



**OAKLEIGH / CAMBRIDGE RSA,
59-61 ALPHA STREET, CAMBRIDGE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
(HNZPT AUTHORITY 2104/679)**

**REPORT TO
HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA
AND
CAMBRIDGE VETS**

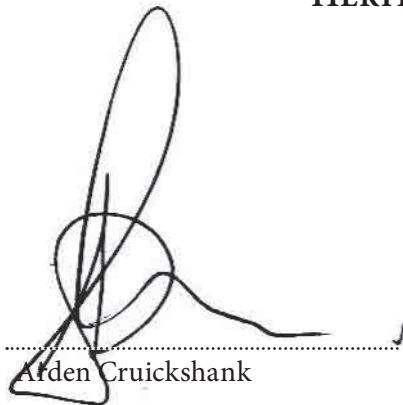
ARDEN CRUICKSHANK AND JACQUELINE CRAIG

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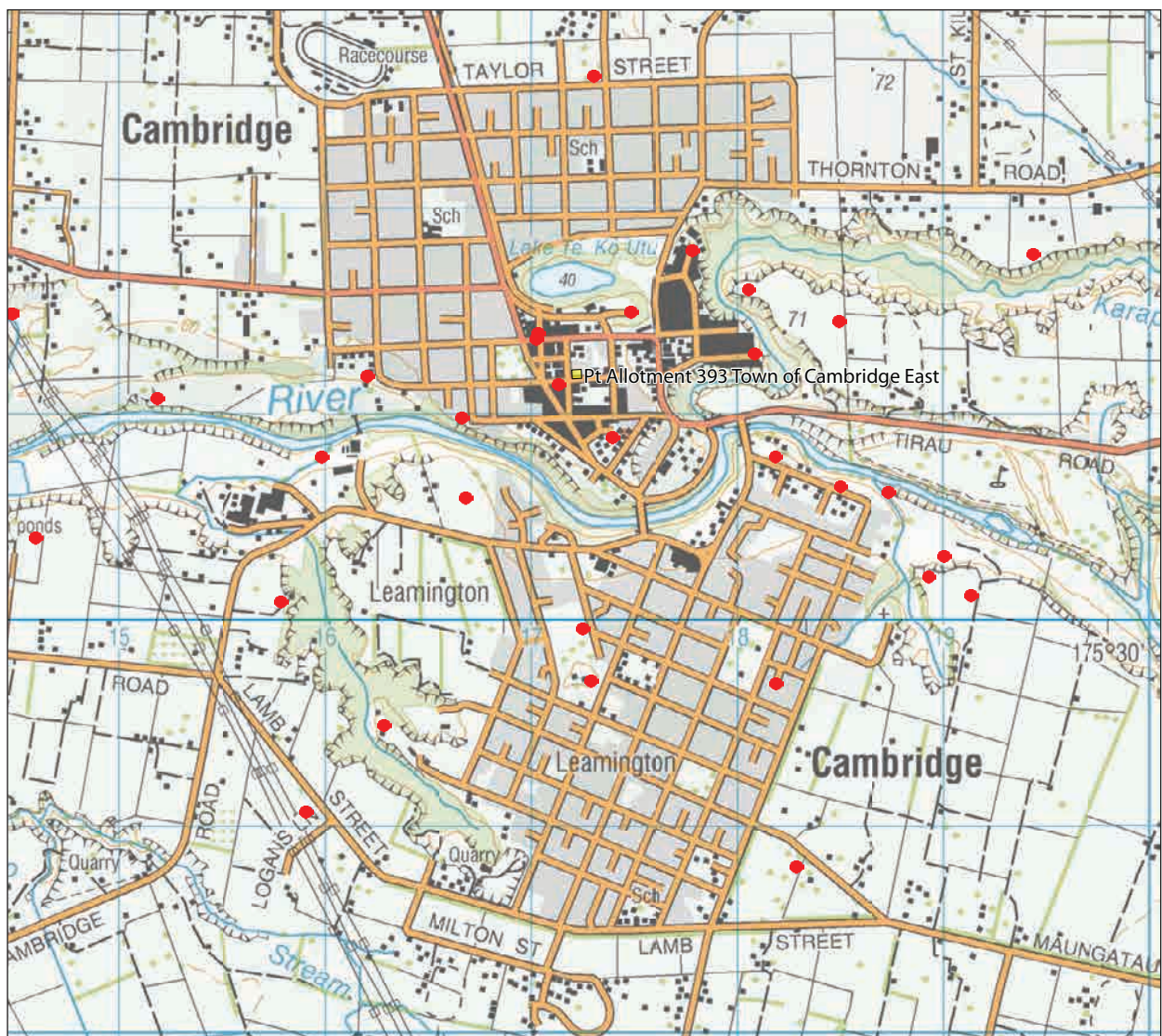
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ARDEN CRUICKSHANK AND JACQUELINE CRAIG

Cambridge Vets are building a new clinic at 59–61 Alpha St, Cambridge (Lot 1 DP 465970). The Cambridge RSA building had previously been located on the property, and the Cambridge Farmers Club (CFC) and Oakleigh phases of the building and its curtilage (previously Pt Allotment 393) are recorded as site S15/663 in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme (SRS).

Resource Consent for the demolition of the building was granted by Waipa District Council and Archaeological Authority (2012/929) was granted by the New

1. Location of 59–61 Alpha Street, showing archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity.



Zealand Historic Places Trust to the previous owner of the property to destroy the above ground parts of the site. Both the consent and the authority imposed conditions requiring the investigation, recording and sampling of the building. This work was undertaken by CFG Heritage in March and April 2013 (Maguire 2014).

The construction of the new structure had the potential of disturbing any sub-surface archaeological material relating to the 19th century occupation of the lot. Cambridge Vets applied to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for an archaeological authority to destror or modify the site under section 44 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. Authority 2014/679 was granted on 17 February 2014, and the property was investigated by CFG Heritage Ltd between 4 and 11 May 2015.

Background

Much of the following historical account is taken from HPT 2009.

In 1834 Archdeacon Brown was the first European to reach the Cambridge District, visiting the Ngati Raukawa pa at Maungatautari. In July 1863, New Zealand Government troops crossed the Mangatawhiri River in response to ongoing land disputes between Waikato iwi and increasing numbers of settlers attempting to purchase land. After a persistent defence of their lands, the Waikato iwi and their allies fell back before the larger forces of the Crown to find refuge and exile with their allies in the King Country. The Crown then passed the New Zealand Land Settlement Act of 1863 and as a consequence legally confiscated 1.2 million acres of Tainui land (Findlay 2006: 86), including the Cambridge area.

Early in 1864, advancing British troops occupied the abandoned Te Ihingarangi pa, which had been the headquarters of the Ngati Haua, situated on the west bank of the Waikato River and above the present town of Cambridge. By July of that year the Ten Star redoubt was built in Cambridge on the east bank, commanded by Colonel William Lyon of the Third Waikato Regiment. By December 1864 survey plans had been completed for both East and West Cambridge, covering an area of 550 acres each (222.5 ha) but separated by the Waikato River.

In February 1865, the government ordered that most of the militia be struck off pay, with only those required to maintain selected redoubts to be retained, including Cambridge (Ritchie 2007). The Third Regiment of the Waikato Militia were given grants for Cambridge, and the initial settlement comprised 843 men, 87 women and 198 children who were all landed at the head of the Horotiu. Each militiaman was awarded one town acre and a rural section of no less than 50 acres (Cowan 1955: 412). Lot 393 on Section 14, a one acre lot in Cambridge East was awarded to Andrew Gray on the 22 November 1866.

