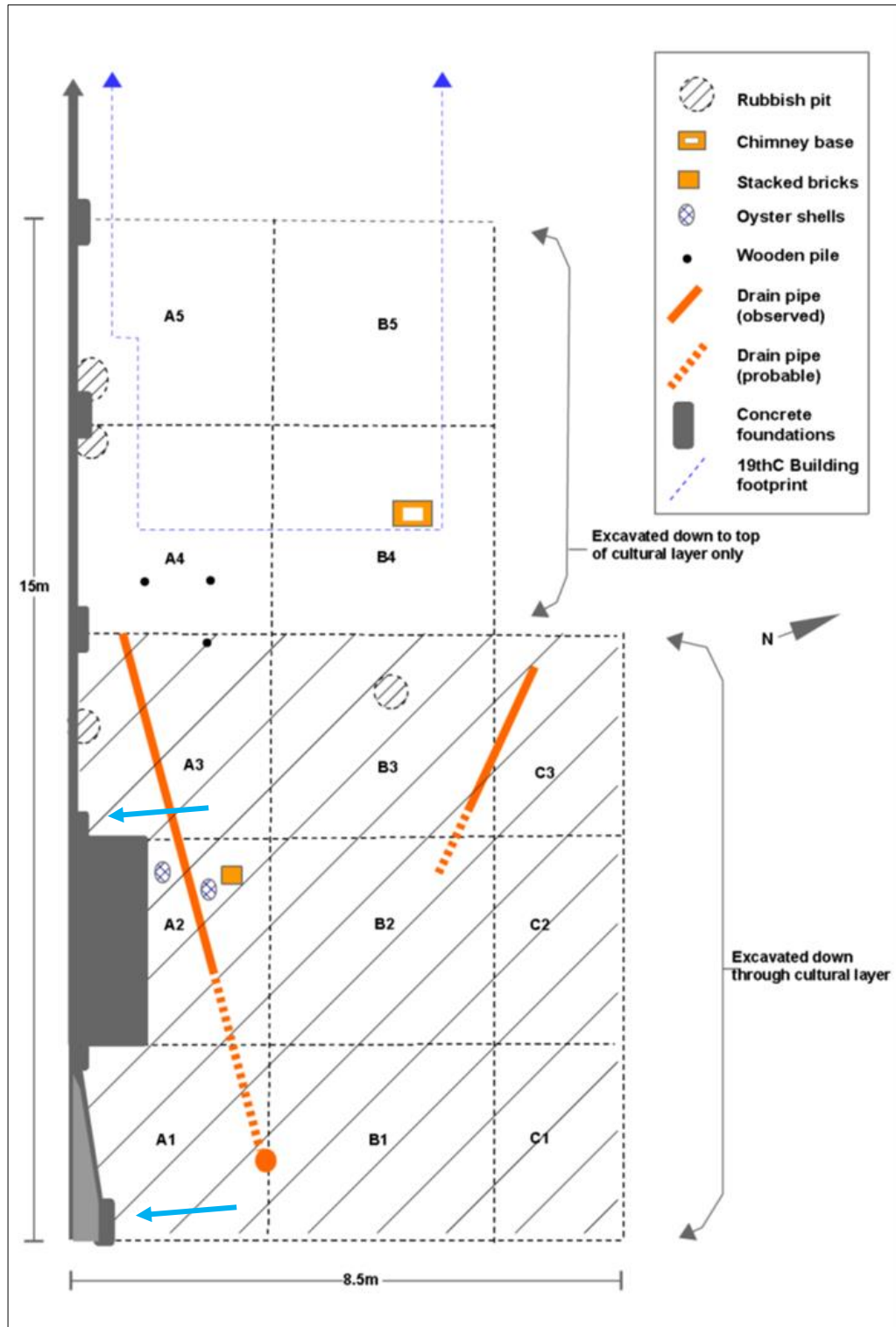


Figure 6.64 Area excavation: showing excavated squares and archaeological features in relation to 19th century (house in former Part Lot 7) and 20th century building footprints (concrete foundations). The blue arrows indicate the location of the 'steps'

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Figure 6.65 Area 1 showing clearance of sub-floor cobble fill prior to excavation (8 December 2015)



Figure 6.66 Area 1 post sub-floor cobble fill clearance showing darker cultural soils (8 December 2015)



Figure 6.67 South-west boundary wall of 1950s Bradley's Building addition showing stratigraphy within Square A3. Bricks inside concrete footings and rubbish deposit visible at base of scale tape (8 December 2015; scale 1m)



Figure 6.68 Square A2 cross-section showing darker cultural layer overlying natural yellow clay substrate (8 December 2016; scale 500mm)



Figure 6.69 Brick chimney base feature in Square B4, facing south (8 December 2015; scale 1m)



Figure 6.70 Chimney base feature in Square B4 during clearance, facing south (8 December 2015; scale 1m)



Figure 6.71 Brick chimney base in Square B4, facing west (8 December 2015; scale 1m)



Figure 6.72 PH & Co. LTD (Peter Hutson & Co. Limited) loose brick from Square B3 (8 December 2015; scale 200mm)



Figure 6.73 Area 1 post excavation, facing east (8 December 2015; image courtesy Emma Christie)



Figure 6.74 Area 1 post excavation, facing east (8 December 2015; image courtesy Emma Christie)

6.2.2 Area 2 Excavation (59 & 57 Martin Square)

Area 2 was excavated during 10-12 February 2016. It was located at the north-east end of the site, on the western side of what was previously number 59 and 57 Martin Square (Part Lot 33 as indicated on the Ward Plan, Figure 6.62). This area had been left raised above the level of the adjacent section by a low brick and stone retaining wall (Figure 6.75). This needed to be removed to bring the site closer to level and to stabilise the area for the new retaining wall behind. The location of Area 2 within the Martin Square/Taranaki Street block can be seen in Figure 6.62. This area was excavated down by up to 500mm, and several features of interest were noted there.

Of particular interest was the remains of a brick wall foundation located towards the Martin Square end of the section (Figure 6.76–Figure 6.79). This consisted of at least three courses of press moulded bricks with a distinctive, angular frog on one face, set in alignment with the Martin Square street frontage, 1.8m back from the boundary. Sample bricks are shown in Figure 6.80. Such bricks were not found in any other area of the site during the excavation works and it is likely that they were particular to the building located there prior to the 1970s. Ward indicates with double lines in his 1892 housing plan of the area that the cottage located at 59 Martin Square was constructed with brick walls and an iron roof (Figure 6.62). The cottage would have been very narrow, slightly less than 4m wide. No other structural evidence of this cottage or the neighbouring one at 57 Martin Square was seen during excavation work in Area 2.

The wall foundation of No. 59 had not survived along any side other than the Martin Square frontage and it is possible that a deeper foundation was built there to support the front of the house. This side had been truncated by a new drain along that side as well (Figure 6.81). This was a more modern, concrete capped sewer probably relating to use of a Nissen hut that was constructed in the area during the 1970s. The path of a probable historic sewer trench was visible on the north-eastern side of the foundation (Figure 6.81 and Figure 6.82). Little in the way of artefact material was collected in Area 2, which showed surprisingly

clean soils once scraped. Most of the brick foundation was removed in order to bring the areas to level.



Figure 6.75 Area 2 prior to excavation, facing east (10 February 2016)



Figure 6.76 Brick cottage wall foundations Area 2 facing west (10 February 2016)



Figure 6.77 Area 2 (No. 59) cottage foundations, north-west side of modern sewer pipe (10 February 2016; scale 1m)



Figure 6.78 Area 2 (No. 59) cottage foundations, north-west side of modern sewer pipe (10 February 2016; scale 1m)



Figure 6.79 Area 2 Cottage foundations facing south-east (10 February 2016; scale 1m)

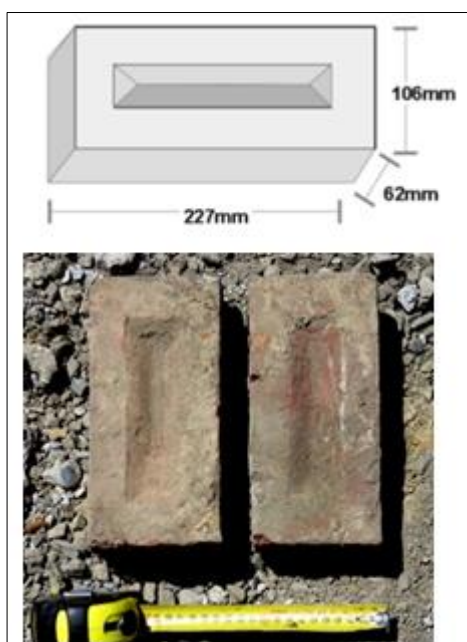


Figure 6.80 Area 2 59 Martin Square cottage foundations sample brick (10 February 2016; scale 200mm)



Figure 6.81 Area 2 showing exposed modern and historic drains following removal of brick foundations, facing north-west (10 February 2016)

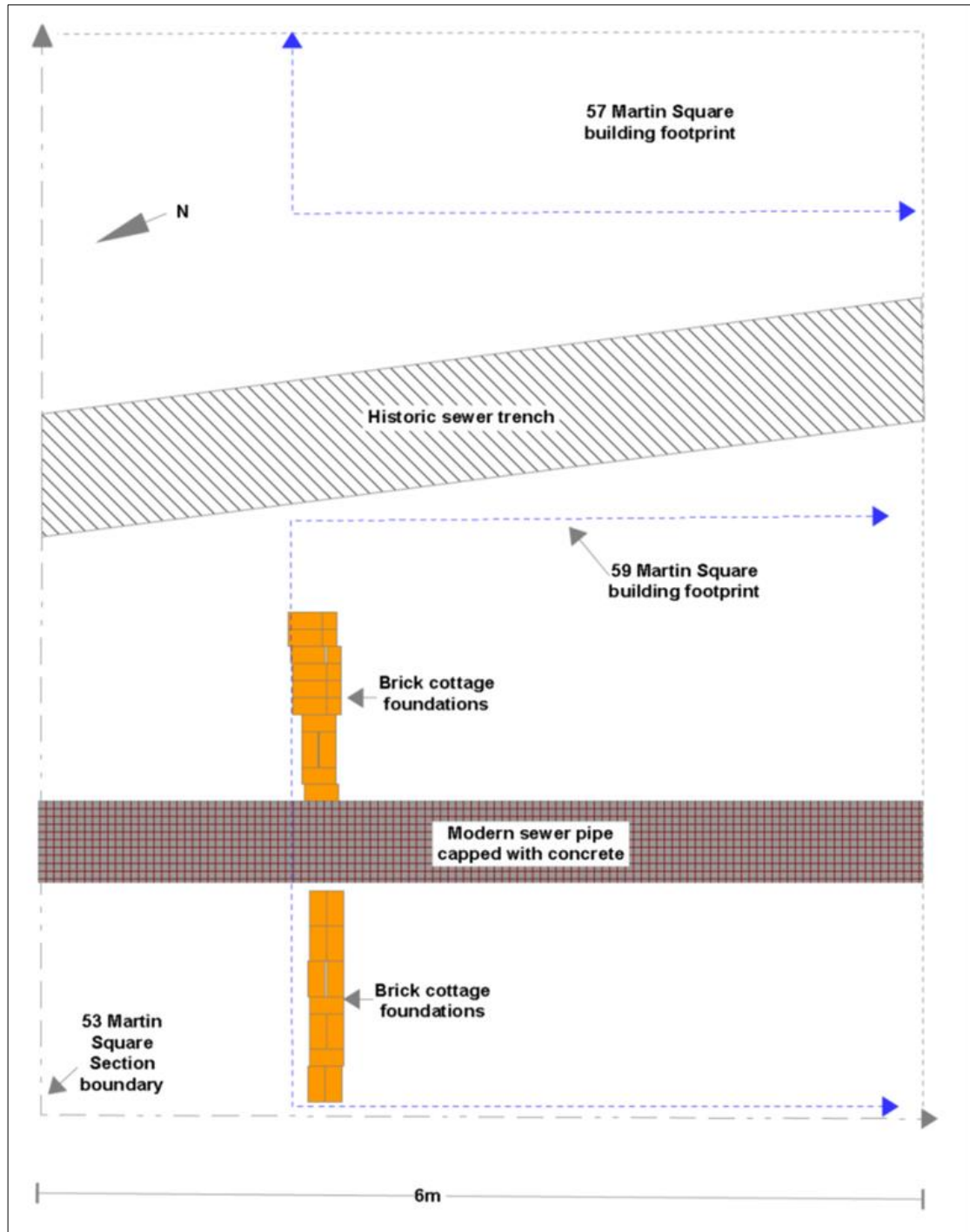


Figure 6.82 Area 2 showing location of archaeological features in relation to 59 Martin Square section boundary

