

Archaeological Resource Management

Small's Cottage

**Final Archaeological Report - HNZPT Authority
2017/909**

Ivan Bruce



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Small's Cottage , 130 Pendarves St, New Plymouth

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Ivan Bruce, Archaeological Resource Management, April 2018

1. Introduction

1.1 Small's Cottage was a three bedroom wooden bay cottage, constructed during the late 19th Century, at 130 Pendarves St, New Plymouth. This building was demolished under a general authority (2017/909) by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) on the 21st of August 2017. The following report outlines the results of all archaeological works in accordance with the conditions of the aforementioned authority.



Figure 1: Location of Small's Cottage, 130 Pendarves St, New Plymouth outlined in red.

2. Background

2.1 Small's Cottage was identified as a result of an archaeological assessment undertaken by this author in May 2017. This assessment was undertaken in response to the NPDC plan overlay rule OL 85 whereby:

EXCAVATION and FILLING, clearance of TREES (excluding MINOR UPGRADING) on or within 50m of any WAAHI TAONGA/SITE OF SIGNIFICANCE TO MAORI or ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE listed in Appendix 26

In this case the nearby Waahi tapu/ archaeological site ID 40 (Wharepapa Pa/ Fort Niger Block house) was situated within 50m of 130 Pendarves St, triggering the following assessment criteria:

The effect of the EXCAVATION and FILLING on the significance of the WAAHI TAONGA/ SITE OF SIGNIFICANCE TO MAORI and/or ARCHAEOLOGICALSITE as assessed by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

The archaeological assessment was completed to inform HNZPT of the archaeological status of the property. The cottage was not listed as an archaeological site in the NZAA site recording scheme or New Plymouth District Plan at that time, nor was the cottage listed in the New Plymouth District Heritage inventories.

2.2 The preliminary archaeological assessment raised the probability that the cottage was likely a pre 1900 structure and therefore was considered an archaeological site under the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA). A further report was produced in June providing more detailed plans and internal photography of the structure so as to inform HNZPT in their decision to grant the authority. At this time my assessment of the property was that:

While the architectural values of the structure are modest, it has some historic significance as one of the few remaining historic buildings within the Town of New Plymouth.

2.3 HNZPT granted the authority on the 13th of July 2017, conditional on the cottage being investigated, recorded and analysed prior to and during its demolition, to document and recover information about its construction, alteration and reuse through time. this is to be undertaken to a minimum standard of Level IV recording as defined in the Guidelines for the investigation and Recording of Buildings and Standing Structures (Archaeological Guideline Series No 1.).

3. Methodology

3.1 Prior to the complete demolition of the structure, partial demotion was completed, including the salvaging of door frames, doors and sections of floorboards. Following this work, I was notified of the demolition and allowed access to the building to photograph exposed structural details and to take samples where appropriate. The building was then demolished using a digger bucket. Due to the safety risk, detailed recording of structural elements as the building came down was not possible, recording being limited to photography from a safe distance and the retrieval of sample material during breaks in work. Following the removal of the structure the section was stripped of topsoil to the level of the

underlying sub soils under supervision of this author. In-situ archaeological evidence was sampled and photographed. The demolition of Small's Cottage was completed on 23 August 2017.

4. Background research

4.1 Small's Cottage was constructed sometime after 1878 by William Thompson Small. Small was an early New Zealand Company Pioneer, arriving in Wellington aboard the Martha Ridgeway in July 1840, accompanied by his parents and five siblings (Ward 1928: 43). Small moved Whanganui then to the Otago goldfields. In 1863, William married Isabella Jones, at Meadowbank Tokomairiro in North Otago, before relocating to the Hokitika Goldfields (Watkins 2014). By 1875 W.T. Small was on the move again, selling his property, which included a store and a four roomed dwelling house at Woodstock, near Hokitika (WCT: November 1875) and relocating to New Plymouth.

4.2 By August 1876, Small was residing at Gover St and attempting to lease land on Leach St New Plymouth from the Public Trusts Board. His initial attempts to lease sections for house constructions were disappointing and his contempt of the process was aired in the paper (TH 1876: 19 August). Small was eventually granted a lease for Sections 1657 and 1658 Pendarves St from the Education Reserve Board in November 1878. The properties were to be leased at 2 pounds 10s per year for the first ten years, 3 pounds for the second ten years, and four pound per year over the last 22 years. A building or buildings worth 250 pounds were also to be erected (TH 1878: 7 November). The certificate of title (16/89) shows that William became the owner of the property in 1886.

4.3 The records of ownership of Section 1657 prior to Small's tenure are somewhat confusing. Early Crown Grant maps show the first European owner of this section was Charlotte Akers. Akers is listed for non payment of road rates against this section between 1857 and 1858. I can find no record for Charlotte Aker after 1858, and her name does not appear on passenger lists to New Plymouth between 1840 and 1883, meaning she may never have arrived in NZ to take up the section. By 1870 Mr Richard Croft is named as being in arrears for road rates against this property and his name is also shown on the early Crown grant plan. It is possible that non payment of rates resulted in the resulted in the land being administered by the Education Board. There is also a record of a crown grant is made to Mr Rubie in 1885, one year prior to a certificate of title being granted to Small in 1886.

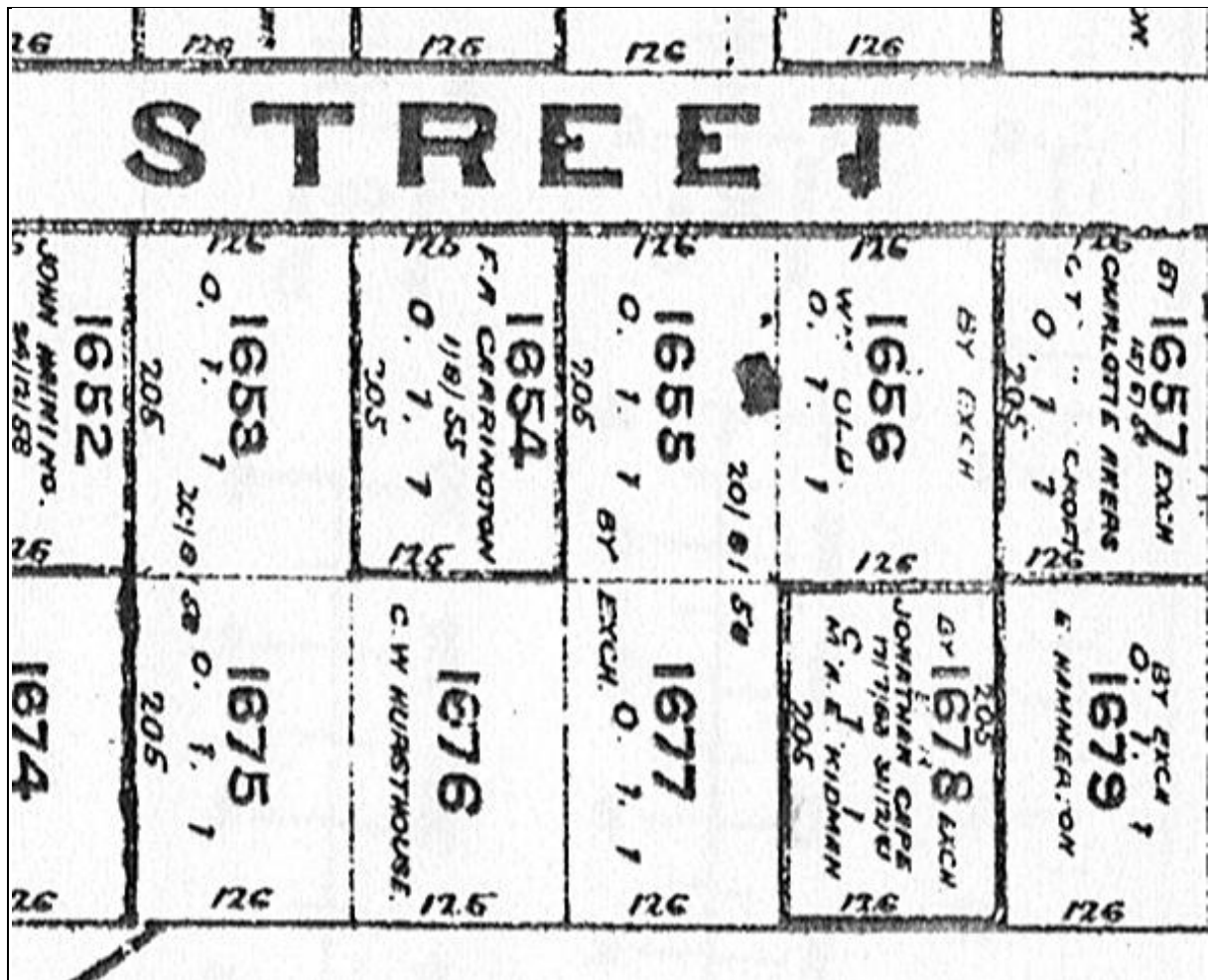


Figure 2. Crown grant map, showing section 1657 owned by Charlotte Akkers. No buildings are noted on this property on this plan.