By 1867, Cambridge was almost abandoned after the militia was disbanded, and besides a few rough buildings only a few subsistence farmers remained (Parker 1986). During the 1870s many property speculators and farmers moved into the district to take up the land. A group of community leaders decided to form a Farmers' Club to unite farmers and improve cattle breeding and farming methods (Wilkinson 1978: 8). This was a period of great interest in science particularly amongst the middle and upper classes in New Zealand, which was reflected in organisations pursuing scientific and educational activities, such as the New Zealand Institute, Mechanics Institutes and Athenaeums. Lot 393 may have remained unoccupied until it was purchased by the Farmers Club in 1877.

The original one acre town grant the building occupies was to Andrew Gray, who had enlisted with the Militia in Cambridge. Many properties were sold cheaply or abandoned by militiamen, so during the 1870s property speculators and farmers moved into the district to take up the land. A group of community leaders decided

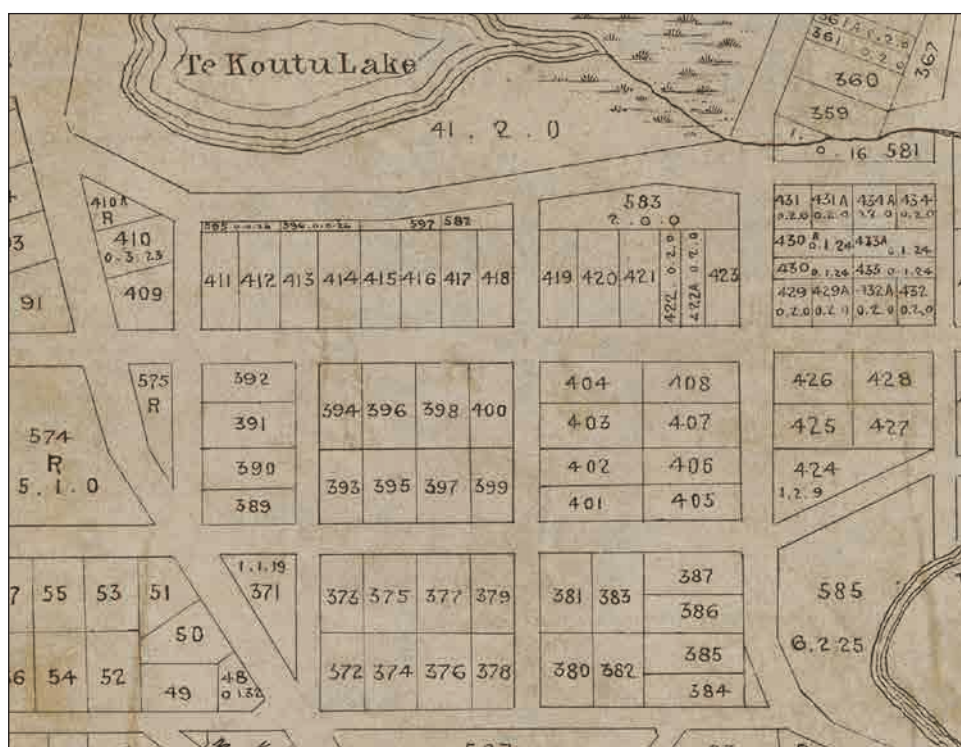
to form a Farmers' Club to unite farmers and improve cattle breeding and farming methods (Wilkinson 1978: 8).

This was a period of great interest in science particularly amongst the middle and upper classes in New Zealand, which was reflected in organisations pursuing scientific and educational activities, such as the New Zealand Institute, Mechanics Institutes and Athenaeums. Members usually had access to a reading room where they could further their studies, and scientific papers were read at regular meetings (Mercer 2000). Farmers' Clubs had been popular in Britain from the early 19th century, an idea transferred to New Zealand, with the first Club being established in 1858 (Peden 2013).

The foundation members of the CFC in 1875 included many influential owners and managers of the large Waikato estates, and the Club had members from all over the Waikato and Auckland. The group were responsible for seeing much of the Waikato swamplands drained and turned into productive farmland and for pioneering share milking. Within two years the regional newspaper reported that "Without [the CFC] we should have no active public body to represent our pastoral and agricultural interests" (*Waikato Times*, 12 July 1877: 2).

Architect Richard Keals' plans for club rooms were presented to the CFC with an estimated cost of £300 on 26 June 1877 (*Waikato Times*, 30 June 1877: 2). Tenders were called the following month. Keals also designed the Queens Ferry Hotel and possibly alterations to the Fitzroy Hotel (former) in Auckland's central business district. He was sufficiently well known in the Waikato that his death was reported in the region's newspaper (*Waikato Times*, 22 October 1885).

The CFC was built of best kauri on foundations of brick and concrete, by Mr James who had offered the lowest tender of £615. The cost of the CFC came in at £800 including furnishings and is thought to have opened on 20 October 1877, in time for the inaugural agricultural show on the 25th of October. Facilities were to include a library, a smoking room, two committee rooms and a lecture room. The club dinner after the show was held in the club house, requiring a partition



2. Detail from Town of Cambridge East, dating to 1878 (one year after the construction of the CFC building) showing the 1 acre lots including Allotment 393. Unless labelled, all lots are 1 acre despite being drafted at slightly different sizes.

being removed so that two rooms could be ‘thrown into one.’ The club rooms were described as both ‘handsome’ and ‘pretentious’; certainly more ornate in their decoration than the Cambridge Public Hall of the time (*Waikato Times*, 18 October 1877).

The club owned four one acre plots, enclosed by Alpha, Empire and Queen Streets. Agricultural shows were run on the ground surrounding the club building. The initial show attracted a Waikato wide bank holiday: over 1000 people attended (*Waikato Times*, 20, 23, 25, 27 October 1877).

The 1880 annual accounts showed that the club owed Mr Keals £500, it is not clear if this was for additional work (*Waikato Times*, 16 November 1880). By this time the Long Depression was biting, club membership was starting to plateau, the numbers exhibiting and attending the shows were down, and expenses were starting to greatly outweigh the club’s income. So in July 1881 the four acre property was sold by tender to Thomas Wells for £1355 (Wilkinson 1978: 8).



3. Thomas Wells
(private collection).

The Wells family

Thomas Wells was born on 8 April 1842 in Middlesex. He joined the Royal Navy in 1859, by which time both his parents were dead and his usual place of residence was given as Northleach in Gloucester. His descendant Kevin Wells, who has pieced together the Wells family history (Wells n.d.), speculates that Thomas may have been placed in care in Northleach, which contained a number of charitable institutions, once he was orphaned. In any case, his antecedents remain unknown. Thomas served in the naval brigade during the Waikato campaign and was probably wounded in the storming of Rangiriri pa in 1863. He is believed to have served on the *Harrier* but, being wounded, did not take part in the battle of Gate Pa the following year when many crew members of the *Harrier* died. The *Harrier*, with Thomas on board, then sailed to Britain and returned the following year, when Thomas discharged his contract. He settled in Mercer as a trader and in 1868 moved to the Thames goldfields before returning to Mercer in 1871 where he was a timber merchant. In 1876 he married Jane Astley (nee Hosking), a 28 year old widow born in St Ives, Cornwall. She married Edmund Astley in 1872, a chemist, who died suddenly in May 1874.

5. The Wells residence,
probably in the late
1880s (from HPT 2009).



The Wells then moved to Cambridge in 1878, where Thomas set up his emporium in on the corner of Duke St and Victoria St. He weathered the economic depression of the early 1880s, arranging credit for struggling farmers, many of them had to walk off their land. It was at this time that he bought the CFC building and grounds.