6.2.3 Area 3 – Excavation (63 & 65 Martin Square Square)

The final major excavation carried out on the site was in the area of 63 and 65 Martin Square, the former location of two very narrow three-roomed houses (Figure 6.62). Work was done here on 12 February 2016 and included stripping off a modern concrete slab and excavating out a 1.8m wide trench for distance of a little over 17m. Ten metres of this trench were somewhat deeper and passed through a darker cultural layer which has been

documented (Figure 6.83 and Figure 6.84) with the locations of 19th century building footprints also indicated. Area 3 is located on former Part Lot 15 as shown on the Ward Plan (Figure 6.62).

A number of sewer and other pipes passed through the trench, services for the two houses mentioned previously. These were all typical red earthenware, with no visible manufacturers' details. Two brick sump type features were also present in the trench, one located within the 63 Martin Square section, and the other within the 65 Martin Square section (Figure 6.84 – Figure 6.89). Bricks from the 65 Martin Square sump exhibited a distinctive, impressed, soft rectangular frog marking with a central, vertical embossed line (Figure 6.87).

Other features observed in the trench included a large, square post hole and several small, round post/pile holes. The location of the square post/pile hole suggests that it is likely to have related the rear of the 63 Martin Square house; it is shown in Figure 6.62 and indicated in Figure 6.84. The rear of the 65 Martin Square house would have been located over one of the smaller post/pile holes, but the other one lies outside that building footprint.

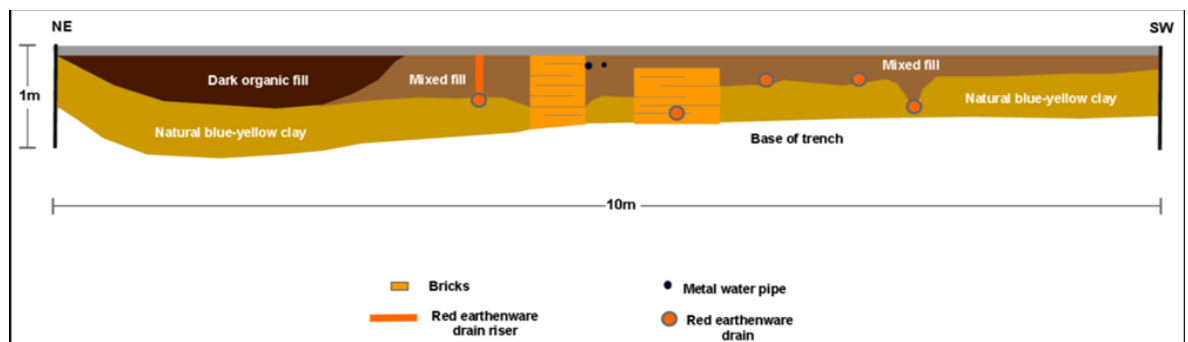


Figure 6.83 Area 3 trenching for retaining wall cross-section A view (see Figure 1.1), SE baulk (63-65 Martin Square)

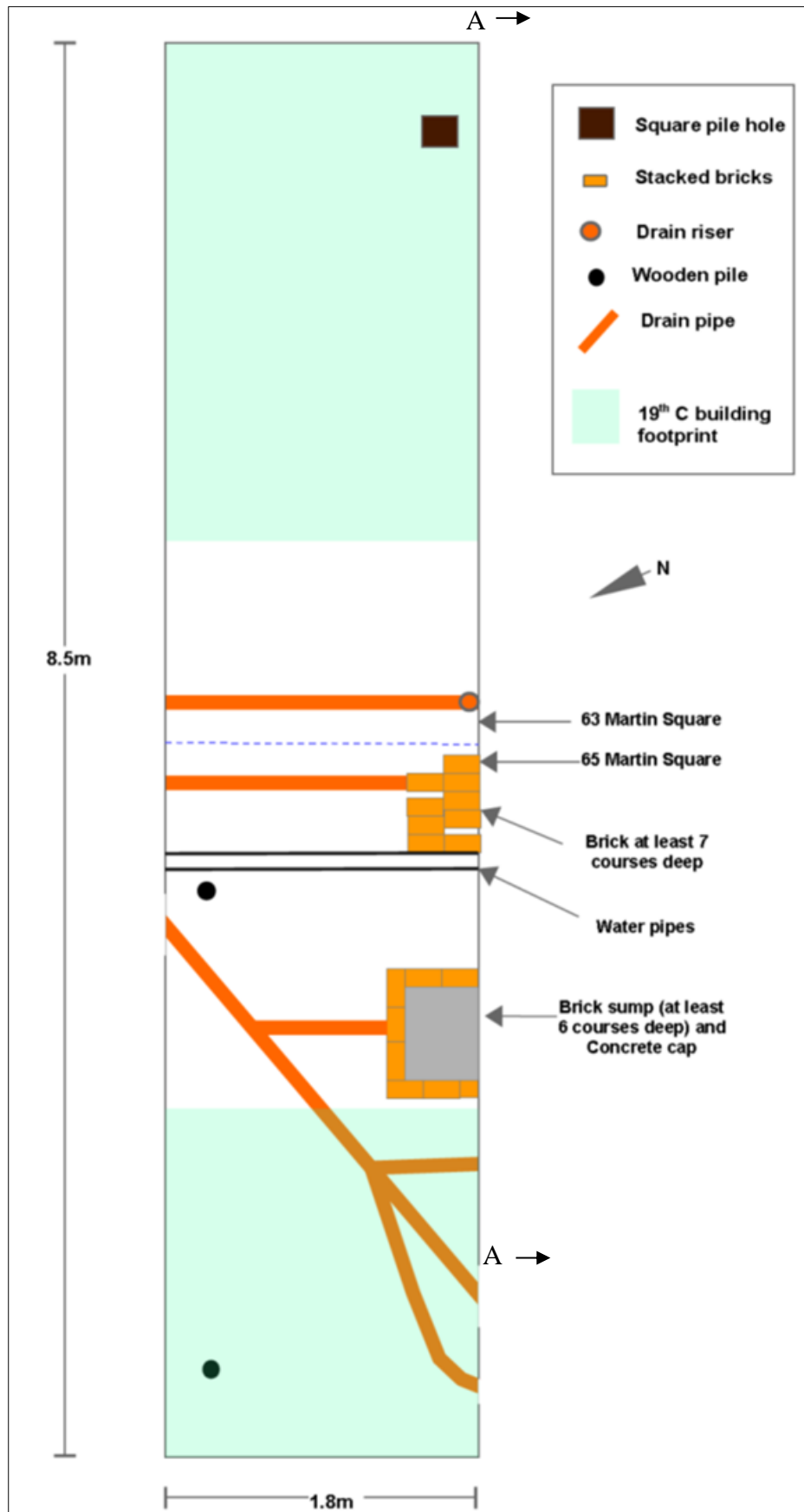


Figure 6.84 Area 3 trenching for retaining wall - plan view (8.5m of the trench drawn only as shown in Figure 6.83; 63-65 Martin Square boundary indicated)



Figure 6.85 Area 3 during excavation showing dark organic lens and part brick sump in 65 Martin Square, facing south (12 February 2016)



Figure 6.86 Area 3 retaining wall trench showing brick sump in 65 Martin Square facing west (12 February 2016)

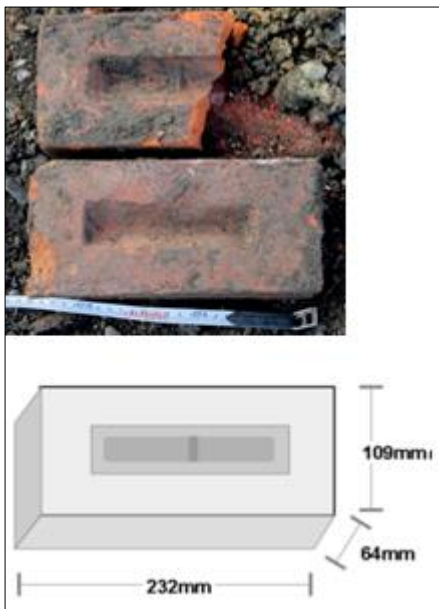


Figure 6.87 Sample bricks from drainage sump in Area 3, 65 Martin Square (12 February 2016)



Figure 6.88 Area 3 post excavation showing extent of trench, facing Taranaki Street (12 February 2016)



Figure 6.89 Area 3 showing drain pipe at base of trench (12 February 2016)

6.3 Artefact & Environmental Analysis

The artefact analysis was undertaken by Jen Low. As the site was not excavated using the context system, the results have been analysed per area, trench and/or square. The results are presented per material type, with a short discussion following presentation of the results.

6.3.1 Ceramics

A total of 145 fragments of ceramic representing a minimum of 86 items were recovered from three locations in Town Acre 227 (Table 6.1). The majority of ceramic items were recovered from Area 1, where a rubbish pit contributed much of the material. The type of items recovered suggest a domestic household occupation of the site with at least one female child present. The material generally reflects a late 19th to early 20th century assemblage.

Table 6.1 Summary of ceramics, Town Acre 227

Context	NISP	MNV
Area 1	128	72
Area 3	15	12
Trench A (Area 1)	2	2
Total	145	86

Area 1

A total of 128 pieces of ceramic representing a minimum of 72 items was collected from the Area 1 excavation (Table 6.2). The collected material reflects a domestic household assemblage with a plate from a child's tea set suggesting the presence of a child.

The majority of items (57) were identified as tableware items with plates of various sizes (20), teacups (15) and saucers (11) being the main contributors. Two items, a partial tureen lid and a partial pot lid had been heavily burned prior to discard.

One hundred and eight fragments were decorated with 9 patterns identified by name (Table 6.3). The identified patterns include Asiatic Pheasants, banded wares, Fibre, Tealeaf and Willow; all commonly recovered from archaeological sites. Twenty-six patterns remained unidentified. Banded wares contributed at least 14 individual items with Tealeaf patterned items numbering 6 items.

