



Waiōrea Community Recycling Centre: final report (HNZPTA authority 2020/775)

**report to
Auckland Council
and
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga**

Hayley Glover, Jacqueline Craig, Stuart Hawkins and Arden Cruickshank

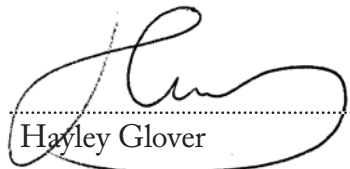


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Executive summary

Auckland Council have completed works at 956–990 Great North Road (Pt Allotment 174 Sbrs of Auckland Sect 10) for the construction of a community recycling centre. Scattered historic material was found across much of the site during works, and can be separated into three features, all of which are associated with historic use of the site and are probably related to R11/3124, the Old Stone Jug Hotel. No in situ pre-European Māori archaeology was encountered. While no in situ archaeological material now remains in the areas monitored, there may be unrecorded archaeological material elsewhere on the lot.

Sampling was focussed on retrieving diagnostic material that would allow for its context and potential associations with the Old Stone Jug to be better understood. Material retrieved from Feature 1 (historic scatter) included ceramics, glass, metal artefacts, and faunal material, primarily mammal bones. One bulk sample was taken from Feature 2 (midden). No samples were taken from Feature 3 (bricks).

Analysis of the material showed that all of it was probably related to land use from the mid to late 1800s and through to the early 1900s. The ceramic assemblage was dominated by table and teaware, with limited utilitarian and personal items, which is to be expected from a hotel site. The glass assemblage was interesting in that it was small overall, and was lacking in glass from alcohol bottles, which would usually be numerous at a hotel site. These were probably being disposed of off-site during the hotel's operation. There is also a relatively high number of pharmaceutical bottles, which may relate to the use of the hotel as a chemical factory in 1929. Overall, while 20th century artefacts are present in this assemblage, both the ceramic and glass assemblages were largely comprised of artefacts typical of the mid to late 19th century. Analysis of the faunal remains found the majority of the assemblage to be from beef and mutton. The lack of head and foot bones suggests that the animals were being butchered off site, with retail cuts brought onto the site for further processing and consumption. This is as would be expected for a hotel site.

The midden was analysed and found to be in poor condition, having been crushed and compacted significantly by layers of aggregate and tarseal above. Historic material was present in the sampled midden, suggesting that either the midden itself is historic, or was modified during the historic period.



Figure 1. Location of the Waiōrea Community Recycling Centre and surrounding archaeological sites.

Introduction

Auckland Council have completed works at 956–990 Great North Road (Pt Allotment 174 Sbrs of Auckland Sect 10) for the construction of a community recycling centre. A midden deposit (R11/2832) and the site of the Old Stone Jug Hotel (R11/3124) were identified during the archaeological assessment (Cruickshank and Glover 2020) commissioned from CFG Heritage Ltd, and were recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme (SRS) at this location. Auckland Council applied to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) for an archaeological authority under section 44 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 to undertake the works. Authority 2020/775 was granted on 17 July 2020. The Section 45 approved archaeologist was Arden Cruickshank of CFG Heritage Ltd. Research was focussed on determining the context of material retrieved and how it may relate to use of the Old Stone Jug Hotel (R11/3124).

Background

Western Springs is located on a foundation of volcanic rock from the eruption of Maungawhau. Fractures that formed when the lava was cooling allow for water to pass through. When rain falls on nearby volcanic cones like Maungawhau and Ōwairaka, the water can filter through the porous volcanic rock and flow underground until it surfaces at Western Springs. This spring water has made Western Springs an important location in Auckland throughout history.

Pre-European Māori

The Tāmaki region was an important and heavily populated area during the pre-European period. The central fertile field of igneous loams supported large crops of kūmara, and the land was heavily gardened. The volcanic cones responsible for this highly fertile soil featured some of the most impressive pā in the North Island (Turner 2000: 352). The narrow isthmus separating the Waitematā and Manukau Harbours provided important portages between the Pacific Ocean and Tasman Sea, and also supplied plentiful marine resources.

Given its proximity to several maunga, rich volcanic loam, underlying scoria and gentle slope, and access to fresh water, the area surrounding Western Springs can be expected to have been occupied by pre-European Māori and used for horticulture, housing and crop storage.

Colonial history

The earliest plan of this area is SO 1262 which dates to the 1840s or 50s and shows Edgecombe as the owner of Lot 174. According to Deed Index 6a 368 and 369, William Edgecombe was granted Lot 174 in May 1855 and bought Lot 175 a month later from Ryle who had been granted it the previous year. Edgecombe took out numerous mortgages on both properties, as well as Lot 173, which he also owned, generally at the same time to the same people. On 21 July 1884 he sold Lots 173, 174 and 175 to Waddell who then sold them to



Figure 2. Photo from 1926 of the Old Stone Jug (New Zealand Heritage Glass Plate Collection, Auckland Libraries. 1370-36-1).

the City Council on the same day. The land became part of the Western Springs Waterworks Reserve at this time, which contained approximately 110 acres (Matthews & Matthews et al. 2009; Auckland Scrapbook May 1964–Oct. 1964: 219, 235). The land was then used for the Chamberlain Golf Course, which was truncated due to the construction of the north-western motorway in the 1980s.

In 1858 Edgecombe built the Northern Hotel, colloquially known as the Old Stone Jug, on the edge of his property along Great North Road opposite Motions Road (Figure 2). It was the first stone “hostelry” built in Auckland (*Auckland Star*, 5 April 1934: 6; *New Zealand Herald*, 26 November 1938: 19).

During the 1860s, the hotel served as an unofficial officer’s mess for the troops who were training in the area and was said to be frequented by Gustav von Tempsky and Lieutenant Chevalier who gave his name to the adjoining neighbourhood (*Auckland Star*, 5 April 1934: 6).

The hotel became a popular location in the 1880s, as it was outside the three-mile travellers limit of Auckland, which meant that it was the closest hotel to Auckland that could serve alcohol on a Sunday. The rise in the temperance movement led to the licence for the hotel not being renewed in 1886, although it had always had an exemplary record and was the only hotel in the district (*New Zealand Herald*, 19 June 1886: 7).

The hotel appears to have been abandoned after this, apart from a brief period when it was used by a chemist as a chemical factory. In 1927 The Auckland Automobile Association proposed that the inn and the “perfectly good land” surrounding it be turned into a camping ground for motorists and put a proposal to the Council that the inn and 10 acres be set aside for the purpose. Evidently, this did not go ahead and by the 1930s it had fallen into disuse (*Auckland Star*, 5 April 1934: 6).



Figure 3. View of the stone arch with the clubhouse behind it.

Plans for restoring the hotel were abandoned when it was deemed to be in too bad a condition, and it was decided that it would be demolished. This was met with protests in the newspapers and on the property, as the public felt that not enough was being done to preserve these old buildings (*Auckland Star*, 23 November 1938: 12). The Auckland Historical Society withdrew its objections to the demolition after the president of the society visited the building with the city engineer who pointed out that the building was in poor shape and had no hope of preservation (*New Zealand Herald*, 1 December 1938: 19).