Thomas Wells renamed the CFC building 'Oakleigh' and immediately had it 'completely renovated' for use as a private residence, adding the ornate north gable, perhaps to make the building look more domestic. From the outset he expressed the intention to convert the adjoining grounds into a 'handsome garden.' The newspaper described it as a 'splendid home' (*Waikato Times*, 2, 23 August 1881).

Wells was a general store owner, with extensive business interests: "His agents roamed the province delivering every imaginable type of goods by means of six-horse wagons and at the same time taking indent orders for further business" (Wilkinson 1978: 8). Oakleigh became the centre of district social life. Aside from the large rooms suited to entertaining, his well-stocked storerooms may have contributed to this popularity, as they "were always full of bacon, hams and pickles, while acres of gardens and orchards provided fresh fruits and vegetables for visiting dignitaries and the local people" (Wilkinson 1978: 8).

Oakleigh had a lucky escape when, "On Friday 29 November 1912, the old wooden National Hotel burnt down ... high winds carried sparks across to Mrs Wells' residence which caught fire, and was saved three times by the gardener who had climbed onto the roof (<http://www.cambridgemuseum.org.nz/Decades/Dec1910-1920.htm>).

Thomas became chairman of the Cambridge Town Board in 1880, where he was largely responsible for establishing the town belt and beginning the planting of the many trees for which Cambridge is famous. He is described as the "architect of [Cambridge's] Domain lands", introducing the green belt surrounding Cambridge, developing the town domain from a "howling wilderness" into a beautiful park and planting trees along the main street (Wilkinson 1978: 8). Ill-health seems to have prevented him becoming Mayor when Cambridge became a borough in 1886 though he continued as chairman of the Domain Board. He later became Mayor in 1903 but on losing the 1905 election retired from public life. He died in 1910, when his funeral was reported as being "the largest ever held in the Waikato" at the time, and some mourners put forward the idea of creating a monument to him, resulting in the Cambridge commemorative Domain Gates (*Waikato Times*, 2 May 1910: 2).

Jane Wells shared her husband's interest in gardening, with the gardens at Oakleigh, then a 4 acre section, well renowned and the Wells helped found, exhibited annually and won medals at the local Chrysanthemum Show. Thomas and Jane had three children: Kate, born 1878, who married Waipu farmer Cyril Rees in 1919, they had no children; Mervyn, born 1880, who married Mabel Beale in 1911 and had four children; and Hilda, born 1882, who married Wanganui farmer Norman Campbell in 1913 and had five children. Jane died in 1929.

Mervyn was mayor of Cambridge from 1913–1917 and from 1920–1953 chairman of the Cambridge Electric Power Board. By 1920 Mervyn and family were resident at Oakleigh. In 1923 Mervyn sold his father's business and bought a 200 acre farm on the outskirts of Cambridge. One of his and Mabel's sons, Group Captain Edward (Bill) Wells was a highly decorated Battle of Britain pilot (DSO, DFC and bar). Mervyn died in 1962 and Mabel in 1970.

Later ownership

In 1936 the property passed to Guardian Trust and Executors Company of New Zealand Ltd in July, and immediately on to the Cambridge building contractors Speight, Pearce, Nicholl and Davys Ltd (SPND).



4. Jane Wells (Hosking)
(private collection).

SPND bought the CFC building intending to turn it into flats. During their ownership the three adjacent acres were sold to other owners, and the Oakleigh lot was subdivided. Their plan to alter the Oakleigh appears to have been scotched by World War II. In 1941, SPND donated the building to the Returned Soldiers Association (RSA) to use for their club house, stating:

We like your scheme to erect and furnish a comfortable social club for Returned soldiers and as your committee considers our property at the corner of Alpha and Empire streets to be a desirable one, we would be happy to make a present of it to your organisation.

Throughout the years we have noticed the commendable pride and loyalty which your members have displayed in their Association, and their desire to serve the community by all the means in their power, and we feel sure that the maintenance of this spirit will make the proposed club the success we all wish for it. It gives us very much pleasure to pay this tribute to you (<http://www.cambridgemuseum.org.nz/Articles/rsaart.htm>).

In 1942, the club name was changed to the Returned Services Association, club rules were drafted, and a manager's position advertised. Nearly 100 Cambridge men had died in World War I and II, so "a double honours board was proposed, with names inscribed on slabs of oak, cut from a tree which grew in the grounds of the club. It was to be placed in the Hall of Memories at the entrance of the new Soldiers' Club, along with appropriate photos and souvenirs of both wars." £2,308 was raised to fund alterations, additions and furnishings, so the club rooms had little debt when they were formally opened on 6 November 1942 by Major General P.H. Bell, DSO. One of two returned soldiers given a civic welcome, and participating in the opening was Group Captain Bill Wells.

In late 1949 plans for a charter began. By mid-1952 the plans were accepted 'and tenders called for alterations to the clubrooms in anticipation of the granting of a Charter.' Despite membership now standing at 526 and a healthy Relief Fund, the

6. The Cambridge RSA in the 1940s (from HPT 2009). The building is largely unchanged from the 1880s photograph (Figure 5) apart from the addition of the window hoods.



club was in debt, so it is perhaps not surprising no tenders were received. Instead, two members carried out the work of transforming the meeting room into a lounge area. These renovations may have included the removal of the two chimneys and fire places (<http://www.cambridgemuseum.org.nz/Articles/rsaart.htm>).

By 1971 a major upgrade was needed to compete with hotels and to retain their alcohol license. It included the removal of an office and shortening of the bar to create a larger lounge area, new carpet being laid, renovations of the kitchen, cool room, toilet facilities, the ladies' room and the reading room. After discussions with the Licensing Commission it was also decided to admit a limited number of associate members, to try and keep income up so that future maintenance and improvements could be funded. In 1973 the billiard room additions and improvements were completed, with a tiled floor and an additional two tables. To help cover costs, a cash operated metering system for the lights was introduced (<http://www.cambridgemuseum.org.nz/Articles/rsaart.htm>).

In 1974 a need to increase income led to member's subscriptions being increased from \$3 to \$5 per annum and the introduction of postal voting in the hope of attracting a wider membership. In 1993 the club opened up between Lounge Bar and Pool Saloon. The alteration plans were drawn by Mark Tate of Hamilton, an architectural designer, in conjunction with Bob Gray of the Jones Gray Partnership, consulting engineers. Work was expected to cost around \$26,000 and was carried out by Purdie and Co. Builders. The same year a Skyline Garage was installed in the north east corner of the property (<http://www.cambridgemuseum.org.nz/Articles/rsaart.htm>).

Since the late 1990s the number of bars, cafes and eateries in Cambridge has greatly increased, providing stiff competition for a club often seen as a primarily elderly male domain. In 2000 a mortgage of \$104,000, previously taken out for office and kitchen improvements, was transferred to the RSA Welfare Fund to prevent foreclosure. With rising costs (including the need for upgraded toilet facilities and electrical systems), and decreasing support of the bar (the main source of income), the Cambridge RSA bar was closed in late 2003, and the building was shortly after offered for sale by tender (Waikato Times 5 November 2003).

The building was expected to fetch more than \$300,000. Two proposals were put to the 437 RSA members: the highest tender and another option thought to be from the Waipa District Council. Members voted to sell the building to the highest tender of \$404,000 with assurances that the "historical significance of the building (would) be maintained" (Waikato Times, 10 December 2003).