One fragment of a saucer had a hand painted red band with a partial black transfer print advertising for Laery & Campbell; a full version of the print would have read 'Drink Laery and Campbell's Tea'. A fragment of a teacup bearing the same print was recovered from a site in Te Aro (Grouden 2015) and fragments from a more heavily decorated Laery & Campbell saucer were collected from Victoria Street (Phear et al. 2016). Beauchamp, Campbell & Co. was established in October 1876 with the partnership consisting of Arthur Beauchamp, F. Noble Campbell, and Robert Laery operating from an auction mart previously occupied by R.J. Duncan (*Colonist*, 19 October 1876). By June 1878 Beauchamp had left the partnership with the business now known as Laery & Campbell (*Evening Post*, 25 June 1878). From their premises in Lambton Quay they sold a wide range of produce by public auction, including general food products and merchandise, furniture, machinery and trees. Laery & Campbell began separately advertising 'Laery & Campbell's Celebrated Blended Teas' in July 1884 (*Evening Post*, 26 July 1884) taking out sizeable advertising complete with a depiction of a Chinese man in full traditional dress. The partnership between Laery & Campbell was dissolved on 6 August 1888 with Laery continuing to trade as Laery & Co., and Campbell entering into partnership with his son under the name Noble Campbell & Co. (*Colonist*, 23 August 1888). Based on the information above, it is likely the advertising saucer was manufactured sometime between c.1884 and 1888.

Four other items contained some form of mark enabling a date range of production, summarised in Table 6.4. One vessel was marked simply 'Made in Japan' and it is likely that this item was manufactured c.1891+ after the passage of the McKinley Tariff Act in 1890. The base of a chamber pot was marked solely with a pattern registration diamond dated to 9 March 1869; however, the item may have been manufactured some decades later. A relief moulded plate contained the mark of Thomas Goode & Co., who manufactured c.1860s-1918; the mark also contained a registered number, but the print had

worn with only the last number legible. The base of a teacup bearing the Ideal pattern carried the mark of W.H. Grindley & Co. with the registered number '213154', indicating manufacture no earlier than 1893 (Figure 6.90). A hand painted figurine of a seated figure was also recovered (Figure 6.90).

Table 6.2 Vessel form and fabric, Area 1

Vessel Form	Semi-Vitreous	Whiteware	Total
Bedroom/Bathroom			(4)
Chamber Pot		2	2
Pot Lid		1	1
Washbowl		1	1
Household			(7)
Candle Holder		1	1
Candle Holder & Snuffer		1	1
Child's Teaset – Plate		1	1
Figurine		1	1
Stopper		1	1
Tile		1	1
Vase?		1	1
Kitchenware			(4)
Bakeware		1	1
Cheese Pot		1	1
Container		1	1
Kitchen Bowl		1	1
Tableware			(57)
Bowl		2	2
Dinner Plate		1	1
Dish Lid		1	1
Egg Cup	1		1
Jug		2	2
Mug		2	2
Plate	1	13	14
Platter		1	1
Saucer	1	10	11
Serving Dish		1	1
Side Plate	1	4	5
Teacup	1	14	15
Tureen Lid		1	1
Total	5	68	72

Table 6.3 Ceramic patterns and marks, Area 1

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Plate, Side Plate	Blue transfer print	9	3
<i>Banded</i>	Plate, Saucer, Side Plate, Teacup	Blue handpainted	10	4
<i>Banded</i>	Egg Cup, Saucer, Side Plate, Teacup	Gilt handpainted	5	5
<i>Banded</i>	Washbowl	Green handpainted	1	1
<i>Banded</i>	Teacup	Green/red handpainted	1	1
<i>Banded</i>	Saucer	Pink/gilt handpainted	1	1
<i>Banded</i>	Plate, Teacup	Red handpainted	3	2
<i>Cornishware</i>	Jug	Blue handpainted	1	1
<i>Fibre</i>	Teacup	Flow Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>Foliage</i>	Plate	Black transfer print	1	1
<i>ICC027</i>	Plate	Purple sprigged	1	1
<i>Ideal</i>	Teacup	W.H. Grindley & Co./Rd No 213154	2	1
<i>Laery &</i>	Saucer	Black/red transfer print	1	1
<i>Tealeaf</i>	Saucer, Side Plate, Teacup	Gilt handpainted	10	6
<i>Willow</i>	Plate, Teacup	Blue transfer print	7	3
<i>TS001</i>	Platter	Brown transfer print	2	1
<i>TS002</i>	Teacup	Purple transfer print	1	1
<i>TS003</i>	Teacup	Dark blue transfer print	1	1
<i>TS004</i>	Mug	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>TS005</i>	Chamber Pot	Regd 9 March 1869	2	1
<i>TS006</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	4	1
<i>TS007</i>	Candle Holder & Snuffer	Orange/green overpainted transfer	1	1
<i>TS008</i>	Plate	Green transfer print	1	1
<i>TS009</i>	Vase?	Yellow/brown relief	1	1
<i>TS010</i>	Plate	T. Goode & Co. London	5	1
<i>TS011</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	12	3
<i>TS012</i>	Side Plate	Relief	1	1
<i>TS013</i>	Chamber Pot	Polychrome transfer print	9	1
<i>TS014</i>	Plate	Brown transfer print	1	1
<i>TS015</i>	Saucer	Blue handpainted	1	1
<i>TS016</i>	Dish Lid	Black transfer print	1	1
<i>TS017</i>	Saucer	Pink/green handpainted	1	1
<i>TS018</i>	Serving Dish	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>TS019</i>	Saucer	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>TS020</i>	Saucer	Gilt transfer print	1	1
<i>TS021</i>	Jug	Relief	1	1
<i>TS022</i>	Figurine	Gilt/flesh/black handpainted	1	1
<i>TS023</i>	Teacup	Purple transfer print	1	1
<i>TS024</i>	Dinner Plate	Black transfer print	1	1
<i>TS025</i>	Bowl	Green transfer print	1	1
<i>TS026</i>	Mug	Black/red transfer print	1	1

Table 6.4 Manufacturers' marks and date range of production, Area 1

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Mark	Manufacturer	Date Range
Laery & Campbell	Laery & Campbell	c.1884-1888
Made in Japan	Unknown	c.1891+
Rd 9 March 1869	Unknown (registration diamond only)	1869+
T. Goode & Co. London	Thomas Goode & Co.	c.1860s-1918
W.H. Grindley & Co., Rd No 213154	W.H. Grindley & Co.	1893+



Figure 6.90 Ideal pattern teacup manufactured by W.H. Grindley Co. dating 1893+ (left) and hand painted figurine (right)

Area 3

Fifteen pieces of ceramic representing a minimum of 12 individual items were collected from Area 3. Eleven of the items were associated with tableware items, with the remaining item a single doll's arm. The doll's arm was consistent with that attached to a soft bodied doll and probably suggests the presence of a female child.

All of the tableware was decorated in some form (Table 6.6), with five individual patterns identified by name, all of which are fairly common in both pre- and post-1900 sites. None of the items contained manufacturer's marks. The fragmentary nature of the ceramic and the small number of pieces suggests the material was not in primary deposition.

Table 6.5 Vessel form and fabric, Area 3

Vessel Form	Semi-Vitreous	Whiteware	Total
Household			(1)
Doll's Arm		1	1
Tableware			(11)
Jug		1	1
Plate		6	6
Saucer		1	1
Side Plate		1	1
Teacup	1	1	2
Total	1	11	12

Table 6.6 Ceramic patterns and marks, Area 3

Pattern	Vessel	Marks/Notes	NISP	MNV
<i>Asiatic Pheasants</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	2	1
<i>Banded</i>	Plate	Blue handpainted	1	1
<i>Cornishware</i>	Teacup	Blue handpainted	1	1
<i>Donati</i>	Plate	Purple transfer print	1	1
<i>Rhine</i>	Plate	Grey transfer print	1	1
<i>TS028</i>	Side Plate	Green transfer print	1	1
<i>TS029</i>	Plate	Blue transfer print	1	1
<i>TS030</i>	Jug	Relief	3	1
<i>TS031</i>	Plate	Black/blue transfer print	1	1
<i>TS032</i>	Saucer	Black transfer print	1	1
<i>TS033</i>	Teacup	Blue/red/green handpainted	1	1

Trench A (Area 1)

Two pieces of ceramic were collected from the south-east end of Trench A (Table 6.7). A portion of a cream coloured drain was noted. A fragment from a probable vase was decorated with a transfer printed floral print bordered by hand painted black hairlines, with the bulk of the body painted yellow.

Table 6.7 Vessel form and fabric, Trench A

Vessel Form	Semi-Vitreous	Whiteware	Total
Household			(1)
Vase?		1	1
Services			(1)
Drainage	1		1
Total	1	1	2

6.3.2 Stoneware

A total of 8 pieces of stoneware representing a minimum of 6 individual items was collected from Town Acre 227 (Table 8). Area 1 contained the majority of this material.

Table 6.8 Summary of stoneware, Town Acre 227

Context	NISP	MNV
Area 1	7	5
Area 3	1	1
Total	8	6

Area 1

A minimum of 5 individual items were collected from Area 1 (Table 6.9). An almost complete cream and tan beer bottle was manufactured by Doulton of Lambeth using an impressed mark typically used in the period 1858-c.1870 (Figure 6.91; Godden 1991). Three fragments of at least 1 cream-coloured ginger beer bottle were noted. A complete preserves bottle was manufactured by W.A. Gray & Sons of the Newbigging Pottery in Portobello (Figure 6.91), this particular pottery having been established in 1880 (Godden 1991). Two household items remained unidentified. One fragment was glazed in yellow on the exterior and white on the interior; however, the fragment was too small to determine the form. A piece of a bottle or jug contained a partial transfer print with the word ‘...hable’ visible, and what appeared to be the bow of a sinking boat in open water. The product may relate to a cleaning product or laundry detergent.

Table 6.9 Minimum number of individual stoneware vessels, Area 1

Product	MNV
Alcohol	(1)
Beer	1
Beverage	(1)
Ginger Beer	1

6. Town Acre 227

Food	(1)
Preserves	1
Household	(2)
Unidentified	2
Total	5



Figure 6.91 Doulton manufactured cream and tan beer bottle dating 1858-c1870 (left) and cream and tan preserves bottle manufactured by W.A. Gray & Sons manufactured 1880+ (right)

Area 3

A single fragment of an unidentified brown bottle was collected and may have contained a number of product types.

6.3.3 Glassware

A total of 78 pieces of glassware were collected from four locations at Town Acre 227, representing a minimum of 67 individual items (Table 10). The majority of items were recovered from Area 1 where a rubbish pit was located. While much of the material is consistent with manufacture in the late 19th to early 20th century, there are items which were manufactured post-1900 and up into the 1930s or later.

Table 6.10 Summary of glassware, Town Acre 227

Context	NISP	MNV
Area 1	64	55
Area 3	7	5
Trench A (Area 1)	5	5
Unprovenanced	1	1
Total	78	67

Area 1

Sixty-four pieces of glassware representing a minimum of 55 items was recovered from Area 1 (Table 6.11). Twenty of the items related to alcohol products, while a further 14 related to mineral water or soda. A number of local manufacturers were represented within the water category. The material spears to largely date from c.1880s onwards, with some material dating c.1920s-1930s onwards. Identified manufacturers and date range of production for these items is presented in Table 6.12.