The Old Stone Jug was eventually demolished in 1938 and the stone from the building used for the new Chamberlain Park golf course clubhouse, which was built behind it (*Auckland Star*, 8 December 1938: 9, 8 April 1939: 7), as well as for the stone arch fronting onto Great North Road (Matthews & Matthews et al. 2009). The arch is listed in the Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) as item 19939, but the clubhouse is not listed.

Archaeological background

A previous assessment of Chamberlain Park was undertaken by CFG Heritage Ltd in 2015 (Craig and Cruickshank 2015), although the assessment focussed primarily on the golf course south of the current proposed works area. Prior to this, the area of Chamberlain Park had not been the subject of any targeted research. It is mentioned in passing in local histories, such as the Mt Albert Heritage Study (Matthews & Matthews et al. 2009) or not at all, such as *In Old Mt Albert* (Scott 1961). This may be because of its peripheral location in the suburb of Mt Albert and its undeveloped nature. The history of the golf course and the area of the Stone Jug Reserve was covered several times in newspaper articles when the course opened in 1939, and again in the late 1970s and early 1980s when the motorway took some of the land and there was significant remodelling.

There has been a distinct lack of archaeological investigation into the pre-European occupation of the area, including Waititiko / Meola Creek and Waiōrea / Western Springs. From 1981–1982 Sewell (1983) led surveys around Auckland for the purposes of relocating known archaeological sites for Auckland City Council. This included a survey around Herne Bay, Westmere and Western Springs. Three new sites were recorded at Western Springs; these were two middens (R11/1148 and R11/1150) and a terrace (R11/1149).

A survey was carried out by Clough and Associates east of Chamberlain Park, near Oakley Creek, for a proposed coastal walkway (Clough 2000). Several features from pre-European Māori occupation were identified, including a thick midden deposit and potential storage pit (R11/2040).

Works on the Waterview Connection (SH16/SH20), also near Oakley Creek, were monitored by Clough and Associates Ltd (Farley et al. 2017). Archaeological sites affected by works were primarily related to pre-European Māori land use. A significant complex of sites, described as the Oakley Inlet Heritage Area, was investigated as it contained a Māori settlement site and various middens, as well as evidence of early European settlement. Midden was dominated by tuangi (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*), reflecting ease of access to the muddy, estuarine environment these inhabit, though rocky and sandy shores were also used. Radiocarbon dates indicated that the area was probably occupied between the 16th and 19th centuries AD.

In 2018 an archaeological survey was carried out in Western Springs Park by CFG Heritage Ltd (Campbell et al. 2018). A tree had blown over, exposing brickwork and cast-iron pipes from the historic pumphouse (R11/2804), now in the Museum of Transport and Technology (MOTAT). The exposed remains were recorded using 3D photogrammetry, and likely date between 1875 and 1907. The preservation and research on this feature is ongoing.

Methodology

Earthworks took place from 9 July 2021 to 7 July 2022 and were monitored by Hayley Glover, Leela Moses, and Ella Ussher of CFG Heritage Ltd. Earthworks below the layer of basecourse were monitored where there was potential for archaeological remains to be affected. For works unlikely to impact any archaeological remains due to their depth or disturbed contexts, weekly site walkovers and spot checks were undertaken. Works were staged, beginning with the removal of the existing tar-seal and basecourse. The bank at the eastern edge of the property was cut down to be level with the carpark. This bank was comprised of large basalt boulders which required several weeks of breaking and removal, and no original ground was identified. Excavation beneath the carpark continued where required to an average depth of 400–500 mm, and a swale along the western edge of the property was dug below this, also through large basalt boulders. The grass lawn which had been present at the southern end of the property was stripped down to the subsoil and found to be highly disturbed with modern material throughout including a coin dated 1996. The entire extent of the earthworks was paved over for a new car-park and driveway for the recycling centre. The clubhouse building and the stone arch were not affected by works.

Results

Scattered historic material was found across much of the site during works, and can be separated into three features, all of which are associated with historic use of the site and are likely related to the Old Stone Jug Hotel (Figure 4). No in situ pre-European Māori archaeology was encountered. While no in situ archaeological material now remains in the areas monitored below, there may be unrecorded archaeological material elsewhere on the property.

Feature 1

Feature 1 encompasses the original footprint of the Old Stone Jug Hotel. It is a single layer of scattered material that was present across an area of approximately 20 x 30 m, at a depth of approximately 350–400 mm below the original tarseal surface (Figure 5). This material was identified immediately below the modern basecourse and included slate roofing tiles, broken brick fragments, glass bottles, ceramic sherds, metal artefacts, and faunal material, primarily mammal bone, but also included sporadic shells, primarily scallop (*Pecten novaezelandiae*) and oyster (*Saccostrea cucullata*). As at least some of the shells appeared to be modern intrusions, with the periostracum still intact, they were not sampled. Material was intermixed in a layer with basalt gravel and clay and had clearly been disturbed to a certain extent, though it is not clear if this disturbance was from the demolition of the hotel in 1938 or a later event (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

Sampling of material was focussed on determining whether the material could be confidently associated with the Old Stone Jug Hotel (R11/3124). As such, the focus of sampling was artefacts with diagnostic features that would be useful in defining the context of the material and potentially dating the material. Much of the material encountered was building material, including slate roof tiles, brick fragments, and window glass. A small representative sample of each of these was taken for further recording, but as the material was all identical across the feature, it was not useful for the research aims of this project to collect more than this.

For glass and ceramic artefacts, fragments with no diagnostic features such as plain white body fragments of ceramics or clear window glass were not collected from site. Sampling focussed on fragments from the rims or bases of items, fragments with makers