Investigation Methodology

The CFC building was investigated and reported on by Maguire (2013) as it was demolished. This investigation concentrated on the grounds surrounding the building footprint, to see if any evidence of the CFC or Wells use of the land remained. The area where the building was located was not re-investigated.

Stripping of the topsoil and asphalt surrounding the building occurred between 4 and 11 May 2015. This was undertaken using both a 2 tonne and 5 tonne hydraulic excavator to remove the bulk of the material from the surface, which was then cleaned down by hand to define the archaeological features which were then excavated by hand. Five Features (Features 5, 6, 51, 85 and 86) were quite large, so were either half sectioned or trenched with the hydraulic excavator. The southern portion of the site was stripped in its entirety, but due to the lack of any significant historic material being uncovered, the remainder of the carpark area was stripped in trenches to see if any previous structures could be located. Seven separate trenches were also dug within the property to see if anything remained intact below the surface.

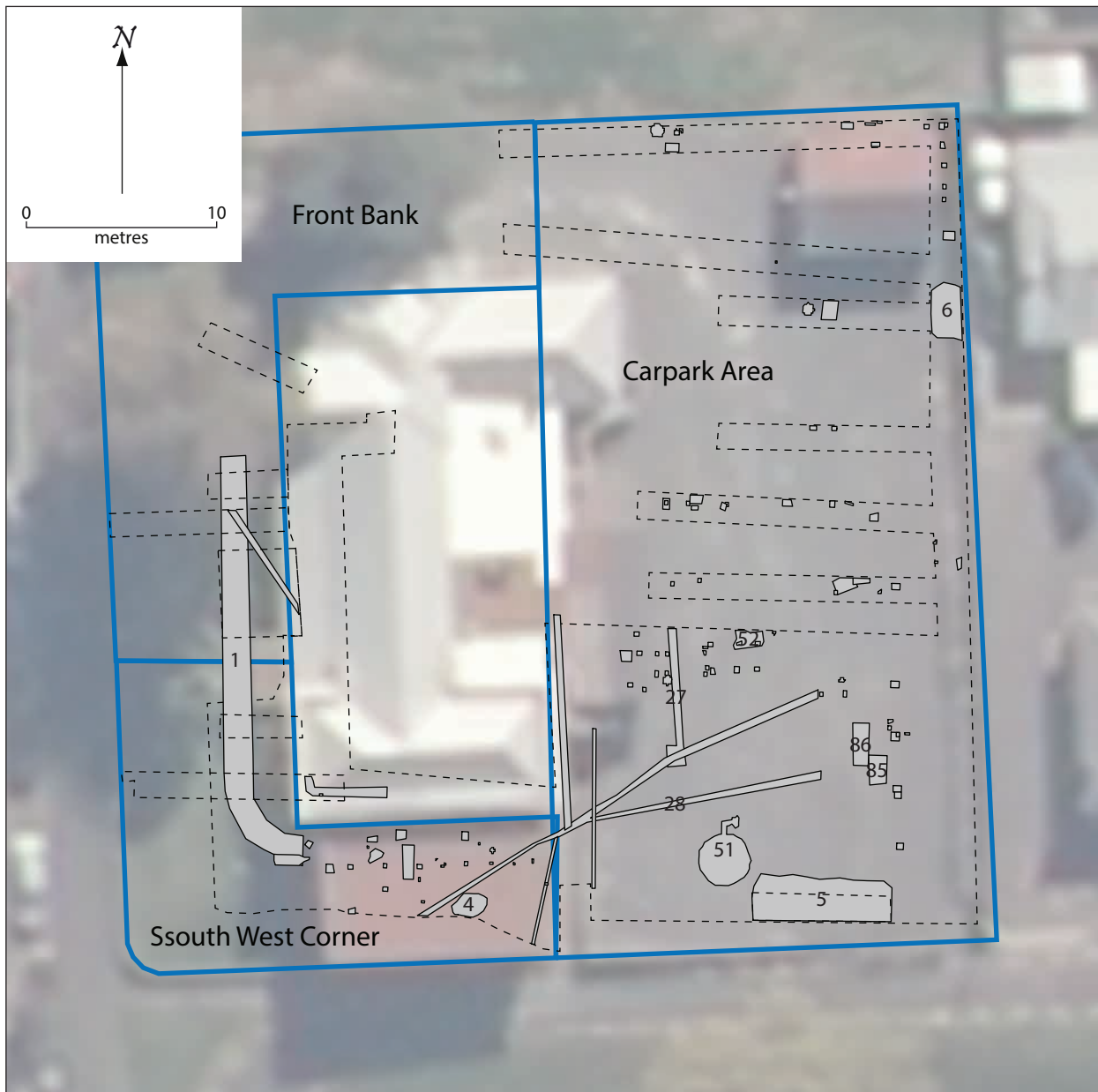
The site was mapped by tape and measured from a datum point that was surveyed using a robotic total station. Samples were retained for further analysis.

Results

The intention of the investigation was to uncover evidence of the CFC and Wells family occupations and use of the property, particularly any evidence of the Wells' gardens. The investigation began with the south west corner of the property, and moved in an anti-clockwise direction around the old building.

7. The three excavation areas; features mentioned in the text are numbered.

One hundred and fourteen features were identified and recorded, although many of them are likely to be from after the CFC and Wells occupations of the property. For ease of discussion, the site is broken up into three areas: the South West Corner, which covers the area from the main entrance steps to the wheelchair



ramp off Alpha Road; the Carpark Area, which is all the area east of the building; and the Front Bank, which covers the area from the driveway southwards towards the front entrance (Figure 7).

South West Corner

This was the first area to be investigated, as the grassed area to the southwest of the property was thought to be the most likely area to still contain evidence of the CFC and Wells occupation phases of the property. Thirty-two features were identified within this area.

Front garden and fence

The investigation began with two east–west orientated test trenches directly south of the main entrance, to see if any evidence of the garden and fences that are evident on the 1880s photograph of the property (Figure 5) could be found. The 1880s photo shows what appears to be a relatively flat front section, with a picket fence, small trees and a hitching post. The trenches and subsequent stripping of the south west corner of the property provided no evidence of gardens or fences. By comparing the 1880s photo to one that was taken in the 1940s, it is evident that some major landscaping has taken place, as the 1940s image (Figure 6) shows no fence or hitching post, and only one tree (possibly a camellia) in front of the building.

Major road works were undertaken in 1923 in Cambridge which included cutting and grading the roads, installing footpaths and tar sealing the surfaces for automobile use (*New Zealand Herald*, 1 March 1923: 12). Empire Street got special mention in the article, and it is likely that the road was cut down significantly to create a gentler slope. The front yard area appears to have been battered down to the height of the footpath, which would have removed all evidence of the front fence and gardens.

Path

Within the first trench, a light coloured scoop shaped feature was noted within both the northern and southern baulks. When the second trench was exposed, the same scoop shaped feature was noted. As the area to the south of Trench 2 was stripped down, it became evident that it was a white sand / gravel path running to the west of the building (Feature 1). This path extends northward into the Front Area, as it was relocated in Trenches 5, 6 and 7. The path most likely wrapped around the front of the building, and possibly further. It appears to have been truncated to the south by the Phase 8 and 9 construction of room G14 (Maguire 2014: 52) and to the north in the Front Area by landscaping.

Twenty-seven features were identified directly south of the building, including an alignment of postholes (Alignment 4). No material was found within these features to suggest that they are from the initial occupation of the property. They are most likely related to the Phase 8 and Phase 9 construction of room G14 (Maguire, 2014: 52), which was undertaken during the 1970s.