A minimum of 20 alcoholic beverage bottles were collected, with 12 of these likely to have contained red wine, champagne, white wine or brandy (Figure 6.92). Six of the 20 bottles were complete examples: three wine, one champagne/wine and two whisky. At least two schnapps bottles were recorded, one of which was identified as an Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps.

A minimum of 4 food product bottles were collected, 3 of which were complete examples. One complete Champion's Vinegar bottle (Figure 6.92) standing 370mm high was manufactured by Edgar Breffitt & Co. Both Champion's and Breffitt's were long lived companies; however, Toulouse (1971) suggests the mark 'E.B. & Co.' was likely to have been used from the 1880s. A complete Symington Essence of Coffee & Chicory bottle was manufactured by Cannington, Shaw & Co. Thomas Symington of Edinburgh began producing coffee essence about 1880 (Marwick 1964) and with Cannington, Shaw & Co. manufacturing from 1875 to 1913 (Toulouse 1971) it is likely the bottle dates between 1880 and 1913. A complete olives bottle was manufactured by Kilner Brothers using the 'KBT' intertwined letter logo representing the Thornhill Lees plant, probably dating 1870s-1880s. The remaining bottle was that of a round pickle missing the base.

At least 10 household product items were identified, with 3 ink bottles noted; 3 of these bottles being of the boat shape variety. One of these bottles was embossed Hollidge (Figure 6.93), a company which manufactured ink for some years prior to 1887 from Regents Row, London (Morgan Brothers 1887), falling into liquidation in 1964. A complete Spooner's Gloss bottle is believed to have contained furniture polish, as opposed to their more commonly found boot dressing, and is likely to date c.1900s+.

A minimum of 5 pharmaceutical bottles were collected including 3 medicines, 1 castor oil and 1 sarsaparilla. A complete R. Ayres medicine bottle was noted. Ayres appears to have been operating from 1883 at Taranaki Street (*Evening Post*, 22 January 1883:4) and later from Cuba Street, where he was noted as a medical herbalist (Cyclopedia Company Ltd 1897). An almost complete Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla bottle in emerald glass was also collected (Figure 6.93). Two pharmaceutical bottles were manufactured by Australian Glass Manufacturers (AGM). One bottle used marking attributed to 1916-1923 while the second used the 'tower' logo, dating the bottle to no earlier than 1934 (www.thebottledepot.com).

A minimum of 14 mineral water or soda bottles were collected from Area 1, 12 of which contained some form of embossing. Ten of these bottles were identified to individual manufacturers with all but one being local Wellington manufacturers.

A single C.W. Brodie mineral water bottle was collected. Charles Brodie took over George Cooper's works in 1888 and used a crossed key logo on his bottles. The firm was sold to A.J. Saunders in 1906 (www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz).

Three mineral water bottles attributed to J.L. Bacon were collected (Figure 6.94). John Lewin Bacon operated a water manufactory in Wellington from 1874, although his death in 1881 saw the company continue under the direction of his wife until 1901. The business continued using the mark until a name change in 1907. One of the bottles was manufactured for the firm by Dan Rylands and it is noted that Rylands ceased producing bottles for the firm c.1891-92 (www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz). One bottle manufactured by the Melbourne Glass Bottle Co. is likely to date to 1888-1900.

At least two Phoenix Aerated Water Company bottles were collected along with a complete vulcanite internal thread stopper (Figure 6.94). The company operated under this name from 1895 to 1906, when the firm became a limited liability company and Ltd was added to the embossing (www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz).

Three Thomson, Lewis & Co. bottles were noted. The company operated under this form of the name from 1893 to 1917 (www.wellingtonantiquebottles.org.nz). One bottle manufactured by Dan Rylands was dated on the base 1893, the first year of the company operating under this name (Figure 6.94). A single bottle embossed 'Thomson & Co. Crystal Springs Mineral Water Works Dunedin' with the trademark 'Purity' inside a cross was manufactured by Alexander Thomson & Co., the works having been established in 1865. Alexander Thomson was later to enter business with Alfred Lewis, establishing the Thomson Lewis brand.

Table 6.11 Minimum number of individual glassware vessels, Area 1

Product	MNV
Alcohol	(20)
Black Beer	1
Case Gin	1
Champagne/Wine	1
Schnapps	2
Whisky	4
White Wine/Brandy	1
Wine	10
Food	(4)
Coffee Essence	1
Olives	1
Pickle	1
Vinegar	1
Household	(10)
Drinking Glass	1
Furniture Polish	1
Ink	3
Lampshade	1
Marble	1
Stopper	2
Vase	1
Pharmaceutical	(5)
Castor Oil	1

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Medicine	3
Sarsaparilla	1
Unidentified	2
Bottle	2
Water	(14)
Mineral/Soda	14
Total	55

Table 6.12 Identified manufacturers and date range of production, Area 1

Manufacturer	Date Range
A G M	1916-1923
A G M NZ	1934+
Champion's Vinegar	c.1880+
C.W. Brodie	1888-1906
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla	1840s+
Hollidge	c.1880s-1964
J.L. Bacon	1874-1907
Phoenix Aerated Water Co.	1895-1906
R. Ayres	1883+
Spooner's Gloss	c.1900+
Symington & Co.	1880-1913
Thomson & Co.	1865+
Thomson Lewis & Co.	1893-1917
Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps	1863+



Figure 6.92 Complete champagne and wine bottles (left) and complete Champion's Vinegar bottle (right)



Figure 6.93 Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in emerald glass (left) and Hollidge boat ink (right)



Figure 6.94 Two J.L. Bacon and a Phoenix Aerated Water Co. mineral water or soda bottles (left), Phoenix Co. internal thread stopper (centre) and Thomson, Lewis & Co. and Thomson & Co. bottles (right)

Area 3

A small collection of fragmented glassware was collected from Area 3 with only 5 items recorded (Table 6.13). The base and partial body of an H. Olson Tomato Sauce bottle was recovered. Olson began full scale manufacture of his tomato sauce in 1870 after producing small amounts from his residence in the two years prior. By 1872 he had garnered such success he ordered 2,400 dozen embossed bottles from England for that year with a further order of 4,800 dozen for the following year, being pint and half pint sizes (*Daily Southern Cross*, 18 June 1872). Olson purchased the used bottles back for one shilling per dozen. A mineral water or soda bottle contained some embossing, allowing identification of Thomson Lewis & Co., with the date of manufacture on the base as 1915.

Table 6.13 Minimum number of individual glassware vessels, Area 3

Product	MNV
Alcohol	(3)
Black Beer	2
Wine	1
Food	(1)
Tomato Sauce	1
Water	(1)
Mineral/Soda	1
Total	5

Trench A (Area 1)

Five individual glassware vessels were recovered from Trench A, four at the south-east end with a single vessel located in the centre of the trench (Table 6.14). Vessels recovered from the south-east end included a complete champagne or wine bottle, and portions of a white wine or brandy, a chutney sauce and a mineral water or soda. The chutney sauce was identified as that of Henri Pater's Chutney Sauce first advertised in 1891 (*Evening Star*, 3 October 1891) and still available for purchase in 1928 (*Press*, 16 January 1928). The mineral water or soda was that of Thomson Lewis & Co.

An almost complete milk glass ointment jar was collected from the central area of the trench. The base was marked with an 'H' over an 'A', the mark used by Hazel Atlas Glass Co. from 1920 to 1964 (Toulouse 1971).

Table 6.14 Minimum number of individual glassware vessels, Trench A

Product	MNV
Alcohol	2
Champagne/Wine	1
White Wine/Brandy	1
Food	1
Chutney Sauce	1
Pharmaceutical	1
Ointment	1
Water	1
Mineral/Soda	1
Total	5

Unstratified

A complete external thread whisky bottle was recovered from the backfill around a damaged stormwater drain (Figure 6.52 above). The bottle stood 292mm high with a base diameter of 69mm. An embossed circle was located high on the body below the shoulder for the placement of a maker's label. The base was embossed with the United Glass Bottle Works mark. While the brand of whisky was not identified, the bottle was manufactured well after 1900.

6.3.4 Metal

Area 1

A total of 6 items were recovered from Area 1 and distributed into three broad categories: Fixtures and Fittings, Household Items and Other Items (Table 6.15). Household items included two enamelled tin dishes and an enamelled tin chamber pot. The Fixtures and Fittings category included a gas fitting and mount, possibly for an exterior wall. Other items included a heavily encrusted horseshoe for a front hoof and a cast iron item which remained unidentified.

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Table 6.15 Minimum number of individual metal items, Area 1

Product	Other	Fixtures/Fittings	Household Item	Total
Chamber Pot			1	1
Dish			2	2
Gas Fitting		1		1
Horseshoe	1			1
Unidentified	1			1
Total	2	1	3	6

Trench A

A single brass and copper light fitting was recovered from the south-east end of Trench A. The electrical light fitting was a double fitting for two bayonet light bulbs. The fitting was marked 'British Made'.



Figure 6.95 Double light fitting for bayonet light bulbs

6.3.5 Other Items

A reasonably small collection of other items was recovered from Areas 1, 2 and 3. Several of the items related to electrical components and there was a small collection of clothing and footwear related items.

Area 1

A minimum of 10 other items were recorded, separated into four distinct categories (Table 6.16).

Fixtures and Fittings

Two electrical outlets were recovered, one of which still had some metal components associated. This particular outlet was marked 'Reg trade mark (illegible) patent no 299660 VIT British Make'. No specific information was located regarding this item. The second ceramic outlet was marked 'Hubbell 10A250V', manufactured by Hubbell Inc. of Connecticut, a company initially established in 1888 and still operating (en.wikipedia.org).

Footwear/Clothing

At least three shoes were identified from leather material recovered from Area 1 (Figure 6.96). One shoe consisting of a number of pieces was identified as likely to be an Oxford style men's shoe. The stitching appeared to indicate a machine-made item, and it also appeared to have undergone some form of repair. The two remaining shoes consisted of small remains which did not allow identification of style or gender. Five pieces of leather off-cuts likely to have been associated with shoe making or repair were collected.

Thirteen fragments of a twill woven trim, possibly of satin, were collected. The trim is likely to have been used on female garments. Fragments of an unidentified item of clothing (possibly woollen) were also collected. While there was some indication of a hem, the type of clothing could not be ascertained.

Household Items

A single complete hollow rubber ball, possibly a tennis ball, was recovered (Figure 6.96).

Smoking

An ebonite or vulcanite pipe mouthpiece was collected. The piece had a diamond shaped cross-section with a screw-in mortice for the tenon. There were no marks associated with a manufacturer.

Table 6.16 Minimum number of individual other items, Area 1

Product	Fixtures/Fittings	Footwear/Clothing	Household Item	Smoking	Total
Ball			1		1
Clothing - Unidentified		1			1
Electrical Outlet	2				2
Off Cuts		1			1
Pipe Stem				1	1
Shoes		3			3
Trim		1			1
Total	2	6	1	1	10



Figure 6.96 Portions of at least two shoes with an Oxford style shoe at the bottom (left) and the rubber shell of a tennis ball (right)

Area 2

Two items were collected from the historic drainage trench fill. Both items were ceramic, being an electrical outlet and a light switch cover. Neither item was marked.

Area 3

A piece of a slate roofing tile was collected from the trench for a retaining wall.