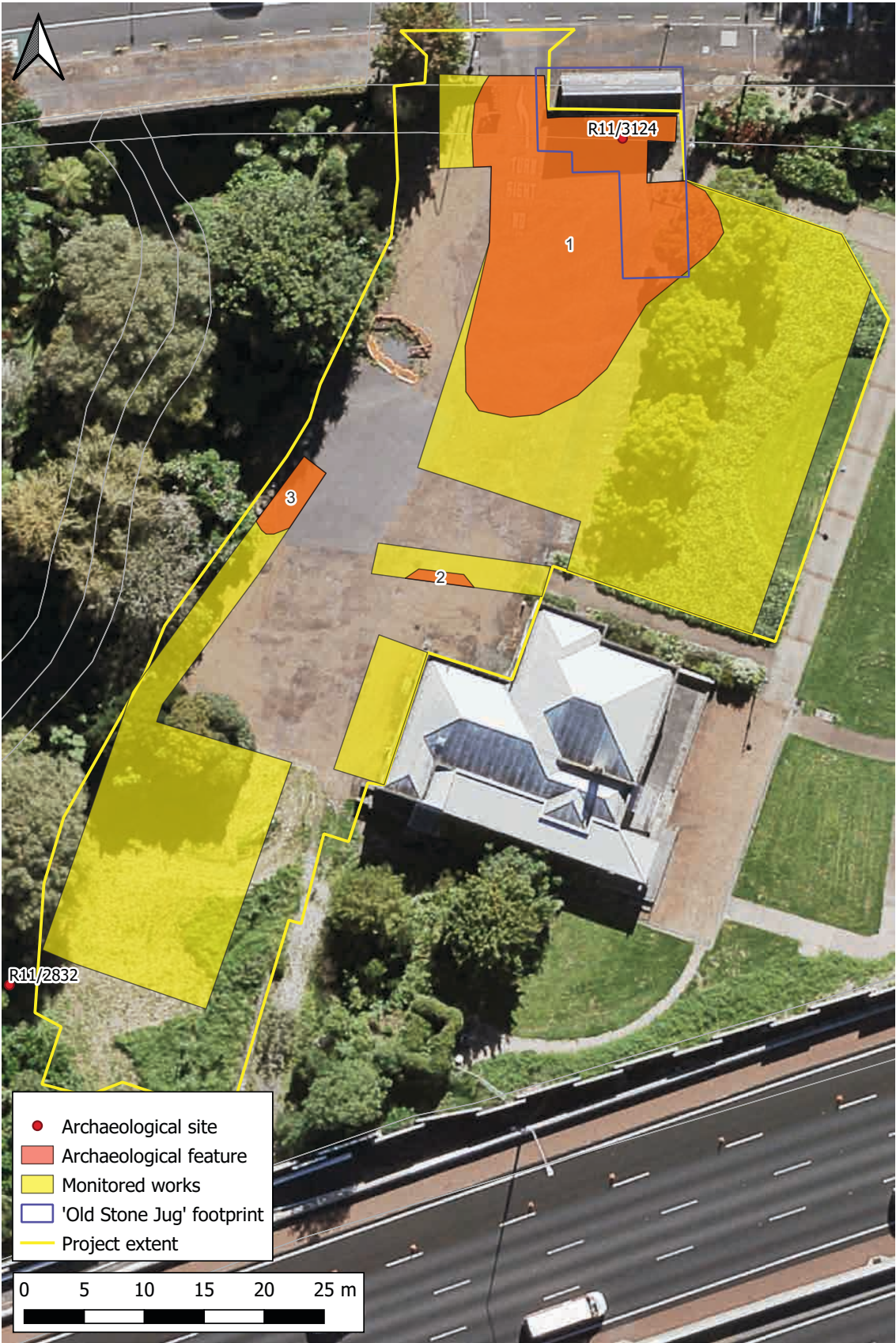


Figure 4. Map of monitored works and archaeological features.

marks or text, and fragments with visible patterning or moulding. Overall, approximately 75% of ceramic and glass fragments were collected from this feature. For metal artefacts, all items which appeared to be potentially historic were collected. All identifiable bone fragments were collected for analysis.

Feature 2

North of the clubhouse, while trenching for services, the edge of a midden was identified in the southern wall of the trench (Figure 8 and Figure 9). The lens of midden was on average 500 mm below the surface, and up to 80 mm deep. The midden was visible across a distance of approximately 1.8 m, tapering out at each end. The shell was primarily tuatua (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*) and visible whole shells were relatively small. Fragmentation was high and the deposit was heavily compacted, presumably from the layers of gravel and basecourse installed above it. The shell was in a charcoal stained matrix with small fragments of charcoal visible, and appeared to be in situ. A 10 litre bulk sample was retrieved from this deposit for further analysis.

As no significant amounts of shell were present in the spoil or excavator bucket during trenching, and no shell was visible in the northern wall of the trench, it appears that the trench has captured the edge of the midden deposit. As no further excavation south of this was required, the full extent of the midden is unknown.



Figure 5. View north across Feature 1.



Figure 6. Scatter of ceramic, glass, bone, and brick from Feature 1.



Figure 7. Horseshoe from Feature 1.

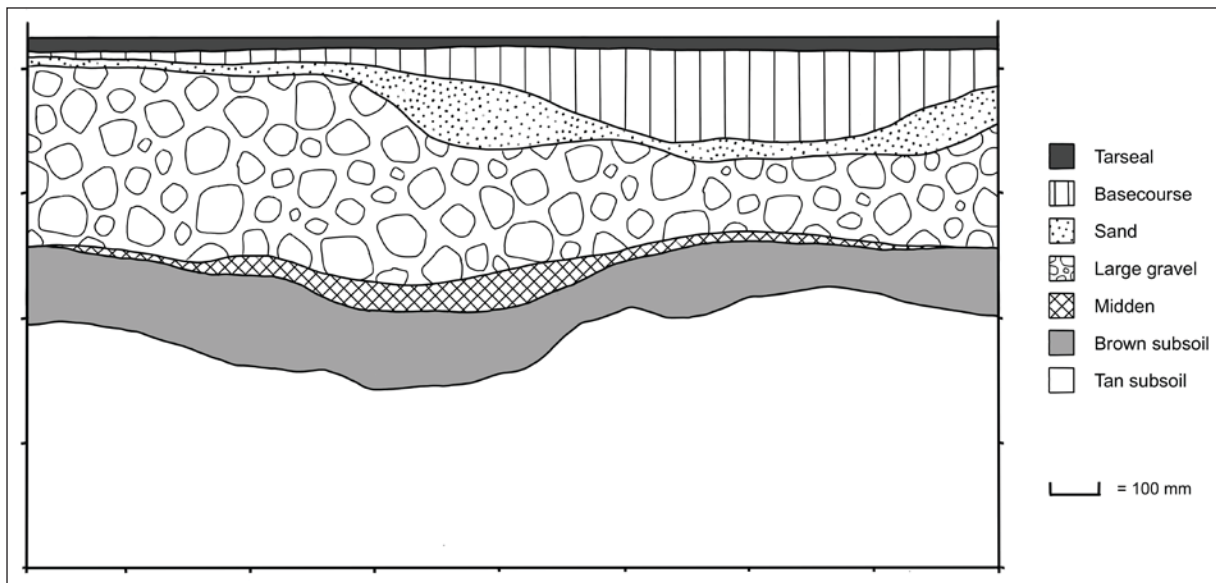


Figure 8. Section drawing of Feature 2.



Figure 9. Midden lens (Feature 2) in trench wall.

Feature 3

This feature was a deposit of unorganized bricks, partially exposed by trenching for the rain garden. As with Feature 2, excavation beyond the partially exposed feature was not required for the works, so the full extent is not known. At the northern end of the trench, about 180 mm below the surface, a collection of buried bricks were found, most of which were at least partially broken (Figure 10). Three fragments of brick with maker's marks were visible, all of which read ARCH HILL / B & T Co (Figure 11). The bricks were visible in the northern trench wall beneath the tarseal surface over a length of approximately 1.2 m. The deposit was approximately 500 mm thick. Plastic wrap was found mixed with the bricks, confirming that these have been redeposited relatively recently. No samples were taken from this assemblage.



Figure 10. Bricks in trench wall.



Figure 11. Bricks with part of the maker's mark which reads "ARCH HILL / B & T Co."

Vertebrate fauna (Feature 1)

The faunal sample from Feature 1 was sorted and analysed by Stuart Hawkins. Identifications were made to the lowest taxonomic level possible, whether that was family, genus or species, guided by illustrated references (Hillson 1992; Schmid 1972; Sisson 1930). Fragmented bone which could not be assigned to a specific taxon was identified to class (mammal, bird or fish). The domesticated ungulates were further identified by comparison to previously identified archaeological samples. All faunal remains were quantified by number of identified specimens present (NISP).