One small pit (Feature 4) was uncovered which contained several historic items, including ceramics and nails. These items were retained for further analysis, but no diagnostic information could be gained from any of the material.

8. Aerial photograph showing the path curving around the corner of the old building (arrowed). It appears to be truncated at the point where building phases 8 and 9 created the lean-to.



Carpark Area

This area was investigated to see if any out buildings, wells or rubbish pits could be located which would date to the CFC or Wells occupation of the property. Eighty-seven features were uncovered, and these are discussed below separated into type.

Postholes

The majority of the features within the carpark area were postholes (n = 61). These provided little information as to their origin or phasing. It is likely that posts were pulled out and disposed of, rather than left in the ground to rot, most likely during a phase of major development on the property. Postholes of similar size and shape were investigated to look for possible alignments.

Drains

There were four drainage features uncovered during the investigation of this area, one made from modern PVC, two from salt glazed clay pipe (Features 27 and 28) and two alignments of clay field tiles. The field tiles and the salt glazed pipes did not have any maker's marks or distinguishing features to provide temporal context.

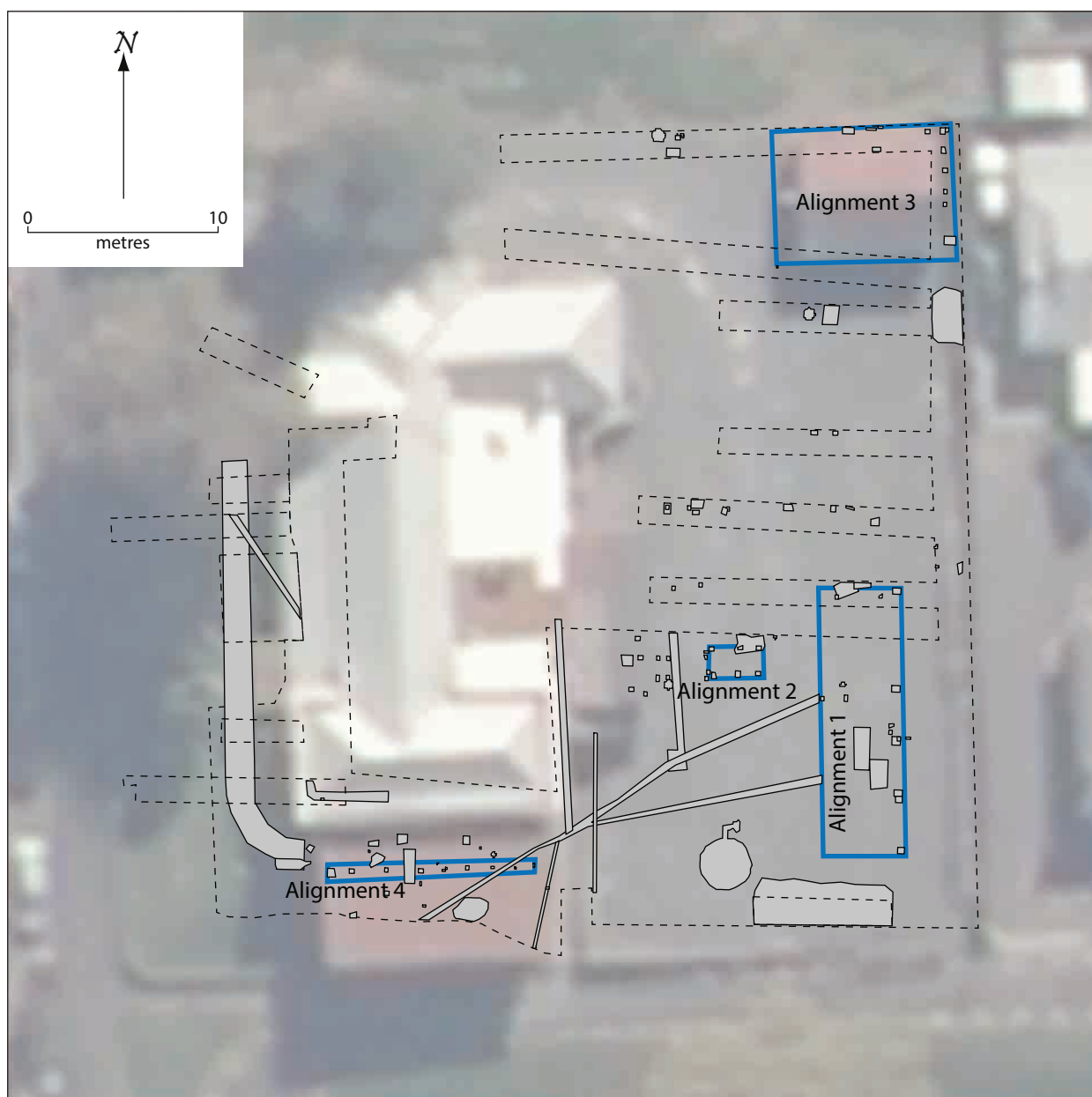
The PVC drain pipe lines up with the RSA building, but the older salt glazed type appeared to originate further out in the carpark area. The places where the drains began can be assumed to have housed downpipes or storm water drains, which were not visible in the pavement, so must have pre-dated the carpark surface.

Alignments

Three alignments of postholes were identified during the investigation, and these were overlaid with satellite imagery of the property to see if they lined up with any of the structures which were present on the property prior to the demolition.

The location of the salt glazed drain pipe was compared to alignments of post holes identified within the carpark area (Alignment 1). An alignment was noted between several postholes that, if extended westward to the origin of the salt glazed drainpipes, would appear to make a significant structure. Six features associated with this possible structure contained coal in the fill, which could indicate the structure itself housed coal, which may have gotten mixed into the fill once the posts were removed.

9. Posthole alignments outlining possible structures.



A second alignment (Alignment 2) was noted that appears to be related to a small rectangular structure measuring approximately 3 x 1.6 m. Two of the post holes were cut into Feature 52, which contained 20th century material, so it is unlikely that it is from the Wells occupation of the property.

Alignment 3 was related to the modern shed which was located within the north-east corner of the property, and is visible on aerial photography of the property from November 2013. The location of this shed was not known at the time, but the post holes lined up with it, as did an electrical conduit and PVC drain-pipe.

Rubbish Pits

Three significant rubbish pits (Features 5, 6 and 51) were uncovered within the carpark area. Features 5 and 6 extended beyond the current property boundaries, so the extent of them was unable to be established. These were trenched to obtain their depths, and to investigate the artefacts contained within. Feature 51 was half sectioned using the digger.

Feature 5 was located within Trench 3, in the south east corner of the property. It contained a variety of material, including bricks, glass, metal and ceramics. The cut of the feature has the appearance of an old drain or natural wash, which may have been filled in with the rubbish to make the area more usable. Although the length was not able to be ascertained, the east–west measurement was 7560 mm, with a maximum visible depth of 1010 mm. It is assumed that it follows the slope of the hill, although probing was inconclusive. A representative sample of artefacts were retained for analysis.

Feature 6 was a rubbish pit located on the eastern boundary of the property, which appeared to be more of a deliberate pit than Feature 5. It was roughly square in plan, with straight sides and base. It was 1000 mm deep, and had a north–south measurement of 1700 mm. This pit also contained a variety of materials, including some possibly historic bottles, but also plastic, bakelite, lead head nails, and ABC beer bottles dated to 1942. Due to the inclusion of plastic, no samples were taken from this feature.