7 DISCUSSION

The Archaeological Research Strategy formulated by Opus International Consultants in August 2012 (Barr 2012) incorporated a range of research questions that were the result of both detailed historical research, and an assessment of the archaeological potential of the project area (Hudson 2012). The research design considered that surviving archaeology present across the Memorial Park site would have the potential to contribute to knowledge of the Historic Period in Wellington. The Thomas Ward Survey Maps of Wellington City produced in 1891 and 1900 were a key component in the production of the research strategy.

However, the research strategy did not cover the Town Acres reported on here in Volume 3, as they were not seen as being part of the initial research area. Therefore, the discussion will be structured around the following themes which are in line with the original research questions – residential remains, educational institutions and military occupation.

7.1 Residential Remains

Town Acre 234

A small number of postholes and rubbish pits were identified in the rear gardens of three former allotments in this area that relate to outbuildings and rubbish dumps from domestic activities. One posthole remains in situ, and it is likely that other similar archaeological remains still survive in the area. The site has been recorded as R27/560.

In Lot 3, the four recorded postholes can be attributed to the wooden outbuilding seen on the 1892 Ward Plan (Figure 7.1), the property being owned at the time by a Margaret Sinclair. In Lots 4 and 5 there were two small outbuildings to which the additional postholes might relate (Figure 7.1). Lot 4 was owned by a George Henry Linley, but the property was likely to have been tenanted. Lot 5 was owned by a John Kelly from 1881.



Figure 7.1 Detail from the 1892 Ward Plan. The arrow indicated the wooden structure in Lot 3 and the circle the outbuildings in Lots 4 and 5

7. Discussion

Artefacts were recovered from both feature types – pits and postholes. The artefacts recovered from the rubbish pits were the result of deliberate discard into in the rear gardens of the properties, a common means of disposing of rubbish throughout the 19th century across the country. Domestic artefacts found in the pits included portions of dinner plates and cups, glass bottles (alcohol and oil bottles), and some clay pipe fragments. These dated to the late 19th century.

At least one posthole remains in situ, and there is potential for other archaeological remains related to domestic settlement (postholes, rubbish pits, wells, structural remains etc) to be present beneath the playing field of Mt Cook School.

Town Acre 227

The archaeological deposits dating to the 19th century in Town Acre 227 (175 Taranaki Street and 51-71 Martin Square, Te Aro) were in good condition. As expected, there was some truncation beneath the former Bradley's Building, but cultural deposits and features still survived in places. The site has been recorded as R27/553.

Building remains in the form of brick wall foundations, a chimney base and postholes were recorded, which relate to structures recorded on the 1892 and 1900 Ward Plans at former Lot 7, part Lot 6, and Lot 33. Additional features related to 19th century settlement include rubbish pits and oyster shell dumps, and drainage features such as the 1890s brick stormwater culvert were also present.

In Lot 7 (175 Taranaki Street), the brick chimney base was from the house shown on the 1892 Ward Plan, and the back garden provided artefactual evidence relating to occupation from rubbish pits. One pit in particular indicates typical domestic remains (dinner service fragments, alcohol bottles with a dominance of wine, food and pharmaceutical bottles, stoneware bottles, clothing/leather shoes) as well as evidence of at least one child living on the premises (part of a child's tea set). One Emma Jane Eskine lived at the house from the late 1890s to the early 20th century.

In Lot 33 (59 Martin Square) some of the brick wall remains of the cottage recorded on the 1892 Ward Plan were also recorded. The cottage was owned at the time by a Joseph Small.

In Part Lot 15 (63 and 65 Martin Square) some building remains related to the 19th century structures indicated on the 1892 Ward Plan were also recorded, as well as drainage features. Artefacts recovered were highly fragmented and included ceramic pieces (from a dinner service), a ceramic doll's arm and glassware (alcohol and sauce bottles). No rubbish pits or other features were recorded here.

A buried topsoil/cultural layer extended across most of the site, and comparative analysis with the Stage 1 PNWMP results did not indicate that the layer was present within Town Acre 226 to the south. The layer could date to the mid-19th century, being in place when the original Lower Mt Cook Barracks were established, when the land of Town Acre 227 was still undeveloped (Figure 7.2).

In terms of site survival, there will clearly be substantial archaeological material and structural features related to domestic settlement remaining across the wider site. Of note is that not all of the features exposed during the earthworks were excavated as some were at the base of the required excavation depth and thus survive in situ. As well, the whole area was not exposed by earthworks, so other unrecorded archaeological features are likely to survive. It is also possible that mid-19th century archaeological features related to

military settlement (similar to those recorded to the south in Town Acre 226) are present, but were not exposed during the Stage 2 earthworks to construct the park.

Part of the site is scheduled for future disposal by NZTA, and any future development in that area will undoubtedly affect archaeological remains and will need to be carried out under a new archaeological authority.

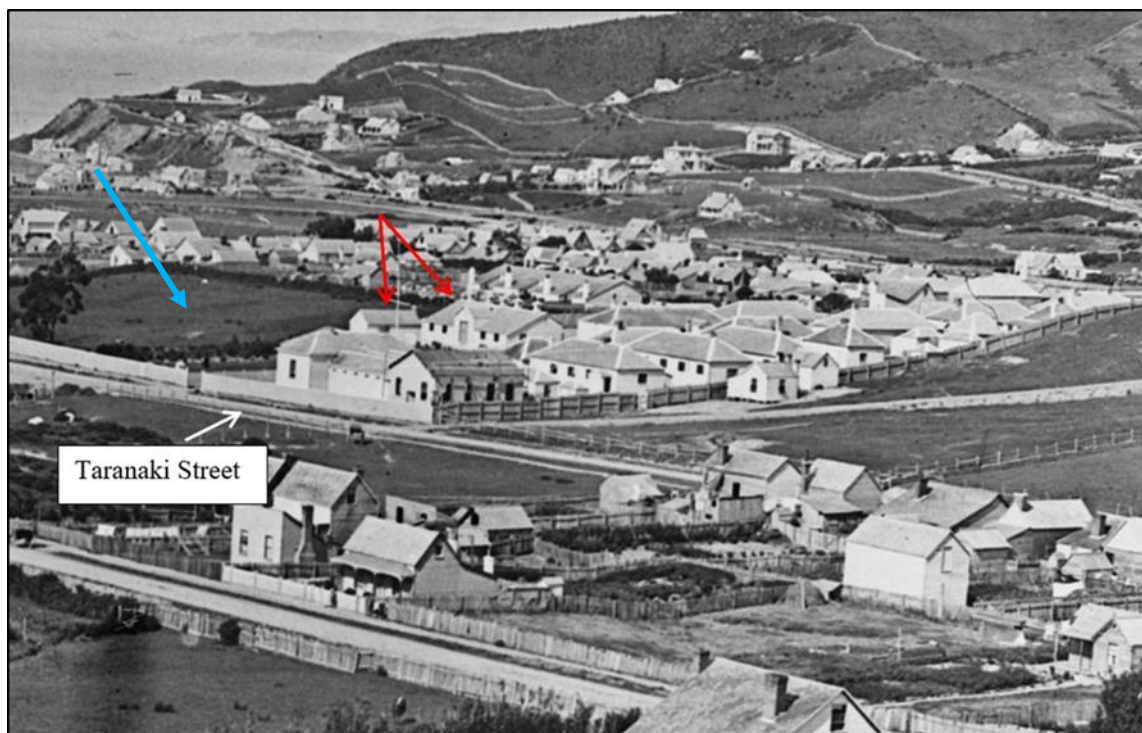


Figure 7.2 Close-up view of Mundy's c.1868 photograph, showing buildings within the area of the Lower Mount Cook Barracks (centre). Buildings within Town Acre 226 are arrowed in red. The undeveloped area of Town Acre 227 is indicated by the blue arrow. Source: Alexander Turnbull Library - Ref: 1/2-052466-F

Mount Cook Reserve

While no structural evidence of domestic residence was identified within Mt Cook Reserve, the remains of domestic artefacts were recovered from a demolition deposit. The ceramics were representative of domestic rubbish, with many alcohol bottles, food and pharmaceutical bottles, some leather shoes (including one child's shoe, indicating the presence of at least one child), and some other artefacts. This deposit is likely to have come from a nearby property that underwent demolition and earthworks during the development of Mt Cook Reserve in the early part of the 20th century.

7.2 Educational Institutions

St Patrick's College – Town Acre 257

A small number of structural features relating to St Patrick's College were recorded during monitoring works – brick walls, postholes and drainage features. This site has been recorded as R27/559.

The four postholes recorded relate to the wooden building erected in the 1880s located to the rear (west) of the main school building, and the drains are likely to relate to this building and also others in the vicinity (see Figure 3.9). One brick wall alignment was part of the main college building (Figure 3.9), while two others did not line up directly with the building. These may relate to later additions to the main college building.

Portions of the walls extending beyond 1.5m are still in situ, as well as the lengths located beyond the service trench walls. It is expected that other structural remains are also present. However, the majority of the college was located beneath the Te Papa Stores, so it is unclear how much of the site survives in that location.

The only other remains relating to the college were demolition deposits.

7.3 Military Occupation

Upper Mount Cook Barracks (R27/265) – Mount Cook Reserve

No archaeological remains of the Upper Mt Cook Barracks were encountered during monitoring work for the Hall of Memories and Carillon. However, some ground levelling works in the form of a terrace and some remnant postholes appeared to pre-date the Carillon construction, so may date to the late 19th century or early 20th century. The area has undergone a large amount of modification during its use as the Upper Barracks and in the 20th century, with more modern developments (such as construction of the Hall of Memories). It is not known how much of the site survives subsurface.

The only evidence of military buildings was in the form of demolition deposits in the Carillon trenches. Here handmade bricks were recorded, with at least one exhibiting a prison arrow, indicative of production at Mt Cook Prison.

Town Acre 90 (R27/265)

The dark grey clay layer recorded in this town acre was consistent with the cultural layer seen across the Lower Barracks site within both the Underpass and SH1 Diversion Road excavation areas (see Volume 1). Two postholes were observed in section cutting both the dark grey clay and natural deposits, but sealed by the made ground/levelling layer that is likely to have been associated with the construction of the extant brick building (Figure 7.3). The postholes measured 0.25m wide and 0.30m deep and were filled with an intermixed topsoil and natural clay; they are likely to have related to one of the buildings shown in Figure 7.3 during the Armed Constabulary period of occupation.

The brick wall and its foundation courses encountered outside 29 Buckle Street are from the two-storey barracks store building shown on the 1891 Ward Plan (see Figure 4.12). The prison bricks indicate that they were manufactured locally at the Mount Cook Prison brickworks.