Modifications such as burning, carnivore gnawing, rodent gnawing, and weathering were recorded as present/absent on each individual bone. Only weathering at stage 3 or greater (Behrensmeyer 1978) was recorded. A distinction was made between two types of burning, calcination and carbonization. Butchery modifications such as cut marks, fresh fractures, which indicate chopping, and saw marks were recorded. These indicate dismemberment of skeletal elements into butchered units using saws and cleavers, while cut marks indicate skinning and removal of meat using a knife. Butchery cut definitions follow Watson (2000: figure 3.3) for pork, beef and mutton, and Schulz and Gust (1983: Figure 1) for beef. Bones were assigned to butchery cuts to the limits possible with the available reference collections. Animal age at time of death was estimated based on rates of epiphyseal fusion and timetables for tooth eruption (Bull and Payne 1982; Grant 1982; Silver 1969) and is expressed as age ranges in years for MNI.

Results

In total 198 vertebrate remains were recovered. Large domesticated ungulates dominate the faunal assemblage, most of which consists of cattle (NISP=52) and sheep (NISP=35) with small amounts of pig, bird, fish, and rabbit.

Beef thus comprised the majority of the meat represented at the hotel site (including both mature cattle and younger individuals, probably steers. Butchery of high quality beef rib cuts (ribs and thoracic vertebra) was conducted with saws (50%) and chopping using heavy meat cleavers (7.7%) with small amounts of meat removal by knife (7.7%), likely to be roasted in an oven (Beeton 1898). Small amounts of low quality mutton neck cuts were also present and heavily butchered by sawing. These were likely used for soups or slow cooked stews (Beeton 1898). Mutton leg cuts, good for roasting (Beeton 1898), were on the menu, as were smaller amounts of rib, shoulder and neck cuts. These were also butchered mostly by sawing (28.6%) and chopping (5.7%), with 11.4% having cut marks observed on bone surfaces.

Both cattle and sheep had no head bones and few foot elements such as tarsals and carpals suggesting these farmed ungulates were slaughtered and butchered elsewhere and purchased as wholesale and retail cuts by the inhabitants for consumption onsite. Piglet remains were represented by neck and trotters cuts, suggesting pigs may have been kept on site and butchered for consumption.

Fish and shellfish represent a small marine component in the diet, which may have been purchased from a local fish market or foraged by the inhabitants. These include snapper (tāmure, *Chrysophrys auratus*) which can be caught by angling off rocks or from boats near rocky reefs.

Small amounts of ungulate bones displayed signs of weathering as well as rat and carnivore gnawing suggesting these vertebrate remains were exposed on the surface to the elements and scavengers for some time. This likely significantly contributed to post-depositional modification of the vertebrate assemblage as dogs in particular can chew significant quantities of bone.

Table 2. Results of faunal analysis from Feature 1.

Taxon	NISP
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	52
cf. Cattle (cf. <i>Bos taurus</i>)	1
Sheep (<i>Ovis aires</i>)	35
Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	2
cf. Rabbit (cf. <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	1
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	2
Mammal	46
Large mammal	19
Bird	1
Snapper (tāmure, <i>Chrysophrys auratus</i>)	1
Fish	38
Total	198

Shell (Feature 2)

The midden sample from Feature 2 was sorted and shellfish analysed by Hayley Glover of CFG Heritage Ltd following standard analytical methods (Somerville et al. 2017; Campbell 2017). Identification of shellfish was based on Morley (2004) and Riley (2003). Counts for bivalves (based on identified hinges) were divided by two to obtain an MNI (minimum number of individuals) while the count for gastropods (based on the number of apices, apertures or operculum) was taken as the MNI. Analysis of the midden sample was focussed on determining whether the material was in situ, and if so whether it was of pre-European Māori or historic origin.

Results

Shell only accounted for 25% of the sample by weight, with the remaining matrix lost to wet sieving. Of the washed sample, diagnostic shell only accounted for 8% by weight. This is likely due to the compaction and crushing of the midden from the construction of the upper layers of aggregate and tarseal, as the midden was in a charcoal stained matrix and appeared to be in situ across most of the lens.

Taxonomic identifications were based on Morley (2004). Table 1 shows that the sample was dominated by the soft shore bivalve tuangi (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*). This suggests that estuarine areas like Meola and Motions Creek and sheltered beaches like nearby Cox's Bay were being targeted.

The sample was also found to contain several small fragments of glass and ceramic. These could be an indication that the midden is a colonial-era midden, or may be the result of redeposition and disturbance in that era. As the midden was not in a secure pre-European Māori context, charcoal analysis and radiocarbon dating were not carried out.

Table 1. Results of shell midden analysis from Feature 2.

Species	MNI	Weight (g)
Tuangi (<i>Austrovenus stutchburyi</i>)	133	64
Tuatua (<i>Paphies subtriangulata</i>)	2	<1
Mud snail (<i>Amphibola crenata</i>)	5	6
Cats eye opercula (<i>Lunella smaragda</i>)	1	<1
Horn shell (<i>Zeacumantus lutulentus</i>)	1	<1
Residue		345
Total	142	415

Artefacts

Historic material was analysed by Jacqueline Craig of CFG Heritage Ltd. Artefacts were collected in bags and washed and analysed bag by bag. There was no evidence for any temporal differences across the assemblage and the assemblage was analysed as a whole. The minimum number of vessels (MNV) is used throughout the analysis and represents the smallest number of that category that could contribute the fragments found.

Ceramics

A variety of ceramics were recovered, mostly table and teawares, with a small number of other types.

Table 3. Ceramic artefacts by MNV.

	Bone china	Brick	Earthenware	Porcelain	Stoneware	Total
Bottle					1	2
Gingerbeer Bottle					2	2
Tableware	2		34			36
Bowl?			1			1
Jug			1			1
Plate	2		26			28
Serving Bowl			1			1
Serving Plate			4			4
Small Bowl			1			1
Teaware	10		4	1		15
Plate	1					1
Saucer	5		2			7
Teacup	4		2	1		7
Toy	2					2
Doll	2					2
Lid						
Unidentified					1	1
Handle					1	1
Utilitarian		6	7		2	14
Bottle					2	2
Bowl			1			1
Brick		5				5
Chamber Pot			1			1
Pipe		1				1
Storage Jar			1			1
Tile			2			2
Wash Bowl			1			1
Total	14	6	45	1	4	70

Table and Teawares

Tableware is defined as vessels used to contain or serve food at the table and includes items like plates, bowls, serving plates and casserole dishes. Teaware is involved with serving and drinking hot drinks such as tea and coffee and includes items such as teacups, saucers, mugs and teapots. Tablewares are usually earthenware, although some of the finer, more expensive examples may be in bone china or porcelain. Teawares are often bone china or porcelain although earthenware examples are also common, particularly in earlier sites.

As with most consumer items, what was fashionable in table and teaware changed over time. For tableware found in New Zealand, generally the earliest will be transferwares in different colours, although blue predominates. These were first developed in the early 1800s, with blue first and followed by other colours such as green, brown and red shortly after. As the century wore on, blue remained consistently popular while the other colours faded out of popularity. While it is still possible to buy blue transferware dishes now, its main period of popularity was over by the turn of the century and a taste for plainer decoration and more realistic decals came in. The type of pattern also changed over time, with early examples often imitating the Chinese originals they were based on (the early and perennial Blue Willow falls into this category). Romantic scenes of the countryside or buildings with heavily floral borders were popular mid-century and towards the end of the period simpler designs with more geometric borders were common. Most of the tableware found in New Zealand sites come from the Staffordshire potteries in England, with a smattering of European items.

Table 4. Transfer pattern colours by MNV.

	Black	Blue	Brown	Flow Black	Flow Purple	Green	Grey	Multi	Pink	Purple	Red	Total
Tableware	3	15	3	2	1	2	1			2	2	31
Teaware		1						1	1		1	4
Total	3	16	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	35

Teawares have always tended to be simpler in design, although they do frequently appear as parts of transferware sets of a cup and saucer, sometimes with matching plates and other tablewares. Tealeaf, in gilt, is a common pattern, as is hand painted bone china. Bone china teawares are more likely to be European in origin than the tablewares, but England is still the source of most New Zealand teawares.

There is a predominance of tableware, mostly table plates with a few serving platters and some potential casserole dishes. There are fewer items of teaware, with only a few teacups and saucers represented in the assemblage.

Also identified were some bowls and bottles that may represent more utilitarian kitchen and storage items, as well as a washbowl and a chamber pot. Other utilitarian items included an ink bottle, wall tiles and bricks. Personal items were limited to several white clay pipes.

Identified patterns

Asiatic Pheasants	There are at least five different vessels present with the pattern of Asiatic Pheasants. There were two serving platters or other heavy-bodied serving vessels and the other three were dinner plates. One item was unusually dark for Asiatic Pheasants, which is usually a very pale blue, and the other two were crisp, well-printed transfers. Asiatic Pheasants is the second most popular transferware pattern produced, just behind Blue Willow, and is widely found across New Zealand sites (Figure 12a–b).
Blue Willow	Two vessels were identified, one of which was a heavy-bodied serving dish and the other a dinner plate. The plate had a small fine transfer print but it wasn't particularly crisp. Blue Willow is the most popular transferware pattern ever produced and is still widely available (Figure 12c).
Red Willow	A portion of the rim and brim of a dinner plate was found with this pattern. This is an uncommon variation on Blue Willow (Figure 12d).
Rhine, Grey	A small body fragment from a serving plate was recovered. Rhine was a popular pattern and is found in many New Zealand sites (Figure 12f).
Rhine, Blue	A small rim and brim fragment from a dinner plate was collected. This is a colour variation of the usual grey pattern (Figure 12e).
Tealeaf	Portions of two teacups and two saucers with the gilt pattern Tealeaf were recovered. All were of bone china. One teacup had BLAIRS / CHINA / ENGLAND marked on the base which dates it between 1900 and 1930. Tealeaf was very common on teaware from the later 1800s onwards (Figure 12g).

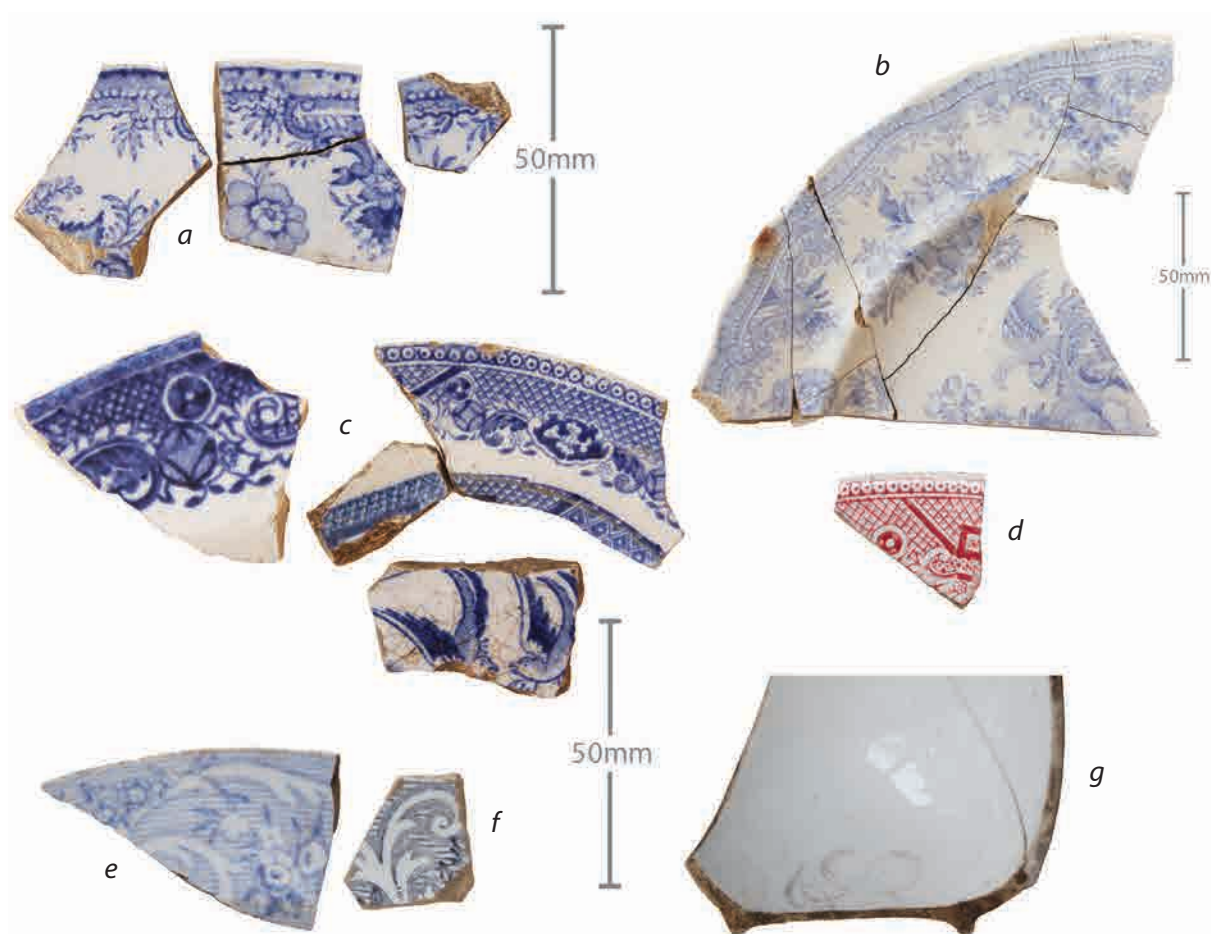


Figure 12. a, Asiatic Pheasants plate; b, Asiatic Pheasants plate; c, Blue Willow plate; d, Red Willow plate; e, Rhine in blue plate; f, Rhine in grey plate; g, Tealeaf teacup.

Unidentified patterns

Unidentified patterns are given a WCRC number unless they are known from other sites, in which case they are given the earlier number: WF (Westney Farmstead, Campbell and Furey 2007) and BLOM (Blomfield House, no report).

- WCRC01 Three lines of varying width are present on a dinner plate (Figure 13a).
- WCRC02 A small storage jar had black text in a box with two twisted lines around the edge, possibly from an ointment jar. ...RS / ...s / ...Each (Figure 13b).
- WCRC03 On a body fragment of a possible bowl, a large lily flower in black is present (Figure 13c).
- WCRC04 On a body fragment of tableware is a black design with small leaves on branches and larger, more tropical leaves with large white veins in a separate bunch (Figure 13b).
- WF0062 This is a blue design where the brim has a mid-blue background with white pluses in at least four rows, with dark blue dots between. The band at top of the well is semi-Greek key in appearance with interlinked mid- and dark-blue lines. The centre has a floral motif. The base is marked AUCKLAND on a semicircle. This pattern and base-mark has also been found on teacups and saucers at W. Williams' House and Westney Farm (Campbell and Furey 2007). The fuller base mark on some of those show AUCKLAND / STONE WARE / D on a folding

- ribbon with the D just above a dangling fringe. Harris (Campbell and Furey 2007) suggested the presence of Auckland in the mark suggests a local importer had it specially put on for their orders (Figure 13j).
- WCRC06 This is a blue design with a romantic scenery central motif with scrolls on the brim, found on body fragments of a plate (Figure 13e).
- WCRC07 This was a small fragment of a blue leaf and branch pattern.
- WCRC08 This is a dark blue pattern with white crossing lines on a blue band around brim, with another blue band mid-body with floral scrolls breaking it up and flowers, and leaves suspended by swags below that. It was found on a bone china saucer (Figure 13x).
- WCRC09 This design has a large leaf with white veins in pale blue. It was present on the outside of a serving dish (Figure 13f).
- WCRC10 This is a delicate brown floral and scroll pattern comprised of fine lines and hatching for shading. The flowers appear to be pansies. The fragment of the dinner plate has a scalloped edge with raised moulded scrolls and curved lines around rims. Two plates are represented, one with a diameter of 250 mm and the other of 180 mm (Figure 13z).
- WCRC11 This is a geometric and scroll pattern. The outline of the beading and scrolls are in gilt and the inside of the scrolls is filled with a pale blue (Figure 13g).
- WCRC12 Yellow roses and green buds on a bone china saucer. Raised scroll lines around rim (Figure 13h).
- WCRC33 A brown transfer pattern of vines and leaves with large peony flowers is present on the outside of a washbowl or chamber pot. The inside rim has a brown band with small scallops occasionally, with darker brown lines across it and blue painted feathers on top and falling below (Figure 13y).
- WCRC13 This is a decal of roses and leaves with geometric gilt band around rim. It was found on a bone china saucer (Figure 13m).
- WCRC14 This is a flow black floral with rambling branches/vines. Shading is done by way of closely spaced fine lines. The moulding around the slightly scalloped rim is fine raised scrolls. Dinner plate (Figure 13p).
- BLOM003 This is a flow purple design with a T shape alternating up and down around the rim. Below are multiple fine zigzagging lines inclined up towards the rim of the dinner plate. This design has also found at Blomfield House (Figure 13u).
- WCRC15 Found on a jug exterior, this is an olive green design of a large leaf with small branch behind (Figure 13i).
- WCRC16 This green design has a large peony type flower with acanthus type leaves, and moulding around the rim and scrolls. It was on the exterior of wash bowl (Figure 13k).
- WCRC17 This is a large green leaf with shading behind, on a plate.
- WCRC18 This hand painted design is on the lid of a toy casserole dish. It has curving lines in the middle and a painted line around the edge, with a gilt butterfly and spot on top of handle. It may have had some green on it. There are moulded lines radiating out from handle (Figure 13l).
- WCRC19 This is a hand painted green leaf on a bone china lid.
- WCRC20 This is a lustre design on a bone china teacup handle, with an ombre effect (Figure 13n).
- WCRC21 This is a moulded design of small motifs with raised line scrolls. It has a slightly scalloped rim with wide scallops. It was found on a dinner plate.

- WCRC22 This dinner plate has a moulded design of a wide raised line running along the rim with small picots every 60mm, and a scalloped rim with small scallops (Figure 13o).
- WCRC23 This moulded design included raised parallel lines, with a bit of a wave to them, found on a jug.
- WCRC24 On the foot of a serving dish, small raised motifs that look like a bunch of short stems or grass, with rounded ends spaced around the foot and very slightly up on the body, is present.
- WCRC25 This is a moulded design with spiralling lines upwards. The fragment is possibly from a jug.
- WCRC26 A dinner plate was found with raised dots spaced in a depressed band around a slightly scalloped rim, with two larger dots periodically, one in the band and one below.
- WCRC27 This dinner plate had a scalloped rim with raised line and motifs of small grass-like raised lines with rounded ends spaced along it. It is similar to WCRC24 (Figure 13q).
- WCRC28 This is a purple design with small ditsy flowers around something larger on the outer body. The outer and inner rim have different widths of line with small geometric floral motifs. It was found on a small bowl.
- WCRC29 Found on a plate, this is a purple Greek key around rim with small looping line below with small dots between (Figure 13r).
- WCRC30 This design is a solid red band with two thick gilt lines above (or below) (Figure 13s).
- WCRC31 This is a plate which has a red everlasting type flower on it (Figure 13t).
- WCRC32 This design was found on a saucer and includes red bows with green leaf swags between (Figure 13w).

Manufacturers

Several items recovered from the assemblage has stamps or marks indicating the manufacturers of the product. These are listed below.

BLAIRS / CHINA / ENGLAND. 1900-1930 – This text was found on the base of a bone china teacup in the pattern Tealeaf.

Portion of a floral wreath / Ro. No. 4... / PATD U.S.A. MAY – This is an unidentified, presumably American, manufacturer. The marking was found on the plain white base of an earthenware plate.

...AUCKLAND in a circular band – This was found on the base of a plate with WF0062 pattern. This design was also found at W. Williams' house and Westney Farm on items of the same pattern (Campbell and Furey 2007) (Figure 2j).

SHARPE [BROS] / HYGENIC BR[EWERS] / [E]MPTY... / ...g /...le. c.1903. (Figure 14a). Front with arch and [EM]PTY – This bottle is most similar to one held by the Warnanbool Historical Society but the text above is different. Their example reads 'Health Beverages' and this one is 'Hygenic Br[ewers]' as has appeared on other bottles in different positions. The top text is unique; the most similar bottles have SHARPE / BROS. The simplicity of the design and rather poor quality suggests a very early date. The Sharpe brothers emigrated from England in 1900 and opened a cordial factory in Dunedin in 1903, with factories in Christchurch, Wellington, Auckland and Sydney by 1905. They were staunch prohibitionists and focussed on producing non-alcoholic beverages, particularly ginger beer, which was delivered in one gallon stoneware jars (<https://blog.underover->



Figure 13. a, WCRC01 plate; b, WCRC02 jar; c, WCRC03 bowl; d, WCRC04 plate; e, WCRC05 plate; f, WCRC09 serving dish; g, WCRC11 plate; h, WCRC12 saucer; i, WCRC15 jug; j, WF0062 plate; k, WCRC16 wash bowl; l, WCRC18 doll's teaset lid; m, WCRC13 saucer; n, WCRC WCRC20 teacup; o, WCRC22 plate; p, WCRC14 plate; q, WCRC27 plate; r, WCRC29 plate; s, WCRC30 plate; t, WCRC31 plate; u, BLOM003 plate; v, WCRC28 small bowl; w, WCRC32 saucer; x, WCRC08 saucer; y, WCRC32 chamber pot; z, WCRC10 plate.

arch.co.nz/2013/06/cleanliness-and-quality-combined/, <https://victoriancollections.net.au/items/5bfc8d2721ea6a11589dc3e6>).

ARCH HILL / B&T Co. – Bricks were found with this mark, produced by the Arch Hill Brick and Tile Company, which puts its manufacture date between 1881 and 1891.

Toys

Three toys were found on the site. These were the lid from a doll's tea set casserole dish (discussed above) and two pieces of small china dolls. One is a headless body (Figure 14c) and the other is what looks to be a head with a bow in the hair.

Utilitarian

Aside from a bowl that may have been a mixing bowl, there were three stoneware storage jars. One is represented by a body fragment only, but the finish and neck of a small gingerbeer bottle were recovered (Figure 14b), as well as the Sharpe Bros. gingerbeer bottle, which is discussed in more detail above (Figure 14a).

A chamber pot (Figure 2y) and a washbowl (Figure 2k) were also recovered, one in a green transfer pattern and the other in a clobbered brown transfer pattern.

Fragments of several bricks were recovered, two of which were made by the Arch Hill Brick and Tile Company. There was also a clay drainage pipe found.

Clay pipes

At least two clay pipes were recovered, represented by two bowls and several pieces of stem (Figure 14d-e). One bowl and one stem fragment were marked GLASGOW and the manufacturers as McDougall and Davidson.

GLASGOW / ...AVIDS... – This was found impressed on a clay pipe stem. It probably read DAVIDSON and was manufactured by Thomas Davidson of Glasgow between circa 1861 and circa 1891. Davidson may have produced pipes almost exclusively for the export trade (<https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/items/1544449>) (Figure 14d).

Another pipe fragment has T and D on bowl towards the rim and GLASGOW on the stem (Figure 14e). On the other side, it probably reads McDOUGAL[L] but the text is not clear. Pipes marked with TD may have originally been manufactured by Thomas Dormer in London in the mid-to-late 1700s. Later on, TD simply stood for a generic type of pipe, in this case one made in Glasgow. After 1891 these pipes were marked Scotland instead of Glasgow, meaning that this pipe was made prior to 1891. Glasgow-made pipes are commonly found in sites all over the commonwealth (<https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/items/1544449> and <http://www.odysseysvirtualmuseum.com/products/Clay-Tobacco-Pipe-%252d-TD-Style.html>).

Conclusions

The bulk of the ceramics recovered probably relate to the Old Jug Hotel (R11/3124). While as a whole this would be considered a very typical domestic ceramic assemblage, the fact that it is much heavier on the table and teawares, and much lighter on more utilitarian and personal items, compared to similar domestic sites ties in very well with its commercial nature. In terms of dating, although the few items that are able to be securely dated are all in the 20th century, the assemblage as a whole, with its preponderance of transferwares, and particularly the colours other than blue, is more typical of the mid-to-late 19th century.

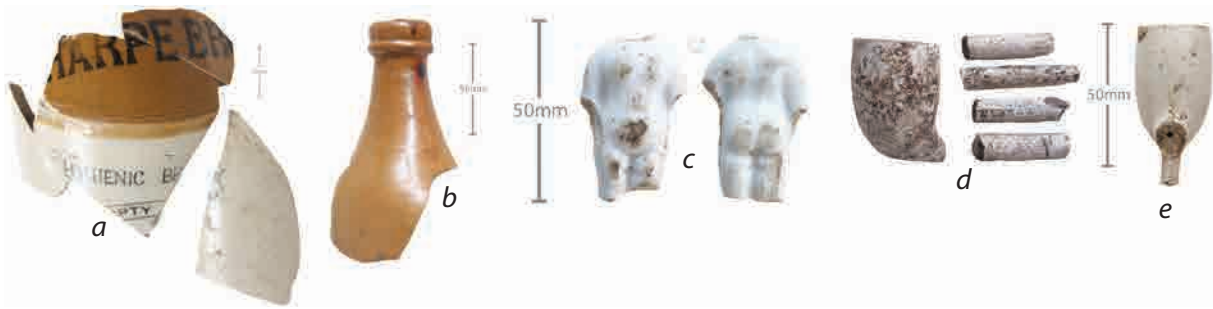


Figure 14. a, Sharpe Bros ginger beer jar; b, ginger beer bottle finish; c, china doll body; d, clay pipes, two stems marked Davidson and McDougall; e, pipe bowl marked TD.

Glass

There was very little diagnostic glass recovered, and what was present was split fairly evenly between alcohol and pharmaceutical type bottles, with some window glass, a toy and an inkwell. The bulk of the glass not recovered was clear window glass, and most of the coloured bottle glass was collected from site. While this may have reduced the numbers of clear glass alcohol or pharmaceutical bottles somewhat, the assemblage is still fairly complete in terms of the diagnostic material.

Alcohol

From the diagnostic pieces retrieved, there were only two types of alcohol bottle identified, black beer and green champagne.

Black beer bottles are so-called because their thick, dark, olive green glass appears black in some lights. They are generally considered to be the earliest style of glass beer bottle found in New Zealand and date from the 1850s through to the 1880s, being replaced by the ring sealed champagne style bottles by 1900 (Tasker 1989: 38, 41) (Figure 15a).

Champagne style bottles were originally brought into New Zealand in large numbers in the 1850s and 1860s, presumably containing champagne, and were then repurposed as beer bottles. The bottles were then likely imported directly for beer bottling and the shape became strongly associated with beer in New Zealand until the advent of the ring seal bottle in the 1910s, when the change to the long neck brown beer bottle began (Tasker 1989: 39–43) (Figure 15b).

The evidence of the early manufacturing technique of dip moulding on both the black beer bottles and champagne bottles, along with one hand-applied finish on a champagne bottle in the assemblage suggests that these bottles date from the 1860s to 1880s or possibly earlier.

Pharmaceutical

There were at least nine pharmaceutical style bottles recovered. This type of bottle tends to be small, often in clear glass, and in a variety of different cross-sections (Figure 15d). Three of these bottles had identifying text on the body.

[LANE'S] EMULSION / [BODY BUILDER/LUNG H]EALER – (Figure 15f). Lane's Emulsion was a patent medicine manufactured in New Zealand. The emulsion, which had a strong fishy smell owing to its high cod liver oil content, was invented by Edward Lane, a chemist from Oamaru, in 1898, and was later manufactured in the town's Harbour Street (now part of the Oamaru Historic Precinct) in a building which still bears the product's

Table 5. Glass artefacts by MNV.

Bottle	
Alcohol	10
Food	1
Pharmacy	7
Soft drink/mineral water	1
Undiagnostic	3
Jar	
Pharmacy	1
Miscellaneous glass	
Undiagnostic	1
Window	6
Inkwell	1
Tableware	
Jug	1
Toy	
Plate	1
Total	33

slogan: “It’s famous because it’s good.” The original recipe contained cod liver oil, beechwood creosote, mineral lime, soda, brandy, vitamins, fresh egg yolk and some secret ingredients. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lane%27s_Emulsion)

[DAVIS /]VEGETABLE / PAINKILLER – (Figure 15e). This is a bottle of Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, patented by American Perry Davis in 1845. It is believed to be the first nationally advertised remedy specifically for pain - as distinct from a particular disorder. In its heyday, Perry Davis’ “vegetable elixir” was widely regarded as a wonder drug. Its ingredients, mainly opiates and ethyl alcohol, were entirely natural. <https://ehive.com/collections/4339/objects/208907>). Advertised in New Zealand papers from 1861 (*Otago Witness*, 22 June 1861: 5) until at least 1941 (*Northern Advocate*, 18 June 1941: 1).

[CALIFORNIA FIG S]YRUP Co. / [SAN FRANCISCO], CAL. One side: [CA] LIFIG – (Figure 15g). This was a laxative developed in the late 1800s (<https://oldmainartifacts.wordpress.com/2012/04/07/california-fig-syrup-co-san-francisco-cal/>). The bottle front is one that dates to 1881-1889 but the sides are different and the same as English bottles which are dated to 1917+. It seems most likely to be the earlier date given the English bottles seem to be quite rare and uncertain in their dating (<https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/CaliforniaFigSyrup.pdf>).

Other

A bottle with the text ...BR / ...ICKLE may have been a food or drink bottle (Figure 15c). A small glass plate from a doll’s tea set was found, with evidence of hand painting. There was also a very heavy inkwell moulded in a cut glass style (Figure 15h). This would have had a hinged metal lid originally.

Conclusions

The relatively small amount of bottle glass, especially alcohol, is interesting, particularly as the Old Stone Jug was the closest hotel to Auckland that could serve alcohol on a Sunday



Figure 15. a, black beer bottles; b, hand applied champagne style finish; c, unidentified drink or food bottle; d, generic pharmaceutical style bottle; e, Davis Vegetable Pain Killer bottle; f, Lane's Emulsion bottle; g, Calig bottle fragment; h, glass ink well; i, possible light switch fittings; j, metal handle; k, 1912 English penny; l, aluminium pan with pouring spout; m, two horse shoes.

Table 6. Metal artefacts by MNV.

Coin	1
Handle	2
Hook	1
Horseshoe	2
Nail	3
Pot	1
Sickle	1
Tube	1
Unidentified	4
Total	16

during the 1880s. It seems fairly certain that they were disposing of their bottle glass elsewhere and this glass assemblage either represents redeposition or a one-off event, or is from a different source. The presence of the pharmaceutical bottles does support the latter scenario, and the hotel was very briefly used by a chemist R. Dutton as a chemical factory around 1929 (*New Zealand Herald*, 7 January 1929: 10), although some hotel patrons could have been treating medical complaints during their stay. The only diagnostic glass, the alcohol bottles, support an early date of the 1860s to 1880s.

Metal

All of the metal that was judged potentially historic was collected from site. The assemblage is small and quite varied, ranging from a coin, through to horseshoes and interior fittings. There were also a few undiagnostic nails and a brass tube of unknown function.

The coin retrieved is a 1912 British penny (Figure 15k). The interior fittings are a handle and part of a coat hook, and three pieces that may be light switches (Figure 15i). One looks like a box, with at least a face, sides and a small amount of back, and is made of one sheet of metal moulded into shape. It has two round holes in the middle, a rectangle cut on the side of the face and four holes in the corners of the face. The sides are curved inwards. The other three pieces are flat plates, with cut out decorations and holes for screws. These plates were originally chromed. The presence of what may be light switches suggests at the earliest a date in the 1890s but more likely early 20th century (<https://teara.govt.nz/en/energy-supply-and-use/page-5>).

There was one small hollow handle, perhaps for a boot hook (Figure 15j). One end is larger and has a mother-of-pearl insert. There are grooves around the base and a cross-hatched texture on the main portion, with another raised rounded portion closer to the top that has decorative grooves on each side. The top also has raised portion with grooves. Also collected was a small aluminium pot with a pouring spout on one side and an attachment point for a handle (Figure 15l).

The horseshoes are from different sized horses (Figure 15m). One is for a riding horse size and the other is for a large draft horse and is very worn at the toe, indicating long use on hard surfaces. Another utilitarian artefact is the blade of a small sickle approximately 442 mm long.

Conclusions

The metal objects are limited and while the horseshoes and sickle point to outdoor pursuits, the majority relate to the inside of a building.

Discussion and conclusion

Of the two archaeological features that were sampled and from which material was analysed, both are likely related to the Old Stone Jug Hotel (R11/3124). Feature 1 was a scatter of historic materials, including slate roofing tiles, broken brick fragments, window glass, glass bottles, ceramic sherds, metal artefacts, and faunal material, primarily mammal bone. Analysis of the bone found on site found the majority of the assemblage to be from beef and mutton. The lack of head and foot bones suggests that the animals were being butchered off site, with retail cuts brought onto the site for further processing and consumption. This is in line with the use of the site as a hotel.

Overall, artefactual material from this assemblage also supports the hypothesis that it relates to the Old Stone Jug Hotel, although the very small glass assemblage is anomalous in that regard. There are very few personal items present and it presents a fairly anonymous, urban face compared to domestic assemblages where there are numerous personal items and more artefacts relating to outside occupations such as farming. Some items are post-1900 in date, but as a whole, the assemblage is more typical of the mid to late 1800s and the turn of the century. As the hotel building was in use for various purposes from the 1860s until the early 1930s, it makes sense that material across this period is present.

The excavation of R11/3124 is somewhat different from other pre-1900 hotel sites in Auckland such as the New Lynn Hotel (R11/2375, Carpenter 2011) and Victoria Hotel (R11/1530, Brassey and Macready 2002). No ground features such as postholes, foundations, rubbish pits, or wells were present due to the past disturbance and modification of the area when it was paved over. Artefactually, material was also in a disturbed context, scattered across the site around the old hotel. The underrepresentation of glass on site, particularly alcohol bottles that would usually be associated with a hotel, is unusual, though evidence of food preparation was plentiful.

As is the case with many hotel sites, they are often used into the 1900s for other purposes, often as residences, or as a chemical factory as is the case for the Old Stone Jug Hotel. This impacts the archaeological record and often results in archaeological material unrelated to the use of the building as a hotel being present on site (Carpenter 2011).

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Metadata

Keywords	Western Springs, Waiōrea, Old Stone Jug, Northern Hotel, Hotel
Authority number	2020/775
Authority holder	Auckland Council
NZAA site numbers	R11/2832, R11/3124
Address of works	956–990 Great North Road, Western Springs, Auckland
Local authority	Auckland Council
Iwi / hapū	Te Aakitai Waiohua
Section 45 approved person	Arden Cruickshank
Feature types	Midden (historic), Artefact scatter (historic)
Fieldwork dates	9 July 2021–7 July 2022
Archaeological site management reference	Cruickshank, A. 2020. Chamberlain Community Recycling Centre: archaeological works plan.
Title and author of report	Glover, H., J. Craig, S. Hawkins and A. Cruickshank 2023. Western Springs Recycling Centre: final report (HNZPTA authority 2020/775). Unpublished CFG Heritage report to Auckland Council and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.