10. Feature 51 prior to excavation.

Feature 51 was identified within the old carpark area, and was initially thought to be a capped well. It was circular in plan, but on investigation no cap was identified and it appeared to be filled with rubbish. Although it was initially half sectioned by hand, it proved to be safer to half section the pit with a digger. It had irregular sides and a flat base. A representative sample of artefacts were retained for analysis.

Front Bank

This area was investigated to see if any remnants of the fence and gardens that were in the 1880s photograph could be located. Three trenches were placed through the topsoil, and these exposed more of the gravel path (Feature 1). Other than this path, there was salt glazed sewer pipe noted which appeared to be the same age as the ones in the Carpark Area. No material was noted in this area which could be related to the CFC or Wells occupations of the property.

Material culture

The historic artefacts were analysed by Jacqueline Craig. There are three features represented in the assemblage but given there is no difference in the age range between them, and there are several artefacts that are represented in more than one feature (for instance the 'Almonds' china and curtain rings) they are treated as a single assemblage for the purposes of this analysis. Although these features may well have been deposited at different times, it appears this was over a relatively short period by the same group of people.

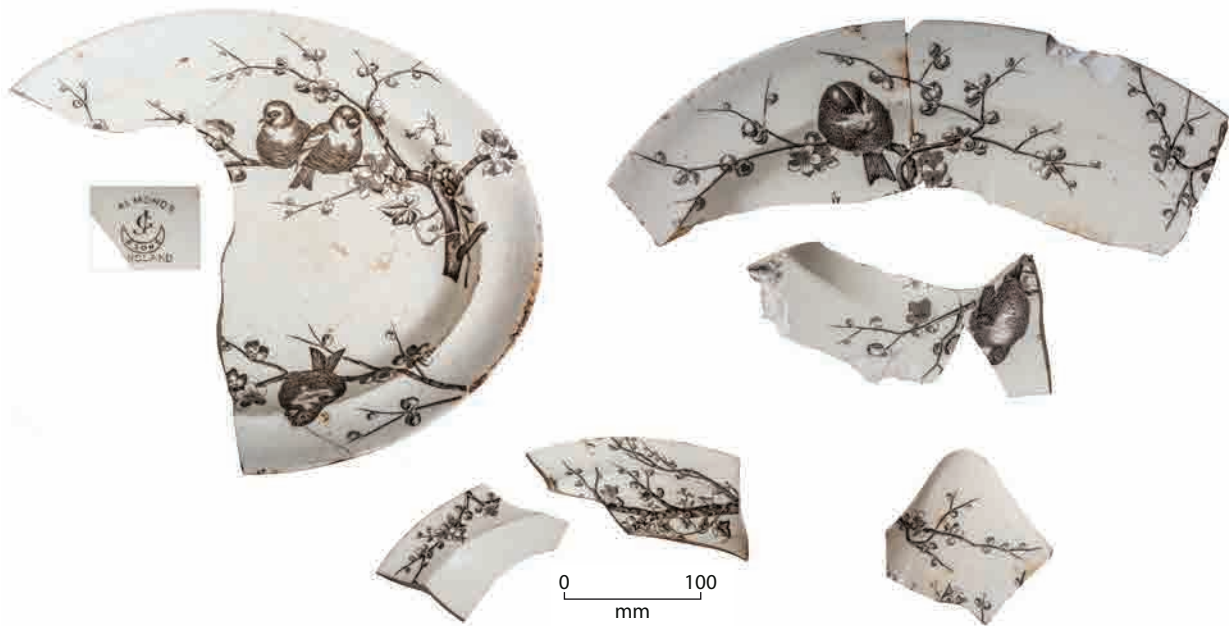
Ceramics

There were 67 ceramic objects identified in this assemblage. The majority of ceramics from the assemblage were either tea or tablewares, with a smaller number of utilitarian-wares such as bowls and storage vessels as well as a few decorative items. Most were either white or pearlware refined earthenware, or white porcelain. Generally, there were few coloured ceramics.

Two patterns were identified, within this assemblage. The first is the earthenware transfer print 'Almonds' in brown by George Jones & Sons (Figure 11), which dates between 1891 and 1924 and is represented by a large meat platter, an oval platter, a plate and a tureen lid, with remnants found in both Features 5 and 51. The second is 'Tea Leaf' on porcelain by "Paladin" China, E. Hughes & Co, Fenton (1914–1941). This was identified on tea cups and saucers uncovered from Feature 5 as well as from Feature 3 with the maker's mark of Morley Fox & Co. Ltd (1906–1920) (Figure 12b).

There are fragments of other colours of transferware in blue (Figure 12c and f), green (Figure 12d and g), brown, black (Figure 12h) and polychrome (Figure 12k, l, o and p), as well as white ware decorated with gilt lines (which could also be 'Tea Leaf') (Figure 12j). One polychrome pattern was represented by one nearly complete plate and a fragment of a second identical plate (Figure 12a). There was also a stencilled pattern (Figure 12i) and several moulded patterns (Figure 12m and n), along with some moulded fragments also decorated with gilt. A moulded pattern was found on two differently-sized plate sherds from Feature 5 (Figure 12e).

Identified maker's marks were Thomas Hughes & Sons (1910–1957) (Figure 12b), Thomas (Germany) (1908–1939) (Figure 12d), Sampson Bridgwood & Sons Ltd. (1910–1933), J&G Meakin, England (1912+), Roslyn China by Reid & Co (1924+), Morley Fox & Co. Ltd (1906–1920), Powell, Bristol (mid-1800s–1907) and Bourne, Denby (1870s–early 1900s).



11. George Jones & Sons 'Almonds' transfer print pattern.

The earliest maker's marks (Powell and Bourne) were identified on two stoneware items, a two-toned storage jar and ink bottle respectively. These were most likely curated for longer than tea or tableware which is subject to changes in fashion as well as more likely to be broken.

Decorative items included the top of a polychrome moulded candle stick, a lustreware vase or ornament and a reproduction white bisque porcelain conch shell.

Overall the assemblage is a plain one, with white being the predominant colour for the ceramics, with simple decorations such as gilt lines or moulded rims. However, the inclusion of a fair amount of porcelain suggests that many of the items were of reasonable quality. While the appearance of transfer prints in various colours as well as older stoneware items, indicates links with the later 19th century, the predominance of whitewares suggests the assemblage is more representative of the 20th Century than 19th. The range of dates from the maker's marks makes depositions between the 1910s and 1940s most likely.

Glass

There were 108 pieces of glassware retained for analysis from this assemblage. The assemblage is predominantly comprised of pharmaceutical and alcohol bottles along with a few condiment and sauce bottles, tableware and decorative items.

Pharmaceutical bottles

There were 48 bottles within the assemblage which were classified as pharmaceutical bottles. Although not all of the pieces could be identified, those which could be are:

- Two bottles of DINNEFORD'S/MAGNESIA c. 1840–1880s, (<http://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/1608628>); Dinnefords Solution of Magnesia was used as an antacid and laxative.
- ELLIMAN'S/EMBROCATION. This was first sold in 1847, as a rub for animals. By 1911 it was being sold in 42 countries.



12. Ceramics from the assemblage: a, polychrome plate; b, 'tea leaf' pattern, right, E. Hughes & Co, left, Morley Fox & Co; c and f, unidentified blue transfer prints; d and g, unidentified green transfer prints; e, moulded platter; h, unidentified black transfer print; k, l, o and p, polychrome wares; l, blue stencil ware; j, gilt hairline; m and n, moulded wares. Note the different scale for a and e.

- LANE'S EMULSION/LUNG-HEALER/BODY-BUILDER (Figure 13a). Lane's Emulsion was a patent medicine developed in Oamaru by Edward Lane in 1898. Its slogan was "It's famous because it's good." Along with cod liver oil it also contained beechwood creosote, mineral lime, soda, brandy, vitamins and fresh egg yolks among other ingredients. It was claimed to be "a reliable remedy for pulmonary ailments" and was in production until the early 1980s (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lane%27s_Emulsion).
- C.L.G. Co - Carr-Lowrey Glass Co. (1908- 1920), American glass manufacturers (<https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/CarrLowreyGlassCo.pdf>).
- UGB (1913–1954) United Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd, American glass manufacturers (<https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/ULogoTable.pdf>).
- BONNINGTON'S/IRISH MOSS/COUGHS & COLDS (1920s-1940s). (Figure 13b) A syrup used to treat coughs and sore throats. It was invented by George Bonnington in Richmond, Nelson, and it was made on a large scale from the 1860s, becoming one of the best-known patent medicines in New Zealand. The firm operated until the 1970s (<http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/interactive/28217/advertisement-for-bonningtons-irish-moss>, <http://www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/database/?irn=61792>)
- Hazel-Atlas Glass Co (1923–1982), American glass manufacturers.
- Two bottles of BRYLCREEM/REGD (1928+). The two bottles are still greasy inside.
- VICKS/triangle logo/VAPORUB (1930s-60s) a cobalt blue screw top bottle.
- CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO./CALIFIG/STERLING PRODUCTS (INC)/SUCCESSOR (Figure 13c). This was an American laxative developed at the end of the 19th century. It was first advertised in New Zealand in 1902 (*New Zealand Herald*, 8 March 1902: 6). The bottle was made by the Owens Illinois Glass Co. and their base mark dates it to between 1940 and 1947 (www.glassbottlemarks.com/owens-illinois-glass-company-bottle-container-marks/).
- TRADEMARK/VASELINE/CHESEBOROUGH/NEW-YORK (Figure 13d) Vaseline bottles with screw top lids like this one typically date from the early decades of the 20th century (<http://www.glassbottlemarks.com/chesebrough-manufg-co-vaseline-jars/>).

Seven bottles made by A.G.M. (NZ) Australian Glass Manufacturers were identified from the assemblage. Although they are all different, the logo dates them between 1929 and the 1950s. Three date more specifically from 1934 onwards. The first successful bottle works in New Zealand was set up in 1922 by the Australian Glass Manufacturers Company, at Penrose, near Auckland. (<http://recycleglass.co.nz/o-i-new-zealand/history/>). Two bottles were made by the Owens Illinois Glass Company, one of the largest bottle manufacturers in the world. One bottle dates to the 1930s, the other between 1932–7 (<http://www.glassbottlemarks.com/owens-illinois-glass-company-bottle-container-marks/>).

Four bottles have maker's marks on the base that were not able to be identified. Two have a large 'C' with a smaller 'eda' inside, one has B&Co LD/K/941 and the last one has a square with a P and a C separated by a diagonal line inside.

There were two small vial-type bottles, the smallest one at only 39mm high was probably for perfume. The majority of the rest of the bottles are unmarked or only have a number or letter on the base. They are generally small and made of clear glass.

Alcohol bottles

Fifteen alcohol bottles were identified in this assemblage, of which seven could be identified:



13. Pharmaceutical and alcohol bottles form the assemblage: a, Lanes Emulsion; b, Bonnington's Irish Moss; c, California Fig Syrup Co.; d, Vaseline; e, possible Hasekamp gin bottle; f, ABC beer bottle; g, Walker's Whisky bottle; h, C.L. Innes bottle.

- ...MP...&Co/...ILLATEURS/SCHIEDAM (etched in an Art Nouveau style frame) (Figure 13e) Possibly W. Hasekamp, Schiedam (1901–1971), which would indicate the bottle contained gin.
- WALKER'S/KILMARNOCK/WHISKY/22AI (1860s–1908) (Figure 13g), the forerunner of the Johnnie Walker company. First sold 1850 but the square bottle found here was introduced by Alexander Walker in the 1860–70s. Kilmarnock whisky was renamed Johnnie Walker Whisky in 1908 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johnnie_Walker).
- a clear bottle marked C.L. INNES Co Ltd. (Figure 13h) This was a New Zealand bottle manufacturer operating from 1900 onwards <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/2i1/innes-mary-jane>.
- PENFOLD/THIS BOTTLE IS THE PROPERTY OF PENFOLDS WINES LTD. (1913– c. 1930) This probably contained a fortified style wine (<http://australianwinecollectables.com/tag/antique-bottles>).
- three brown beer bottles made by the Auckland Bottle Company Ltd. (logo of ABC in a triangle) Auckland (Figure 13f). This was a rebranding of AGM. One bottle, dated 1922 has THIS BOTTLE REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF/THE AUCKLAND BOTTLE COMPANY/LIMITED, AUCKLAND N.Z./1922 on the side with the old AGM intertwined logo on the base. The 1924 bottle has the same lettering on the side as the 1922 bottle but NZ on the base. The 1940 bottle has the same wording continuously around the shoulder and the date on the base.

The remaining alcohol bottles were unable to be identified, and were probably either beer or wine bottles.

Condiments and sauces

Eleven bottles were identified as condiment bottles, and eight of them could be identified. They are as follows:

- PATERSON'S/ESS CAMP COFFEE & CHICORY/GLASGOW (1876+) (Figure 14a). Camp Coffee is a Scottish food product, which began production in 1876 by Paterson & Sons Ltd. at a plant in Glasgow (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Coffee).
- HOLBROOK (1870–1954) The Birmingham Vinegar Co. Holbrooks Worcestershire sauce was the highest selling brand in Australasia;
- SYMINGTON & Cos/ESS COFFEE & CHICORY/EDINBURGH (Figure 13b). Symington and Co., Edinburgh. Thomas Symington was a chemist in Edinburgh who was selling Essence of Coffee, Essence of Dandelion Coffee and Essence of Coffee and Chicory throughout the British Empire by 1879–80 (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1142-1/dissemination/pdf/GLASS/CODOM_Glass_report_2.pdf).
- SUTAX (1898+) J.W. Sutcliffe & Co. made 'Sutax' and 'Sutcliffe' jars for vacuum, fruit and preserving (<http://www.glassmaking-in-london.co.uk/later-glasshouses>).
- [WH]ITTOME/[STEVE]NSON/[&CO] LTD. Back - THIS BOTTLE [REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF]WHITTOME STEVENSON [&] CO LTD/AUCKLAND This was a "condimenter" business in Auckland, established in 1901. They were recorded as producing 1000 gallons of vinegar and about 100 gallons each of tomato sauce, applesauce, worcester sauce and pickles per day. http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/collection/object/am_humanhistory-object-629461).



14. Condiment bottles and other glass from the assemblage: a, Paterson's coffee and chicory; b, Symington coffee and chicory; c, Renco; d, Three In One oil; e, f, ink bottles; g, acid etched vase; h, solid glass knob.

- 4oz/BOVRIL/LIMITED A meat extract developed in the 1870s. The style of bottle dates it to between 1905 and 1909 (<http://www.bottledigging.org.uk/forum/PrintTopic217745.aspx>).
- RENCO FOR JUNKET (Figure 13c) this was used for soft cheese making and was manufactured by Renco New Zealand which was established in 1916 and is still in existence (<http://www.nz museums.co.nz/account/3031/object/626284>).
- JH SENIOR & CO/LONDON. J.H. Senior & Co made meat and fish pastes and were first advertised in NZ in 1929 (Page 15 Advertisements Column 4, Auckland Star, Volume LX, Issue 286, 3 December 1929).

There was also the neck of an oil bottle with a twisted pattern and a small glass stopper (which also could be pharmaceutical).

Other glass

There were three ink bottles, one is unidentified but based on its octagonal shape it likely dates between the late 1800s and the 1920s (Figure 13e). The second bottle was marked SWAN INK/MABIE TODD & CO (Figure 13f) and dates between 1907 and the 1950s (https://www.vintagepens.com/Mabie_Todd_Swan.shtml). The third bottle is marked PROPERTY OF STEPHEN'S INKS IN NZ LTD., and dates from 1932 onwards (http://www.stephenshouseandgardens.com/assets/ugc/docs/InkCompanyTimeline_revised.pdf).

Two bottles of THREE IN ONE OIL CO./"THREE IN ONE" (1905–1910) Lubricant were also identified (Figure 13d). The company name changed from G.W. Cole to 3-IN-ONE Oil Company in 1905. Circa 1910 metal screw-top caps were introduced although the rest of the bottle remained the same. The patent style finish on the bottle dates it before this change (<http://www.3inone.com/about/history/>).

Two drinking tumblers were present, both in clear glass. One has a 6mm engraved band of overlapping circles above base and the other has vertical moulded lines running top to bottom with a scalloped line running below from panel to panel. There are larger lines below the scallops. A vase has an acid etched garden scene around the body (Figure 13g).

There are two moulded imitation cut glass fragments, one is part of a lid and has flat topped octagons alternating in a chequered pattern with squares composed of small pyramids and the other is a body fragment with alternating moulded diamond shapes and an angled shoulder.

Also present was part of a milk glass light shade and a very heavy solid glass knob (Figure 13h). The knob is a flat-topped sphere with raised rings around the neck. It looks like it flared out again below the neck so was probably part of a larger item. There was also a heavy disc in light green glass that was presumably a stand for something, it is flat-based with a raised rim.

While many of the identified glass artefacts cover the latter part of the 19th century right up to the late 20th, the more specifically dated items including those least likely to be re-utilised (alcohol and condiments) cluster around the 1920s and 30s.

Metal

The majority of the metal items deposited comes from a household context such as curtain rings (five identified from Features 5 and 51) (Figure 15a), clock workings, a gas ring, a salt-cellar top, tableware, coat hooks, a small box and lid and a decorative tin jelly mould (Figure 15b). There were several lengths of twisted iron with brass sheathing; one was a hinge (Figure 15c), another a long bar handle of

some sort, and the third was probably a coat hook with a white ceramic ball at the end (Figure 15d). There was also a stirrup and a spur (Figure 15g), indicating an association with horses at the site. Utilitarian items included strapping, nails, a bolt and nuts.

One shell casing and a misfired bullet were uncovered within the rubbish pit. These are heavily corroded .303 calibre rounds, with CAC visible on the cartridge head. The other markings are obscured.

The Colonial Ammunition Company (CAC) were located in Mt Eden, Auckland, and were the main ammunition manufacturer for New Zealand and Australia from the late 19th century through to the mid-20th century. Along with shotgun shells and various other types of ammunition for civilian use, The CAC produced .303 cartridges under military contract without a break from 1898 to 1959, when the .303 cartridges were replaced by 7.62mm cartridges (Harris 1981). These rounds were used during both world wars, and although slight variations were developed over the years, many of the subtle changes, including which version of the .303 round they are is not able to be identified due to the poor preservation of the casings. Surplus ammunition and Lee Enfield rifles were available cheaply in New Zealand after the wars, and would have been commonplace in most rural households and for hunting.



15. Metal and miscellaneous items form the assemblage: a, curtain rings; b, jelly mould; c, hinge; d, coat hook; e, f, batteries; g, stirrup.

Although there was some utilitarian material within the assemblage, such as horse tack, nails and ammunition, the assemblage as a whole suggests a largely domestic source for the items.

Miscellaneous

Other artefacts included the remains of a leather shoe, a plastic bead and at least two sets of double batteries (Figure 15e and f). One set was intact and the other two batteries were loose. The intact set had the two batteries encased in a black material, possibly bakelite. Dry cell batteries were first developed in the late 1890s. There was also a bent hollow tube with threads at either end that was attached to a loose piece of outer casing.

The base of a bayonet lightbulb was also found. The presence of a lightbulb indicates a deposition date after 1922 when electric lights were first installed in Cambridge (LIGHTING OF CAMBRIDGE., New Zealand Herald, Volume LIX, Issue 18052, 29 March 1922).

Discussion

While the artefacts are not in any sense showy or overly expensive, they do represent a degree of solid prosperity. The predominance of whiteware in the ceramics show that although there was an interest in keeping up with the fashions of the day, they were still using older items such as the 'Almonds' dinnerware and the older ink bottles.

While there is a considerable range of possible dates for artefacts across the assemblage, the majority of them cluster around the period from 1920 up to 1940. Many of the pieces which were dated to around the turn of the century were ceramic, which would have been used until broken, then discarded. The most reliable dates for the deposition of the artefacts is from the goods with short use-lives, such as the alcohol and condiment bottles, which cluster around the 1920–1940 range.

Conclusion

Although the remnants from the CFC and Wells occupations are minimal, they do offer some insight to the domestic nature of the property prior to it becoming the RSA. The historic artefacts uncovered from Features 5 and 51 show a range of domestic-ware, which although prone to breakage, is likely to be curated longer than alcohol or condiment bottles. Many of the alcohol and condiment bottles group around the 1930s-1940s range which would indicate the rubbish being deposited when the building was converted into the RSA, but much of the domestic ware is older than that. It is unlikely that broken domestic-ware was bought to the property for disposal, so it was most likely cleaned out of the property and associated structures when the Wells family sold the property in 1936 or when the conversion to the RSA was undertaken in 1941.

The property appears to have been heavily modified since the CFC and Wells ownerships, with two events being the most likely to have obliterated evidence of pre-1900 occupation; The modification of Alpha and Empire Streets for motorcars and the conversion into the RSA. The modification of the streets was undertaken in 1923, when they were cut to a less-steep grade to assist motorcars. Based on the photos of the property before and after this was done (Figure 5 and Figure 6), the front (western) lawn area appears to have been heavily cut down and battered which has removed evidence of the picket fence and other associated curtilage. This is probably the same for the southern boundary, although to a lesser extent.

The purchase of the property by SPND in 1936 marked major changes within the property, with most of the land being subdivided and sold off. It can be safely assumed that those parcels of land would have contained sheds and other structures (including rubbish pits) from the Wells and CFC occupation, which were subsequently destroyed through development.

When the property was donated to the RSA in 1941, this would have led to internal modifications and clearing out of the main building, and while combustible material would have been burnt, the non-combustible material has been buried, and this appears to be represented by Features 4, 5 and 51. Although feature 51 appears to have been deliberately dug for this purpose, Features 4 and 5 may have been existing natural hollows that were filled so the area could be levelled out. No evidence of burning was identified, but this could have been obliterated through subsequent modification.

Although the property has been extensively modified, there is evidence of a truncated white sand and gravel path (Feature 1) which extended around the western portion of the building. This appeared to be truncated by the Concrete steps and walkway, which was most likely built when the property was battered in the 1920s during the road realignment. It has also been grassed over, so does not appear to have been in use during the RSA period of occupation. This is the only evidence of historic curtilage uncovered during the investigation.

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