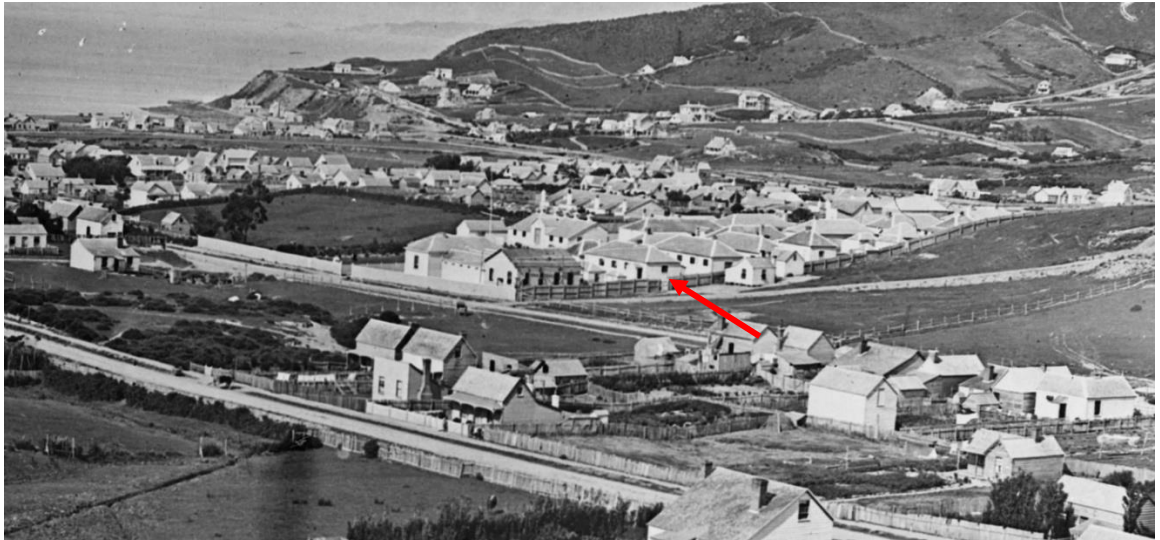


Figure 7.3 Detail of Mundy's c.1868 photograph, showing buildings within the area of the Lower Mount Cook Barracks (centre). Buildings within Town Acre 90 to which the postholes recorded during monitoring are likely to relate are arrowed in red. Source: Mundy, Daniel Louis, 1826?-1881: Wellington city. Ref: 1/2-052466-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22315975>

8 CONCLUSION

The archaeological investigation of the Pukeahu National War Memorial Park (PNWMP) works involved excavations across seven Town Acre sections as well as elements of the Mount Cook Reserve, and this report has provided the archaeological monitoring results for Town Acres 90, 227, 234, 257 and Mt Cook Reserve. The archaeological investigation and monitoring works were undertaken in accordance with HNZPT Authority no. 2013/92 and no. 2016/360 between October 2012 and March 2016. The majority of the areas monitored were the result of excavations to install services, as well as seismic strengthening works at the Hall of Memories, and develop the last section of the PNWMP in Martin Square.

A range of histories are represented across the footprint of the PNWMP, including areas of previous residential/domestic occupation, the location of the original St Patrick's College, and areas of both the Upper and Lower Mt Cook Barracks. The archaeology discussed in this volume reflects those histories, with the archaeology of domestic settlement standing out above the others. While only small numbers of features were recorded with limited artefact assemblages, we have a glimpse of family life alongside the obvious military focus of this area, with families living in small lots adjacent to the Lower Mt Cook Barracks. Their discarded rubbish is typical of the period – broken crockery, bottles of alcohol, condiments and pharmaceuticals – although the odd remains of a child's tea set, discarded leather shoe and part of a doll remind us of the diversity of the population living here during the late 19th century. The results of the archaeological monitoring and investigation works for the PNWMP help us to understand and tell the stories of everyday life of the people training, working and living in Mt Cook, adding to the fascinating history of Wellington.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT RECORDS

Town Acre 234 – context records and matrix

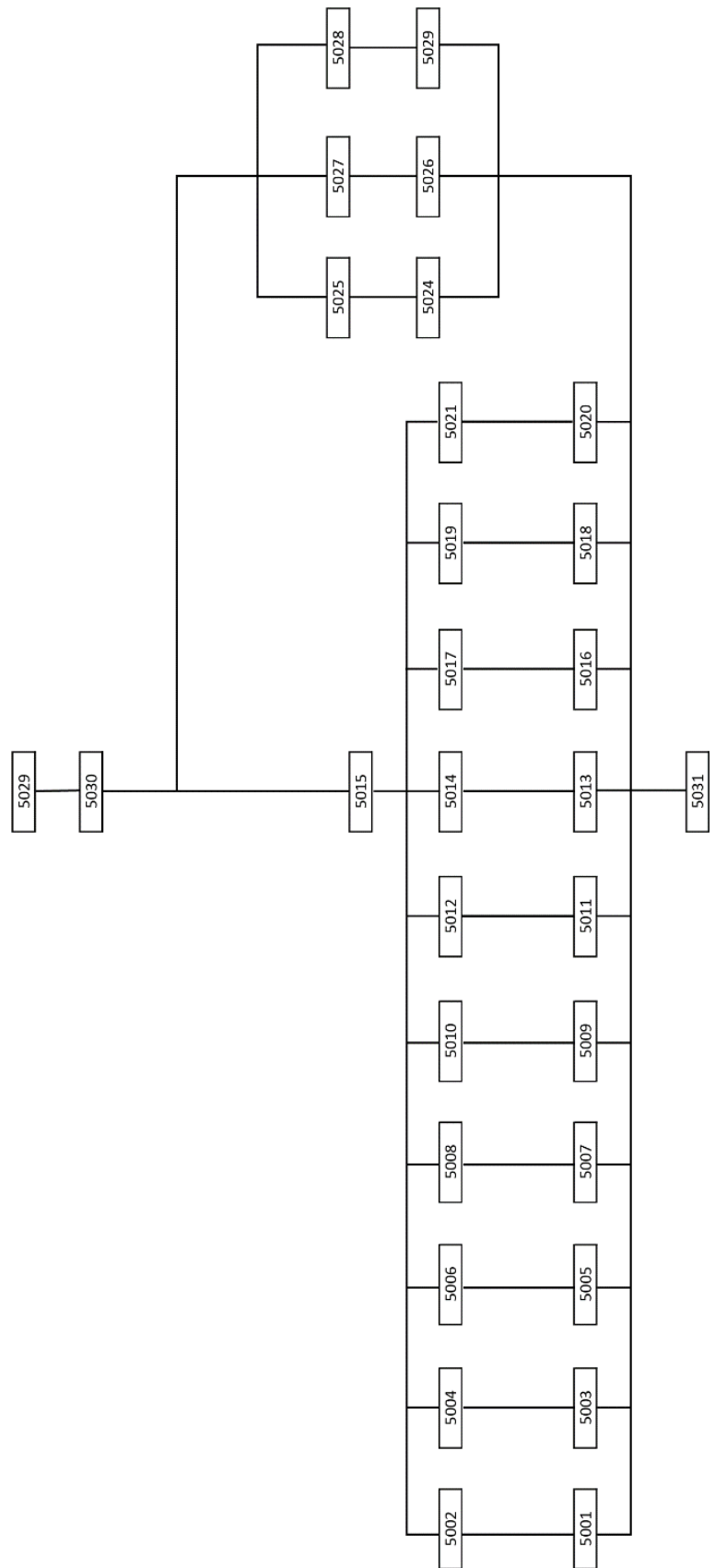
Context No.	Type	Description	Comments
5000	Fill	Dark brown soil & yellow clay mix, not well-mixed. Firm. Some rubbish in top of fill. Fill of 5001.	
5001	Cut	Only profile seen. Sides slightly taper, flat base with rounded corners. Filled by 5000. Cuts dark brown soil. Posthole.	posthole 1
5002	Fill	Mainly dark brown soil, some yellow clay patches. Firm. Some charcoal pieces present. Fill of 5003.	
5003	Cut	Only profile seen. Nearly vertical sides, taper a little. Flat base, but may have slightly deeper protrusion in the middle. Filled by 5002. Cuts dark brown soil. Posthole.	posthole 2
5004	Fill	Mainly dark brown soil, also some yellow clay. Firm. Charcoal, brick fragments, pebbles. Fill of 5005.	
5005	Cut	Only profile seen. Vertical sides, flattish base with rounded corners. Filled by 5004. Cuts dark brown soil. Posthole	posthole 3
5006	Fill	Mainly dark brown soil w a little yellow clay. Firm. Small fragments of animal bone, charcoal, brick fragments. Fill of 5007.	
5007	Cut	Not a very definite feature: possible posthole. Not seen in plan. Sides taper, flat base (but definition not very good). Filled by 5006.	posthole 4
5008	Fill	Mostly yellow clay with small amount of darker brown soil at base. Brick frags in upper part of the fill. Lower part of fill clean but included a single ceramic fragment. Fill of 5009.	
5009	Cut	Only profile seen. Vertical sides but there is a step in the west side; it steps inwards and then vertical. Base has rounded corners but is flat. Cuts dark brown soil and yellow natural. Posthole.	posthole 5
5010	Fill	Mostly yellow clay with small amount of darker brown soil. Ceramic fragment found near bottom of fill. Fill also included a post. Fill of 5011.	
5011	Cut	Only profile seen. Sides slightly taper, base is slightly concave. Filled by 5010, which included a post. 5011 partly cut by 5013.	posthole 6

5012	Fill	Very dark greyish-brown soil, nearly black. Many inclusions: brick pieces, stones, Lea & Perrins bottle, bone, ceramic. Fill of 5013.	
5013	Cut	Only profile seen. Indistinct, irregular sides. Flattish base. Cuts an upper, northern part of 5011.	rubbish pit 1
5014	Fill	Mainly yellow clay & some darker brown soil - only a little darker than the natural yellow clay. Clean but it included a post, 5015. Fill of 5016.	
5015	Post	Wooden post in 5016 (bottom of post). Reddish brown wood. No further details.	
5016	Cut	Only profile seen. Sides slightly taper, base is flat. Filled by 5014 & 5015. Fairly large posthole.	posthole 7
5017	Fill	Grey-brown soil, made up of clayey topsoil + decomposed organic rubbish; loose. Many inclusions: fire ashes, bottle glass, charcoal, stones. Fill of 5018.	
5018	Cut	Rectangular in plan, roughly vertical sides, base a bit uneven but flattish. Was probably cut from topsoil into yellow subsoil, but it was seen only in yellow subsoil. Filled by 5017. Small rubbish pit.	rubbish pit 2
5019	Fill	Dark grey brown soil, clayey topsoil, frequent charcoal. Soft and loose. Charcoal and fire ashes, brick fragments, a few ceramic fragments. Fill of 5020.	
5020	Cut	Rectangular in plan. Straight sides, flat base. Appears to be overlain by grey mixed soil, which must be fill. Found only in yellow subsoil, but it was probably cut from topsoil. Filled by 5019. Small rubbish pit.	rubbish pit 3
5021	Fill	Mainly yellow clay & a small amount of darker brown soil - stands out little from subsoil surrounding it. Looks to have a post remnant in northeast corner. Not excavated. Fill of 5022.	
5022	Cut	Rectangular in plan. Not excavated. Filled by 5021. Posthole.	Posthole 8
5023	Fill	Mix of light grey brown clay and dark grey brown soil. Upper part of the fill is coarser, grainier, has stones & brick pieces. Lower part of fill much cleaner, though there is a fairly large stone near bottom of posthole. Fill of 5024.	