4.4 There is no record of a building on the property prior to 1878, indeed the lease condition that Small had to erect a building infers the section was undeveloped at this time. Small was a builder and contractor in New Plymouth and it can be expected that he constructed his own dwelling on 130 Pendarves St.



Figure 3: Extract from Plan of the Town of New Plymouth 1880, by T.K Skinner, showing the recently constructed Small's Cottage on Section 1657.

4.5 Small also owned residential sections on Niger Terrace, Gover St and Cameron St in the town of New Plymouth on which he leased housing. He also owned number of sections in the fledgling settlement of Inglewood. In 1885 he was elected as councillor to the New Plymouth West Ward.

4.6 William Thompson died on the 8th of October 1895, aged 60 years. His wife Isabella died in 1905. Section 1657 has changed hands six times since 1905, including the current owners. And although the property has been subdivided twice, there is no record of the cottage being removed or rebuilt since that time. As far as can be ascertained the cottage that was until recently standing at 130 Pendarves St is the original dwelling known to have been constructed on the site prior its recent demolition.

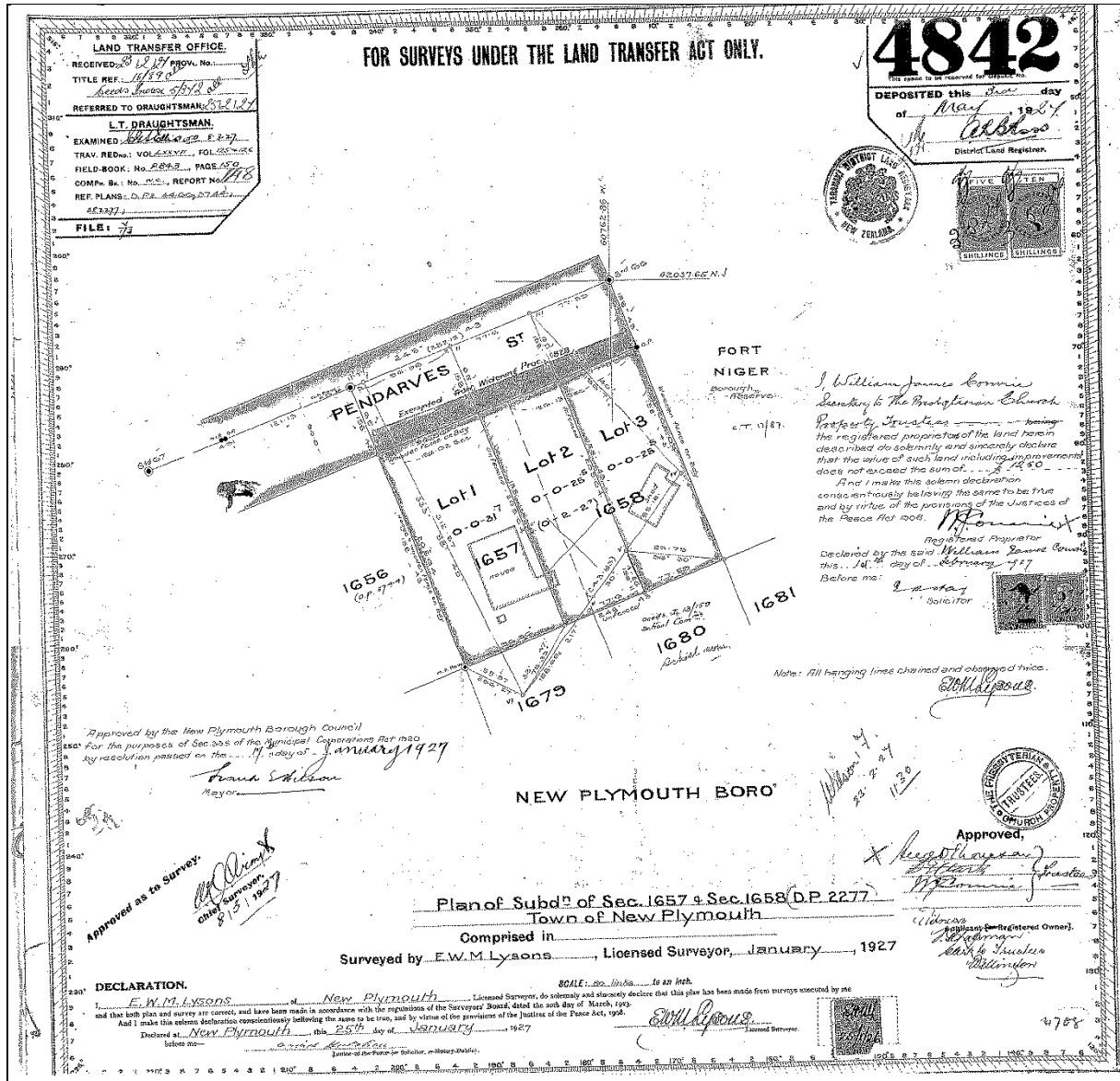


Figure 4: 1927 Subdivision of section 1657 and Section 1658, showing Small's Cottage.

5. House plans

5.1 The plan shown in Figure 4 above indicates an extension to the south eastern corner of the building not evident in later plans. There are no earlier floor plans for the structure on the NPDC files other than those deposited for an alteration to the western wall of the building in 1986. These plans show the layout of the floor plan and the western walls as the cottage stood in 2017. All photography is annotated to conform with the rooms as described in this plan as shown below.

5.2 The most recent plans of Small's Cottage display were drawn for the western extension and depict a building which must already have received alterations to the living areas, kitchen and rear lean to. This is not unusual. Perhaps the most significant changes in

New Zealander's domestic living patterns between late 19th Century and the mid 20th Century revolve around our cooking and ablutions. Changes to what we eat, how we prepare food and our sanitary expectations have perhaps required the greatest amount of adaptation or change to 19th Century domestic structures and been a key driver in changing house forms during the 20th and 21st Century.

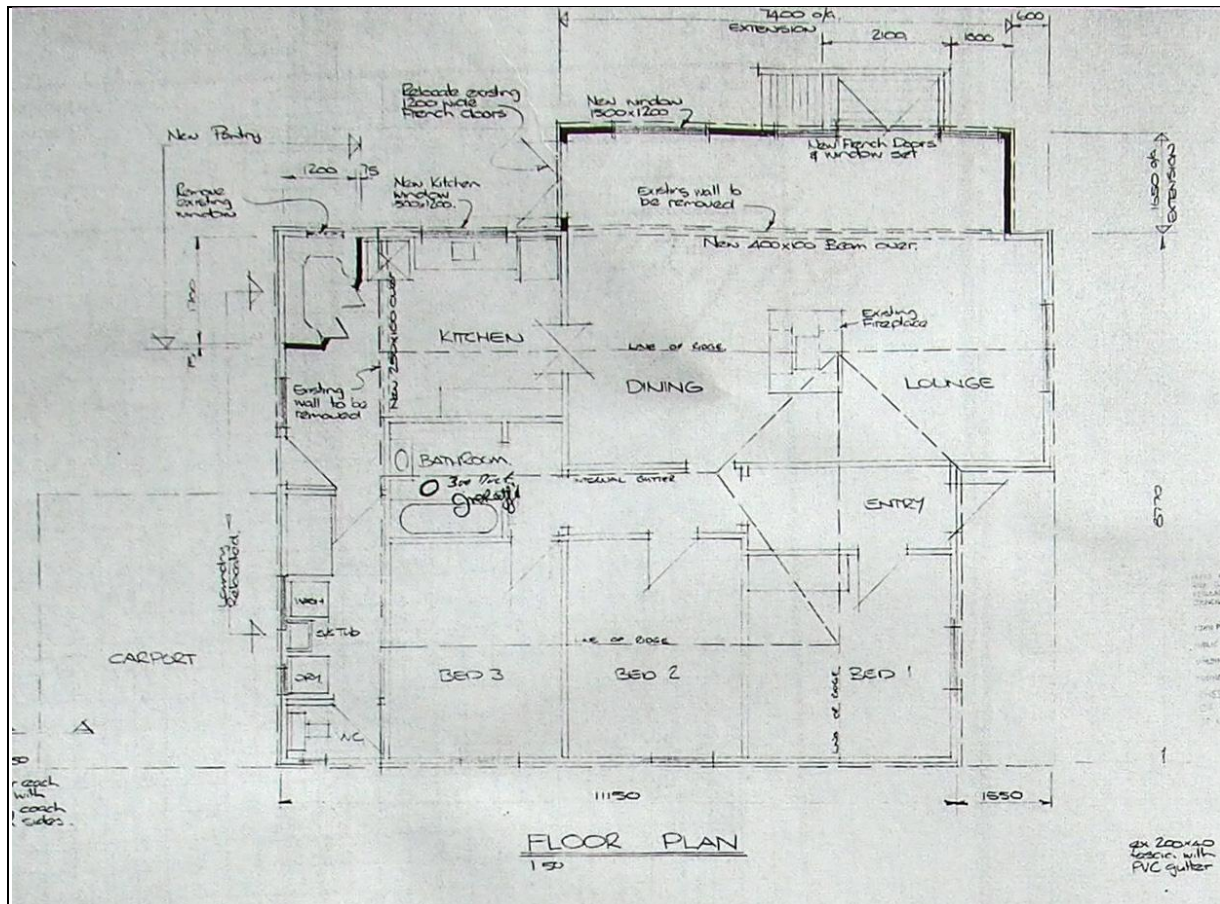


Figure 5: Small's Cottage current floorplan 2017, drawn for renovation in 1986. Orientated with the western wall to the top of the plan.

5.3 This is clearly the case with Smalls Cottage, where significant changes in layout have occurred in the kitchen and bathroom areas. The existing kitchen was most likely the scullery in the original building, and the dining room the kitchen; what is shown as the front lounge would likely have been the front parlour. The dividing wall between the dining and living area in the current plan has been removed to create a more "open plan" living space prior to this plan being drawn.

5.4 The bathroom area at the southern end of the hallway is another recent addition. The original hallway extended the length of the building where an exterior window to the south (since covered over see Figure 11) provided light. The space between the hallway and

scullery at the southern end of the hall probably contained a hall linen cupboard. At the time of demolition all amenities within the lean to structure at the rear of the building were relatively recent 20th Century additions; however this area would originally most likely have contained all washing and ablution facilities for the cottage.

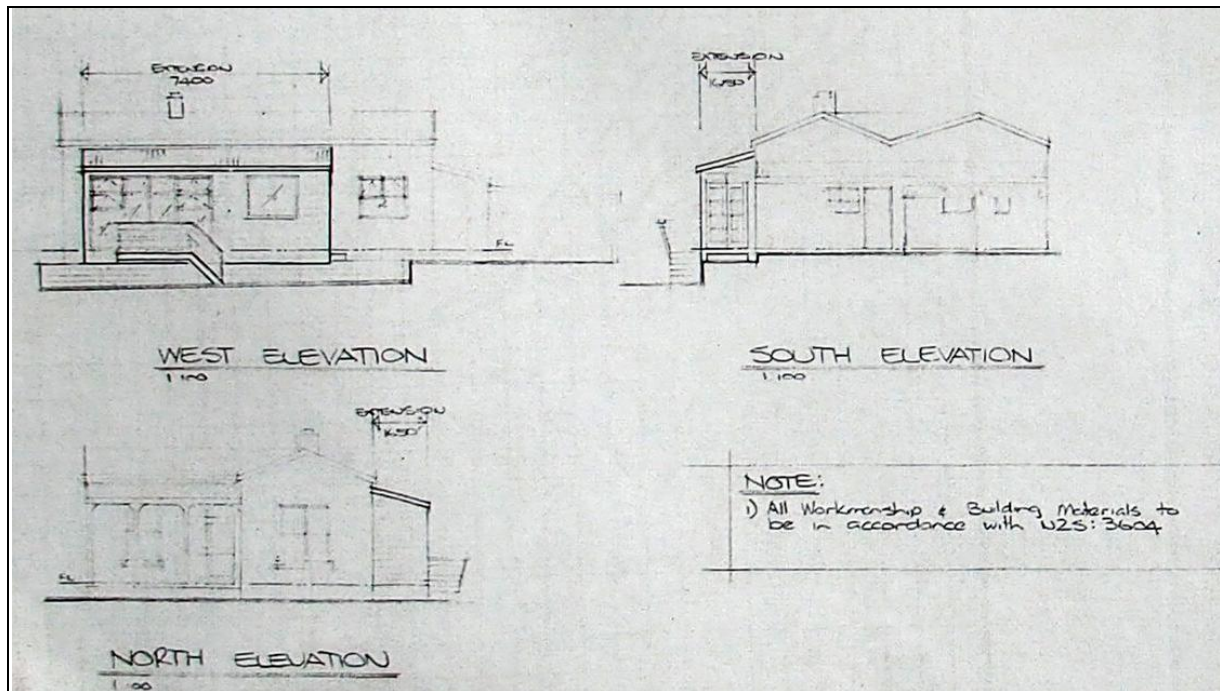


Figure 6: Elevation drawings of Small's Cottage, including the additions on the west elevation. Drawings made in 1986.

5.5 These alterations above represent 20th Century adaptations of a 19th Century building. It is noticeable that the areas where changes have occurred reflect the greatest advances that occurred domestic life between 19th and 20th Century; predominantly in the requirements of the kitchen, bathrooms and living areas. The merging of the kitchen and scullery areas, comes about as a result 19th C provisions of gas and electricity and the increased mechanism of kitchen work. Kitchen gadgetry and improved supply of services reduced the requirement for scullery operations, while the inventions of gas and later electric stoves rendered the kitchen hearth or wood/coal range obsolete. Bathing, toiletries and clothes washing was increasingly moved within the house during the early years of the 19th Century. In the case of Small's cottage the washing of clothes and provision of hot water remained outside of the main structure, located in the lean to. The eastern end of the lean to itself appears to have modified from a back veranda to a completely enclosed addition during the 20th century. This presumably allowed some extra comfort to formerly outside activities, such as the use of a toilet. this area was also more recently adapted to house the hot water cylinder.

6. Exterior details



Figure 7: Photograph of the northern elevation. Veranda, veranda bedroom window, decorative barge boards and rusticated weatherboard cladding are all original. The front door and widow are later replacements. The western extension, seen to the right of the front window dates from 1986. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 8: Photograph of the eastern elevation. The four-pane sash windows, decorative barge boards and rusticated weatherboard cladding are all original. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.

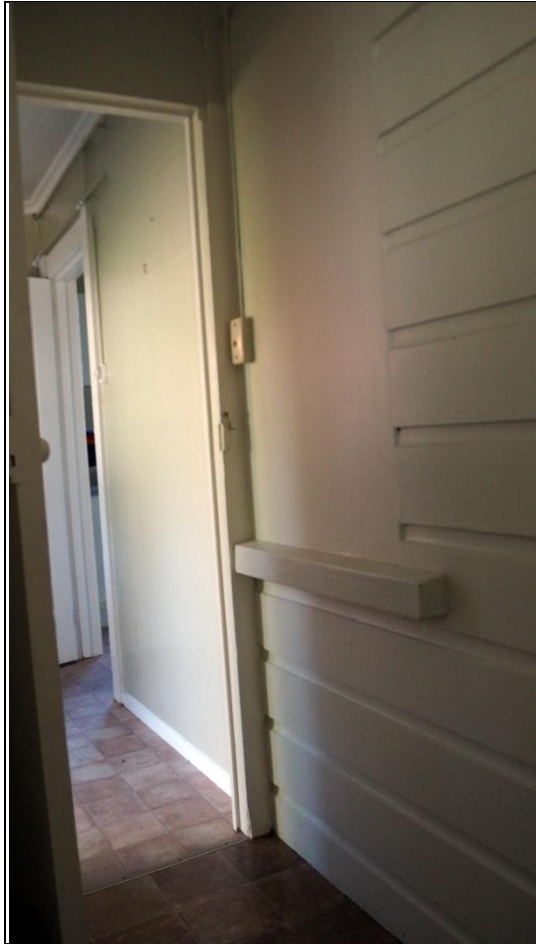


Figure 9: Photograph of the southern (rear) elevation. Much of the lean to structure is a result of later additions to the original house and is composed of materials recycled from the original rear structure or other 19th Century structures. Note the 6 pane window (usually hung vertically) does not fit the sill. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 10: The rear addition partially demolished, showing the original weatherboard cladding below the western gable that was later enclosed by the lean to addition. Some form of rear addition was always a part of the building, as the roof rafters for the roof of the structure are notched into the studs of the rear wall, creating a gap between the

weatherboards above and below the roof. As a result the weatherboards on the western wall do not align with the southern wall. The eastern end of the lean to appears to be largely original, as evidenced by an original window and architraves on the eastern elevation and a sarking ceiling. Based on the building evidence it seems likely that there was a small structure at the eastern end of the building enclosing the entrance and a roofed veranda extended along the western wall. The enclosed lean to at the rear of 19th Century buildings usually contained the wash house and coal store. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figures 11 and 12: Interior of the rear lean to western side of the rear door. Note rusticated exterior weatherboards on the interior wall of the addition and the sill from a sash window (since covered over when the bathroom was moved inside), indicating that this was formerly the exterior rear wall of the building, most likely covered by a rear veranda. Images: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 13: One of the more striking features of the building exterior was the decorative bargeboards on the northern western gables. These were absent from the rear gables where they were not required - as they couldn't be seen from the street. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 14: Detail of the front gable. Salvaged and currently in possession of this author. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 15: The original decorated veranda, visible from the street frontage, photos taken from looking east. Images: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 16: Western end of the veranda, showing the detail of the veranda posts and capitals, pendants and brackets with decorative fretwork. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 17: Original 19th Century windows, sills and architraves. (Left) veranda bedroom with a four pane double sash window. (Right) located at the western end of the rear lean to, fixed six pane window. Identical sills and architraves suggest the two windows are contemporary. Images: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 18: Spot the difference. A composite rear window at the western end of the lean to. identical window but fixed horizontally on a sill from a sash window, the result of recycling during later alterations to the rear lean to. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.

7. Construction details

7.1 Small's Cottage was constructed on a foundation of split totara, pūriri and split andesite stone piles. The structure had been re-piled, presumably during the 1986 renovations resulting in supplementary tanilised pine piles being installed and a concrete block foundation constructed for the western extension. However, the majority of the supporting foundations remained on the original timber or stone piles. None of the original stone piles were fixed to the bearers by any means, relying on the weight of the overlaying structure to keep them in place. Some bearers were nailed to the timber piles.

7.2 The bearers for the building measured approximately 100mm by 100mm wide were of varying lengths. They were lapped at the joins and joins are positioned above a pile. The joists that overlaid the bearers measured 100mm by 50mm and in many cases were rebated to attain a consistently level floor; probably a necessity given the relative inflexibility of the heavy stone piles. Matai tongue and groove floor boards, 140mm wide by 25mm thick, were then laid down above the joists running in a north south orientation.

7.3 A notable feature of the subfloor construction was that the bearers were recycled from another building. Mortises were noted on the bearers throughout the structure. This indicates that the bearers of this structure were formerly top and bottom plates of a larger building, since recycled into Small's cottage. It was noted that the mortises were very precisely cut, with vertical sides and no chisel or drill marks, prompting conjecture that the

mortises were factory cut and possibly part of a prefabricated building. Further evidence of recycling was noted at the lapped end joins of some bearers, which were far from snugly fitted despite being nailed in place. The joins having been deliberately "stretched" to fit the building.



Figure 19: Totara pile below the eastern wall of the cottage. Note the bearer is lapped and joined at the pile. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 17: A squared stone pile, split from local andesite. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 18: Bearers, recycled from earlier building and apparently "stretched" to fit the structure as they are nailed to the totara pile with the gap in overlap in-situ. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 19: Bearers and joists note this joist has been rebated and then later repacked (possibly following recent re-piling). Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 20: Bearers and joists photographed from above, note mortise in the bearer. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 21: Bearer with cut mortise sitting on a stone pile. The tenon peg still evident in the mortise. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 21. Tongue and groove matai floor boards, photographed as they joined the front door step, running in a north south orientation throughout the house. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.

7.4 The above floor construction, when exposed by demolition, consisted of an exterior walls comprising floor to ceiling studs, approximately 400mm apart, joined by dwangs every 600mm above the floor level. An angle brace was installed on corners. The building exterior was clad with rusticated matai and rimu weatherboards and roofed with corrugated iron. Internal walls followed the same construction as described above. Neither the exterior or interior dividing walls contained insulation. The interior wall of the bedrooms and the hall way were lined with rimu or matai sarking and covered with scrim and wall paper. The lowered portion of the hallway was covered by a dado made from vertical tongue and groove boards.

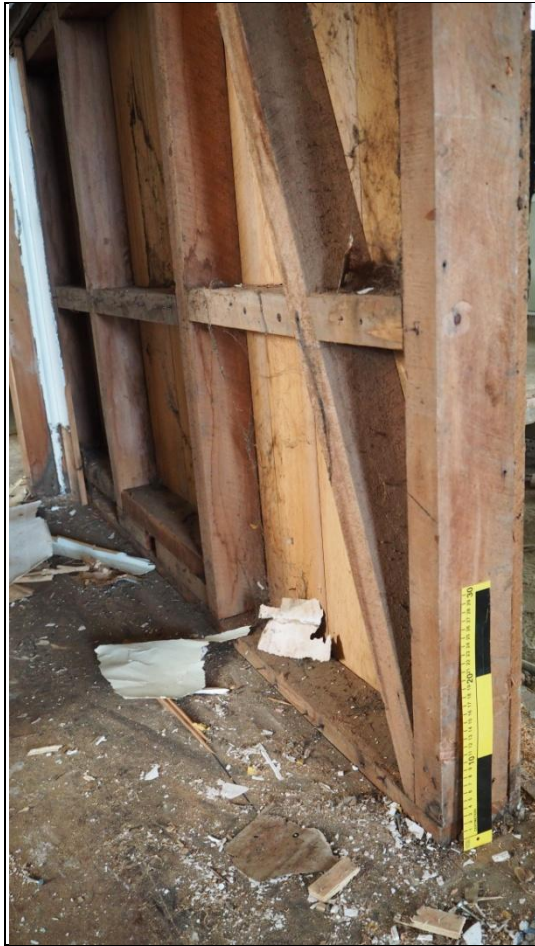


Figure 22 (left): Internal hall way wall structure. Figure 23 (right): Bedroom wall linings of rimu or matai sarking covered with scrim and wall paper. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.

8. Interior finishing

8.1 The current kitchen was lined, wall and ceiling with painted tongue and groove match lining and the western wall of the dining area was also thus lined, but finished in varnish. Presumably this was a more suitable surface for the domestic kitchen and scullery area than the wall papered scrim which was evident on all other rooms where original surfaces remained.

8.2 The original ceilings throughout the rest of the house were covered by a false ceiling during the initial building inspection. During demolition the original ceiling was exposed in places and where noted, were found to be undressed rimu or matai ceiling boards. These were presumably originally papered.



Figure 24: Undressed ceiling boards noted during demolition. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 25: Varnished Tounge and Groove wall lining. Original cladding of the dining room (likely originally kitchen). Exposed beneath gib board on the eastern wall near hall doorway. Note that the original skirting boards and door architraves were removed prior to the gib board being overlaid sometime during the 1980s. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 26: Tongue and groove lining in the kitchen area (likely originally the scullery). original window and door and window architraves. Bench, cabinets and sink are later additions that cover the lower part of the original window. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 27: Southern wall of the kitchen area looking back into the lean to. Original door architraves have been replaced and all cabinetry is relatively modern. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 28: An early BILL switch fuse, dating sometime post 1937, on northern kitchen wall. An example of a late adaptation to electricity, as wiring had to be fixed to the outside of the wall lining. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 29: Original skirting boards door architraves and hallway dado, photographed at the front door corner. These skirting boards were found in all bedrooms and throughout the hallway. Evidence was also noted in the dining room (see Figure 25). The door architraves were also noted throughout the house. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 30 (left): Original hallway dado. Figure 31 (right): Original window architraves in bedrooms, also noted in original kitchen window. Images: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 31: Layers of wall coverings from original sarking cloth covered by wall paper, with sequences of later of wall paper overlaid. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 32: Detail of early floral paper design (left of the overlaid aqua pattern paper). .
Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.

9. Fireplace construction

9.1 Small's Cottage was built around a brick chimney with a double fire place. This fire place originally would have serviced two rooms, a front parlour and probably a rear kitchen. The dividing wall between what was most likely the dining room and the kitchen room had been removed sometime prior to 1986 renovation and the fireplaces covered over and electric heaters installed.

9.2 The chimney was supported by an arch bar iron lintel over each fireplace. The lintel in the southern (kitchen) fireplace is set at a greater height, presumably to facilitate the larger kitchen hearth or range. The lower lintel on the northern fireplace infers this room had a smaller fireplace, possibly a coal fire place. This wasn't evident in the site inspection as both fireplaces had been enclosed.

9.3 Small's Cottage contained no other fireplaces, and no evidence of subfloor fireplace foundations were noted following the demolition of the building. Consequently it is likely that the larger, southern facing fireplace likely serviced the original kitchen, while the north facing fireplace warmed the front parlour.



Figure 34: The double fire place. A dividing wall between what was most likely the dining room and the kitchen room had ben removed sometime prior to 1986 renovation Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 35: Chimney base photographed subfloor prior to demolition, note squared andesite stone on the corner of the base. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 36: In-situ iron lintel exposed in the corner of the fireplace. The timber surround may have allowed for mantelpiece attachment. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 37: The arch bar iron lintel from the southern (kitchen) fireplace recovered from the building demolition, Currently in the possession of this author. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.



Figure 38 (left): The larger, southern fireplace, likely formerly kitchen fireplace. Figure 39 (Right): The north facing fireplace, most likely servicing the former dining room. Images: Ivan Bruce, 2017.

10. In ground archaeological evidence

10.1 Following the demolition of the above ground structure the building material was removed and the surface cleaned down with a mechanical digger under archaeological supervision. Evidence of in-situ archaeological features were limited to the chimney foundations, which also contained historic artefacts in the form of domestic glass and china fragments. 19th Century artefacts were recovered as surface finds below the house floor and re-deposited topsoil in the section garden. No evidence of former wells, privies or rubbish pits were noted following the cleaning down of the ground surface. This was perhaps not surprising given the relatively small area of section that remained to be cleaned down outside of the house footprint, as much of the original section has already been subdivided off and redeveloped for housing. Archaeological features such as the house well and rubbish pits may have been located on what are now neighbouring sections.

10.2 The fireplace and chimney foundations were constructed on a solid base formed by backfilling a shallow rectangular pit measuring approximately 1.4m wide by 2m long, dug to a depth of approximately 400mm below ground level, with stone rubble and late 19th Century domestic refuse including broken bottle glass and china. Each of the four corners of the rubble filled base was then set with a squared adesite stone. The brick chimney and double fireplace was constructed on these foundations.

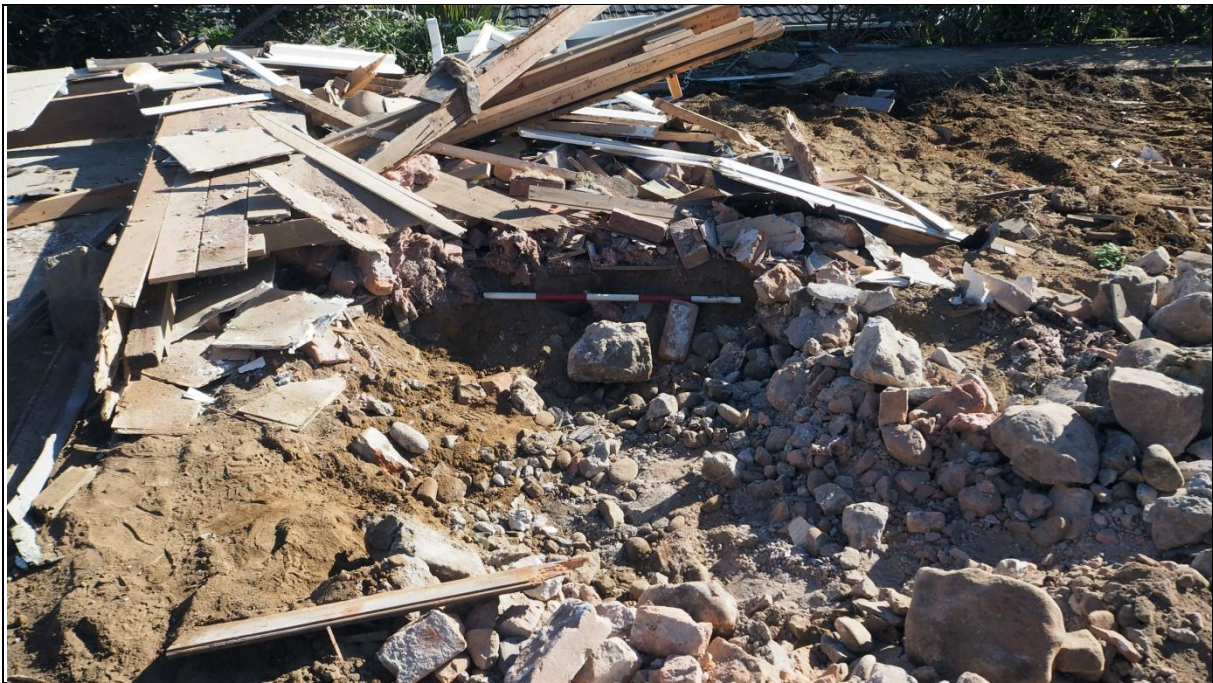


Figure 39: The fire place foundation photographed following the removal of the standing chimney, note the stone rubble and squared andesite stone blocks that were imported to the site to provide a solid foundation for the chimney Image: Ivan Bruce, 2017.

11. Artefacts

11.1 Glass bottles and ceramic objects produced during late 19th Century were recovered as surface finds from below the building floor. These were either deposited during the building construction or tossed/ lost during the early years of the buildings occupancy. The bottle assemblage represents relatively common household bottle types including beer and spirits bottles, pharmaceuticals, including patent vegetable painkillers and cough remedies (basically opiates mixed with alcohol and ever present in NZ Victorian assemblages), and small "penny" ink bottles.



Figure 40: Late 19th Century Glass and earthenware bottles found subfloor at Small's Cottage. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2018.

| Category | Material | Type | Colour | Identifying feature | MNV |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|---|------------|
| Alcohol | Glass | Champagne/ NZ beer | Green | Kick up base | 1 |
| Alcohol | Glass | Whisky | Clear | Three piece mould , applied lip | 1 |
| Pharmaceutical | Glass | Patent Medicine | Clear | Embossed "Davis" vegetable painkiller | 1 |
| Pharmaceutical | Glass | Patent Medicine | Clear | | 1 |
| Pharmaceutical | Glass | Prescription | Clear | | 1 |
| Household | Glass | Ink | Clear | "Burst off" lip | 1 |
| Household | Earthenware | Ink | Brown glaze | | 1 |

Table 1: Surface finds - Glass and earthenware bottles recovered subfloor at Small's Cottage.

A small number of 19th Century household artefacts were also recovered from beneath the house floor. These included children's toys, such as a porcelain figurine part and a clay or stone marble. A porcelain draw handle was also recovered.



Figure 41: Household oddities recovered from the sub floor of Small's Cottage, including a porcelain figurine, a clay/ stone marble and a porcelain draw handle. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2018.



Figure 42: A range of glass artefacts recovered from the chimney base. a, black beer bottle base; b, black beer neck and top; c, glass stopper; d, Adolfe Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps bottle fragment; e, Schnapps/ Case gin bottle top; f, Salad oil bottle top; g, Champagne/ beer bottle base; h, Champagne/ beer bottle top; i, Cut glass tumbler; j, wine glass stem. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2018.

11.2 Artefacts recovered from an in-situ context were limited to the small assemblage recovered from the fill from the chimney base. This assemblage is dominated by broken bottle glass, exhibiting a wide range and variety of products; and household china. As the assemblage clearly dates to the construction of the building circa between 1878 and 1880 the artefacts give a brief but valuable insight into domestic material culture of that time. The fact that the in-situ artefacts are entirely composed of domestic objects obviously suggests that Small's Cottage was not the only household in the immediate vicinity and that with typical colonial pragmatism, a nearby existing household used the opportunity to dispose of domestic rubbish that the builder found suitable for chimney fill. No bone, iron or food waste was recovered.

| Category | Material | Type | Colour | Identifying feature | MNV |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Alcohol | Glass | Champagne/ NZ beer | Green | Kick up base | 2 |
| Alcohol | Glass | Whisky | Clear | Applied lip | 3 |
| Alcohol | Glass | Black beer | Black | Applied lip, pontil scar base | 6 |
| Alcohol | Glass | Case Gin/Schnapps | Green | Adolfe Wolfe embossed | 2 |
| Pharmaceutical | Glass | Patent Medicine | Clear | Embossed | 2 |
| Pharmaceutical | Glass | Chemist/ tincture | Blue | Octagonal | 1 |
| Household | Glass | Castor oil | Blue | Label visible | 4 |
| Household | Glass | Ink | Clear | "Burst off" lip | 1 |
| Household | Glass | Salad oil | Clear | Decorative neck | 1 |
| Aerated Water | Glass | Codd | Clear | Applied lip and marbles | 2 |

Table 2: Analysis of glass recovered from chimney base at Small's Cottage.



Figure 43. Castor oil bases and tops, labels still partially visible, recovered from the chimney base. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2018.



Figure 44. Black beer bottle caps and tops recovered from the chimney base. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2018.



Figure 45. (Left) Octagonal blue glass pharmaceutical bottle, commonly used for tinctures. Figure 46: (Right) Fragments of "Codd" bottle, including marble stopper, used for aerated water from 1873. All recovered from the chimney base. Images: Ivan Bruce, 2018.

11.3 Household china made up the other significant component of the artefacts from the chimney base. Only one of the fragmentary vessels could be identified to British potteries by a back mark. A fragment of a "Asiatic pheasants" patterned plate contained the only identifiable back mark of "BROWNFIELD & SON". This maker was William Brownfield (and Sons) from Cobridge, Staffordshire, who operated between 1850 and 1891 (Gooden 1991). The back stamp as recovered from this assemblage dates from 1871 - 1891. This rather neatly places the production of this vessel within the time frame of the estimated construction of the cottage.



Figure 47: Fragments of ASIATIC PHEASANT pattern printed plate, with Brownfield and Son back mark. Recovered from the chimney base. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2018.



Figure 48: BROWNFIELD AND SON - TRADE MARK - ASIATIC PHEASANTS, back mark. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2018.

11.4 Fragments of at least another eight ceramic vessels were recovered from the chimney base, however no back mark was noted on these pieces. All but one of these vessels were decorated by transfer print patterns, of which only two patterns were identified. These are the universally popular "WILLOW" and "ASIATIC PHEASANT" patterns, widely represented in Victorian archaeological assemblages in Taranaki and throughout NZ. The other prints could not be identified to a specific pattern. They are provisionally labelled SC 1 - SC 4. SC 4 is a cut-sponge applied pattern. Both types of decoration were popular throughout the 19th Century.

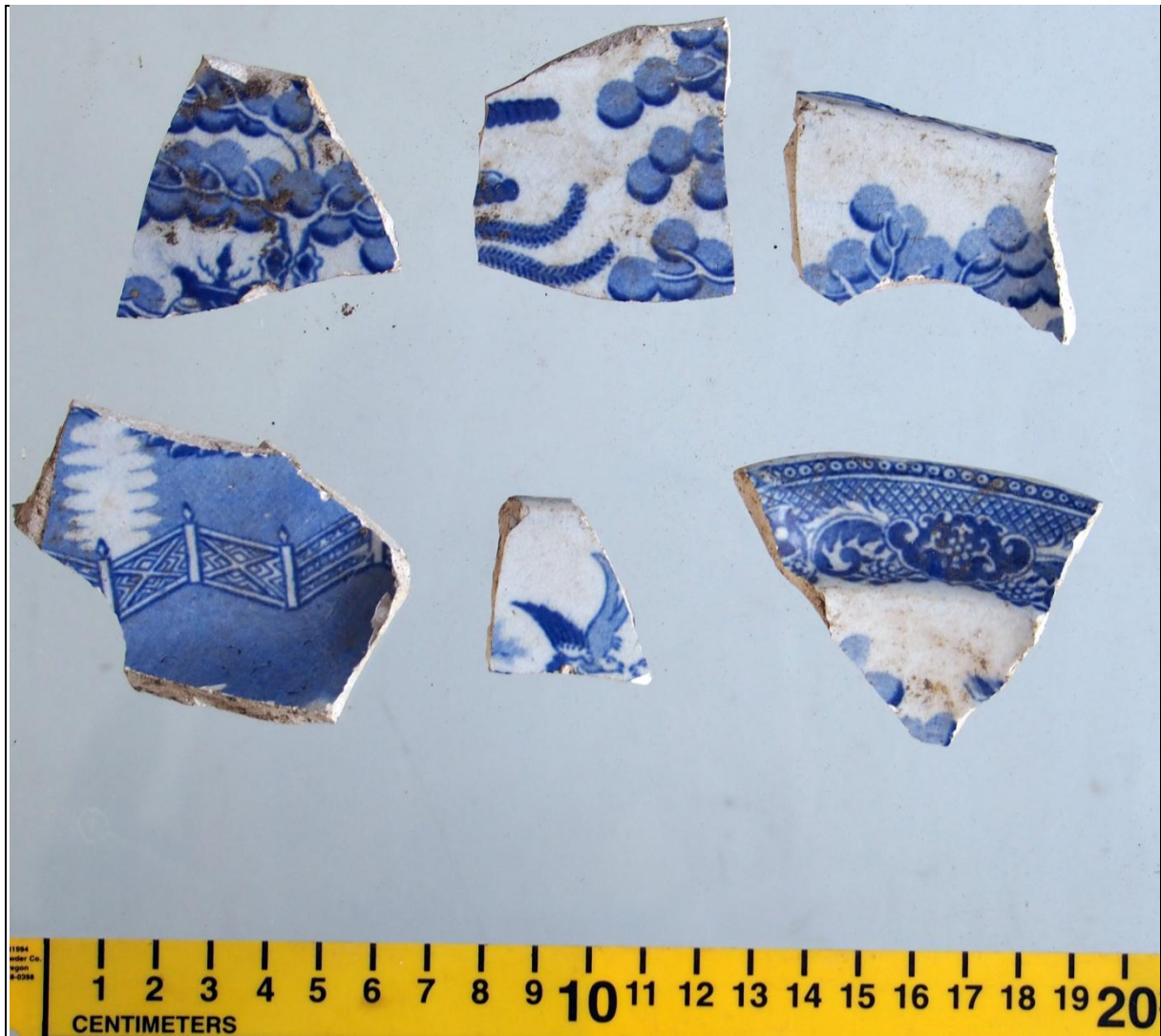


Figure 49: Fragments of WILLOW pattern plate recovered from the chimney base of Small's Cottage. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2018.



Figure 50: Fragments of cut sponge decorated bowl recovered from the chimney base of Small's Cottage. Referred to in Table 3 as SC 4. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2018.

Figure

| Feature | Maker | Pattern | Vessel | Colour | Date | MNV |
|---------|--------------------|----------------|---------|------------|--------|-----|
| | | Asiatic | | | 1871 - | |
| Chimney | Brownfield and Son | Pheasant (AP) | Plate | Blue | 1891 | 1 |
| Chimney | Unidentified | AP | Plate | Blue | N/A | 2 |
| Chimney | Unidentified | AP | Achete | Blue | N/A | 1 |
| Chimney | Unidentified | Willow Ware | Bowl | Blue | N/A | 1 |
| | | Small's | | | | |
| Chimney | Unidentified | Cottage (SC) 1 | Soup | Black | N/A | 1 |
| Chimney | Unidentified | SC2 | Chamber | Blue | N/A | 1 |
| Chimney | Unidentified | SC3 | Chamber | Green | N/A | 1 |
| Chimney | Unidentified | SC4 | Bowl | Polychrome | N/A | 1 |

Table 3: Ceramic finds from the chimney base of Small's Cottage

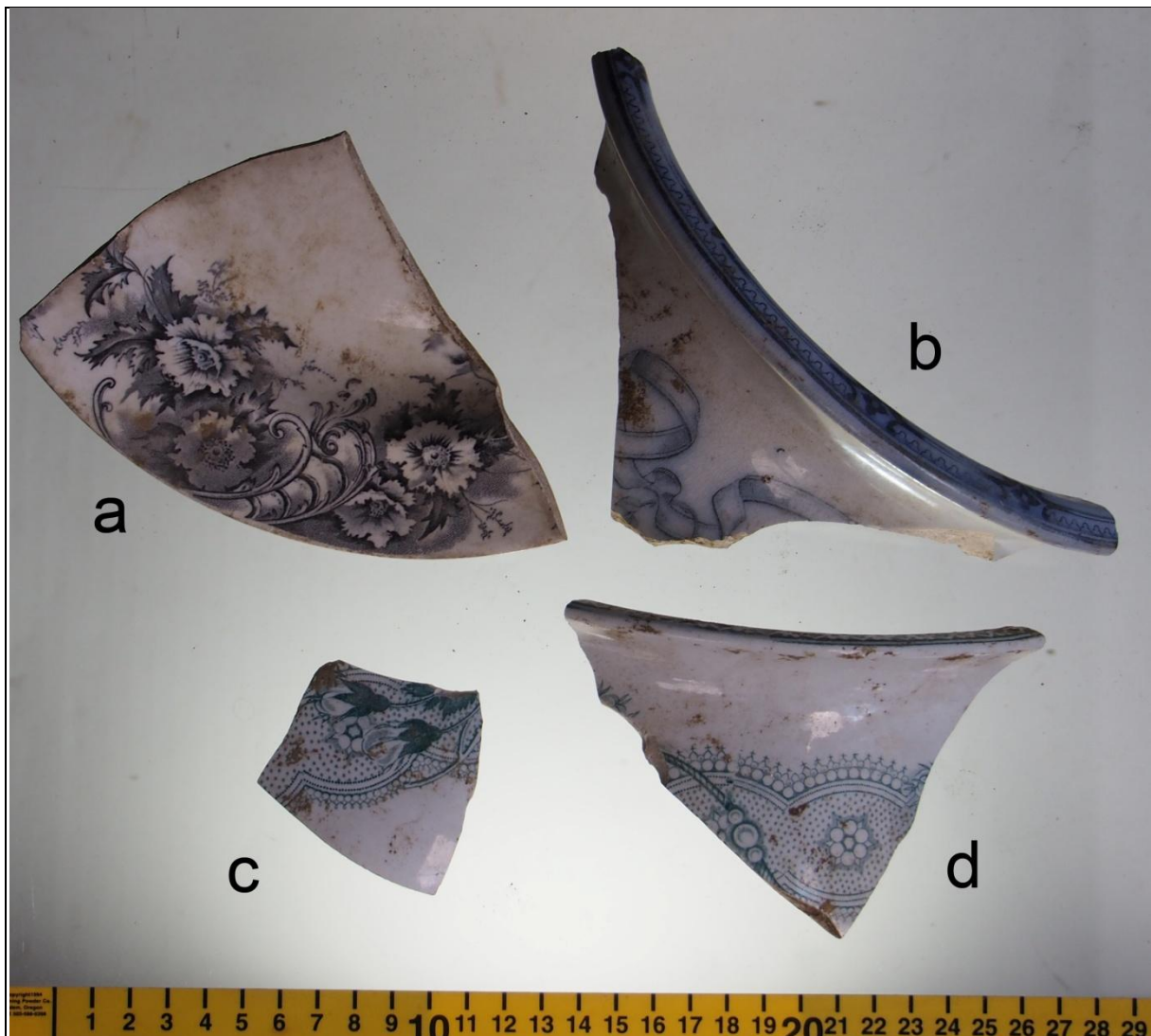


Figure 49: Fragments of unidentified transfer print patterns recovered from the chimney base of Small's Cottage: a, SC1; b, SC2; c, SC3. Image: Ivan Bruce, 2018.

12. Discussion

12.1 The key aims of this archaeological investigation were to record Small's Cottage prior to and during its demolition, to document and recover information about its construction, alteration and reuse through time to minimum standard of Level IV recording. All in ground archaeology was investigated with a view to better understanding the sequence of occupation at this location and to add to our existing body of knowledge about the material culture of New Plymouth during the Victorian era.

12.2 Small's Cottage is an example of an early, single level Victorian bay cottage. This style of building shows the beginning of the progression in the development from earlier symmetrical Georgian box cottages to the more elaborate bay villa style. In this case the cottage is a return bay design with a front veranda and a flush front bay window. The rear of

the building comprises two further gabled sections running perpendicular to the front gable, either side of the hallway. In addition, the rear of the cottage had an enclosed lean to structure.

12.3 Living and cooking areas were all situated on one side (in this case the western side) of a central wall way, and bedrooms situated on the eastern side. Ablutions and washrooms were originally contained within the lean to structure at the rear of the building. This layout is entirely typical of suburban cottages and villas between 1880 - 1910 (Adern and Bowman 2004:15, Salmond 1986:154).

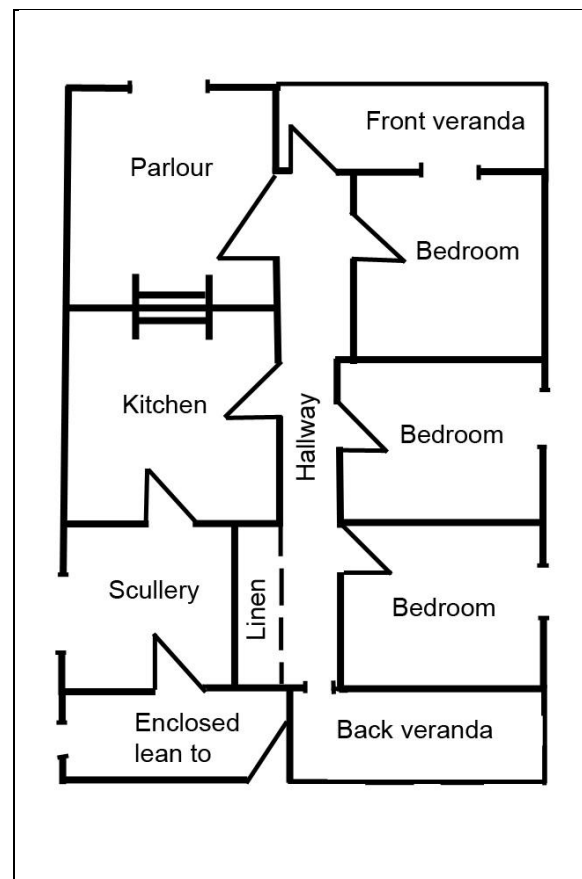
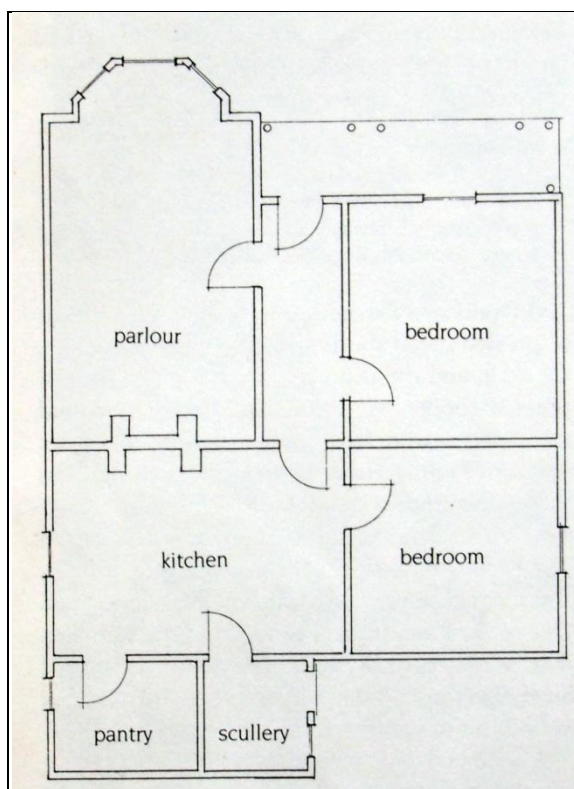


Figure 50: (Left) Plan of a typical single bay cottage (from Salmond 1986). Figure 51: (Right) Original layout of Small's Cottage as proposed in this report.

12.4 The demolition of Small's Cottage enabled a brief opportunity to make observations about 19th Century building techniques, material and the practices involved in the building construction. A number of points illustrate the competency of the original builders of Small's cottage. Firstly, that the building has stood without the requirement for significant redevelopment for 138 years is testament to the quality of the native timbers used in the constructions and the build itself. The structure is built from timbers that would have been locally sourced, predominantly rimu and matai, with imported material such as kauri used in

the decorative finishes of the barge boards and veranda poles. Split stone piles are another example of the use of a local resource found in this building and while not uncommon in the Taranaki region, is a practise more commonly associated with earlier Victorian era buildings. The parsimony and resourcefulness of the colonial era construction is further emphasised by the reuse of building materials from earlier structures, as noted in the recycled bearers, and rear lean-to window and frame.

12.5 The building has required adaption and modification from its original layout in response to 20th Century social and technological change. These modifications have been exclusively in the living, kitchen and ablutions areas, with the hallways, bedrooms and exterior decoration largely retained as built.

12.6 Evidence of Victorian material culture was limited to artefacts recovered either as surface finds or as in-situ deposits associated with the chimney base. These represent a typical late 19th Century assemblage of bottle glass and domestic china and earthenware that represents a small sample of the consumables of the era. There is obviously a bias in the sample taken from the chimney towards glass and china as the material was intended to provide as solid fill; less durable and organic material are not represented. Due to the small size and context bias of the sample meaningful statements about the lifestyle, status or proclivities of the individuals associated with Small's Cottage cannot be reasonably made. However the excavated material provides a valuable reference collection for future studies in historical archaeological in New Plymouth.

13. Conclusions

13.1 Small's Cottage was an example of an early Victorian bay cottage; a once common design found throughout New Plymouth, but now rapidly disappearing as the New Plymouth suburban belt is gradually redeveloped. Built between 1879 - 1880, Small's cottage was at the time of demolition one of the oldest remaining buildings within the area of old town of New Plymouth. This investigation has thrown some light on the original construction details and the modifications that have been undertaken over the past century that have enabled the continued occupation of the dwelling prior to demolition; an event which eventually came about as 21st Century building design preferences made further adaption of the structure impractical. The building was eventually demolished on 21st of August 2017.

13.2 This report has been prepared in fulfilment of Condition 7 of authority 2017/909. Artefacts recovered from this site are now in the possession of the landowners. The cottage has been recorded the New Zealand Archaeological Association site recording P19/407. This record has been made for recording purposes in compliance with the HNZPT authority

and the entry acknowledges that the site has been redeveloped and no in-situ archaeological evidence survives.

14. References

14.1 *Published and unpublished sources*

Arden, S and I. Bowman, 2004. New Zealand Period House A Conservation Guide. Random House. New Zealand.

Bruce, I. 2017a. Letter to Landmark Homes. June. Re: Proposed Redevelopment at 130 Pendarves St, New Plymouth.

Bruce, I. 2017b Letter to Kathryn Hurren HNZPT June Re: 130 Pendarves St, New Plymouth - Further Information.

Gooden, G. 1991. Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks. Barrie and Jenkins, London.

Ward, Louis, E. 1928. Early Wellington. Whitcombe and Tombs, Auckland.

Watkins, S and B. 2014. Small's Cottage. Unpublished document.

West Coast Times, 15 November 1875

Salmond, J. Old New Zealand Houses, 1800-1940. Reed. Auckland.

Taranaki Herald, 19 August 1876

Taranaki Herald, 7 November 1878



14.2 *Websites*

<http://archsite.org.nz/>

http://ketenewplymouth.peoplesnetworknz.info/new_plymouth_buildings/topics/show/2309-smalls-cottage-pendarves-street

15. Appendix

15.1 NZAA site record form P19/407

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| <p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION</p> | | |
|  <p>Site Record Form</p> | <p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: P19/407</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Historic - domestic</p> <p>SITE NAME(s): Small's Cottage</p> <p>DATE RECORDED:</p> | |
| | <p>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1694028 Northing: 5676202 Source: On Screen</p> | |
| <p>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: METRIC SITE NUMBER: P19/407</p> | | |
|  <p>Scale 1:2,500</p> <p>Land Information New Zealand / Eagle Technology</p> | | |
| <p>Finding aids to the location of the site No 30 Pendarves St - New Plymouth, rear section southern side of the street.</p> | | |
| <p>Brief description</p> | | |
| <p>Recorded features Building - cottage</p> | | |
| <p>Other sites associated with this site</p> | | |
| <p>Printed by: ivanbruce</p> | | <p>13/04/2018</p> <p>1 of 3</p> |

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: P19/407

Site description

Updated 13/04/2018 (Field visit), submitted by ivanbruce , visited 21/08/2017 by Bruce, Ivan
 Grid reference (E1694028 / N5676202)

Small's Cottage was a three bedroom wooden bay cottage, constructed during the late 19th Century, at 130 Pendarves St, New Plymouth.

Condition of the site

Updated 13/04/2018 (Field visit), submitted by ivanbruce , visited 21/08/2017 by Bruce, Ivan

Please read

Small's Cottage , 130 Pendarves St, New Plymouth

Final Archaeological Report - Authority 2017/909

Ivan Bruce, Archaeological Resource Management, April 2018

or

http://ketenewplymouth.peoplesnetworknz.info/new_plymouth_buildings/topics/show/2309-smalls-cottage-pendarves-street

Statement of condition**Current land use:****Threats:**