5024	Cut	Only profile seen. Sides have similar shape to 5009: the west side steps inwards about halfway down & then continues down, sloping slightly inwards. East side slopes inwards slightly. Flat base. Cuts grey soil overlying natural subsoil. This grey soil includes stones, brick & lumps of yellow clay in places. Filled by 5023. Posthole.	Posthole 9
5025	Fill	Grey brown fill, mostly made up of the grey soil overlying the nat subsoil. There is a biggish grainy, looser patch in the fill. Fill includes stones, several large pebbles. Fill of 5026.	
5026	Cut	Only profile seen. Vertical sides, flat base. Cuts grey soil overlying nat subsoil (and goes a little way into subsoil). Filled by 5025. Posthole.	posthole 10
5027	Fill	Light grey, made up mostly of subsoil & some of the overlying grey soil. Has a postmould that had a loose fill. Fill of 5028.	
5028	Cut	Only profile seen. Vertical sides, but not very well-defined. Flat base. Cuts grey soil overlying nat subsoil. Filled by 5027.	posthole 11
5029	layer	Modern basecourse aggregate.	
5030	layer	Demolition layer comprised of yellow clay, fragments of brick, highly fragmented ceramic etc. Overlies postholes and pits.	
5031	layer	Dark brown clay, buried topsoil. occasional brick fragments pressed into it, moderately compact.	

5024	Cut	Only profile seen. Sides have similar shape to 5009: the west side steps inwards about halfway down & then continues down, sloping slightly inwards. East side slopes inwards slightly. Flat base. Cuts grey soil overlying natural subsoil. This grey soil includes stones, brick & lumps of yellow clay in places. Filled by 5023. Posthole.	Posthole
5025	Fill	Grey brown fill, mostly made up of the grey soil overlying the nat subsoil. There is a bigish grainy, looser patch in the fill. Fill includes stones, several large pebbles. Fill of 5026.	
5026	Cut	Only profile seen. Vertical sides, flat base. Cuts grey soil overlying nat subsoil (and goes a little way into subsoil). Filled by 5025. Posthole.	posthole
5027	Fill	Light grey, made up mostly of subsoil & some of the overlying grey soil. Has a postmould that had a loose fill. Fill of 5028.	
5028	Cut	Only profile seen. Vertical sides, but not very well-defined. Flat base. Cuts grey soil overlying nat subsoil. Filled by 5027.	posthole
5029	layer	Modern basecourse aggregate.	
5030	layer	Demolition layer comprised of yellow clay, fragments of brick, highly fragmented ceramic etc. Overlies postholes and pits.	
5031	layer	Dark brown clay, buried topsoil. Come occasional brick fragments pressed into it, moderately compact.	

Northern Service Trench Matrix
Town Acre 234



APPENDIX 2 – HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Town Acre 234

Lots 1-8, Town Acre 234, Later History

From 1921 Lots 1-8, Pt Town Acre 234, were acquired by the Wellington Education Board for the purpose of erecting a combined Mount Cook School. The new school site incorporated portions of Town Acres 226, 233 and 234, and comprised a mixed school of 12 rooms and an infant school. By August 1923 plans for the school layout were presented to the Education Board and the *Evening Post* reported:

‘Behind the mixed school a large playground will be furnished by the purchase of nearly two acres in the rear. On this is at present a slum area, including many little old dwellings fronting on Frankville terrace and Tory place. These blind alleys will be closed over the greater part of their length. Certain negotiations are required to complete the site, but no difficulty is foreseen.’²⁶⁶

Despite the proposed closure of Frankville Terrace, many of the dwellings along the access-way remained tenanted until the mid-1920s. A photograph, dated c.1924, provides one of the last glimpses of houses along the terrace and clearly shows buildings on Lots 1, 2 and 3, with the old Mount Cook Infant School visible behind. Eviction notices were issued to remaining tenants in 1925 and in December that same year the *Evening Post* noted:

‘Some months ago the Prime Minister inspected a number of houses in the city which were not considered to be altogether suitable for human occupation, and amongst those which he agreed should be done away with were several buildings in Frankville terrace, off Tory street. The Education Board requires these sites for the levelling of a playground for the new Mount Cook School hard by, and about three months ago notices were issued to the occupants intimating that the properties were being acquired and were to be demolished, and advising them to find other accommodation before 1st February, 1926. The number of people affected is about sixty, and all except thirty-six have been able to secure shelter elsewhere.’²⁶⁷

Tenders for the removal of dwellings, fencing, sheds, and stables along Frankville Terrace were advertised from December 1925 and in July 1926 the secretary of the Wellington Education Board wrote to confirm demolition of the structures to the Town Clerk:²⁶⁸

‘In connection with the consolidation of the Mt. Cook group of schools, I beg to inform you that the Board has now completed the removal of all the cottages fronting Frankville Terrace, and if any further steps are necessary by the Corporation to complete the closing of that lane which previously your Council was good enough to undertake, the Board will be obliged if it may be carried into effect without delay. Owing to thefts on a considerable scale from the property the Board has meantime given instructions that a fence and gate should be constructed across Frankville Terrace so as to shut out intruders.’²⁶⁹

Playing fields for Mount Cook School were established over the cleared sites along Frankville Terrace and can be seen on an aerial photograph of the area dated 1934, and a

²⁶⁶ *Evening Post*, 15 August 1923, p.6.

²⁶⁷ *Evening Post*, 31 December 1925, p.8.

²⁶⁸ *Evening Post*, 15 December 1925, p.7.

²⁶⁹ ‘Condition of Frankville Terrace’, Town Clerk’s File, 00001:1302:35/617, Wellington City Archives.

housing survey plan of Wellington Central, dated 1937 (Figure 1 and Figure 2). A school building is visible over what was formerly a shop and two dwellings within Lot 8, Pt Town Acre 234, and a small block of toilets is situated near the former boundaries of Lots 1 and 2. The housing survey plan also clearly demarcates the position of Frankville Terrace, which was eventually closed in the late 1930s. A small portion of the eastern end of the terrace was retained for access purposes and continues to be utilised.

During the late 20th century the 1920s school buildings were removed and new educational facilities were constructed over Town Acre 234 and the neighbouring town sections 235 and 236. Along the southern boundary of Town Acre 234 commercial premises were established, which included a petrol station near the corner of Buckle and Tory Streets (Figure 3 and Figure 4).²⁷⁰



Figure 1. Close-up of aerial photograph, dated 1934, showing the Mount Cook area with the Mount Cook School and playgrounds visible (centre). Source: PAColl-6301-59, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington

²⁷⁰ Hudson, Beatrice. August 2012. 'Transportation Improvements around the Basin Reserve, Wellington: Stage One – Taranaki to Cambridge Terrace', Assessment of Archaeological Effects. Unpublished Opus International Consultants Limited report prepared for New Zealand Transport Agency, p.30.

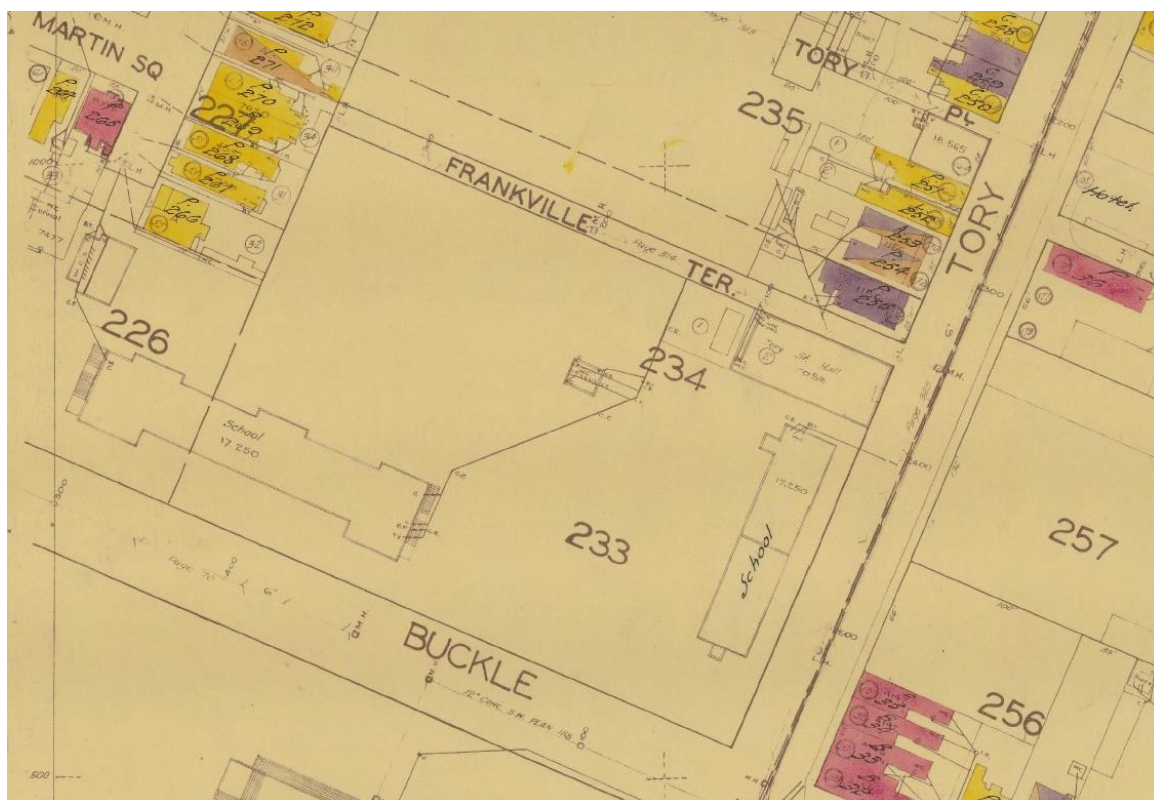


Figure 2. Close-up of housing survey plan of Wellington City, dated 1937, showing school buildings and playing fields within Town Acre 234. Source: 00515:5:5, Wellington City Archives

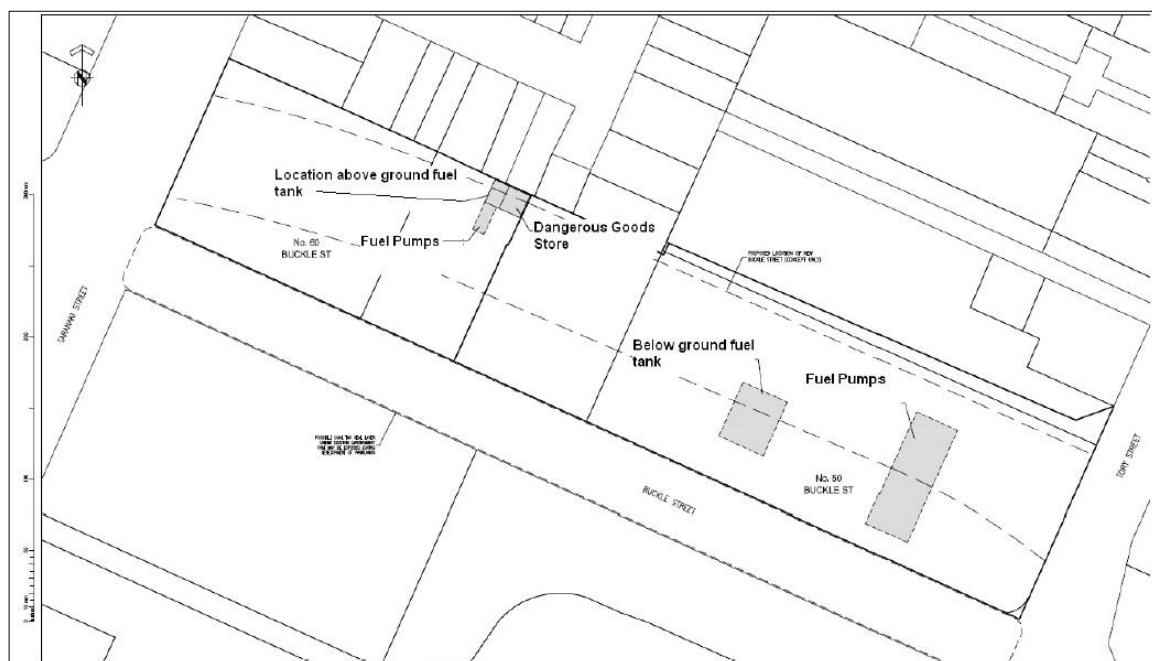


Figure 3. Plan of the project area showing the location of underground tanks and structures associated with the operation of Hire facility (Town Section 226 / 60 Buckle Street) and petrol station (Town Section 233 / 50 Buckle Street). Source: Hudson, Beatrice. August 2012. 'Transportation Improvements around the Basin Reserve, Wellington: Stage One – Taranaki to Cambridge Terrace', Assessment of Archaeological Effects. Unpublished Opus International Consultants Limited report prepared for New Zealand Transport Agency, p.30



Figure 4. Close-up of aerial photograph, dated 1990, showing commercial premises at the corner of Buckle and Tory Streets along with the playing fields and associated school buildings of the Mount Cook School (Tory Street). Source: 00462-1-382, Wellington City Archives

Early ownership history of Town Acre 234

Instrument	Parties	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Lease	W.H. Rawson to G.W. Blathwayt	4 June 1844	Application File No. C3621, LINZ
Crown Grant	W. H. Rawson	12 July 1854	Application File No. C3621, LINZ
Conveyance	W.H. Rawson to C. Carty	22 December 1856	Application File No. C3621, LINZ
Will	C. Carty	8 May 1861	Application File No. C3621, LINZ
Probate & Conveyance	Trustees of C. Carty to M. Carty	21 December 1864	Application File No. C3621, LINZ
Conveyance (Lot 11)	M. Carty to F. Buck	4 January 1865	Application File No. C3621, LINZ
Conveyance (Lot 1)	M. Carty to T.J. Davis	24 November 1875	Application File No. C3621, LINZ
Will	M. Carty	1 December 1875	Application File No. C3621, LINZ
Probate & Conveyance	Trustees of M. Carty to R. Davis & ors	9 January 1877	Application File No. C3621, LINZ

Lot 1, Pt Town Acre 234

Instrument	Parties	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Conveyance	M. Carty to T. J. Davis	24 November 1875	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 24/927, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	T.J. Davis to M. Granjux	18 June 1903	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 24/927, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	M. Granjux to Wellington Education Board	13 April 1921	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 24/927, Archives New Zealand

Lot 2, Pt Town Acre 234

Instrument	Parties	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Conveyance	R. Davis to J.F. Kearsley	12 February 1877	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/176, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	J.F. Kearsley to E. Kirk	28 January 1878	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/176, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	E. Kirk to J. Wilson	15 February 1878	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/176, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	J. Wilson to C.J. Munn	28 September 1903	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/176, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	C.J. Munn to Wellington Education Board	16 March 1921	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/176, Archives New Zealand

Lot 3, Pt Town Acre 234

Instrument	Parties	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Conveyance	R. Davis & C. Whelan to J. Robinson	1 September 1877	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/192, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	J. Robinson to J. Sinclair	17 July 1878	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/192, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	J. Sinclair to M. Sinclair	20 November 1882	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/192, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	M. Sinclair to J. Merry	28 December 1893	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/192, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	J. Merry to Wellington Education Board	19 July 1921	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/192, Archives New Zealand

Lot 4, Pt Town Acre 234

Instrument	Parties	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Conveyance	R. Davis to H.C. Blandford	9 December 1885	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/894, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	H.C. Blandford to G.H. Linley	29 June 1886	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 35/7, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	G.H. Linley to D.J. Kenny	11 January 1906	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 35/7, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	D.J. Kenny to H. Finlay	27 March 1906	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 35/7, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	H. Finlay to A.M. Kellett	7 October 1907	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 35/7, Archives New Zealand
Probate	A.M. Kellett decd	1 October 1915	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 35/7, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	Trustees to P. McGuire	12 November 1919	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 35/7, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	P. McGuire to Wellington Education Board	16 July 1921	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 35/7, Archives New Zealand

Lot 5, Pt Town Acre 234

Instrument	Parties	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Conveyance	R. Davis to I.L. Withers	28 April 1880	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/556, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	I.L. Withers to W. Petford	20 December 1880	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/556, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	W. Petford to J. Kelly	9 February 1881	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/556, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	J. Kelly to C.M. Phelan	29 March 1905	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/556, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	C.M. Phelan to Wellington Education Board	7 September 1923	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/556, Archives New Zealand

Lot 6, Pt Town Acre 234

Instrument	Parties	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Conveyance	R. Davis to H.C. Blandford	9 December 1885	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/894, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	H.C. Blandford to E. Gentles	16 March 1888	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/894, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	E. Gentles to G. Knilands	30 August 1897	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/894, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	G. Knilands to Wellington Education Board	21 April 1921	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/894, Archives New Zealand

Lot 7, Pt Town Acre 234

Instrument	Parties	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Conveyance	R. Davis C. Crowder to S. Smith	20 February 1878	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/287, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	S. Smith to C.E. Fraser	9 July 1895	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/287, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	C.E. Fraser to D. Andrews	14 June 1899	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/287, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	D. Andrews to Wellington Education Board	21 May 1921	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 31/287, Archives New Zealand

Lot 8, Pt Town Acre 234

Instrument	Parties	Date Recorded	Where Recorded
Conveyance	R. Davis & C. Carty to R. Barrow	15 October 1886	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 35/23, Archives New Zealand
Probate	R. Barrow decd. C.L. Barrow devisee	1 February 1905	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 35/23, Archives New Zealand
Certificate of Administration	C.L. Barrow decd. Public Trustee grantee	16 February 1914	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 35/23, Archives New Zealand
Conveyance	Public Trustee to Wellington Education Board	4 April 1921	Application File No. C3621, LINZ & Deeds Register 35/23, Archives New Zealand

Town Acre 257 Additional photographs



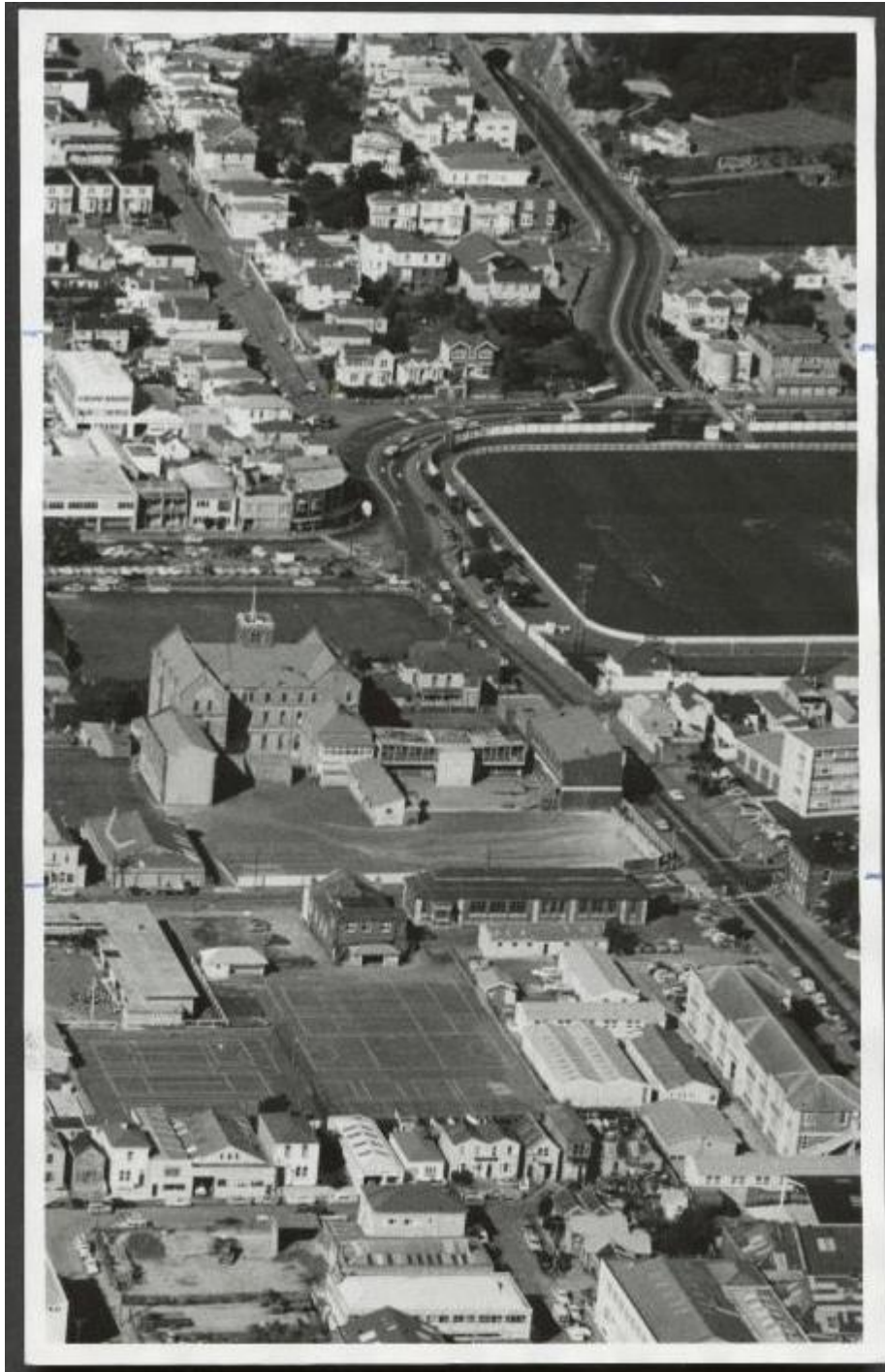
Photograph, dated 15 January 1960, showing the demolition of an old school building (within Town Acre 257) at St Patrick's College, Wellington. Source: EP/1960/0165-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington



**Photograph, dated 15 January 1960, showing construction work at St Patrick's College, Wellington.
Source: EP/1960/0164-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington**



**Photograph, dated 15 January 1960, showing construction work at St Patrick's College, Wellington.
Source: EP/1960/0163-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington**



Photograph, dated ca.1967, looking east showing St Patrick's College school buildings and grounds (prior to the addition of prefabs) near the corner of Buckle and Tory Streets. Source: EP-Education-St Patrick's College, Wellington, city site-01, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington



Photograph, dated 1967, showing prefabs being delivered to the St Patrick's College grounds. Source: Michael Fitzsimons, *Sectare Fidem: Celebrating 125 Years, St Patrick's College, Wellington, New Zealand's Oldest Catholic Boys' College, 1885-2010*, Wellington, 2010, p.107



Photograph, dated 1980, showing St Patrick's College under demolition. Source: EP/1980/0809/11-F, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington



Photograph, dated 1980, showing St Patrick's College under demolition. Source: EP/1980/0985/8-F, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington