

# Waikato District Plan Review

## Archaeological Heritage Project

### Phase IV



Dr Alexy Simmons

Simmons & Associates Ltd  
November 2016

## **Executive Summary**

Waikato District Council is currently drafting a new district plan and is required to recognise and provide for the protection of New Zealand's historic heritage under the Resource Management Act 1991. To accomplish this task a multi-phased WDC Archaeological Heritage Project was commissioned. The main focus of the project was to alert Waikato District Council staff and property owners of the potential for recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites on parcels of land in the District. The information included in this report relates to Phase IV of the project. Phase IV focused on the identification of archaeologically sensitive areas in the town commercial centres.

As a result of this research urban overlays of archaeologically sensitive zones were constructed for eight town centres in the district: Pokeno, Tuakau, Rangiriri, Mercer, Huntly, Taupiri, Ngaruawahia, and Raglan. It was determined during the project that Te Kowhai town centre was developed after 1900 and did not require an urban overlay. The work carried out to derive the overlays involved archaeological predictive modelling. The steps followed and information compiled and analysed to produce the overlays of archaeologically sensitive areas is documented in this report. The other product of this Phase IV work was the creation of shape files for the archaeologically sensitive zones that can be inserted into the Waikato District Council GIS system and reproduced on District Plan maps.

## Contents

Executive Summary .....	1
Introduction .....	8
Archaeological Heritage Project; Background Information .....	9
Definition of an Archaeological Site.....	10
Purpose of Phase IV .....	10
Archaeological Predictive Modelling.....	11
Phase IV Scope of Work .....	13
Data Sources .....	13
Phase IV Methodology .....	15
Archaeological and Historic Research .....	15
Historic Land Survey Plans .....	15
Huntly .....	17
Geo-referencing .....	17
Defining the Town Centre (commercial area) Urban Overlay .....	19
Draft Report and Revising the Urban Overlays .....	19
Refinement and Modification of the Urban Overlay Zones in the Town Centres .....	22
Phase IV Risk Analysis, Constraints and Limitations .....	22
Constraints and Limitations .....	24
Results of Phase IV.....	25
Introduction .....	25
Pokeno .....	25
Background Information.....	25
Daily Southern Cross, 24 January 1865.....	30
Pokeno; Historic Survey Plan Analysis .....	32
Tuakau .....	35
Background Information.....	35

Tuakau; Historic Survey Plan Analysis .....	42
Mercer [Point Russell] .....	45
Mercer; Historic Survey Plan Analysis .....	49
Mercer .....	49
Rangariri.....	52
Rangiriri; Historic Survey Plan Analysis.....	55
Rangiriri.....	55
Huntly [Rāhui Pōkeka].....	58
Huntly; Historic Survey Plan Analysis.....	60
Huntly.....	61
Taupiri .....	64
Taupiri; Historic Survey Plan Analysis .....	68
Taupiri .....	68
Ngaruawahia [Queenstown and Newcastle].....	70
Ngaruawahia Historic Plans .....	75
Ngaruawahia .....	75
Te Kowhai .....	79
Te Kowhai Historic Plans .....	81
Te Kowhai .....	81
Raglan [Whaingaroa].....	82
Raglan Historic Plans .....	90
Raglan .....	90
Summary .....	93
Recommendations.....	94
References .....	95
Appendix A.....	100



## Figures

Figure 1. Fire at Tuakau. ....	12
Figure 2. Location of the Nine Towns. ....	14
Figure 3. Example of an historic plan that contained a substantial amount of information, Mercer SO2131-1, 1879. ....	16
Figure 4. Example of a hitoric survey plan catalogue entry. ....	17
Figure 5. Geo-referenced plan of Mercer, SO2131-1, 1879. ....	18
Figure 6. Example of an overlay for the commercial center of Mercer. ....	20
Figure 7. Two historic commercial areas were identified in Pokeno, (DP 19787, 1926). ....	21
Figure 8. Historic sites plan (top) prepared by Nigel Prickett for the 1850s and early 1860s in the Pokeno District. The bottom plan shows the main streets. ....	26
Figure 9. Queen’s Redoubt, 1864, Great South Road crosses the middle of the photograph. ....	28
Figure 10. Auction of Pokeno Allotments, 1863. ....	29
Figure 11. Photograph showing a gathering at Pokeno on New Years Day 1910 of the original settlers and their wives who arrived by the ship Helenslee in 1865. ....	30
Figure 12. Pokeno, showing the location of the commercial buildings on Market Street in 1926, DP19787. ....	31
Figure 13. Pokeno, sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed ..	32
Figure 14. Pokeno archaeolgoically sensitive zone in the commercial area. ....	34
Figure 15. Drawing of Tuakau Maori village by John Johnson 24 December 1846; Auckland Museum Library PD18. ....	35
Figure 16. Maori cultivations, Plan SO 413, drawn in 1866. (Note: the legibility of the old plan makes it difficult to read.) ....	36
Figure 17. Historic Places in Tuakau (Kerse and Kerse 1994, p.14). ....	38
Figure 18. Tuakau Station, Improving the Waikato Railway, 10 August 1911, A.N. Breckon. <i>Auckland Weekly News</i> in Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19110810-15-2). ....	39
Figure 19. Tuakau Bakery. ....	39
Figure 20. Tuakau Hotel site recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016]. ....	40
Figure 21. Tuakau Main Street, circa early 1900s. ....	40
Figure 22. Tuakau archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area. ....	44
Figure 23. Looking over the Waikato River at the township of Mercer in 1866. Photograph taken by Daniel Manders Beere. ....	45
Figure 24. Mercer Railway Station, ca. 1910, William A Price photographer. ....	46

Figure 25. <i>Telegraph</i> Bay of Plenty Times, 14 August 1893.....	47
Figure 26. Mercer, 1923 cadastral map, Waikato University Map Library.....	48
Figure 27. Mercer, R12/273 cultivation area site recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.].....	49
Figure 28. Mercer [Point Russell], SO2131-1, 1879. ....	50
Figure 29. Mercer archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area.....	51
Figure 30. Rangiriri, on the Waikato River, photographed in 1859 by Bruno Hamel during the visit of the Government Scientific Exploring Expedition conducted by Dr Ferdinand Hochstetter. ....	52
Figure 31. Rangiriri, photographed in 1864 by Daniel Manders Beere. The Maori church may be seen in the left background. ....	53
Figure 32. Rangiriri in the mid-1860s and 1880's; <i>New Zealand Herald</i> , 29 August 1866 and <i>Auckland Star</i> , 20 October 1883. ....	53
Figure 33. Rangiriri, sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.] ....	54
Figure 34. Rangiriri archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area. ....	57
Figure 35. Ralph Mine, Main Street Huntly. ....	58
Figure 36. Rayor's Road, Ralph Mine disaster. ....	59
Figure 37. Huntly, sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.] ....	60
Figure 38. Huntly archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area. ....	63
Figure 39. Premises of W.H. Lovell, Taupiri, 1882. Proposed roads in Taupiri, with the landholding and buildings of Mr W. H. M. Lovell—stables, hotel, store, etc.....	65
Figure 40. Lovell's Taupiri Hotel near the railway station. (Top preparing for a hunt, ca 1890s and bottom, 2014). ....	66
Figure 41. Taupiri, sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.] ....	67
Figure 42. Taupiri archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area. ....	69
Figure 43. Ngaruawahia Military Camp and Maori whares at the Point, 1864. ....	71
Figure 44. <i>Daily Southern Cross</i> 7 July 1864, p.2. (left) and <i>Daily Southern Cross</i> 9 September 1864, p.4. (right). ....	71
Figure 45. Photograph of 'The Point' during the establishment of the town. Latta 1980, p. 58).....	72
Figure 46. Ngaruawahia 1876-77. Looking south from the north bank of the Waikato River to the punt landing; showing Ngaruawahia with the Delta Hotel on the left. ....	72
Figure 47. Ngaruawahia at the Turn of the Century. ....	73

Figure 48. Ngaruawahia, sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.].....	74
Figure 49. Ngaruawahia archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area.....	78
Figure 50. Te Kowhai, SO 54A 1873. ....	80
Figure 51. Raglan, 1877 Immigrant Cottages, Native Hostel and Courthouse inside a redoubt, SO147-1.....	85
Figure 52. Te Awamutu Cavalry Camp in the foreground and Harbour View Hotel marked with an arrow, circa 1887. ....	86
Figure 53. Raglan, circa 1887, with the Harbour View Hotel near the middle of the photo. ....	86
Figure 54. Raglan, circa 1890 or earlier showing the Harbour View Hotel.....	87
Figure 55. SO1354C1-1, 1891, Harbour View Hotel and other structures on the north side of Bow Street and east side of Green Street [Wainui Road]. ....	88
Figure 56. Bow street with Harbour View Hotel on the left, Gilmour Brothers' store & A.R Langley's on the right on the corner of Bow and Green Streets, 1907.....	89
Figure 57. Raglan sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.] ....	89
Figure 58. Raglan archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area based on analysis of historic plans and documents.....	92
Figure 59. Towns locations. ....	100
Figure 60. Pokeno, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone. ....	101
Figure 61. Tuakau, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone.....	102
Figure 62. Mercer, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone.....	103
Figure 63. Rangiriri, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone.....	104
Figure 64. Huntley, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone.....	105
Figure 65. Taupiri, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone. ....	106
Figure 66. Ngaruawahia, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone. ....	107
Figure 67. Te Kowhai, SO 54A 1873. ....	108
Figure 68. Raglan, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone. ....	109

## Tables

Table 1. Towns and number of plans. ....	16
Table 2. Risk Register for Phase IV.....	22
Table 3. Pokeno, recorded sites. ....	31
Table 4. Pokeno Survey Plans. ....	33
Table 5. Tuakau's Commercial Centre Near the (Former) Railway Station.....	41
Table 6. Tuakau Survey Plans. ....	42

Table 7. Mercer Survey Plans. ....	49
Table 8. Sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. ....	54
Table 9. Rangiri Survey Plans.....	55
Table 10. Huntly Survey Plans. ....	61
Table 11. Sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. ....	67
Table 12. Taupiri Historic Plans.....	68
Table 13. Sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. ....	74
Table 14. Ngaruawahia Historic Plans.....	75
Table 15. Te Kowhai Historic Plans.....	81
Table 16. Sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. ....	90
Table 17. Ngaruawahia Historic Plans.....	90
Table 18. List of plans with overlays of archaeologically sensitive zones.....	100

## Introduction

The Waikato District Council Archaeological Heritage Project is a multi-phased project designed to update the archaeological information in the existing Waikato District Council (WDC) plan and provide an alert layer to assist in the management of heritage resources. The focus of Phase IV is the town commercial centres and the development of overlay boundaries of archaeologically sensitive areas in the commercial centres of many of the District towns. The overlays are designed to provide Waikato District Council and property owners with an alert about the potential for pre-1900 archaeological deposits in commercial development areas.

Phase IV differs from most of the earlier Phase I through III alert layer work with the exception of the predictive alert layer provided for the Waikato River corridor during Phase I. The earlier project phases (I, II, and III) primarily provided information about individual recorded sites for the archaeological site alert layer and identified cadastral parcels affected by proximity to recorded archaeological sites. The Phase II and III work included the recording of 149 unrecorded archaeological sites.

This report documents the development of and delivery of Phase IV of the Waikato District Plan Review archaeological heritage alert project as conceived by Simmons and Associates Ltd. and accepted by Waikato District Councils Planning Steering Committee (WDCPSC). The report includes:

- Background information
- Project purpose;
- Explanation of predictive modelling;
- The Scope of work, Data sources, Methodology;
- Project Risk Analysis, Constraints and Limitations;
- Results of the Phase IV work;
- Summary; and
- Recommendations.

Phase IV also has a digital component, shapefiles for each of the urban boundaries that have been made available for insertion as overlays with notations on District Plan maps.

## **Archaeological Heritage Project; Background Information**

The Archaeological Heritage Project is a phased project designed to assist Waikato District Council in heritage management. The project was designed in response to Waikato District Council's preparation of a single district plan that unifies parts of the previous Franklin District area and Waikato District. The purpose of the project was to provide a robust alert layer to assist in District planning decision making, alert property owners, and to update information about archaeological sites. The alert layers and site information update work was undertaken for two reasons:

- All archaeological sites in New Zealand are protected under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014) regardless of whether they are recorded or not. Site damage can result in prosecution under the Act.
- Providing information about site locations through the Waikato District Plan was identified as essential for management of the resource by Council and property owners. The purpose of the alert layer was to alleviate problems that have occurred in Waikato District with development related destruction of archaeological sites, prosecutions, construction delays and also address future development in urban growth areas.

The focus of Phase I of the project was on individual archaeological sites and update the archaeological records for the district that were recorded in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme (SR Scheme).

Phase II and III involved the identification, analysis and compilation of records for unrecorded archaeological sites. Phase II was based on the Ngaruawahia and Enviros Structure Plan study carried out in 2014 by Alexy Simmons and Malcolm Hutchinson. The information compiled during that work provided data for the recording of ninety-six previously unrecorded sites. These were primarily Maori Horticulture sites identified from remote sensing. Similar work was carried out in Phase III. During that phase an additional fifty-three archaeological records for previous unrecorded Maori horticultural sites outside the Ngaruawahia and Enviros Structure Plan areas were added to the Waikato District Council data base.

In addition, at the request of the Waikato District Council Planning Steering Committee, a predictive layer of archaeologically sensitive areas was also supplied during Phase I of the project.

For the purposes of the alert and site update work an archaeological site was defined as specified in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (The Act) below.

### **Definition of an Archaeological Site**

Section 6 of The Act defines an archaeological site as:

(a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that--

(i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900;

and

(ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and

(b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1).

### **Purpose of Phase IV**

The purpose of the pre-1900 archaeological sensitive overlays/ urban overlay layers being constructed for the commercial centres of many of the district towns is to provide property owners and WDC planning staff with an alert to the potential for pre-1900 archaeological information. Archaeological deposits are frequently exposed under commercial buildings constructed from 1900 through 1950s in the historic towns. Knowing a building site has a potential for archaeologically deposits under it provides an opportunity for management of this resource issue through good forward planning and appropriate actions.

Pre-1900 archaeological sites can not to be modified or destroyed unless an authority is obtained from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. Under Section 42 of The Act it states:

(1) Unless an authority is granted under section 48, 56(1)(b), or 62 in respect of an archaeological site, no person may modify or destroy, or cause to be modified or destroyed, the whole or any part of that site if that person knows, or ought reasonably to have suspected, that the site is an archaeological site.

(2) Subsection (1) applies whether or not an archaeological site is a recorded archaeological site or is entered on—

(a) the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero under subpart 1 of Part 4; q  
or

(b) the Landmarks list made under subpart 2 of Part 4.

(3) Despite subsection (1), an authority is not required to permit work on a building that is an archaeological site unless the work will result in the demolition of the whole of the building.

The intent of the overlay layer is to prevent, or at least reduce, costly delays or prosecutions by identifying potential archaeologically sensitive areas in the commercial centres of many of the District towns. By alerting both Waikato District Council staff and property owners' research can be carried out prior to development to ensure affects to archaeological sites are identified, remedied and mitigated. This type of research is similar to other pre-construction requirements, e.g. geotechnical studies. Heritage research and, if applicable, an affects assessment ensures a property owner can avoid effecting an archaeological site or provide for mitigation in their construction programme.

## **Archaeological Predictive Modelling**

The Phase IV focus was on the commercial centres of nine district town that are expected to grow in the near future. The archaeological overlay research involved the identification of pre-1900 buildings and other types of sites (such as Maori cultivation site) in the town centres. This type of work is usually referred to by archaeologists as predictive modelling.

An archaeological predictive model is an evidence-based idea or set of ideas about the location and type of archaeological sites in a specific place or region. The information or data base for constructing a model can include facts about the physical environment, area prehistory, history, recorded archaeological sites, and human behaviour.

The predictive model must also consider events and actions that overlay previous archaeological sites or that affect them--taphonomic processes. The effects can be quite dramatic or minor and linked to the process of site decomposition. Robert Ascher (1961) described this process very aptly:

"Every living community is in the process of continuous change with respect to the material which it utilizes. At any point in its existence some proportion of materials are falling into disuse and decomposing, while new materials are being added as replacements. In a certain sense a part of every community is becoming, but is not yet, archaeological data. The community becomes



archaeological data when replacement ceases. What the archaeologist disturbs is not the remains of a once living community, stopped as it were, at a point in time; what he does interrupt is the process of decomposition”<sup>1</sup>

The process of decomposition of terrestrial archaeological sites is affected by man-made and natural events and actions. For example, in commercial zones the preservation and decomposition of archaeological information can be affected by soil pH, climate, flooding, plant growth, and so on. Other events, including fire, can also affect archaeological sites. Tuakau, provides an example of this. In 1929 the Farmers’ Trading Company general store, the garage and motor workshop of Giles Brothers Ltd. were destroyed by fire and other buildings in the vicinity were damaged (Figure 1).<sup>2</sup>



Figure 1. Fire at Tuakau.<sup>3</sup>

While fires destroy some materials they also preserve types of information that can be recovered using archaeological methods. For example the wood in a building will burn, but generally many of the metal fittings and construction materials survive. The ceramic and glass containers in a shop may be broken by falling debris or intense heat but the fragments and melted remains of the containers remain. Site clearing associated with buildings prior to the availability of mass earth working machinery—bulldozers—was usually minimal and resulted in broken glass,

---

<sup>1</sup> Ascher, R. (1961), Analogy in Archaeological Interpretation, *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Winter, 1961) p. 324.

<sup>2</sup> *Auckland Weekly News* 10 January 1929, p.40. Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19290110-40-1

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, p. 40.

ceramics, and metal objects being left in place. Frequently buildings erected prior to 1940 or 1950 cap the archaeological foot print of early building or other types of sites.

The overlay layers identified for the town centres are predictive and serve as flags to the potential for archaeological deposits on a property. The existence of an archaeological site needs to be considered at the planning stage of property development in the archaeologically sensitive overlay zones.

## **Phase IV Scope of Work**

Phase IV focused on the identification of the extent of archaeologically sensitive areas in nine district town commercial centres. The towns were selected because of anticipated future growth in these town centres. The towns are listed below from north to south. The location of the towns is illustrated on Figure 2.

Pokeno,  
Tuakau,  
Mercer,  
Rangariri,  
Huntly,  
Taupiri,  
Ngaruawahia,  
Te Kowhai, and  
Raglan.

The project Inception Report proposed that three meetings were to be held to ensure there was no archaeological data transfer issues associated with the delivery and insertion of digital overlay files (shapefiles) into the WDC GIS system. It was determined that these meetings were not necessary based on the communications with the Waikato District Council GIS staff members during Phase I of the project and their experience and expertise. The meeting schedule was modified to include only one meeting—the Phase IV handover meeting at the end of the phase.

## **Data Sources**

The primary data sources used for the Phase IV work were:

- Old land survey plans;
- NZAA SR Scheme records;

- The Tuakau and Ngaruawahia and Enviros Archaeological Heritage reports (Simmons and Hutchinson 2014); and
- WDC heritage schedule of built heritage data, photographs and local histories.

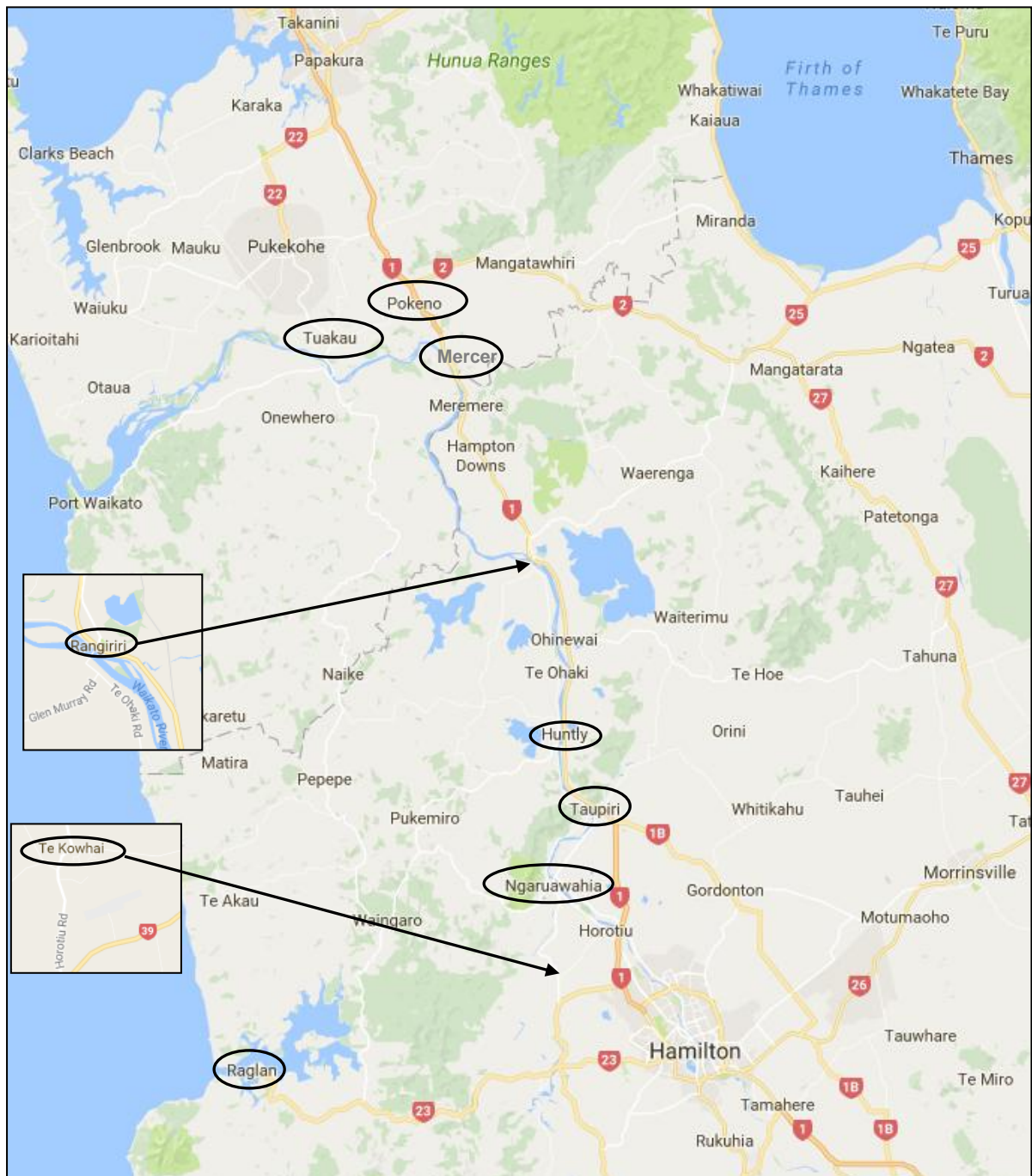


Figure 2. Location of the Nine Towns.

## **Phase IV Methodology**

The identification of the general boundary of the archaeologically sensitive zones within the existing commercial districts of the towns involved examining the information sources noted in the previous sub-section for each town. This was a simple multi-step process:

1. General review of the historical information about the town including background reports and archaeological site records;
2. Identification and review of historic land survey plans;
3. Geo-reference the plans;
4. Preparation of overlays and shape files;
5. Compilation of a draft report subsection about each town and review of draft urban overlay zones; and
6. Refinement and modification of the urban overlay zones in the town centres and completion of a final report.

### **Archaeological and Historic Research**

During the research process [step 1 and 2] it became apparent the most consistent data source proved to be the historic survey plans, but these plans varied from town to town and supplemental historical and archaeological data was required to increase the accuracy of the predicted archaeologically sensitive zone. The archaeological and historic information, including photographs bolstered the information evident on the plans.

### **Historic Land Survey Plans**

Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) survey plans [step 2] were access via the Quick Map desktop Geographic Information System and examined for details of archaeological interest. A total of one hundred and forty three image files representing scans of historic plans were saved for closer analysis. These files comprise one hundred and seventeen individual plans; twenty six of these plans were represented by both colour and black and white copies. Frequently there were differences in legibility of the colour and black and white copies. The date of the plans also ranged from SO398-1 in Rangiriri, drawn in 1860 to DP96747-1 surveyed in 1982 in Tuakau. Six plans had absent or obscured date and other provenance information. The number of plans that were worth examining varied as is evident in Table 1. This is not surprising. Towns in the district grew at different rates and were initially surveyed at different times. The growth of a town frequently resulted in a land survey in association with subdivision of a parcel of land.



Table 1. Towns and number of plans.

Town	Number of Plans
Pokeno	7
Tuakau	18
Mercer	5
Rangiriri	13
Huntly	21
Taupiri	10
Ngaruawahia	22
Te Kowhai	5
Raglan	16

The analysis of the plans involves scrutinizing the documents for features of archaeological interest. For example pre-1900 buildings, ditch and bank fences, post-and-wire fences ["old p & w fence"], notations about cultivations, building outlines, notations about ownership of a parcel by a specific company and a partial building, buildings with function or commercial names (Figure 3). Other objects of archaeological interest include the indication of education reserves, and notable public institutions like churches or halls.

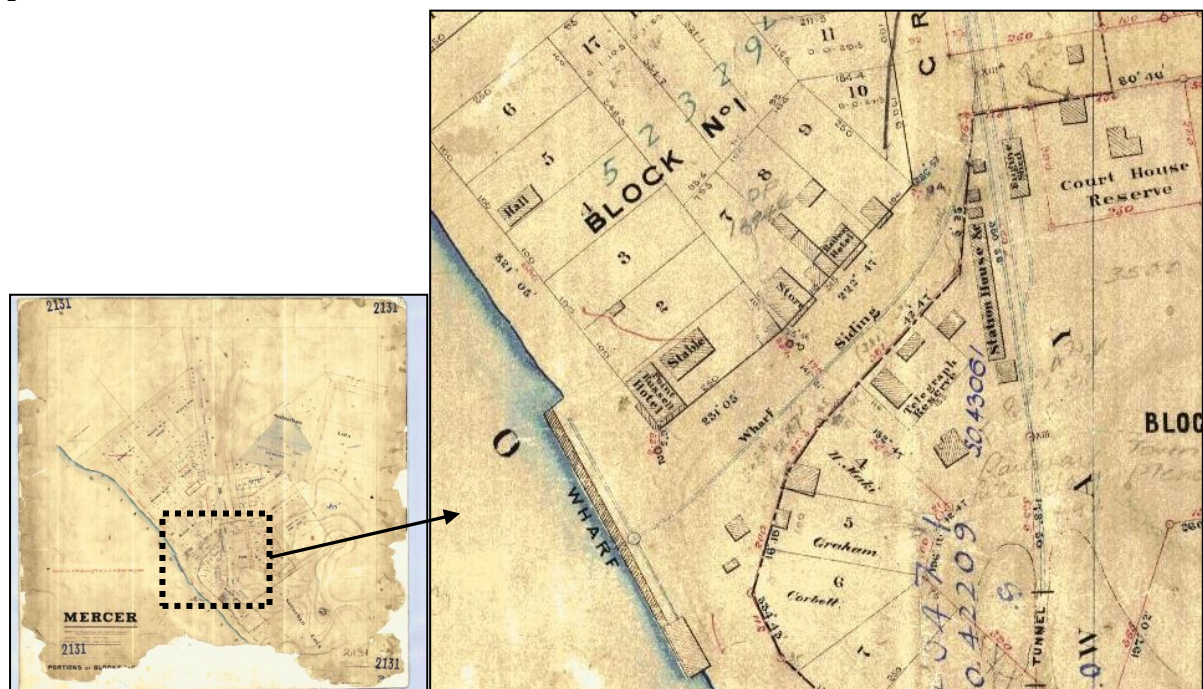


Figure 3. Example of an historic plan that contained a substantial amount of information, Mercer SO2131-1, 1879.

*Note: the wharf, Point Russell Hotel, stables, store, Railway Hotel, Hall, Telegraph Reserve, Station House, etc. are shown on plan SO2131-1.*

Of 117 plans examined only 37 provided no indication of possible archaeological evidence. The plans were catalogued and the subsections prepared for each town includes a table of catalogued plans for that town.

For each plan, descriptive details printed on the sheet were copied into a table for each town. The plans were sorted by date with the earliest at the top. The data recorded included the plan title, or list of the parcels being shown (Figure 3). The name of the surveyor and survey date was also recorded in most cases. The value given in the "year" column is taken from this date of survey where available, not the date the plan was lodged, which can be a considerable time later. Another column was populated with a short description of objects of archaeological interest depicted on the sheet. This includes noting if the names of occupiers are present.

<b>Huntly</b>			
<b>Plan</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
DP350-1	1884	Huntly township. Subdivision of Lots 54, 54A, 55, 55A and 56. Parish of Taupiri Borough of Huntly. Scale 4 chains to an inch. Surveyed by George Francis Hosking.	Buildings and ditch and bank fence marked. "Ditch & bank" annotated at top left of drawing. Several buildings marked at the western edge of the railway corridor.

Figure 4. Example of a historic survey plan catalogue entry.

## Geo-referencing

Following the examination of the plans the plans were geo referenced [step 3]. Geo-referencing is the process of aligning spatial data (layers that are shape files: polygons, points, etc.) to an image file such as an historical map, satellite image, or aerial photograph. Geo-referencing may involve shifting, rotating, scaling, skewing, and in some cases warping, rubber sheeting, or orthorectifying the data.

Geo-referencing a historic map involves aligning geographic data to a known coordinate system, in this case a current cadastral plan that shows the streets and road of the towns being analysed.<sup>4</sup> Figure 5 illustrates the geo-referencing of Mercer SO2131-1, 1879 (discussed in Figure 4).

---

<sup>4</sup> A good youtube tutorial on georeferencing can be found at:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PHtxbpboDro>





The purpose of this work was to create an overlay of a historic plan on a contemporary plan that can be viewed, queried, and analyzed along with other data about the town to derive information about the location of pre-1900 buildings in the town. This knowledge provides an indication of the potential for archaeological deposits under buildings, etc. constructed prior to mechanical / major earthworks being required as a part of building construction.<sup>5</sup>

### **Defining the Town Centre (commercial area) Urban Overlay**

A draft overlay was created by recomputing and output of a shapefile that defined the general boundary of the archaeologically sensitive zones within the existing commercial districts of the towns [step 4].

One historic plan from each town was selected to provide a basis for this. The preferred plan contained the best compilation of archaeologically sensitive features. Figure 6 provides an example of a draft overlay of Mercer based on the use of plan SO2131-1, 1879.

The plan was then checked against the historical and archaeological information [step 1] that was compiled into a draft report [step 5].

### **Draft Report and Revising the Urban Overlays**

During the analysis and refinement of the information about the archaeologically sensitive zones within the existing commercial districts of the towns, changes in the zone boundaries were identified [steps 5 and 6]. For example, several historic towns were affected by flooding that resulted in the movement of the town centre, or transportation system changes including the construction of and removal of railway stations. Businesses sprang up near Railway Stations to serve the needs of passengers. The removal of a transportation hub like a railway station and focus on another transportation corridor could result in the closure of a business or relocation.

---

<sup>5</sup> Major earthworks for building foundations are generally associated with post 1950's construction, but this type of major foundation work varies from place to place.



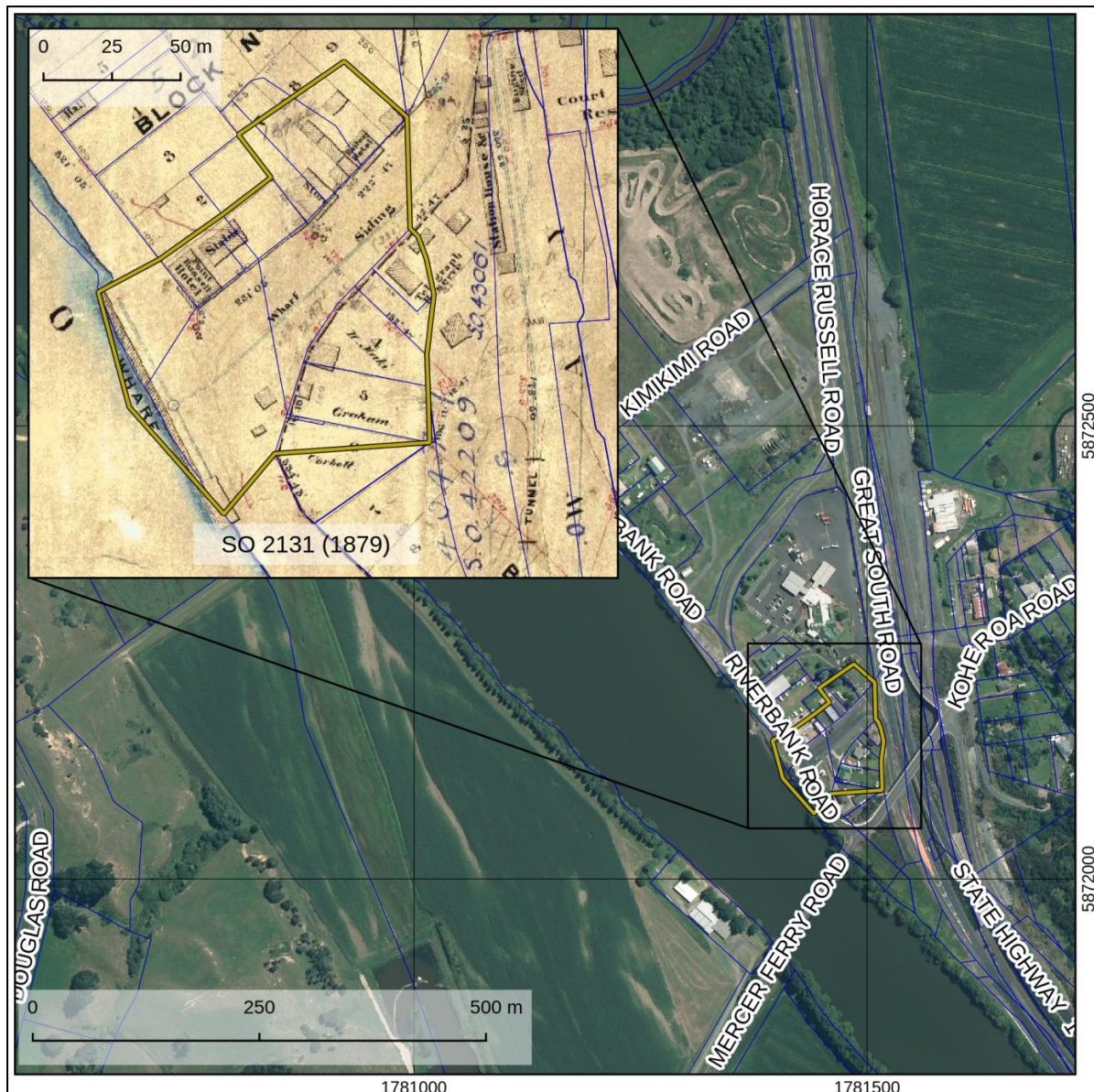


Figure 6. Example of an overlay for the commercial center of Mercer.

*Note: The overlay of Mercer had to take into account recent road works which have destroyed part of the historic town centre.*

In some of the town centres the historic commercial areas have been relocated and areas that were pre-1900 commercial areas are now residential areas or reserves. The changes in the location of commercial districts are discussed in the text for each town and apparent on the sequence of plans. Figure 7 provides an example of the modification of a draft shape file / archaeologically sensitive zone in response to changes in the location of the commercial district as the result of the closure of the Pokeno Railway Station. Historic commercial areas in what are now residential areas of town were not identified in the overlays provided for insertion on Waikato Districts GIS system. The focus was on existing commercial town centres.





Figure 7. Two historic commercial areas were identified in Pokeno, (DP 19787, 1926).  
 Note: The commercial area at Market and Regina Street (below) has since developed as a residential area with the removal of the Pokeno Railway Station and the growth of the Great South Road/ Pokeno Road and Market Street area. Therefore this area along Regina Street was not included in the final Pokeno overlay.



## Refinement and Modification of the Urban Overlay Zones in the Town Centres

The archaeologically sensitive zones for each town's commercial area were refined if necessary and output as a final shapefile. (As noted in the introduction a copy has been included with the data package for this project phase.) The focus of the Phase IV project was on the archaeologically sensitive areas in the current commercial centres of the towns, therefore the historic commercial areas in what are now residential areas of town were not identified in the overlays provided for insertion on Waikato Districts GIS system.

## Phase IV Risk Analysis, Constraints and Limitations

The risk of a bad result from use of this methodology, changes in the proposed Phase IV project scope, including fewer meetings was considered in terms of risk. The risk register supplied with the Inception Report was modified to address these risks as well as general project risks. Also considered in the Risk Register was the risk of not alerting property owners to the potential of modifying, damaging or destroying an archaeological site during building demolition and construction of a new building was included in the register.

Table 2. Risk Register for Phase IV.

Risk Statement	Rank 1-5		Treatment Plan
	Likelihood	Consequence	
Bad outcome caused by table top study versus field work.	2	2	-Archaeologists and a researcher with experience in the Waikato will source the data used to inform the table top research. -The constraints intrinsic to the base data will be clearly stated and identified in the phase reports. -An advice note will be included in the phase report and on the web site requesting WDC be advised of information errors, such as the location of sites. This will facilitate an opportunity for additional research or a field check and update of the data.
Bad outcome caused by failure to communicate data sharing requirements	2	2	-Meetings to be carefully conducted and minutes taken and shared between participants and edited as necessary. -WDC will sign off on the design

			<p>and content.</p> <p>-Assistance will be provided to WDC GIS staff if required to insert the overlays into the system.</p>
Bad outcome caused by data limitations, e.g. missing plans for towns or parts of towns, poor image quality of the historic plans, NZAA SRS data errors, and missing historical data.	1	1	<p>-The archaeologist will analyse the study layer more than once.</p> <p>-The limitation of the data set will be stated and identified in the phase report.</p> <p>-An advice note will be included in the phase report and on the web site requesting WDC be advised of information errors. This will facilitate an opportunity for follow up fieldwork or research to verify the information and update the data base.</p>
Bad outcome caused by human analysis errors.	1	1	<p>-Archaeologists with experience in the Waikato and historic buildings will analysis the research data.</p> <p>-An advice note will be included in the phase report and on the web site requesting WDC be advised of information errors so they can be investigated.</p>
Bad outcome caused by human errors during data entry.	1	1	<p>-Experienced WDC personnel will be inserting the data into WDC's GIS data base.</p> <p>-An advice note will be included in the phase reports and on the web site requesting WDC be advised of information errors.</p>
Bad outcome caused by an illness incapacitating senior archaeologist involved in the phase IV project for more than a week.	1	2	<p>-Revision of the phase deadlines.</p> <p>-Use of senior archaeologists with a similar skill set.</p>
Bad outcome caused by loss of data due to mechanical failure or software corruption.	1	3	<p>-Backups of all project data will be regularly and frequently written to offline storage. An external USB hard disk drive</p>
Bad outcome due to identification of a pre-1900 archaeological site during earthworks (building demolition and construction), resulting in prosecution or construction delay	3 to 5	5	<p>-Research the age of the existing building, prior land use and development.</p> <p>-Commission a specialist to research the potential for an archaeological site and obtain an archaeological authority from HNZ if deemed necessary. (See Recommendations Subsection at the end of this report.)</p>

## **Constraints and Limitations**

The overlays of archaeologically sensitive zones are indicative and serve as a signal or indication of the potential for archaeological deposits under commercial structures erected prior to 1950. In some cases the structure itself, or part of it, may pre-dates 1900 and is therefore an archaeological site under the definition of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

There may also be other areas of the town commercial centres outside the archaeologically sensitive overlay zones that contain archaeological deposits that were not identified in the Phase IV study. These may be identified in the future and could include both Maori and European sites.

The research was limited in scope. No in depth research was carried out on individual land parcels therefore there is a potential that specific parcels may contain no pre-1900 archaeological evidence for a variety of reasons. For example the parcel was not occupied or developed until after 1950 or the parcel was intensely earth worked, or the property was the subject of an archaeological investigation.

## Results of Phase IV

### Introduction

The results of the Phase IV work are presented in the subsections that follow. Each town is discussed in a separate subsection for easy of access to the information. The discussion of results starts at the northern end of the District, Figure 2, with Pokeno.

The town subsections present background information and discuss the research used to inform the identification of archaeologically sensitive areas in the town commercial centres. The work does not address or provide overlays for archaeological sites outside the current town centres. For example overlays are not provided for the Maori village site at Tuakau, Alexandra Redoubt, the Tuakau Landing and the first location for Tuakau town, and so on.<sup>6</sup> The focus is on the current, 2016, town commercial centres and the potential for archaeological evidence under existing commercial buildings or in empty lots.

### Pokeno

#### Background Information

Pokeno was founded in a Maori settlement area. Nigel Prickett noted that the name Pokeno (Pokino) was taken from Ngati Tamaoho settlement, a village that was about 2 miles away and according to Colonel Gamble's report.<sup>7</sup> A plan prepared by Gamble in 1862 notes that Pokino was  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Austin's Farm.<sup>8</sup> Prickett suggested there were two successive Maori settlements at Pokino (Figure 8).

The Mangatiwhiri Maori settlement is shown as being near the old flour mill site across State Highway One from the commercial centre of Pokeno. Pokino was north of Pokeno near the intersection of State Highway 1 and 2 (Figure 8).

---

<sup>6</sup> Refer to Simmons A. and Hutchinson M. (2014). Tuakau Archaeological Heritage, for information about early sites and archaeological locations in and around Tuakau.

<sup>7</sup> War Office (1864). Journals of the Deputy Quartermaster General in New Zealand [Colonel Gamble]. War Office [0238], p.46.

<sup>8</sup> Prickett, N. (2003). The History and archaeology of Queen's Redoubt, South Auckland. Records of the Auckland Museum, 40 (5-37), p.7.



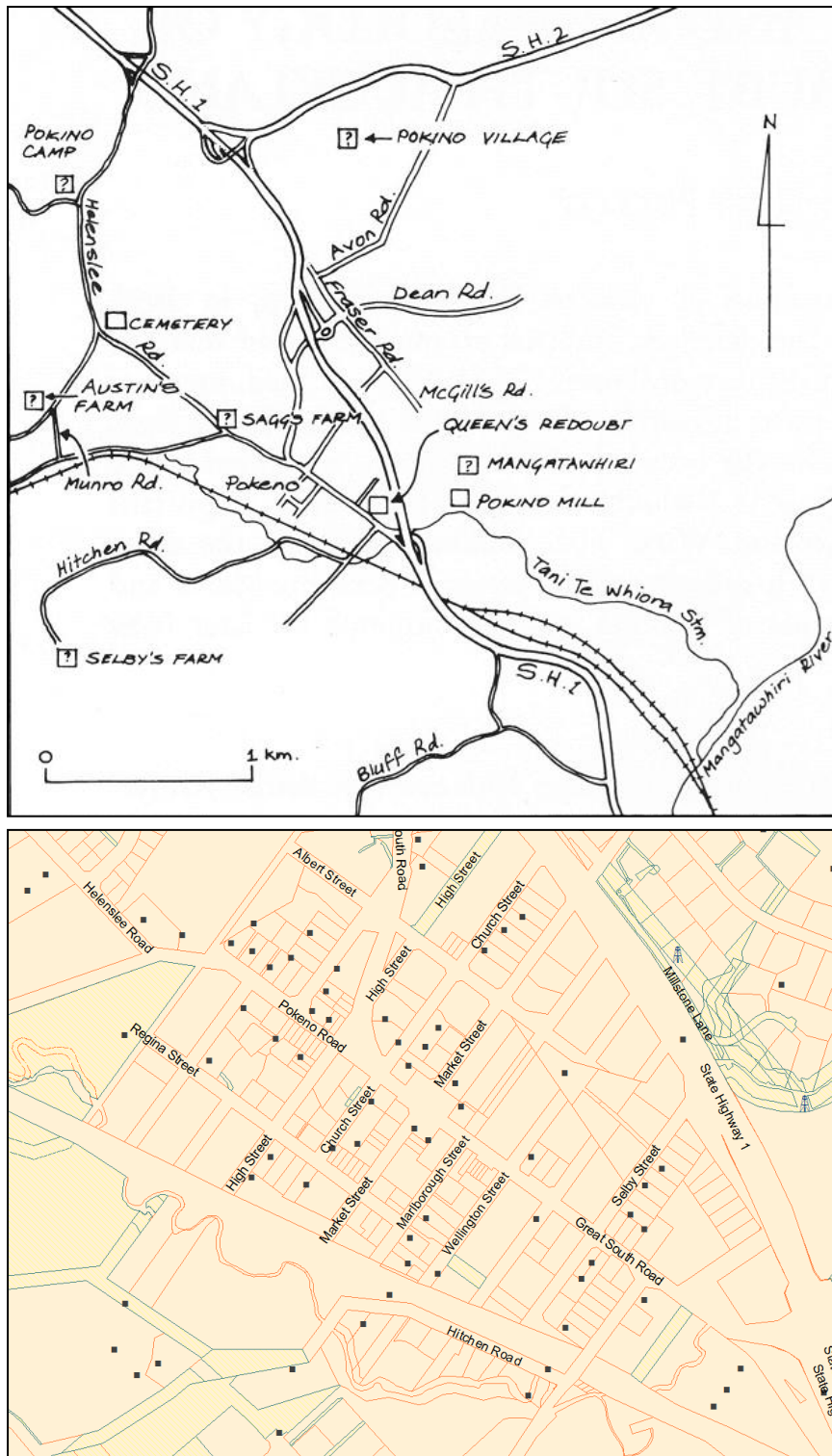


Figure 8. Historic sites plan (top) prepared by Nigel Prickett for the 1850s and early 1860s in the Pokino District.<sup>9</sup> The bottom plan shows the main streets.

<sup>9</sup> Prickett, N. (2003). The History and archaeology of Queen's Redoubt, South Auckland. Records of the Auckland Museum, 40 (5-37), Figure 1, p.6.

The location for Mangatiwhiri shown on Figure 8 is based on the writings of Fredinand von Hochstetter about his visit to the area in March 1858. Hochstetter described Managtiwhiri as featuring,

“ . . . about twenty huts with about 100 inhabitants, who are enjoying considerable wealth. They very recently had a neat flour-mill by an Englishman, on a small stream running by the village, which cost them not less than £400. The volcanic soil of the neighbourhood is extremely fertile, and there is no scarcity of horses, cattle and pigs in these parts.”<sup>10</sup>

Some European settlement of allotments in the Pokeno area took place in the late 1850s, many were deed record sales that turned over rapidly indicting that speculators had probably purchased the allotments and on sold to interested settlers.

By circa 1860 three European farmhouses were in the Pokeno area (Figure 8). In December 1861 six hundred and ninety-four soldiers from detachments of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Regiments plus officers were camped on Austin’s Farm (Figure 8) and engaged in road construction.<sup>11</sup> This was the first military camp established at Pokeno. In 1862 when Queen’s Redoubt was constructed Selby’s farm was used as a camp and headquarters by European troops while the redoubt was being erected. Neither camp was located in the commercial centre of Pokeno. Illustrations of the redoubt and surrounding camp at Pokeno indicate that there was probably some occupation of the commercial district by troops at various times (Figure 9), but the specific locations cannot be confirmed. The number of troops and where they camped would have fluctuated over time. Buildings were also constructed outside the redoubt to serve the troop, e.g. canteens, hotels, etc.

---

<sup>10</sup> Hochstetter 1867, p.290 in Prickett 2003, p.9.

<sup>11</sup> Prickett, N. (2003). The History and archaeology of Queen’s Redoubt, South Auckland. Records of the Auckland Museum, 40 (5-37), p.10.



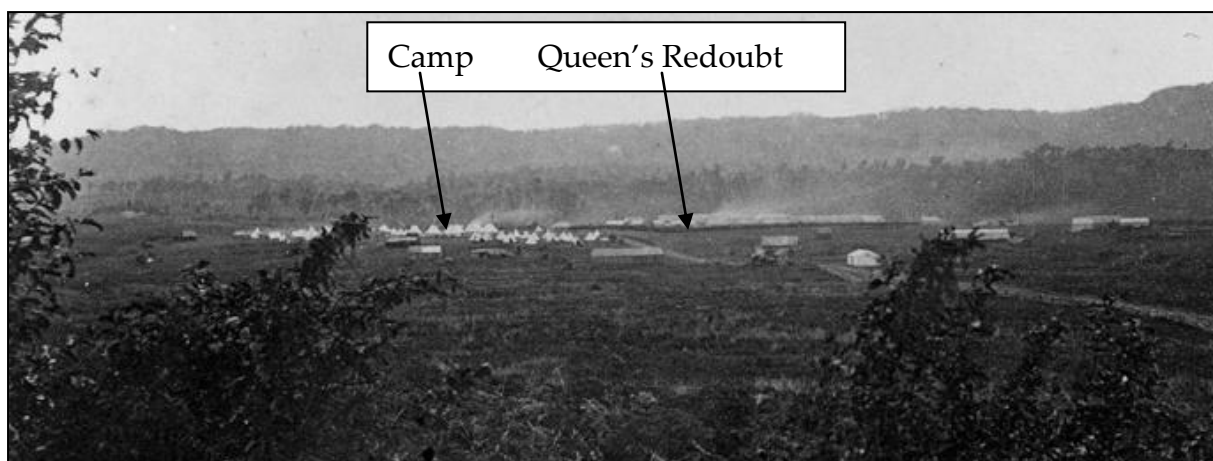


Figure 9. Queen's Redoubt, 1864, Great South Road crosses the middle of the photograph.<sup>12</sup>

In June of 1863 allotments in the township were offered for sale at auction (Figure 10). How many sections sold at auction was not researched.

In 1865 a group of immigrants, primarily Scots, were brought to Pokeno for settlement (Figure 11).<sup>13</sup> This was part of a government settlement scheme involving many of the northern towns that were occupied or founded during the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars.

The plans examined for Pokeno do not provide a list of allotments assigned to the immigrants or other buyers. A title search was not carried out of properties, because that work was well beyond the scope of the current project.

The growth of Pokeno, like many of the towns in the Waikato was changed by the establishment of the North Island Main Trunk Line. The Pokeno Railway Station opened on 20 May 1875. The commercial area grew in response and developed along Market Street which linked Market Square and the Great South Road to the Pokeno Rail Station (Figure 12).

<sup>12</sup> Photograph by Daniel Manders Beere. 'Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-1174' <http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/dbtw-wpd/exec/dbtwpub.dll>

<sup>13</sup> Daily Southern Cross, Queen's Redoubt (from our Correspondent) January 22. (1865) 24 January 1865. <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/DSC18650124.2.20>

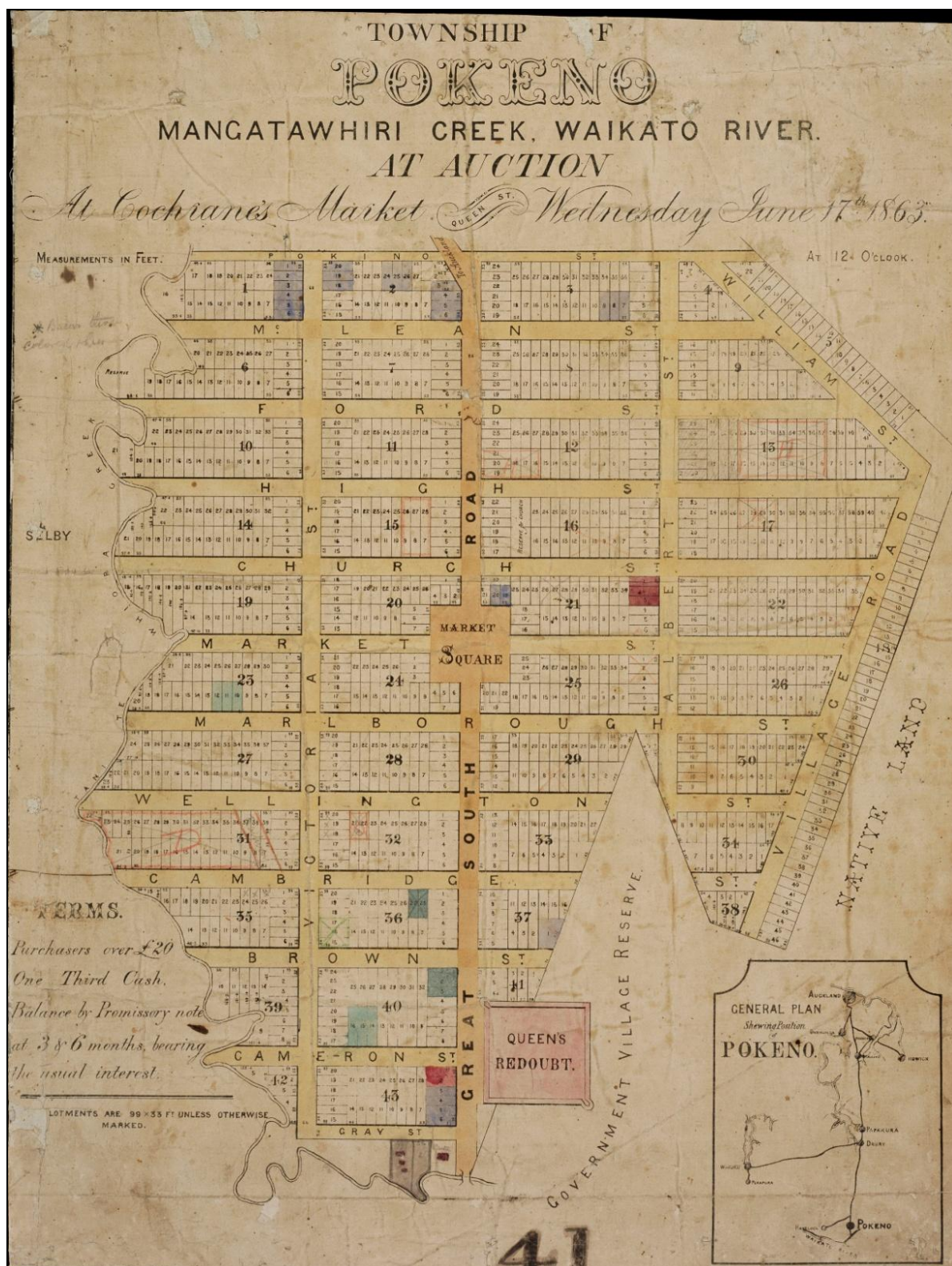


Figure 10. Auction of Pokeno Allotments, 1863.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Advertisement, D 995.113 bje Pok 1863, <http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/dbtw-wpd/exec/dbtwpub.dll>



On Thursday evening last the first lot of immigrants arrived in carts, provided by the Government. Previous to their arrival a large quantity of stores, provisions, and tools of every description, were brought up in charge of Mr. Hector, immigration agent, who, in conjunction with Mr. Runciman, of Drury, immediately took possession of a large building lately McLean's canteen; and the building that was a flour mill, belonging to the natives previous to the breaking out of the war. Every available place was taken and tents erected for their accommodation. Ten or twelve families have arrived, and the remainder are expected to-night. They are mostly Scotch, and were passengers by the ship 'Helenslee,' and were for some time located at or near Mangarei. They seem to be very well satisfied with the prospects, as they may well be satisfied, as Pokeno is in a central position and easy of access by land and water. There

Daily Southern Cross, 24 January 1865.<sup>15</sup>



Figure 11. Photograph showing a gathering at Pokeno on New Years Day 1910 of the original settlers and their wives who arrived by the ship Helenslee in 1865.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Op cit. Daily Southern Cross, Queen's Redoubt (from our Correspondent) January 22. (1865) 24 January 1865.

<sup>16</sup> Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19100113-7-1. Taken from the supplement to the Auckland Weekly News 13 January 1910 p007  
<http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/dbtw-wpd/exec/dbtwpub.dll?>



Figure 12. Pokero, showing the location of the commercial buildings on Market Street in 1926, DP19787.

Only a few archaeological sites are recorded in Pokero town, several of these are on the other side of State Highway One, Figure 13 and in Table 3. None of the recorded sites are in the Pokero commercial centre.

Table 3. Pokero, recorded sites.

Site	Name/ Description
R12/955	Sagg's farmhouse is shown in Greaves' 1863 sketch between Austin's farmhouse and Queen's Redoubt. Also visible in a photograph of Queen's Redoubt taken in 1863. No surface evidence.
R12/23	Queen's Redoubt, 1863
S12/360	Site of the Maori owned and operated Pokero Flour Mill - pre-1858 to 1863. Later used as a flax mill in about the 1870s. Name Pokero Flour Mill.
S12/214	Findspot for historic artefacts, unearthed during the construction of the Pokero Bypass. These artefacts may possibly relate to the nearby Pokero flourmill/flaxmill site (recorded as S12/360).



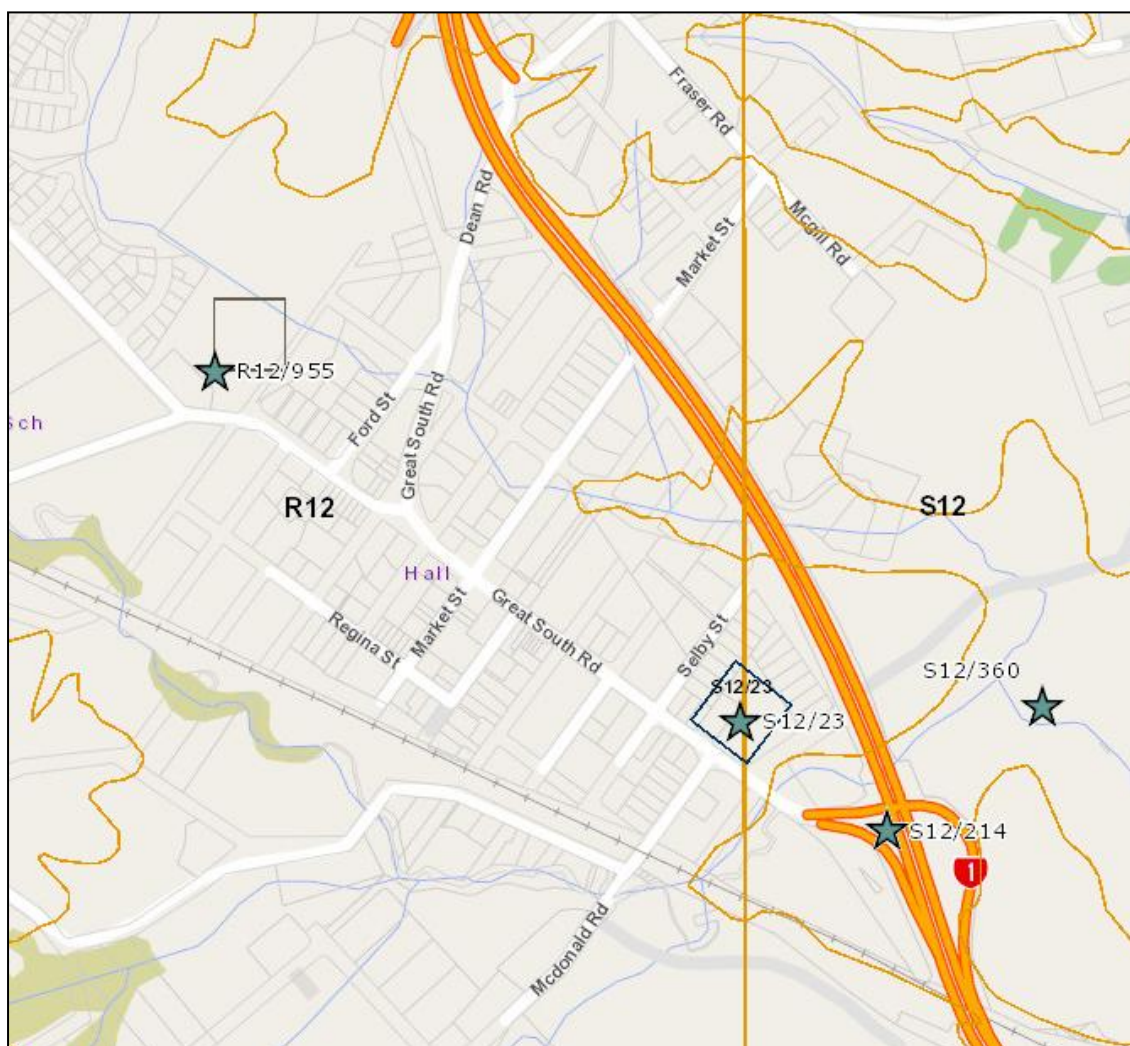


Figure 13. Pokeno, sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed November 1, 2016.]

### **Pokeno; Historic Survey Plan Analysis**

Seven Pokeno plans were examined and catalogued as a part of the research process. The plans are presented in Table 4. The analysis of the plans included geo-referencing them so they related to the current town street and road patterns.

Table 4. Pokeno Survey Plans.

Plan	Year	Description	Notes
SO 219	1870s	Township of Helenslee Pokeno Mangatawhiri. Surveyor name illegible. This plan is virtually the same plan as NZ Map 1142, Auckland City Libraries, except the Librarie's plan is more legible, Queen's Redoubt is highlighted, and dated to 1870s.	Helenslee is crossed out. Shows allotments, Queen's Redoubt, mill stream & mill, creek, swamps, and bush areas. Shows names of land owners.
SO2024-	1879	Parts of Mangatawhiri. Scale 2 chains to an inch. Surveyed by G.A.Marlin September 1879.	Shows Queen's Redoubt.
ROLL68-1	1886	No identifying marks save the roll number stamped onto the backing sheet. Roll 4 marked Marked "Vide N.Z. Gazette 1886 page 1497.	Some structures indicated in Pokeno, none in Mercer. Shows names of land owners.
SO5744-1	1890	Town of Pokeno Reclassified Lands, Sections 99 & 397 & Public Works Road. Survey by F.H. Edgecombe October 1890.	At least two buildings visible, incl. Railway Station, and a mill by the creek.
DP13817-1	1920	Plan of Pn of Town of Pokeno & Pn of Allotts. 15 & Pt 206. Parish o Mangatawhiri. Surveyed for Donald McDonald by H. Munro Wilson January 1920. Scale 2 chains to an inch.	McDonald's house and shed shown on Queen's Redoubt site. Also, a house drawn south of the stream. "Old post and wire fence" marked along north western side of Market St. Has northing's and easting's in links from Mt Eden.
DP19787-1	1926	Plan of Part of Allot 15 Parish of Maungatawhiri and sections 145, 146, 162, 170, 171, 172, 175, 176 & Pt 179 Township of Pokeno and 274 & 284 Suburbs of Pokeno. Surveyed by T.T. Andrews, May 1926	Many buildings indicated on lots within Pokeno Township. Some annotated "House", "Shed", "Store" etc. Also post and wire fence.
DP37059-1	1948	Plan of PN. Allot 15, PH of Maungatawhiri & Pt Allot 236, Subs. of Pokeno. Surveyed by Harrison & Greirson June 1948.	Displays "Redoubt house" on Lot 1. Names land holders.

The analysis of Pokeno resulted in the identification of a town centre that initially developed along the Great South Road and shifted to Market Street in response to the establishment of the Pokeno Railway Station.



The current commercial strip in Pokeno is along the Great South Road. Figure 14 illustrates the areas that have a high potential for containing pre-1900 archaeological deposits under both buildings and houses that were constructed prior to 1950. As was noted in the methodology sub-section (Figure 7).



Figure 14. Pokeno archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area.

## Tuakau

### Background Information

The Maori Village of Tuakau was located adjacent to the river and established prior to 1840 (Figure 15). In the 1840s and 50s it was visited by traders, missionaries, and explorers. Tangata whenua had a flourmill and Maori cultivations were located in areas that would become European residential areas (Figure 16).



Figure 15. Drawing of Tuakau Maori village by John Johnson 24 December 1846; Auckland Museum Library PD18.

The lifeway of Maori in Taukau changed substantially with the commencement of the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars. On 12 July 1863 the colonial government took action—British troops crossed the Mangatawhiri south of Pokeno.

“Three hundred of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment under Colonel Wyatt marched from Drury by a bush track toward Tuakau . . . to take procession of the place, and establish a post on high ground overhanging the stream, so as to secure the right flank of our river front, and to insure the safe passage of the steamers at that part” (Gamble 1864, p.44).





Figure 16. Maori cultivations, Plan SO 413, drawn in 1866. (Note: the legibility of the old plan makes it difficult to read.)

The *Daily Southern Cross* reported,

“When the troops appeared at Tuakau the natives crossed the river . . . leaving two old women hostages in our hands, a quantity of provisions and pigs, besides eight canoes, a quantity of powder and several stands of arms.”<sup>17</sup>

The force commenced construction of Alexandra Redoubt at a high point overlooking the Waikato River (Figure 16). At the end of the active engagements of the war the colonial government confiscated 10,887 acres at Tuakau. The land in Tuakau and adjacent settlements was slated for settlement under the Special Waikato Immigration Scheme. The general land grant was one town allotment and one 10 acre suburban section with further entitlements for repaying half the passage money within three years, but there were variations. An immigrant camp was built in July 1865 and soon occupied.

The first European commercial centre for Tuakau was south of the current town and consisted of shops, a hotel, school house, and church on River Road in the vicinity of the Domain and Alexandra Redoubt Road (Figure 17). The opening of the railway in 1875, about a mile to mile and a half, from the first town centre resulted in the establishment of the second commercial centre (Figure 17). For many years the two towns contained similar commercial enterprises. For example, in early July 1875 it was reported four stores were open in Tuakau—along River road were Mr Collins’s store and post office<sup>18</sup> and Mr Poland’s store; near the new Railway Station was Mr Walker and Mr Fergie’s store. Hotels were located in both areas. The public buildings (schools and churches) were divided between the two areas.

The two centres co-existed, because of the transportation links they serviced, old (lower) Tuakau was linked to river access and new (upper) Tuakau to railway transport (Figure 18). Eventually (upper) Tuakau became the town centre, as it is today.

---

<sup>17</sup> *Daily Southern Cross*, 16 July 1863, p.3.

<sup>18</sup> In 1876 the *Daily Southern Cross* reported John Collins was operating a store and post office from his River Road property (*Daily Southern Cross* 23 November 1876, p. 3).

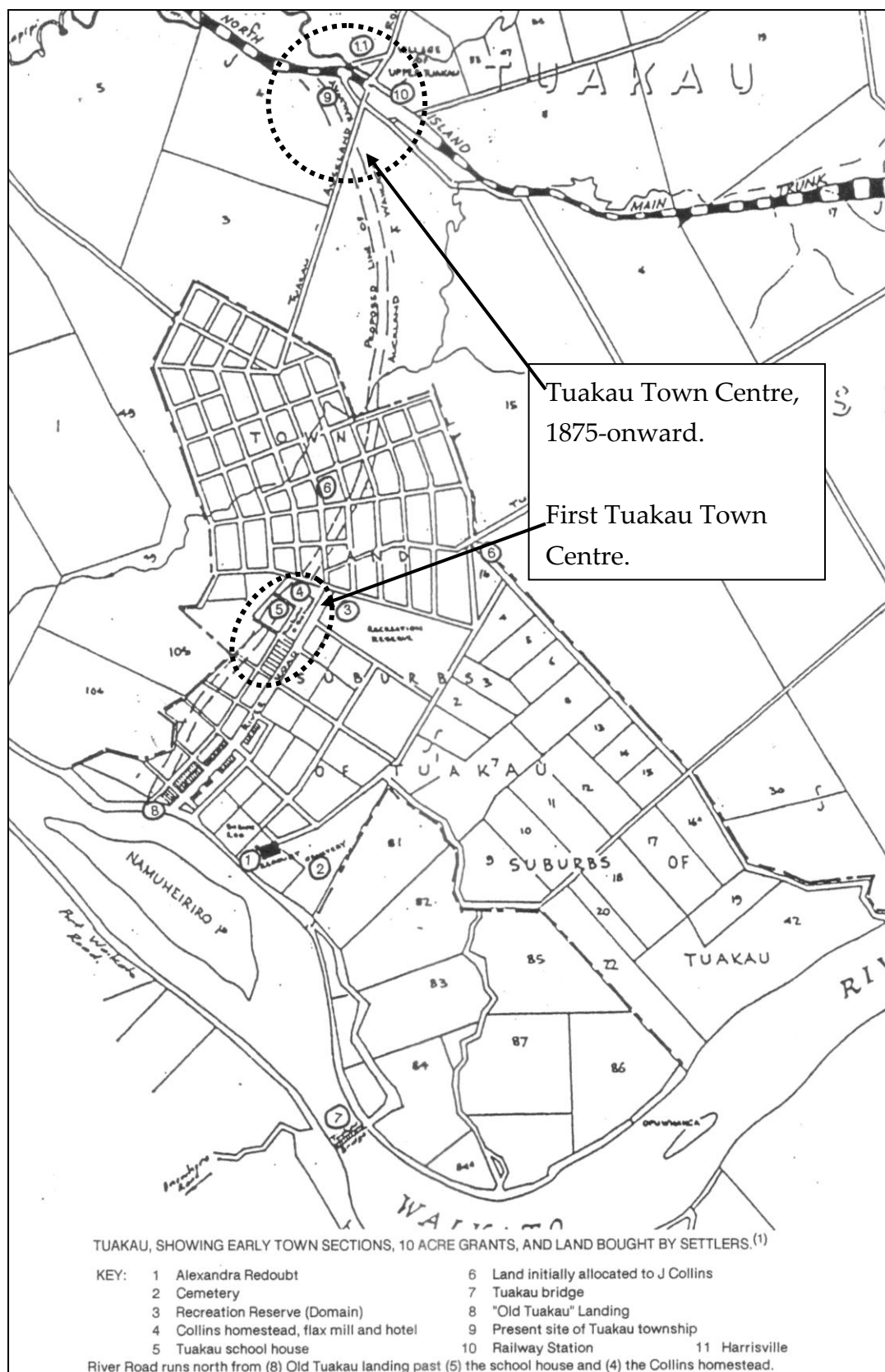


Figure 17. Historic Places in Tuakau (Kerse and Kerse 1994, p.14).

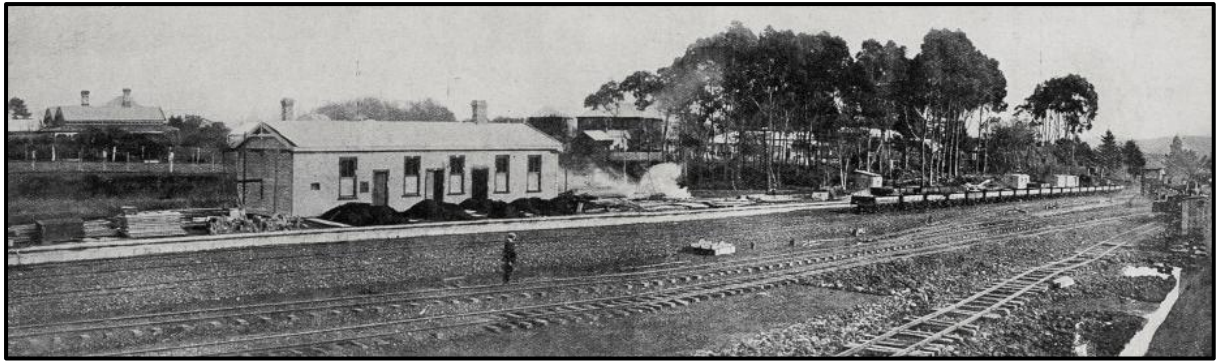


Figure 18. Tuakau Station, Improving the Waikato Railway, 10 August 1911, A.N. Breckon.<sup>19</sup> *Auckland Weekly News* in Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19110810-15-2).

The new railway provided access to nearby towns and helped to grow Tuakau. Tuakau had a butcher and by early July 1875 a baker.<sup>20</sup> By late March 1889 there were several butchers, blacksmiths, and shoemakers in upper Tuakau.<sup>21</sup> Many of the businesses diversified. The Tuakau Bakery operated a refreshment room and a boarding house (Figure 19). In 1915 and 1916 the bakery was being refurbished and new baking facilities added, but the building was not replaced. These changes are typical of the modifications made to businesses over the years.



Figure 19. Tuakau Bakery.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>19</sup> *Auckland Weekly News* in Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19110810-15-2.

<sup>20</sup> *Daily Southern Cross* 10 July 1875, p.3. The locations of the butcher shop and bakery were not identified.

<sup>21</sup> *New Zealand Herald* 21 March 1889, p.6.

<sup>22</sup> <https://jeandavidisabellaandjohn.wordpress.com/tag/whangarata-school/>.

Only one archaeological sites has been recorded in Tuakau's current commercial centre, the Tuakau Hotel (R12/1096) (Figure 20). The hotel is recorded as dating from 1882.

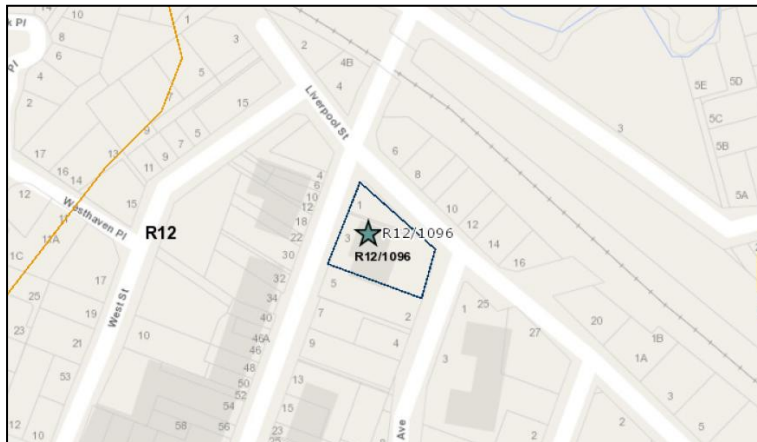


Figure 20. Tuakau Hotel site recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016].

The Tuakau Structure Plan Archaeological Heritage Study (Simmons & Hutchinson 2014) resulted in the identification of a number of other pre-1900 structures in the current commercial centre of Tuakau (Figure 21 and Table 5). That study resulted in the identifications of other sites outside the commercial centre.



Figure 21. Tuakau Main Street, circa early 1900s.<sup>23</sup>

(Note: Hotel at the far end of the Street?, grocer (left) and Tuakau Bakery refreshment room and boarding house on the right.)

<sup>23</sup> HCL\_08596, Hamilton City Council Library.

Table 5. Tuakau's Commercial Centre Near the (Former) Railway Station.

<b>COMMERCIAL TUAKAU NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION</b>		
Tuakau Hotel, near the Railway	Main road Tuakau, still on the same site but altered (based on photograph).	1882
General Stores	(Anonymous History of Tuakau ca. 2000)	Pre 1900?
Butcher Shop	(Anonymous History of Tuakau ca. 2000)	Pre 1900?
Black smith	( Anonymous History of Tuakau ca. 2000)	Pre 1900?
Baker	( Anonymous History of Tuakau ca. 2000)	Pre 1900?
Bootmaker	(Anonymous History of Tuakau ca. 2000)	Pre 1900?
Wheelwright	( Anonymous History of Tuakau ca. 2000)	Pre 1900?
Dressmaker	( Anonymous History of Tuakau ca. 2000)	Pre 1900?
<b>SOCIAL &amp; CULTURAL IN THE RAILWAY STATION TOWN CENTRE</b>		
St John's Church (Anglican)	(History of Tuakau WDC)	1881
1 <sup>st</sup> Tuakau Wesleyan Church	First church demolished in 1886	1877-1886
2 <sup>nd</sup> Tuakau Wesleyan Church	Second church demolished in 1974	1886-1974
Tuakau Presbyterian Church	Church Street in 1880. Enlarged in 1892. Shifted to 5 Madill Street in 1914. In 1960 a church centre was erected on the same site alongside the church.	1880-1914
Tuakau Literary Hall	Erected near the Methodist Church	c. late 1890s
<b>INDUSTRIAL</b>		
Saleyards	The first auction sale of livestock was held at Tuakau in September 1899 followed by Alfred Buckland and Sons establishing a sale yard on the site of the present sale yards in 1900.	1899
Tuakau Creameries	The Tuakau Creamery was established in 1888 at the rear of the railway station (railway end of the main street) (Figure 23) (Anonymous History of Tuakau ca. 2000 p. 12).  Two creameries were in operation in March of 1889 ( <i>New Zealand Herald</i> 21 March 1889, p.6). <sup>24</sup>	1888

<sup>24</sup> The location of the second creamery was not identified.



## Tuakau; Historic Survey Plan Analysis

Eighteen plans were examined and catalogued as a part of the research process. The plans are presented in Table 6. The analysis of the plans included geo- referencing them so they related to the current town street and road patterns.

Table 6. Tuakau Survey Plans.

Plan	Year	Description	Notes
SO2738A-1	1865	Tuakau. Pt Purchase - Turtosn's Deed. 22 Crown Land (Gaz 1865) p2. Town & Suburban. Blocks IV & VIII Onewhereo District. Scale 5 chains to the inch. Surveyed by W.J. Parris	Buildings marked. School, R.C. Church, flax mill. House marked "Collins".
SO413-1	1866	Plan of Tuakau farms, surveyed by Henry Graham January 1866. Scale ten chains to an inch.	Shows the redoubt and a building nearby. Names the owners of farming and town sections.
SO415-1	1866	Plan of the township of Tuakau, Parish of Tuakau.	Shows the Tuakau redoubt and names many landowners. Shows a plan of the town never built.
SO2248B-1	1880	Village of Upper Tuakau, Parish of Tuakau. Blk IV Onewhereo S.D. Surveyed by P. Baber, June 1880.	Shows buildings around the Tuakau Railway Station. Also indicates some landholder's names.
DP363-1	1884	Plan of sections 9.10. Tuakau, Village of Upper. Surveyed for Messieurs Polland & Walker by Robert Lundon, surveyor. February 6 1884. Scale 200 links to an inch.	West of Whakapipi Stream. Shows allotments with areas. Several 'old pegs' are marked, but no buildings.
ROLL68-2	1886	No markings other than roll identifier stamped on backing sheet. Roll 4 marked Marked "Vide N.Z. Gazette 1886 page 1497.	Shows landowner's names. No buildings indicated. Roads are shown.
ROLL68-3	1886	No title, date or other distinguishing markings, except the Roll identifier, stamped on the backing sheet. Roll 4 marked Marked "Vide N.Z. Gazette 1886 page 1497.	Shows settlers' grants, with some changes of ownership. There is a W. Hutchinson granted 101.0.0. Quite a few Maori names listed as owners. No buildings are apparent. Road formations.
ROLL68-4	1886	Marked "Vide N.Z. Gazette 1886 page 1497.	Shows names of landowners. Shows the Whangamarino Railway Station. No identifying markings save the roll number stamped on the backing sheet.
DP7325-1	1911	Plan of Town of Tuakau Extension No 1 being Subdivision of part of Allotment 14 Block IV Onewhere S.D. Parish of Tuakau Land District of Auckland.	Post & wire fences indicated. No buildings shown. Many lots have occupier names inscribed.

		Scale One chain to an inch. Surveyed by Preston Chambers, 12 May 1911.	
DP7714-1	1912	Plan of Part Allot 14. Parish of Tuakau. Scale one chain to one inch. Surveyed by Preston Chambers of Auckland, 14 May 1912	No buildings shown. "Hedge with wire and ditch" indicated on eastern extreme of plan. Most plots have occupier's names inscribed.
DP20531-1	1926	Plan of Parts Allot 14 Tuakau Parish. Surveyed for R.A & C.A.H. Tapper, W.J. Taylor, Hancock & Co, Mrs Sim, A.J. Prescott by John Kirkwood, September 1926. Scale 1 chain to an inch	Several buildings marked along George Street, incl "Butchers shop", "Hotel",
SO26107-1	1930	Railway Land Within Allot.4 Parish of Tuakau to be allocated for road. Surveyed for Railway Dept by G.H. Davis, October 1930. Scale one chain to an inch.	Some land holder's name indicated. No buildings.
DP24660-1	1933	Plan of Subdn of Pt. Allot. 4, Tuakau Parish. Surveyed by J.H. Vivian, March 1933	Shows several buildings along George St in Tuakau.
DP25150-1	1934	Plan of Part Lots 3 & 4 D.P. 363 being Pn Allot 10 small lots in village of Upper Tuakau. Surveyed by John Kirkwood January 1934.	Footprint of Masonic Hall marked.
DP44102-1	1955	Plan of Subdn of Pt Allots 4 & 14, Parish of Tuakau. Surveyed by J. McKinlay & Sons, Feb 1955	Densely annotated plan, shows some business eg. Tuakau Joinery Works Ltd, Tuakau Bakeries, National Bank of NZ. No building footprints shown.
DP47412-1	1959	Plan of Part Allotment 4, Parish of Tuakau. Surveyed by Williams & Partners, August 1959.	Lots to the West of George St. No buildings shown.
DP96747-1	1982	Lots 1-3 being subdivision of Lot 6 D.P.44102, Lot 1 D.P.42582 & Pts Lot 9 & Lot 13 Block 1 D.P. 7325. Surveyed by Birch, Madison & Partners Feb 1982. Scale 1:500.	Parcels between St Stephens Ave and Carr St. No buildings shown.
DP4341-1	None	Plan of Part Allot 4, Tuakau Parish. Surveyed for Dr Low by A.M. Kelly, May 1908. Scale 200 links to an inch.	Shows the Tuakau Station, Tuakau hotel, and a store on the corner of the main road.

The analysis of Tuakau resulted in the identification of a town centre that initially developed along River Road and shifted to the George and Liverpool Streets area with the establishment of the Tuakau Rail Station.

The current commercial area is Tuakau remains in the George and Liverpool Street area. Figure 22 illustrates the areas that have a high potential for contain pre-1900 archaeological deposits under buildings that were constructed prior to 1950. The Tuakau Structure Plan Archaeological Heritage report should be referred to for other areas that have the potential to contain recorded and unrecorded pre-1900 archaeological sites.

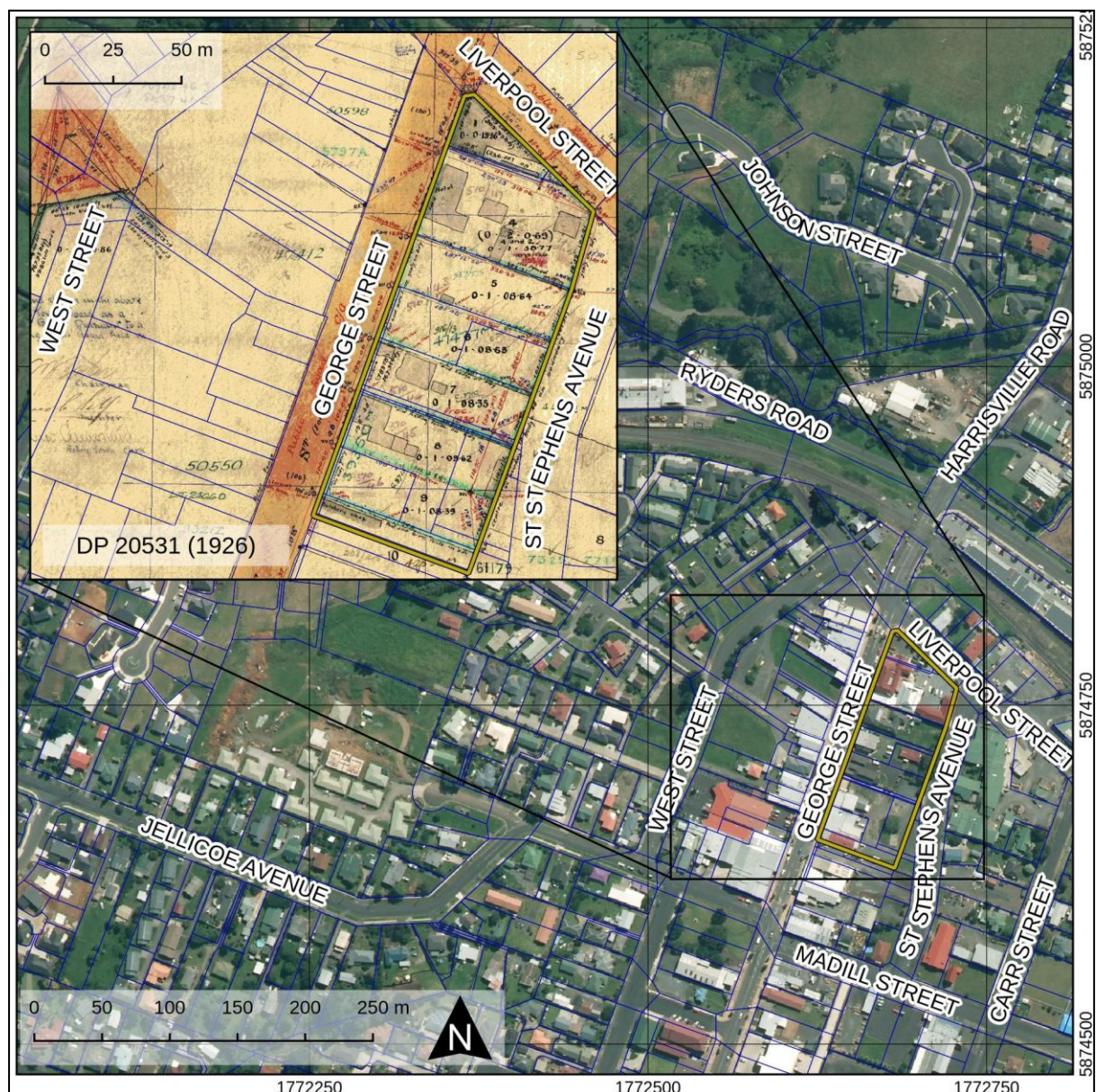


Figure 22. Tuakau archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area.

## **Mercer [Point Russell]**

Mercer was named after Captain Henry Mercer, who was killed during the battle at Rangiriri Pa in November 1863. The settlement at Mercer [Point Russell] pre-dates its logistic use as a port during the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars. It was apparently used as a meeting place / trading point based on the birth of Allan Marshall, son of Charles Marshall a trader and his third wife Tiramate of Ngati Pou at Mercer on about 9 November 1851.<sup>25</sup> It was probably a Maori settlement at the time. No in depth research was carried out to verify this. Trader Charles Marshall arrived in New Zealand in October 1830 and became a flax merchant on the Waikato River. He lived at various places on the river including the Waikato Heads where he had a trading station.

In 1863 British and Colonial forces used Mercer as a port for their river boats. Following the war it became a farm settlement and continued to operate as a port on the Waikato (Figure 23).



Figure 23. Looking over the Waikato River at the township of Mercer in 1866. Photograph taken by Daniel Manders Beere.<sup>26</sup>

---

<sup>25</sup> Dictionary of New Zealand Biography Volume 2, 1993,  
<http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/3m44/marshall-patrick>  
<https://sites.google.com/site/pre1839settlersinnz/home/notes/marshall-charles>

<sup>26</sup> Beere, D.M. (1866) Negative of New Zealand and Australia. Ref. ½-096119-G  
<http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22889355?search%5Bpath%5D=items&search%5Btext%5D=Mercer>



The use of Mercer as a transportation centre is a theme throughout its history. The Main Trunk Rail line was extended to Mercer on 20 May 1875. It was a terminus for the Main Trunk. The service began with two trains per day, each way, between Auckland and Mercer taking 2hrs 50mins. The station was unfinished when the railway opened (Figure 24). A branch line was added to link it to the Waikato Steam Navigation Company's boats and in 1877 the line was extended to Ngaruawahia and opened on 13 August 1877.



Figure 24. Mercer Railway Station, ca. 1910, William A Price photographer.<sup>27</sup>

In 1886 Caesar Roose who was born on Tuoro Island adjacent to Mercer.<sup>28</sup> His family farmed the island. He spent his early life milking cows and delivering vegetables, milk and cream to Mercer customers. He saw an opportunity to develop a river transport service. He purchased his first boat in 1902 and grew his shipping business, Roose Shipping Company, in the years that followed.

The location of the town on the flood plains of the Waikato was not without hazards. Flooding was a periodic problem as it was for many towns along the Waikato River. The report in the Telegraph in mid August 1893 provides a good description of the problems that flooding caused on the transportation infrastructure (Figure 25). A similar problem existed in Ngaruawahia and resulted in the town finally shifting to higher ground. This was not the case at Mercer as is evidenced by the 1923 cadastral map (Figure 26).

---

<sup>27</sup> Railway Station at Mercer <http://mp.natlib.govt.nz/detail/?id=44355> Ref: 1/2-001041-G

<sup>28</sup> Roose, Caesar <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/4r27/roose-caesar>

g  
p.  
t  
AUCKLAND, Saturday.—The present flood in the Waikato is the most serious that ever occurred in that district, in some parts of the township of Mercer there were ten feet of water yesterday.

AUCKLAND, Monday.—The floods in the lower Waikato still continue, and are resulting in serious damage to property; the whole country round about Mercer is inundated and all work is at a stand still.

The streets have become a highway for barges and steamers.

The island in the Waikato river, opposite Mercer, is at present four or five feet under water. Yesterday the water on the line between Pokeno and Mercer subsided three inches.

The Railway Department has succeeded in loading 80 tons of coal at Pokeno bridge, the barge being brought right alongside of the trucks.

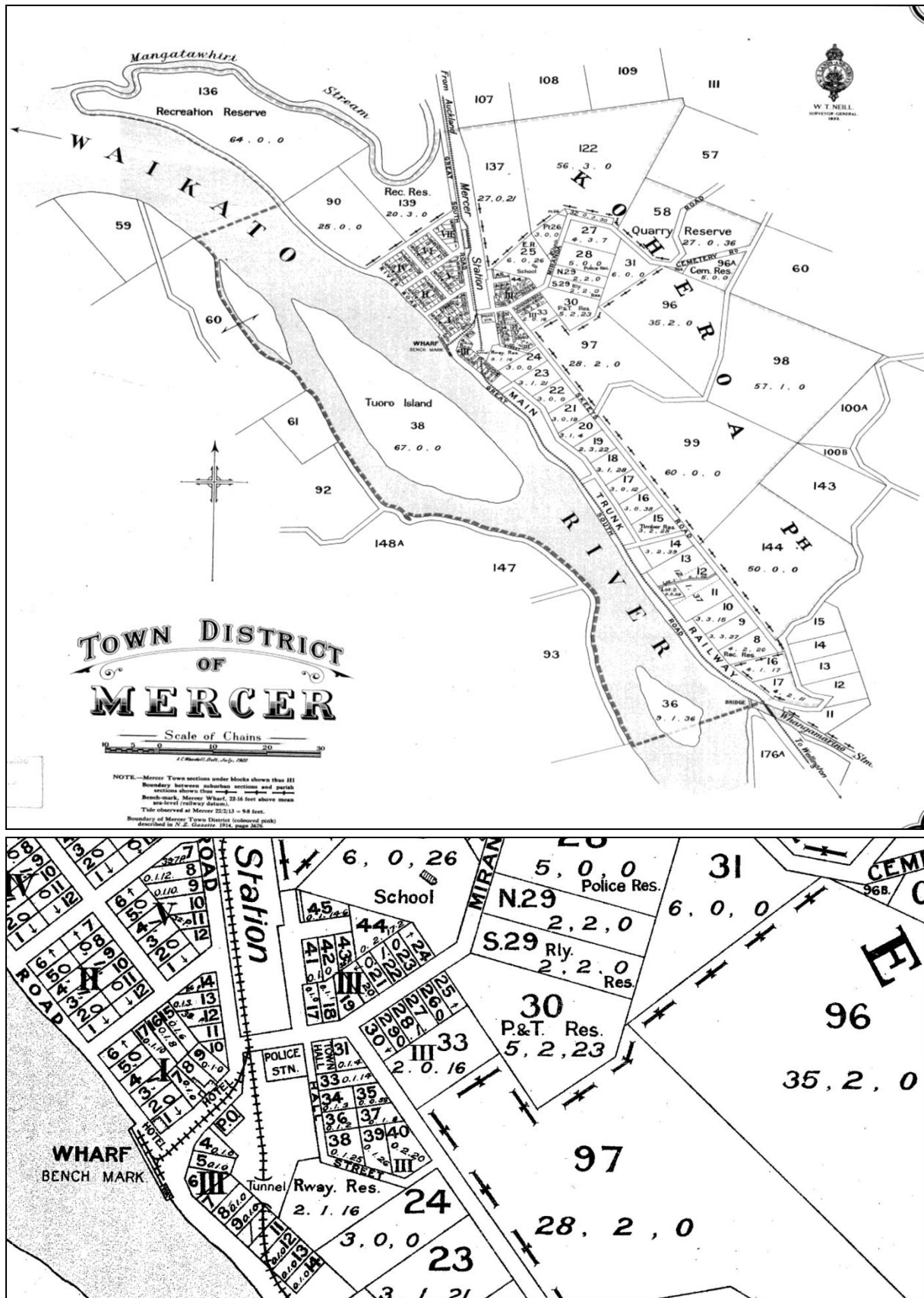
It is expected that by Monday evening the line from Huntly to Rangiriri will be safe for traffic, and by Wednesday or Thursday the Railway Department hope to get the trains through to Waikato.

Figure 25. *Telegraph Bay of Plenty Times*, 14 August 1893.<sup>29</sup>

---

<sup>29</sup> *Telegraph Bay of Plenty Times*, 14 August 1893

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/BOPT18930814.2.12>



Only one recorded archaeological site is recorded in Mercer, a cultivation area (R12/273) on the Domain (Figure 27).



Figure 27. Mercer, R12/273 cultivation area site recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.]

### **Mercer; Historic Survey Plan Analysis**

Five plans were examined and catalogued as a part of the research process. The plans are presented in Table 7. The analysis of the plans included geo- referencing them so they related to the current town street and road patterns.

Table 7. Mercer Survey Plans.

<b>Mercer</b>			
<b>Plan</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
SO576-1	1879	Lots at Point Russell. Scale 4 chains to an inch.	Lots along the river at Mercer, annotated with "Heavy Timber" in several places. No buildings shown. "Andrew Bell" is the only occupier noted.
SO2131-1	1879	Mercer. Portions of Blocks I & II. Note: Iron standard pegs round Block No.1 Marked. Instructions No 2016, Dec 3rd 1879. F.H. Edgecombe, surveyor.	Many buildings marked around the east end of the Wharf, including the courthouse reserve, railway buildings and sidings, a "Point Russell Hotel", school reserve with buildings. Has bar scale (obscure).
SO3500-1	1884	Plan of Lots 31 to 40 Block III. Surveyed by W.J. Parris May 1884. Scale 2 chains to an inch.	Reserves for town hall, railway and town lots. No buildings shown.
SO4011-1	1885	Plan of Lots 15 to 18 and 41 to 46 Block III, Town of Mercer. Surveyed by H.D.M. Haszard December 1885. Scale 2 chains to an inch.	Engine shed shown in the railway reserve. Small building near "Edgecombe's Peg" at southern end of the town. School reserve noted.



SO29731-1	1904	All title and provenance information obscure. No title remains.	Lands east of Mercer, showing road layouts, with land cover indicated as swampy ground and forest stands. Has several surveyor's stamps, the earliest being "12952 F.V.Kelly Surveyor 1904"
-----------	------	---	---

Mercer had available historic plans, but one in particular proved to be among the most informative early plans identified in the Phase IV research. Figure 28 provides information about businesses and residences and their relationship to both the wharf and the Railway Station. Many of these places have been destroyed by recent road works (Figure 29), but others may still be extant in the form of archaeological remains under existing buildings.

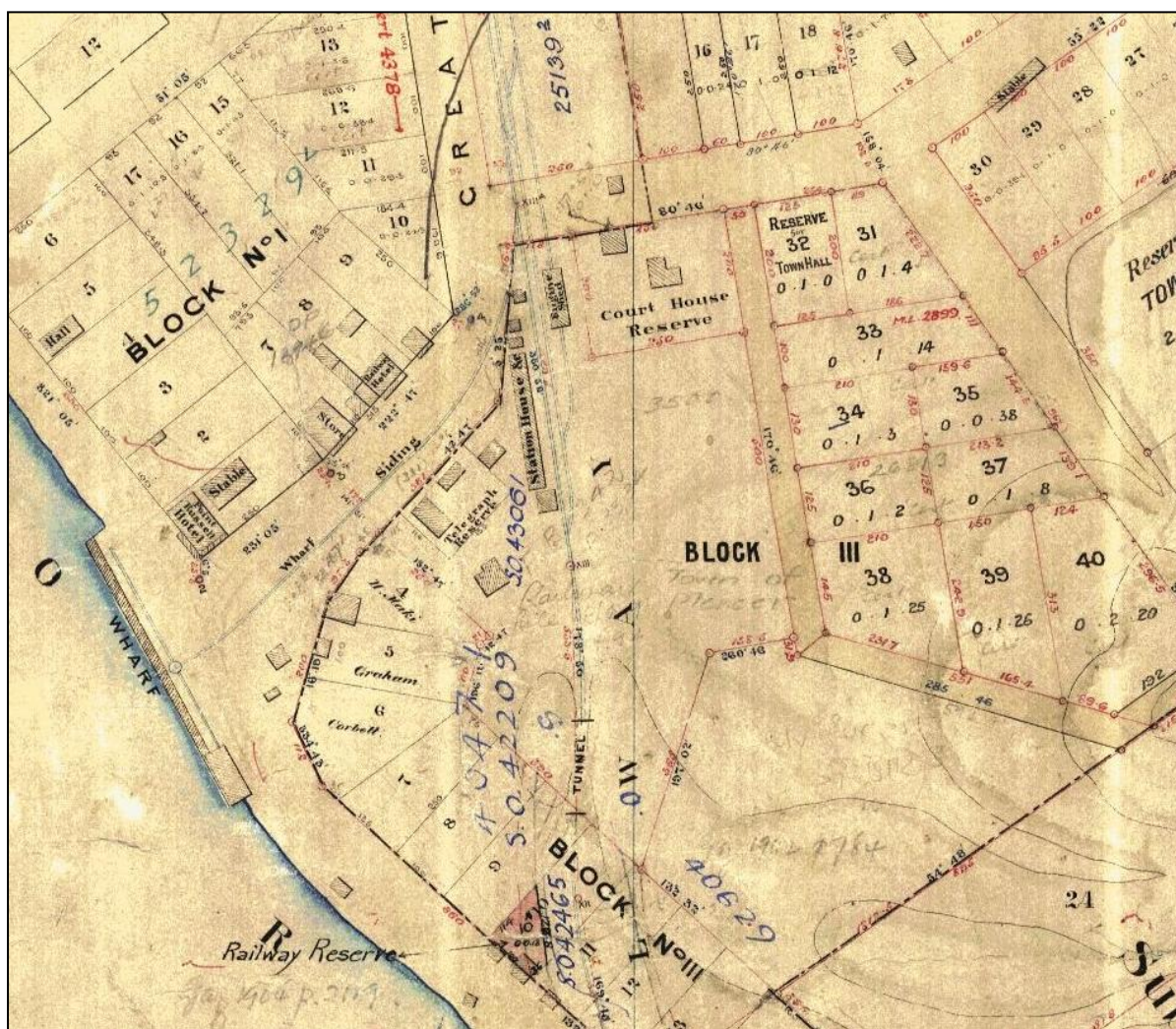


Figure 28. Mercer [Point Russell], SO2131-1, 1879.





Figure 29. Mercer archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area.

## Rangiriri

Rangiriri is primarily associated with a decisive and very bloody battle in the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars. Rangiriri was not always a battle site it was a Maori settlement with adjacent cultivation areas.



Figure 30. Rangiriri, on the Waikato River, photographed in 1859 by Bruno Hamel during the visit of the Government Scientific Exploring Expedition conducted by Dr Ferdinand Hochstetter.<sup>30</sup>

In 1863 it became a defensive position for Maori during the invasion of the Waikato by British and Colonial forces. The number of losses, prisoners taken and other statistics are documented in the many histories that describe the battle and aftermath.

By 1866 Rangiriri was developing into a European township, albeit with some military occupants. The newspaper articles of the time provide an impression of what the town was like (Figure 32).

---

<sup>30</sup> Koch, Augustus Carl Ferdinand, 1834-1901 :Photograph album of Bruno Hamel images of Government Scientific Exploring Expedition conducted by Dr Ferdinand Hochstetter <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22448835>



Figure 31. Rangiriri, photographed in 1864 by Daniel Manders Beere. The Maori church may be seen in the left background.<sup>31</sup>

#### RANGIRIRI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 25, 1866

POST OFFICE WANTED.

The want of a post office at this township is not only much wanted but absolutely required. Our settlers are daily increasing, and it is a great hardship to be compelled to go or send to Ngaruawahia for our letters and newspapers—the distance from here being no less than 25 miles. I heard Mr. Fitzgibbon, of the chief postmaster department, Auckland, visited the Waikato a few weeks back, and that a petition, signed by 30 or 40 residents in and about here, was given to him by Mr. Lampier, postmaster, Ngaruawahia. I trust Mr. Corbett, chief postmaster, will do the needful with respect to this much-required want, Mr. O'Mera is now engaged checking the surveys about six miles from here, and, when completed, we expect at least three companies of the 3rd Regiment to be quartered about here.

Mr. Fenton is also engaged in surveying about here. Mr. Anderson, of Auckland, has arrived at Wangamarino, and is about getting a flax mill established in that locality.

The want of accommodation so long felt by persons travelling between Queen's Redoubt and Ngaruawahia is at last supplied, Mr. Martin having opened the Travellers' Rest Hotel.

As the Engineer-in-Chief is daily expected here, I hope soon to report that the pontoon bridges will be replaced by permanent wooden structures.

#### FIRE AT RANGIRIRI.

##### Hotel Burned Down This Morning

[BY TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH — OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RANGIRIRI, this day.

THE Rangiriri Hotel, better known in coaching days as Shirley's, was burnt down at one o'clock this morning. The owner is in town, and Hannigan, the man in charge, was so much the worse for liquor that he could not carry a bucket of water to help to extinguish the flames. Gerrand and Pulforth, adjacent storekeepers, worked hard and, with the help of others, saved nearly every article of furniture. The cottages also were saved. The insurance is believed to be £350 on the hotel building in the South British.

The opening of a telephone station at Rangiriri, connecting with Mercer, enables me to send this message.

Figure 32. Rangiriri in the mid-1860s and 1880's; *New Zealand Herald*, 29 August 1866 and *Auckland Star*, 20 October 1883.

<sup>31</sup> Rangiriri. Beere, Daniel Manders, 1833-1909 :Negatives of New Zealand and Australia. Ref: 1/2-096092-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22448835>



Ten archaeological sites are recorded in Rangiriri. These are illustrated on Figure 32 and summarized in Table 8. Several of these sites are outside the commercial centre and buffered from it by the Expressway/ State Highway One.

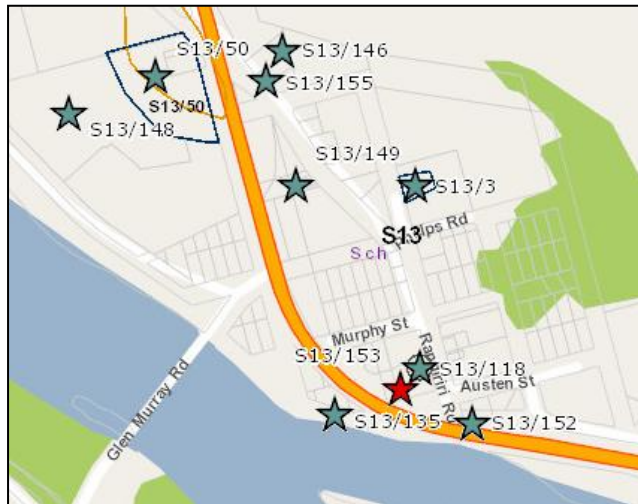


Figure 33. Rangiriri, sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.]

Table 8. Sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.

Site	Name/ Description
S13/3	Stockaded redoubt; internal measurements 20 x 15m, with four bastions, a 1.5m high scarp, an external ditch on N and E sides, 1m deep and 4m wide at top. Built immediately after battle of Rangiriri 1863. On site of old gunfighter pa. Name: Te Wheoro's Redoubt.
S13/50	Gunfighter pa.
S13/118	Description Site of Maori church up until Nov 1863 battle, when it was abandoned and a military graveyard established. All graves marked by concrete slabs, one with headstone; a rectangular mound marks former mass grave of 40+ Maori found dead by the British.
S13/135	Rangiriri pa/Commissariat Store Redoubt.
S13/146	Part of 1863 earthworks east of SH1
S13/148	Defensive works west of the Historic Reserve.
S13/149	Military buildings, depicted on SO 628 plan.
S13/152	Midden apparent as a layer 10-25 cm thick and approximately 0.7 m deep.
S13/153	Name Rangiriri A store is marked on SO2781C, surveyed in 1883. Store
S13/155	Pa – gunfighter ditch

## Rangiriri; Historic Survey Plan Analysis

Thirteen plans were examined and catalogued as a part of the research process. The plans are presented in Table 9. The analysis of the plans included geo- referencing them so they related to the current town street and road patterns.

Table 9. Rangiri Survey Plans.

<b>Rangiriri</b>			
<b>Plan</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
SO398-1	1860	Rangiriri plan of 50 acre lots between Rahuipokeke and Mangawhara. Scale ten chains to an inch.	Shows layout of Rahuipokeke Pa, bottom left. Plan is split into two pieces to fit onto the backing sheet.
SO610-1	1867	Plan of Ensign McLean's selection. Maramarua, Rangiriri II. Scale 10 chains to one inch. Signed S.W. 20/11/67. Also signed S.W. 20/11/67, and another date in 1867 in pencil which is obscure.	Thompson's Pa is marked by the Waikato River. Ensign Muller is marked on the parcel to the west. Might be difficult to locate this plan.
SO608-1	1867	Plan of Karengaio and Kapongaro in Waikari. Has a bar scale. Signature of surveyor obscure. Dated 18/2/67.	Some Maori names indicated on parcels, including "Hami te Pahu" and "Ratima Whakaiti". Difficult to say where this is.
SO603-1	1868	Plan of Native Awards at Rangiriri and Paetae. Signed by R.C Jordan, Jan 25 [18]68. Also annotated "Crown grants, 3 allotments, 9 July 1868. Scale 10 chains to an inch.	Small plots with Maori names indicated. Might be difficult to see where this is, given very little information on the plan.
SO2781A-1	1882	Plan of Section 4 Rangiriri III Block. Surveyed by C. Stevens 17 May 1882.	Shows two buildings on the northern street frontage, south of the "Rangiriri Redoubt". These are marked, but the lettering is unreadable.
SO2781C-1	1883	Township of Rangiriri. Surveyed by C. Stevens, Jan 4th 1883. Scale 2 chains to an inch.	Several buildings depicted along Austen St & Talbot St in Rangiriri. Shows bridge over Rangiriri Stream at south of plan.
SO2781B-1	1883	Suburban Allotments Township of Rangiriri. Surveyed by C. Stevens, Jan 27 1883. Scale 5 chains to an inch.	Shows buildings around what looks like Te Wheoro's Redoubt, but the shape of the redoubt is wrong.
SO28114-1	1935	Plan of Sections 42 to 45 & 60 to 65 inclusive, Town of Rangiriri. To be taken for School Site. Surveyed by Harrison & Grierson May 1935. Scale one chain to an inch.	Block between Murphy and Phelps Sts. Shows the names of some occupiers. No buildings indicated.
SO40174-1	1959	Plan of Sections 14 & 15 suburbs of	Shows "Maori whare" on Phelps St.



		Rangiriri> Surveyed by J.A. Tobin October 1959	
SO55466-1	1962	Rangiriri. Drawn by D. Arrowsmith April 1962.	Both sides of The river at Rangiriri. Drawn mid 20th C. Of limited interest.
SO43835-1	1966	Surveyed by Thomson & Farrer, October 1966. Scale 60 links to an inch.	Shows "Old Shed" marked along the frontage of Phelps St.
SO628-2	None	Plan of Rangiriri on the Waikato. All other provenance markings obscure.	Shows The Rangiriri pa in outline with long trench, and a rectangular building at the end of it. Shows a track which may be the Old North Road, with town plots superimposed over it. Also, Te Wheoro's Redoubt. Marked across the middle with "C.Stevens New Surveys Plans", indicating this plan predates the Stevens plan of this area.
SO628-1	None	Rangiriri on the Waikato. Scale 4 chains to an inch. All other provenance information obscure.	Shows Te Wheoro's Redoubt, and some buildings dotted along to the west of the Redoubt. Small-scale plan showing huge layout of Rangiriri, never built. Some buildings in the southern part of the plan.

The plans in Table 9 show information that includes parcels owned by Maori. The 1883 plan provided the best summary of the configuration of buildings in the Rangiriri prior to the 1900s. Figure 35 provides an overlay of the archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area of Rangiriri based on plan research and historical information. Places like archaeological site S13/3, Te Wheoro's Redoubt, are not included because they will not be developed commercially in the future.

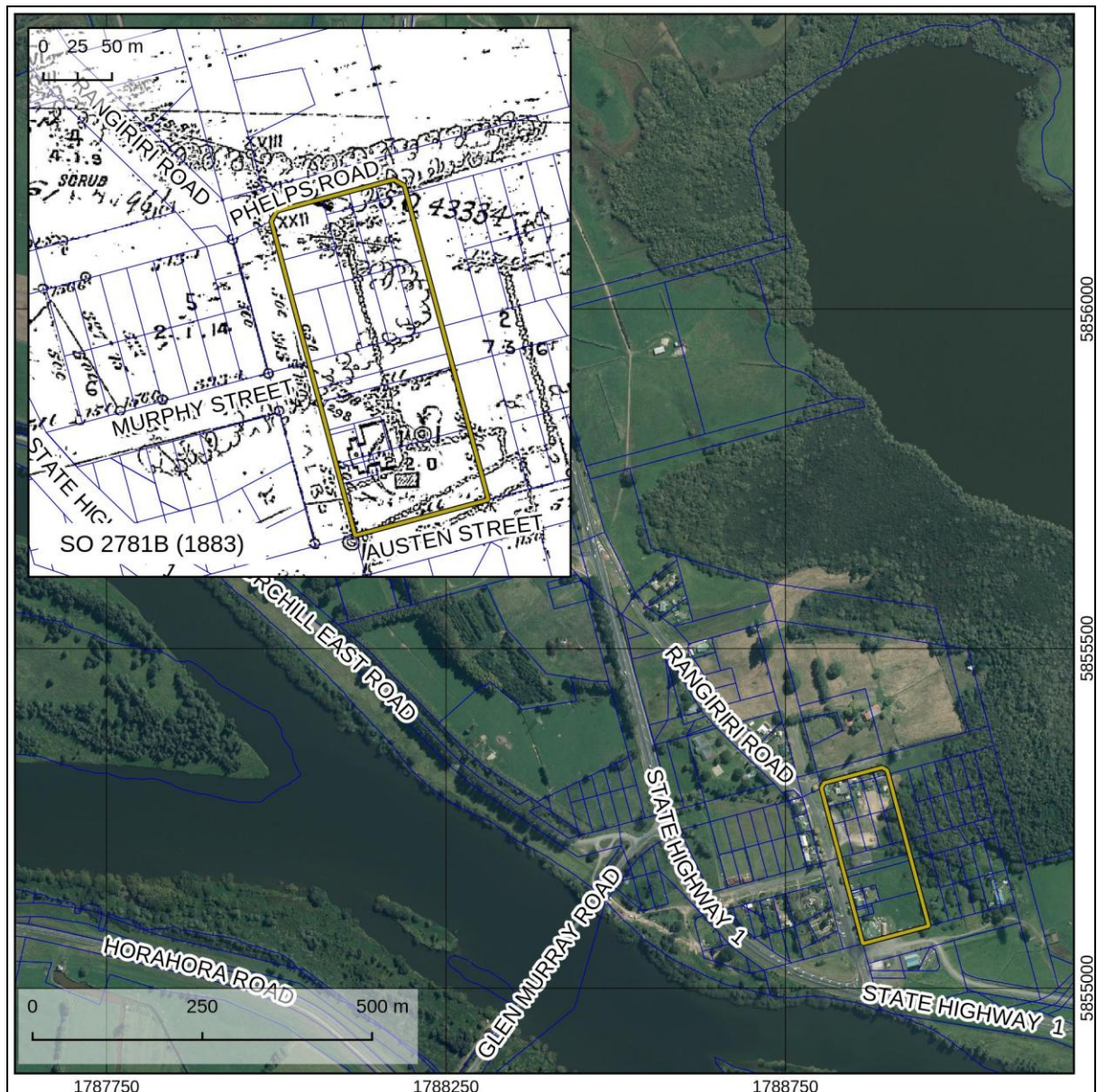


Figure 34. Rangiriri archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area.

## Huntly [Rāhui Pōkeka]

Huntly was originally a Maori settlement, Rāhui Pōkeka. In 1863 and for several years after it became a military settlement associated with the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars. A small mine, Kupa Kupa, was developed on the west side of the river, south of Huntly. The coal from this mine was used during the Waikato Wars to fire the ships used by the British during this same war. Rāhui Pōkeka, as Huntly was then known, had a stockade built on the riverbank, not for soldiers, but for animals and stores. This was located in the middle of today's Main Street.<sup>32</sup>

At the end of the active phase of the war, land at Huntly was granted to militiamen as part of the terms of their enlistment. The majority of the grants were on the east side of the river and many of the allotments contained a percentage of swamp land. In 1870, a settler, James Henry arrived to take up the position of Postmaster. He named the town "Huntley Lodge" after his home in Scotland. Eventually the "Lodge" was dropped and then the "e".... Huntly.<sup>33</sup>

Coal was being mined along the banks of the Waikato at Huntly in the early 1870s. An early family, the Ralph Family, began working the first coal mine on the east side of the Waikato River. The Ralph Mine, which contained a good quality of coal, was situated almost in the centre of Huntly and had a main shaft next to the railway line.



Figure 35. Ralph Mine, Main Street Huntly.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>32</sup> History of Huntly. <http://huntly.co.nz/history/> [Accessed 1 November 2016]

<sup>33</sup> Ibid p.1

<sup>34</sup> Ibid p.2

In 1890 five men were killed when Ralph's mine caved in and was flooded, but that tragedy was minor compared to the September 12, 1914 explosion at the mine on Raynor Road (Figure 37). Sixty men were working because it was a Saturday. Rescue proved difficult because of fire in the mine and later gases build up. Forty-three miners died in the disaster and many that survived had severe burns.

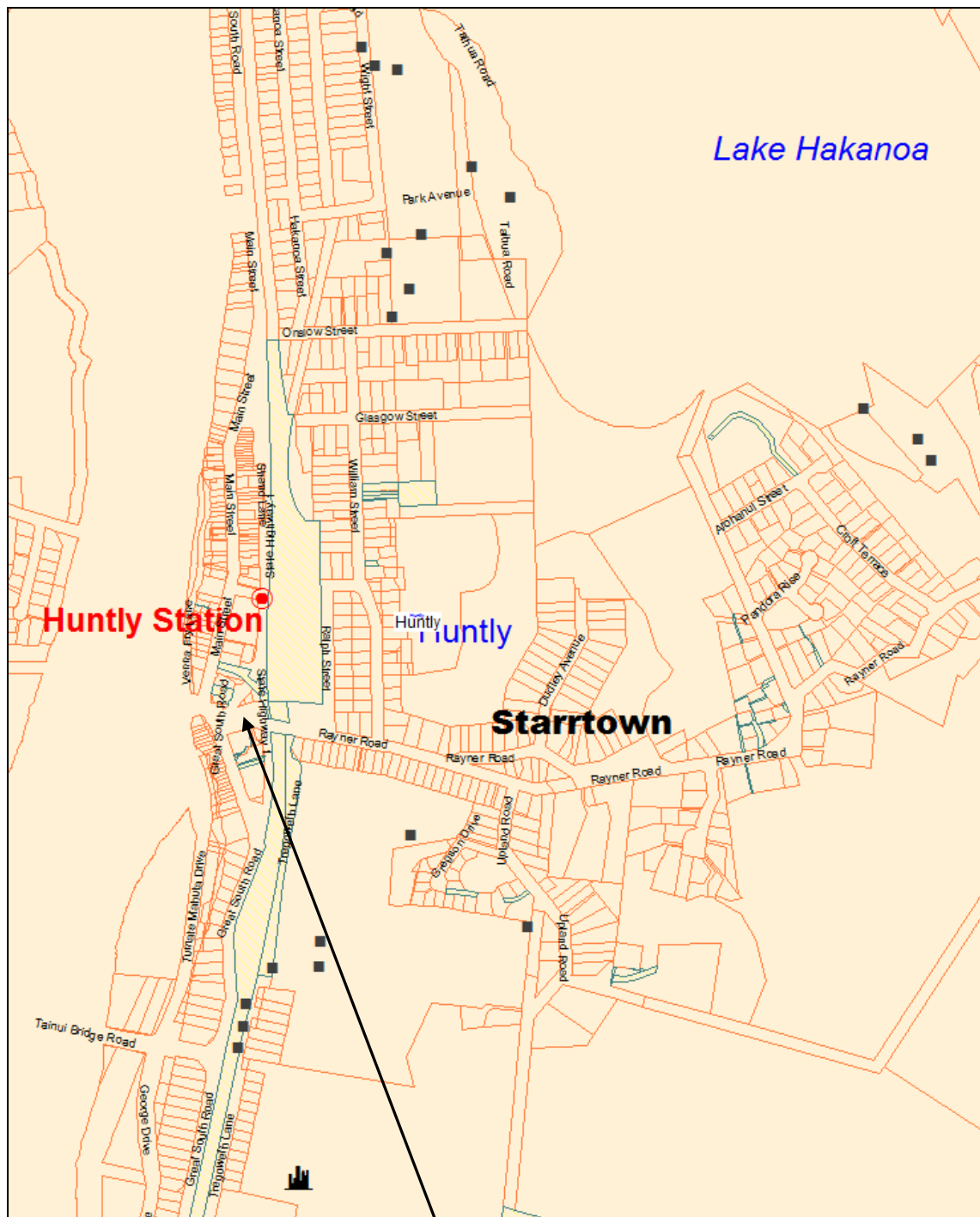


Figure 36. Raynor's Road, Ralph Mine disaster.



One archaeological site is recorded in Huntly (on the east side of the Waikato River). These are illustrated on Figure 38. S13/114, the Coal Mine Hotel was established ca. 1865. The one-story structure burnt down in 1875, but was immediately rebuilt using two existing two-storied buildings and joining them with a third building. The building was then extended in 1929-30 with the addition of an art deco opening onto the main street.<sup>35</sup>

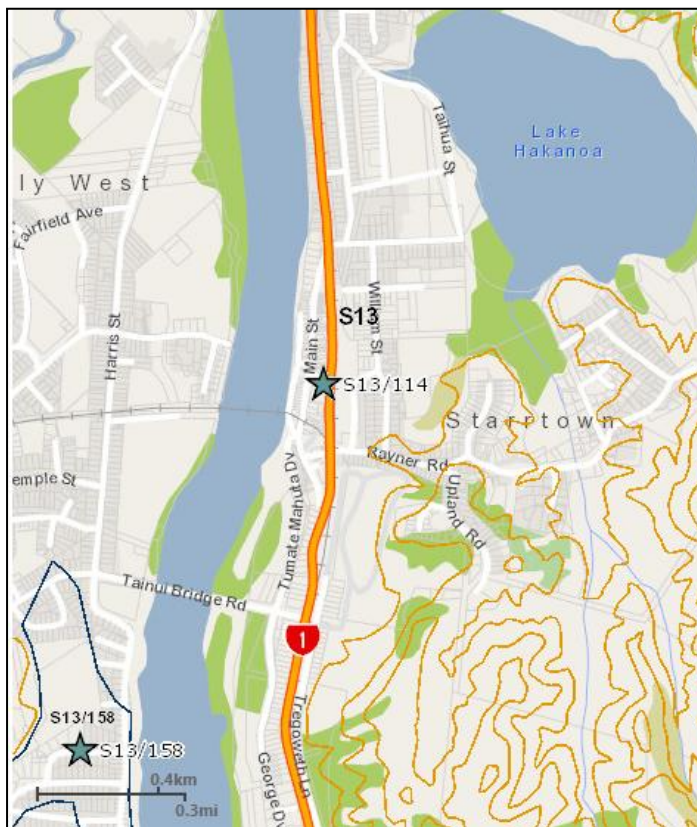


Figure 37. Huntly, sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.]

### Huntly; Historic Survey Plan Analysis

Twenty-one plans were examined and catalogued as a part of the research process. The plans are presented in Table 10. The analysis of the plans included geo-referencing them so they related to the current town street and road patterns.

<sup>35</sup> The hotel is not listed by Heritage New Zealand.

Table 10. Huntly Survey Plans.

<b>Huntly</b>			
<b>Plan</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
DP350-1	1884	Huntly township. Subdivision of Lots 54, 54A, 55, 55A and 56. Parish of Taupiri Borough of Huntly. Scale 4 chains to an inch. Surveyed by George Francis Hosking.	Buildings and ditch and bank fence marked. "Ditch & bank" annotated at top left of drawing. Several buildings marked at the western edge of the railway corridor.
DP752-1	1884	Plan of subdivision of Secs 52 and 53, Parish of Taupiri. Rangiriri S.D. Surveyed for Mrs Ralph by W. Harrison, Licensed surveyor, May 21 1884. Scale one chain to an inch.	No buildings evident.
DP1188-1	1892	Plan of Subdivisions of allotment No 1, Sections 1, 1A & 2 & portion of 15. Huntly, parish of Taupiri. Surveyed by William Tattley, 29 November 1892.	Shows school house grounds, Taupiri Extended Colliery Railway.
DP1012-1	1892	Plan of Sections 1, 2 & Portion of 51 showing subdivision. Huntly parish of Waikato County provincial district of Auckland. Scale 3 chains to an inch.	Shows school house as annotation (no building indicated) at bottom right of plan, just north of the Great South Road.
DP2206-1	1898	Plan of section 53A being subdivision of Sec 53 Parish of Taupiri, Blk XV Rangiriri S.D. Surveyed for John Hosking by John I. Philips and Co. 5 August 1898. Scale 2 chains to an inch.	Shows a hotel, a building and a fence.
SO11773-1	1900	Plan of the School Site and Grounds at Huntly, Ptn of Section 51 Psh of Taupiri. Surveyed for the education board fby E de Courcy-Dury, March 1900. Scale 2 chains to an inch.	Shows school lots on both sides of the railway line. No buildings indicated.
DP4183-1	1907	Plan of Subdivision pts. Lots 16, 18 to 20 Township of Huntly Surveyed for W.J and S.M. Ralph by D. Stubbing. Nov 1907	A store and two smaller buildings are indicated.
SO16549-1	1912	Plan of land required for railway purposes Block XV Rangiriri S.D. Scale two chains to an inch. Dated Auckland this 7th day of March 1912.	Some land holder's names indicated. Shows Huntly railway yards and the Taupiri Coal Co line. No buildings.
DP8005-1	1912	Plan of Subdvn. Pt 2 of Sec 52, Taupiri Parish. Township of Huntly. Surveyed for W.J. & S.M. Ralph by C.C. Otway, August 1912. Scale 50 chains to an inch.	Footprint shown for Huntly Post Office building on Lot 1 Pt 52.
DP9084-1	1913	Plan of part Allots 38 & 38A, parish of Pepepe	Shows Huntly-Araroa railway with bridge over Waikato River. No buildings can be seen.

DP8976-1	1913	Plan of town of Huntly extension No x17. Resubdivision of lots 4, 5,& 6 Parish of Taupiri. Surveyed for S.M. and W.J. Ralph by Tristram J.H. Speedy, September 1913. Scale 1 chain to an inch.	Shows several buildings along the waterfront at Huntly.
DP13528-1	1919	Plan of Subdn of Lots 1, 2, 3, & pt. 4 D.P. 752 Pt. Allot 52 Taupiri Parish. Surveyed for S.M. & W.J. Ralph by TF Johnston Nov 1919. Scale 40 links to an inch.	Several buildings indicated. "House", "House & Shop", "Office of Taupiri Coal Co Ltd"
DP14855-1	1920	Subdn of Pn Allots 1, 50, & 51 Taupiri Psh. Surveyed by Harrison & Grierson December 1920.	"School site" marked prominently on Lot 1.
DP15751-1	1921	Plan of Subdn. of Pn. of Lot 7 of Allot. 52 Ph. of Taupiri. Surveyed for The Radio Manure Co. Ltd. By Harrison and Grierson, November 1921. Scale 50 links to an inch.	Lots only, no buildings shown.
SO219581-1	1921	Plan of Road to be taken through Lot 7 (DP 11170) Allot. 52 Ph of Taupiri. Surveyed for the Huntly Town Board by Harrison & Grierson September 1921. Scale 2 chains to an inch.	No buildings shown. Some post and wire fences marked.
DP23589-1	1929	Plan of Subdivision of Pt Allot 58 & Pt 59, Taupiri Parish. Surveyed by Andrew Wilson, 22nd November 1929. Scale 2 chains to one inch.	Several buildings, some marked "Dwelling", "Shed".
DP23029-1	1929	Plan of Subdn of Lots 6 & 7 on D.P. 1188 being Pt of Allot 51 Parish of Taupiri. Surveyed by E.V. Blake July 1929	Wooden hall footprint shown in Lot 2.
DP23823-1	1931	Plan of subdivision of Pt Allot 51 Psh of Taupiri. Surveyed by E.V. Blake Mach 1931. Scale 1 chain to an inch.	Shows substation site. No buildings indicated.
DP28953-1	1939	Plan of Allot 598 and Parts of Allots 2, 1A, 1, 50 and 51, Taupiri Parish. Surveyed by V.W. Wilson May 1939. Scale 3 chains to an inch.	Lots and street names. A single wooden building is annotated on the detail of Lot 1.
DP31105-1	1941	Pt Allot 51 Taupiri Parish. Scale 50 links to an inch. Surveyed by L.J. Empen July 1941	Line of brick pillars marked along Glasgow St. Brick garage noted to bottom right.
DPS3031-1	1954	Subd'n of Pt Allot 1, Taupiri Parish. Surveyed by Sims & Crookenden, Feb 1954	Three buildings shown by Great South Rd. Wood and iron house, and two concrete buildings.

During the analysis a DP 8976 was identified as a good plan for illustrating the location of many early buildings and structures such as the landing/ wharf. Figure 38 provides an overlay of the archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area of Huntly based on plan research and historical information.

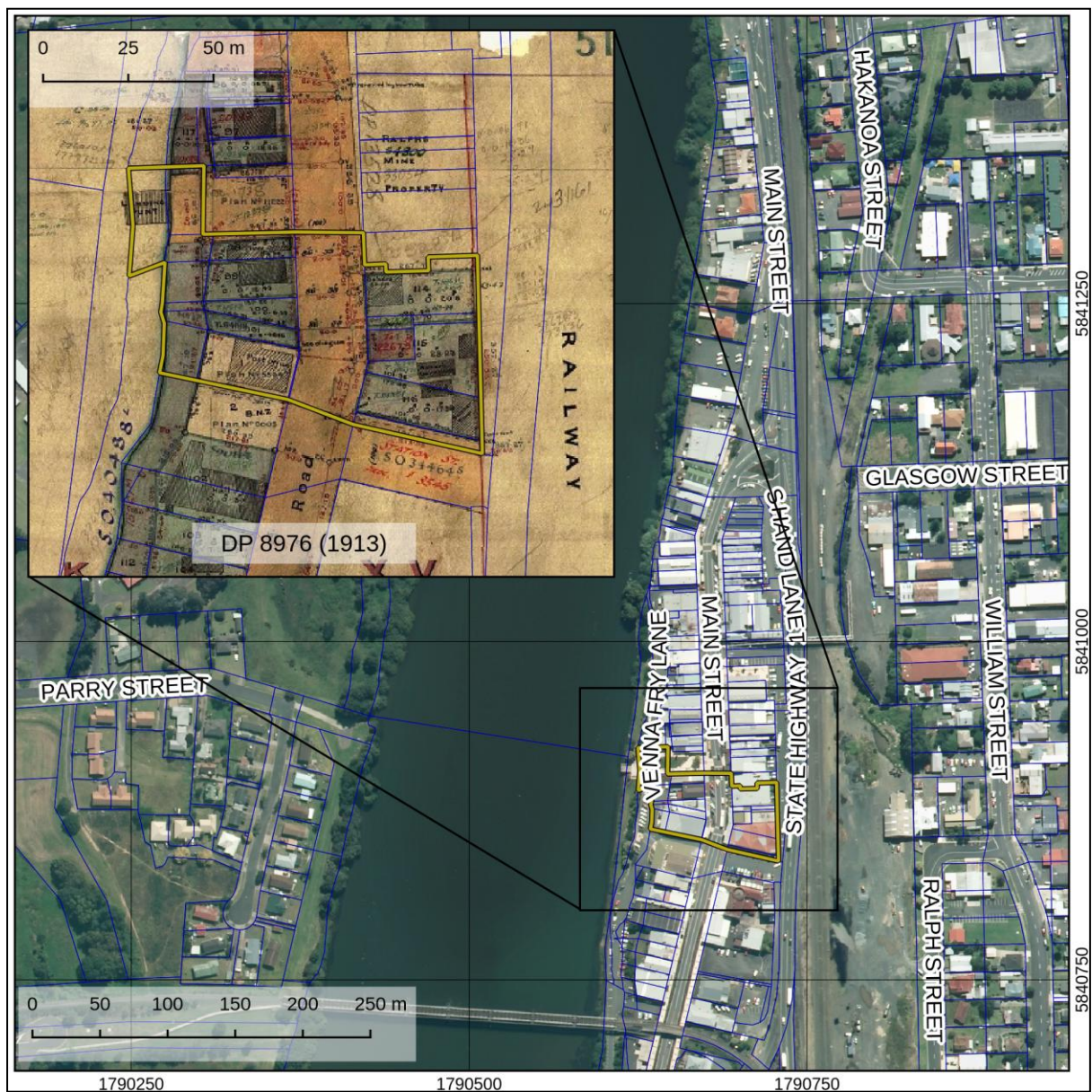


Figure 38. Huntly archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area.



## Taupiri

Taupiri town was laid out as a soldier-settler town for the settlement of militiamen under the terms of their enlistment. Prior to the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars, 1863-64 Taupiri was a Maori settlement area. A large village, Kaitotehi was located across the Waikato River from Taupiri and a pa site, Taupiri-Kuao was located on the northern side of the Mangawara Stream/ Creek from what would become the European settlement of Taupiri.

During the war the military had a post on Taupiri Mountain and mined coal north of Taupiri. In the late 1860s an Armed Constabulary camp was established on the banks of the Mangawara River at Taupiri.<sup>36</sup> A travelling reporter that visited in 1875 noted Taupiri had been proclaimed a township. He went on to describe the new bridge, soldiers' camp and Taupiri's commercial district:

"A bridge now spans the Maungawara Creek, marking the line of an excellent road leading into the interior of the Waikato. Near the bridge is to be seen a breastwork thrown up by the Engineer Volunteer Militia, whose huts and tents within give the place quite a lively appearance. Further up the road is the residence of Captain H.T. Rowe, officer commanding the above force, and three stores kept by Messrs. Bradley, Brown, and Lovell; the last named, has nearly completed extensive alterations, so that his store (the pride of Taupiri) can now successfully vie with any in the district."<sup>37</sup>

By the early 1870s Taupiri boasted a few businesses, albeit the nearby town of Ngaruawahia was the regional centre for the area. In about 1871 William H.N. Lovell, a local entrepreneur and his wife Rosanna<sup>38</sup> established a store and accommodation house on the Waikato River bank adjacent to the Great South Road and not far from the wharf and the Gordonton Road (Figure 39). He expanded the business to include a store selling groceries and sundries.

---

<sup>36</sup> Murphy, M.A. and Grinter, B.A. (1978). *A history of Taupiri school district*. Hamilton: Times Commercial Printers, p.14.

<sup>37</sup> *New Zealand Herald* 11 February 1875, p. 3.

<sup>38</sup> Rosanna Esther Lovell was the daughter of the late Mr. A. Ralph, pioneer, and originally owner, of the Huntly coal mines.

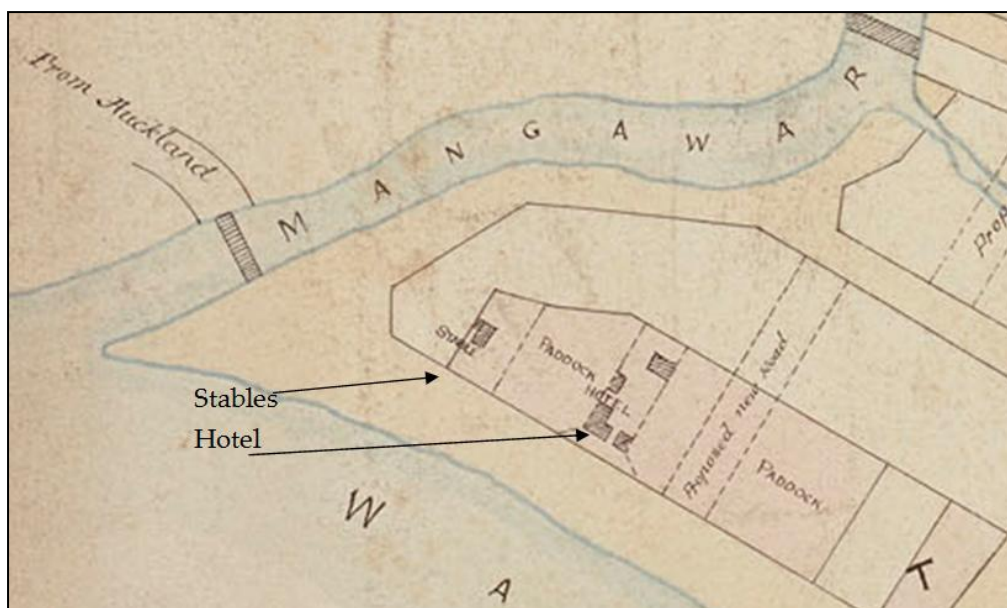


Figure 39. Premises of W.H. Lovell, Taupiri, 1882. Proposed roads in Taupiri, with the landholding and buildings of Mr W. H. M. Lovell—stables, hotel, store, etc.<sup>39</sup>

In 1877 the Main Trunk line of the Railway reached Taupiri. The Lovells' bought up many of the town sections and at Taupiri, possibly with a focus on future commercial development. In 1882 Lovell's hotel and store were destroyed by fire. He reopened the store a year later. In 1884 Lovell commenced construction of a new hotel close to the Station and Post Office. The 17 room hotel opened in early 1885. The hotel is still on the same site albeit it has been enlarged (Figure 40).

In the mid 1890s a Post Office was established in a railway cottage by Mr W Mellings the station master. Both a Catholic and Anglican church were established at Taupiri, but neither were located in the existing commercial area of the town. The business community was never large, but was sufficient to serve the needs of the community. Much of the agricultural land near Taupiri was taken up by large estates which were generally self-sufficient.

The town has been affected by major road work (Figure 40). The old Railway Station business area of Te Putu Street and the Crescent still functions as a commercial centre for local residents.

<sup>39</sup> Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZ Map 4140, <http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/dbtw-wpd/exec/dbtwpub.dll>



Figure 40. Lovell's Taupiri Hotel near the railway station. (Top preparing for a hunt, ca 1890s and bottom, 2014).<sup>40</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Op cit. Murphy, M.A. and Grinter, B.A. (1978), p.14.



Four archaeological sites are recorded in or across the Managawara Stream from Taupiri. These are illustrated on Figure 41 and summarized in Table 11. None of the site are in the commercial centre of Taupiri.

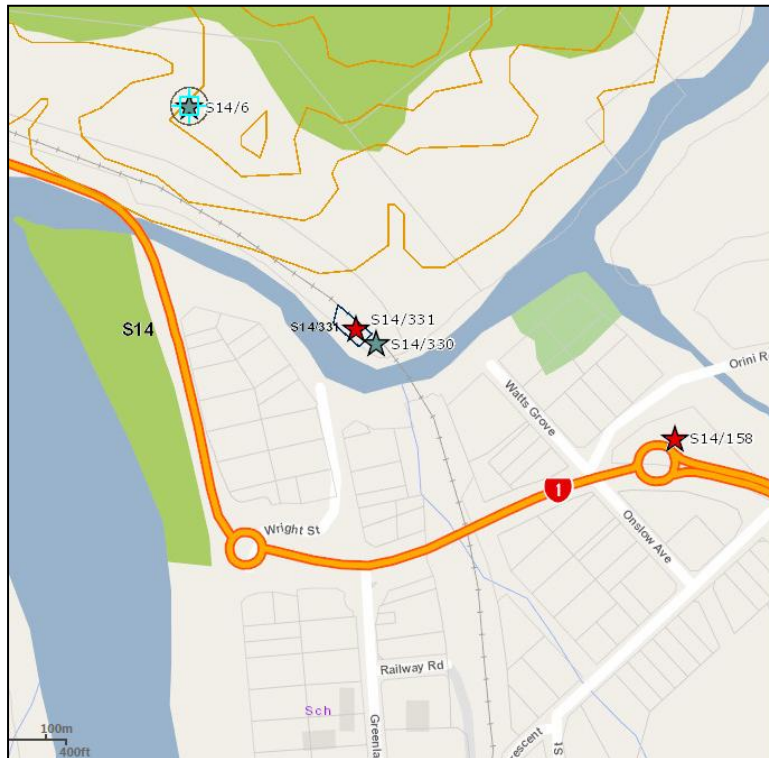


Figure 41. Taupiri, sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.]

Table 11. Sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.

Site	Name/ Description
S14/6	Pa site with urupa, banks, ditches, terraces, scarps. Name Taupiri – Kuao.
S14/330	Piles of 1877 Rail Bridge.
S14/331	Pipi midden with fire affected rocks.
S13/158	Garden soil.



## Taupiri; Historic Survey Plan Analysis

Ten plans were examined and catalogued as a part of the research process. The plans are presented in Table 12. The analysis of the plans included geo- referencing them so they related to the current town street and road patterns.

Table 12. Taupiri Historic Plans

<b>Taupiri</b>			
<b>Plan</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
SO405-1	1874	Newcastle, Taupiri Township Waikato. Scale 4 chains to one inch. Signature obscure.	Possible buildings shown west of the railway, on property belonging to "Cert".
SO14836-1	1906	Plan of sections 11, 13, 16, 22, 46, 47, 48, 53, 66 &c Taupiri Township. Scale 2 chains to an inch.	Shows old ditch and bank fence, and several buildings dotted across the plan.
DP8393-1	1912	Plan of Secs 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16, 18 and 19, Taupiri Township. Surveyed for Mrs R E Lovell by Thomson & Farrer October 1912.	Two buildings marked.
DP8392-1	1912	Plan of Pts. of Allots. 209, 209B, 217 and 222 Komakorau Parish Surveyed for Mrs. R.E. Lovell, by Thomson & Farrer, Nov 1912. Scale 10 chains to an inch.	Post Office site has buildings to either side of it. Several ditch & bank fences indicated, and a post & wire fence. Some occupier's names mentioned eg. "E.H. Button", "J. Bond June". Also this inscription: "Taita Hori Taitai. Hira Eruera; Rere. - Menita" on Lots 204 & 205.
DP7795-1	1912	Plan of Subdvn. of Subdvns. 8, 3, Pn 2 Kirikiriroa Road District. Surveyed for Mr. W. Henry by J.W.Harrison, June 1912	Mostly shows "Partially drained swamp". A drain is indicated at the southern extreme of the plan. Some landowners are inscribed ("McCallum", "George").
DP8389-1	1912	Plan of Lots 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Allot. 209 Komakorau P'sh Surveyed for Mrs R.E. Lovell by Thomson & Farrer, October 1912	One building indicated on Lot 3. Occupiers names inscribed on some lots.
DP8390-1	1912	Plan of Allots. 209 and 222, Komakorau P'sh Surveyed for Mrs R.E. Lovell by Thomson & Farrer, Nov 1912. Scale 5 chains to an inch.	Taupiri Stn shown. Landowner's names "Mrs R.E.Lowell" and "Button".
DP11709-1	1915	Plan of Lots 1 to 5, being Pts. of Allots. 209, 222, & 209B. Parish of Komakorau Surveyed for Mrs R.E. Lovell, By T.J.H Speedy, October 1915. Scale 5 chains to one inch.	Buildings indicated on Lot 2. Post Office and House marked near middle of plan east of Railway. Taupiri station indicated as a block, not buildings. Also, "old ditch & bank" marked on southern edge.
DP13505-1	1919	Plan of Lot 11, (D.P. 8389A.), and Pt. Allot 209, Komakorau Psh. Surveyed for the Zelandia Co-op Milk Foods Ltd. By Thomson & Farrer, September 1919. Scale 2 Chains to an inch	Parcels between Gt Sth Rd and the Railway. No buildings shown.
SO32150-1	1940	Plan of Allotments 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610 and 623 of Parish of Taupiri. Surveyed by W.Traill, 1940. Scale 1 chain to an inch.	At least three buildings shown at the south end of Taupiri.

During the analysis DP 11709 was identified as a good plan for illustrating the location of several early buildings and structures although the plan does not shown the Taupiri Hotel. Figure 42 provides an overlay of the archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area of Taupiri based on plan research and historical information.

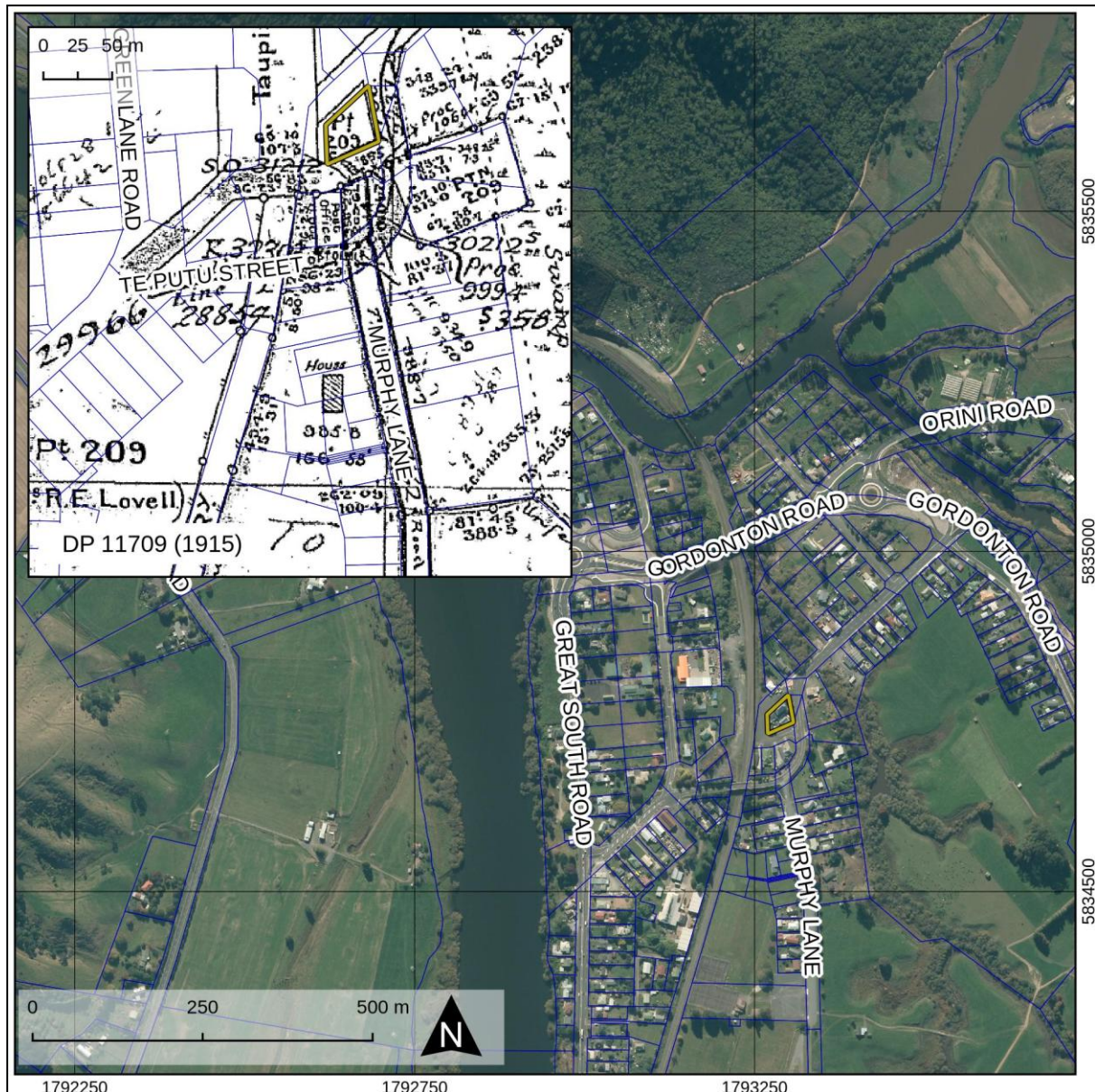


Figure 42. Taupiri archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area.

## **Ngaruawahia [Queenstown and Newcastle]**

Ngaruawahia was an important Maori settlement. Missionaries serving the Waikato district began visiting Maori villages in the area in the 1830s and most passed through Ngaruawahia. Captain John Rodolphus Kent, a trader, established a permanent headquarters at Ngaruawahia in about 1831 at the point between the Waikato and Waipa Rivers. Ngaruawahia became the centre of his trade network in the Waikato. Kent met Te Wherowhero, a high chief of the Waikato tribes at the time, and developed a close relationship cemented by Kent's marriage to Parengaipa (probably Te Wherowhero's niece).

The first Maori King, Potatau Te Wherowhero, was crowned in 1858 at Ngaruawahia. He established his village on a point between the confluence of the Waikato and Waipa rivers and was living there when he died two years later.

Cameron used the gunboat Pioneer to carry out reconnaissance of Ngaruawahia on 8 December 1863 following the battle at Rangiriri Pa. He found the village deserted. He returned to Rahuipukeko and immediately sent 400 men from the 65<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> Regiments under Colonel Wyatt to Ngaruawahia as an occupying force. Ngaruawahia, which was named Queenstown (and later Newcastle), by the British and Colonial force provided access to both the Waipa and Waikato Rivers.<sup>41</sup> Cameron's force rapidly established a headquarters camp at Ngaruawahia over a period of a few days; on 9 December 250 men of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment arrived. By the end of 1863 three thousand militiamen were in Ngaruawahia (Figure 43).

The town of Queenstown was laid out in 1863 by government surveyors. In mid April 1864 Mr H Hanson Turton was appointed by the government to investigate Native Titles at Ngaruawahia prior to sale of the township. A public notice was issued for sale of the town by public auction on 8 August 1864, but the sale was delayed (Figure 44). A sale on 9 September 1864 was apparently successful based on the number of section owners' names that are listed on the 1863 plan, SO 57. The town continued to be occupied by the military following the sale of sections. The town name was changed from Queenstown to Newcastle during the military occupation.

---

<sup>41</sup> The town returned to the original name in 1878.



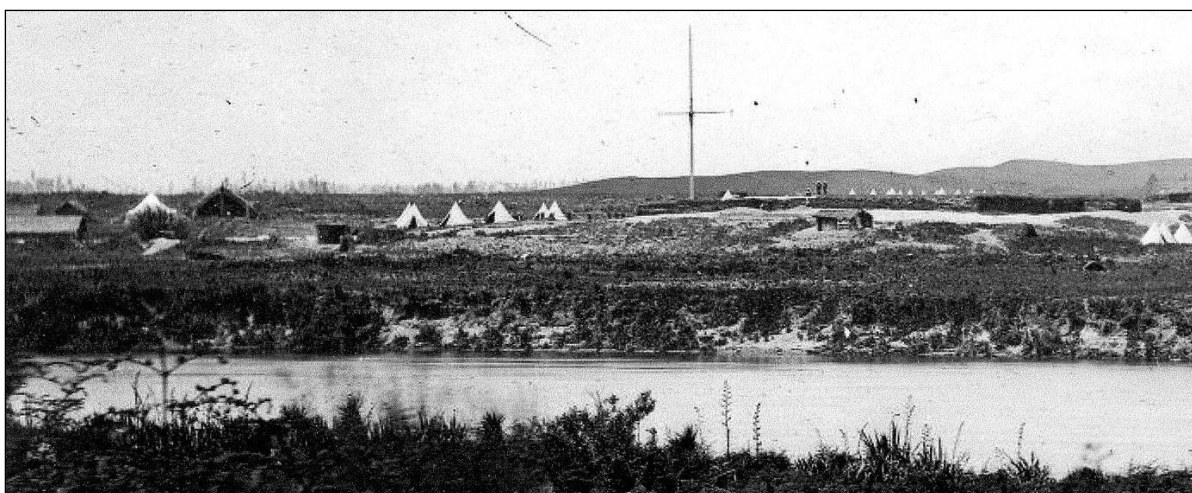


Figure 43. Ngaruawahia Military Camp and Maori whares at the Point, 1864.<sup>42</sup>

<p><b>Public Auction Sales.</b>  <b>Q U E E N S T O W N .</b>          (NGARUAWAHIA.)</p> <p><b>I</b> HEREBY notify, for public information, that the under-mentioned ALLOTMENTS, in Queenstown (Ngaruawahia), Parish of Horotiu, will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Waste Land Office, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 8th August, 1864.</p> <p>CHARLES HEAPHY,          Chief Surveyor to the General Government,          Survey Office,          Auckland, July 6, 1864.</p>	<p><b>QUEENSTOWN.</b></p> <p>It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that the sale of Queenstown (Ngaruawahia) will take place to-day, at the land mart of Mr. Samuel Cochrane, who has been engaged by the Hon the Defence Minister to conduct it. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock noon, and will probably extend over two or three hours, that is, if the bidding is spirited.</p>
--	--

Figure 44. *Daily Southern Cross* 7 July 1864, p.2. (left) and *Daily Southern Cross* 9 September 1864, p.4. (right).

Ngaruawahia's (Newcastle) commercial and residential area grew up at 'The Point' (a flood terrace) between the Waipa and the Waikato Rivers in close proximity to the busy river traffic essential to its survival. The town was a bustling port for paddle steamers that plied the Waipa and Waikato Rivers serving the towns of Hamilton, Cambridge, and Pirongia with a regular boat service. Ngaruawahia became, for a period of time, the regional centre for commerce in the central and lower Waikato (Figure 45).

The Bank of New Zealand (BNZ) on section 49 was the only business opened in 1865 adjacent to the main road. Rail lines, a station and other public facilities would be

<sup>42</sup> <http://mp.natlib.govt.nz/detail/?id=12405&recordNum=17>



established near the main road in the ensuing years, but in the 1860s the rivers were the main transportation corridors not the poorly constructed and maintained road.



*NEWCASTLE 1865. Bell's store in the foreground.*

Figure 45. Photograph of 'The Point' during the establishment of the town.<sup>43</sup> Latta 1980, p. 58)

*(Note: Redoubt on high ground right edge of photo and the two story Delta Hotel behind Innes brewery.)*



Figure 46. Ngaruawahia 1876-77. Looking south from the north bank of the Waikato River to the punt landing; showing Ngaruawahia with the Delta Hotel on the left.<sup>44</sup>

'The Point' remained the commercial and residential heart of Ngaruawahia in the 1870s (Figure 47). The businesses included: a shipping office & workshop, building yard, blacksmith, wheelwright, store, stables, and hotels. According to local historian Albert Latta (1980), the great flood of 1875 brought an end to the riverside town.

---

<sup>43</sup> Latta, A.M. (1980). Meeting of the Waters. p. 58

<sup>44</sup> Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-3798; Auckland Library

"Many buildings were shifted to higher ground close to the railway lines. Others crumbled and were dismantled. A few of the houses remained as long as the 1930s."<sup>45</sup>

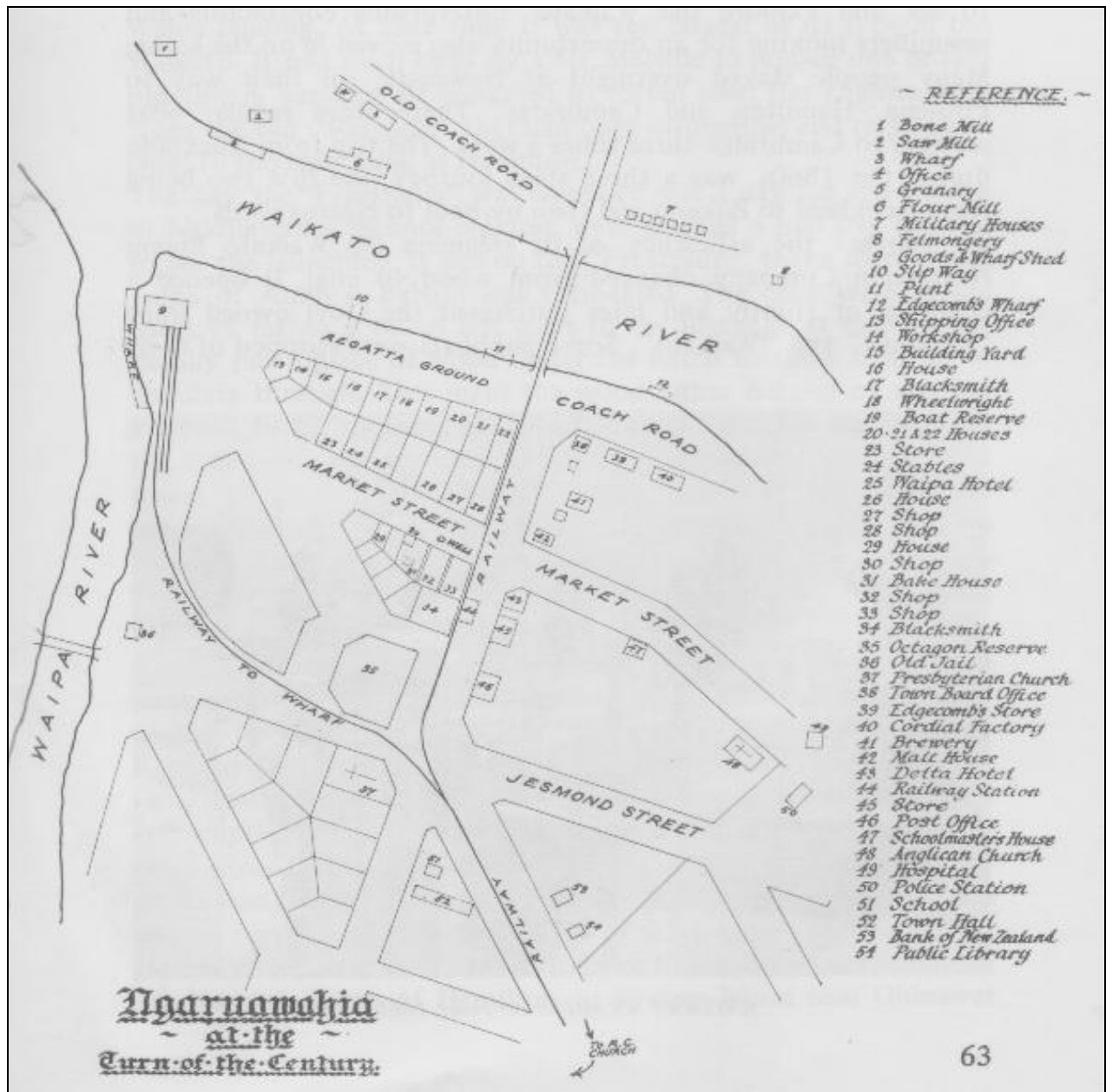


Figure 47. Ngaruawahia at the Turn of the Century.<sup>46</sup>

(Note: Some of the buildings date to 1865).

<sup>45</sup> Op cit Latta, p.59.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid p.63

Many archaeological sites are recorded in Ngaruawahia, but only two in the commercial area. The two sites (S14/182 and S14/186) are illustrated on Figure 48 and summarized in Table 13. S14/188 is in a reserve.

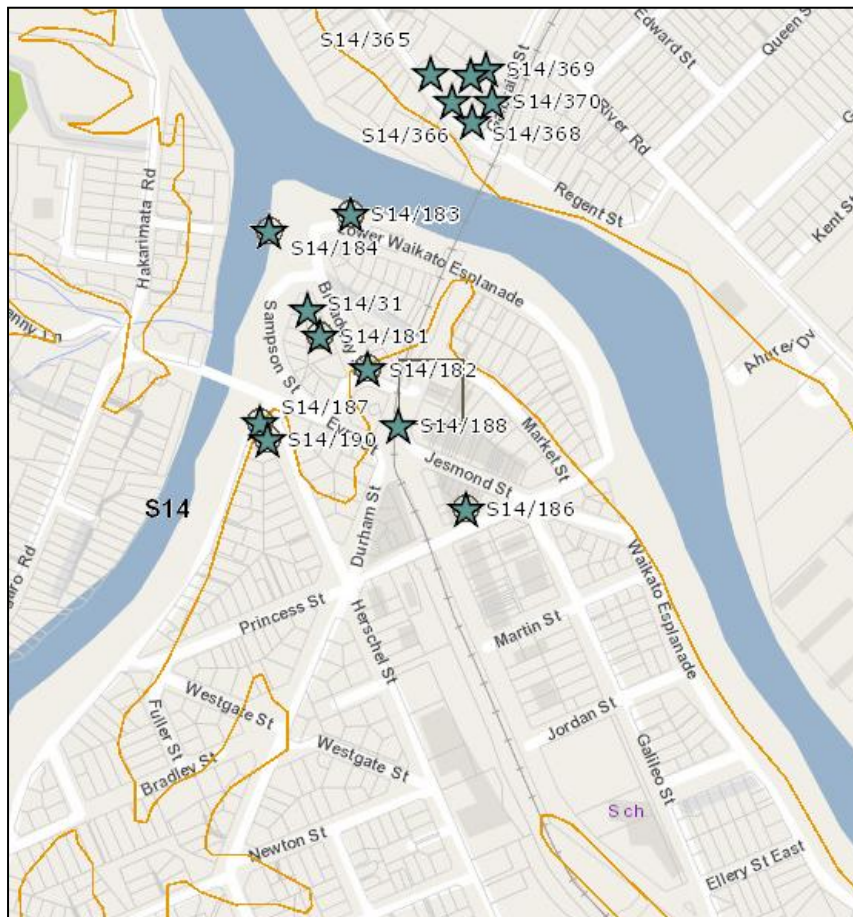


Figure 48. Ngaruawahia, sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.]

Table 13. Sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.

Site	Name/ Description
S14/182	Site of a pre-European Maori village, King Tahiao's house and 'Kingite village', and a European military occupation in the 1860's. No surface evidence.
S14/186	Historic house site, artefacts dating from ca. 1860-1960. Name Doctor's House site.

## Ngaruawahia Historic Plans

Twenty-two plans were examined and catalogued as a part of the research process. The plans are presented in Table 14. The analysis of the plans included geo-referencing them so they related to the current town street and road patterns.

Table 14. Ngaruawahia Historic Plans.

<b>Ngaruawahia</b>			
<b>Plan</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
SO57-3	1868	Newcastle or Ngaruawahia	Shows landowner's names on allotments.
SO57-4	1868	Newcastle or Ngaruawahia. Scale two chains to an inch.	Shows some landowner's names on allotments.
SO57-2	1868	Newcastle or Ngaruawahia. Scale two chains to an inch.	Shows location of school grounds. Also shows some landowner's names on allotments.
SO57-1	1868	Newcastle or Ngaruawahia. Scale two chains to an inch.	Shows some landowner's names.
SO1619-1	1878	Plan showing position of houses &c North bank Waikato at Newcastle. Scale 1 chain to an inch. Surveyed by J.S Smith(?) May 1878.	Shows building footprints along north side of Waikato River at Ngaruawahia.
SO2464-1	1881	Portion of Town of Newcastle (Ngaruawahia). Portions of Stone Standards. Sections recently re-surveyed &c. Hand signed by F.H. Edgecombe, June 11 1881	Many buildings indicated down by The Point, including rail lines, the Gaol, Railway station, and the location of several stone survey standards with easting's and northing's.
SO4336-1	1886	Ngaruawahia Town Endowments Plan of Sections 598 and 599. Surveyed by F.H. Edgecombe November 1886. Scale One chain to an inch.	Cowshed marked between Market St and the Esplanade. Also, WC & Co Office on corner of Esplanade. Old fences and original survey pegs marked. Same image as SO4335. Two plans on one sheet.
SO4337-1	1886	Ngaruawahia Town Endowments. Plan of Section 56. Surveyed by F.H. Edgecombe November 1886. Scale One chain to an inch.	Parcels along Market St. No buildings shown. Survey Station No.6 marked. Same image as SO2338-1. Two plans on one page.
SO4334-1	1886	Ngaruawahia Town Endowments. Instructions May 21, 1886. Field Book No 570 pages 39 to 42. Entered on Block VII Newcastle [obscure] 26/7/86.	Plan of Ngaruawahia allotments. Shows road layout of south west Ngaruawahia with streets named for natural philosophers (Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Newton, Galileo etc). Also, swampy gullies adjacent to the Waipa River. On building is marked D. Connor in the south west corner. NIMT Railway alignment is



			marked in black but not annotated. Also spur to the The Point.
SO4338-1	1886	Ngaruawahia Town Endowments. Plan of Sections 6, 7, 8 and 24. Surveyed by F. H. Edgecombe November 1886. Scale one chain to an inch.	Parcels along Market St. Delta Hotel marked. Also Church of England parcel. Otherwise, no buildings. Same image as SO2337-1. Two plans on one page.
DP786-1	1889	Plan of subdivision of section 86, suburbs of Newcastle North. Surveyed for the Waikato Coal & Shipping Co Ltd by T.G. Sandes. October 31st 1889. Scale 1 chain to an inch.	"Ditch And Bank and Wire Fence on top of Bank" marked along a boundary.
SO5784-1	1890	Suburban Ngaruawahia Town Sections Reclassified. Surveyed by F.H. Edgecombe June 1890. Scale 4 chains to an inch.	No buildings marked. Shows street layout.
SO9276-1	1895	Plan of "The Octagon" Town of Newcastle Newcastle S.D. Block VII. Surveyed for the NZ Railway Department by Thomas Goodman Sandes, August 1895. Scale one chain to an inch.	Stone survey standards marked. Annotation in centre of octagon: "Taken for Railway Extension". No buildings marked, no monument marked.
DP2879-1	1903	Plan of Lots 40, 88 and 375, Ngaruawahia Township. Surveyed for W.H. Wyman by A.B. Morrow, 11th May 1903. Scale 5 chains to an inch.	Wood buildings shown on Jesmond St. Hotels (2) along Durham St. Church of England parcel on Prices & Market Streets (no buildings shown).
DP3757-1	1905	Plan of Lots 34 & 35, Town of Newcastle Surveyed for E.Fitzpatrick by Percy Ward, September 1905	Two plans on same sheet: 2756 and 2757. "Education Board" inscribed on Lot 33. Post and wire fences indicated, otherwise no archaeological information.
DP4504-1	1908	c. Surveyed for the Public Trustee by A.L. Foster 7th October 1908. Scale one chain to an inch.	Shows one building fronting the esplanade.
SO16645-1	1912	Plan of Lot 671 Town of Newcastle. Surveyed for Lands Dept by A.H. Vickerman May 1912	Several buildings in Ngaruawahia, including the Railway Station, a Hotel, and a monument in the octagon. Also the Delta Hotel and some survey monuments marked. Also "old wire fence".
DP16418-1	1922	Plan of Secn 616 and Pt Secns 613 and 621 Town of Newcastle. Surveyed by A.D. Newton, September 1922. Scale 60 links to an inch.	At least five buildings, including one indicated with an arrow and annotated "occupied by Natives".
SO22214-1	1922	Plan of Part Ngaruawahia Borough. Surveyed for the Ngaruawahia Borough Council by J.A.Johnston April 1922. Scale 1 chain to one inch.	Monument marked near the Point reserve. Also, old buildings north of this beside the railway.

SO22494-1	1922	Plan of Secn 616 & Pt Secnz 621 & 613 Ngaruawahia Town. Surveyed for the Crown by A.D. Newton Sept 1922. Scale 60 links to an inch.	Four large buildings indicated, and what looks like a small shed.
DPS3734-1	1955	Subdivision of Allot 43, Town of Newcastle. Surveyed by Thomson & Farrar, Jan 1955	Shows iron shed with lean-to and concrete and brick structures.
SO1335C-1	None	Newcastle. Suburban lot 86. Scale 4 chains to an inch. Signed R.E.M. Campbell, licensed surveyor.	Little useful information. Shows several lots with no buildings. No date discernible.

During the analysis many of the plans were reviewed, but historian Alfred Latta's compiled plan and historic photographs provided key information about the commercial area. Figure 49 provides an overlay of the archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area based on analysis of plans and historic information.

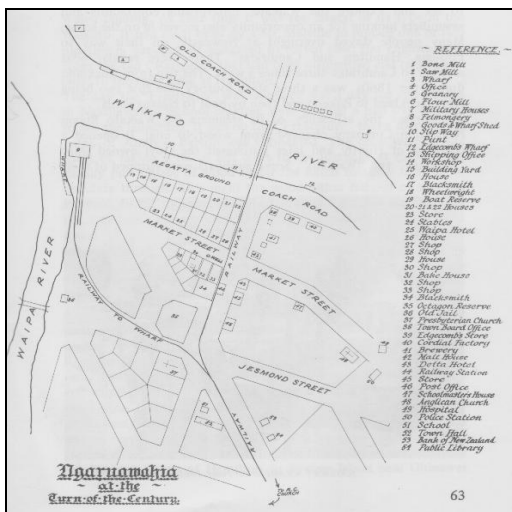


Figure 49. Ngaruawahia archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area.

## Te Kowhai

Te Kowhai was a Maori settlement that focused on the Waipa River. John Johnson observed in 1846 during his travel up the Waipa from Ngaruawahia to Whatawhata:

“if any portion of it [the land] is elevated above the rest it is generally crowned by a deserted pa whose mounds, for they are always surrounded by an artificial earthen rampart and ditch. . .there are also a number of these old pas on every projecting knoll on the left bank. . . they show also the former existence of a large concentrated population, which has partly disappeared under the scourge of war and disease, or now that peace is restored, have scattered themselves over the face of the country.”<sup>47</sup>

Historian Carl Norris noted there were white traders at Te Kowhai. They focused on the salted pork trade.

“They buy it [pork] alive from the natives at a penny half-penny per pound, salt it, and dry it and sell it in Auckland for a shilling and sixpence a pound.”<sup>48</sup>

No references were found during the research to other European settlers at Te Kowhai prior to the Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars and the later survey of the land for European settlement (Figure 50).

Te Kowhai settlement was originally located west of the current township to take advantage of the Waipa River as a transportation corridor. With the establishment of the rail link between Auckland and Hamilton in 1877 the town shifted eastward toward Horotiu and use of river transport rapidly decreased.

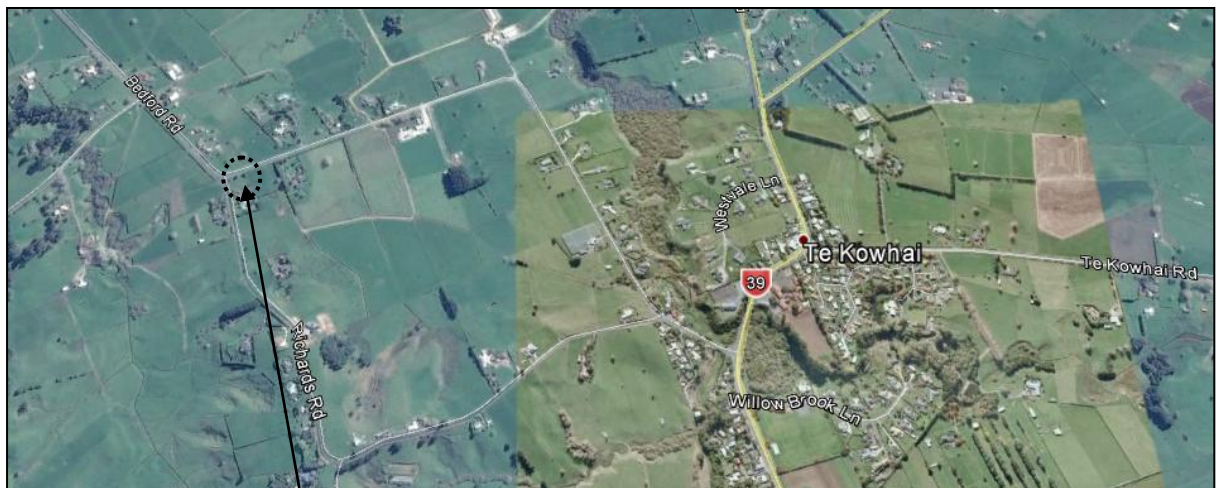
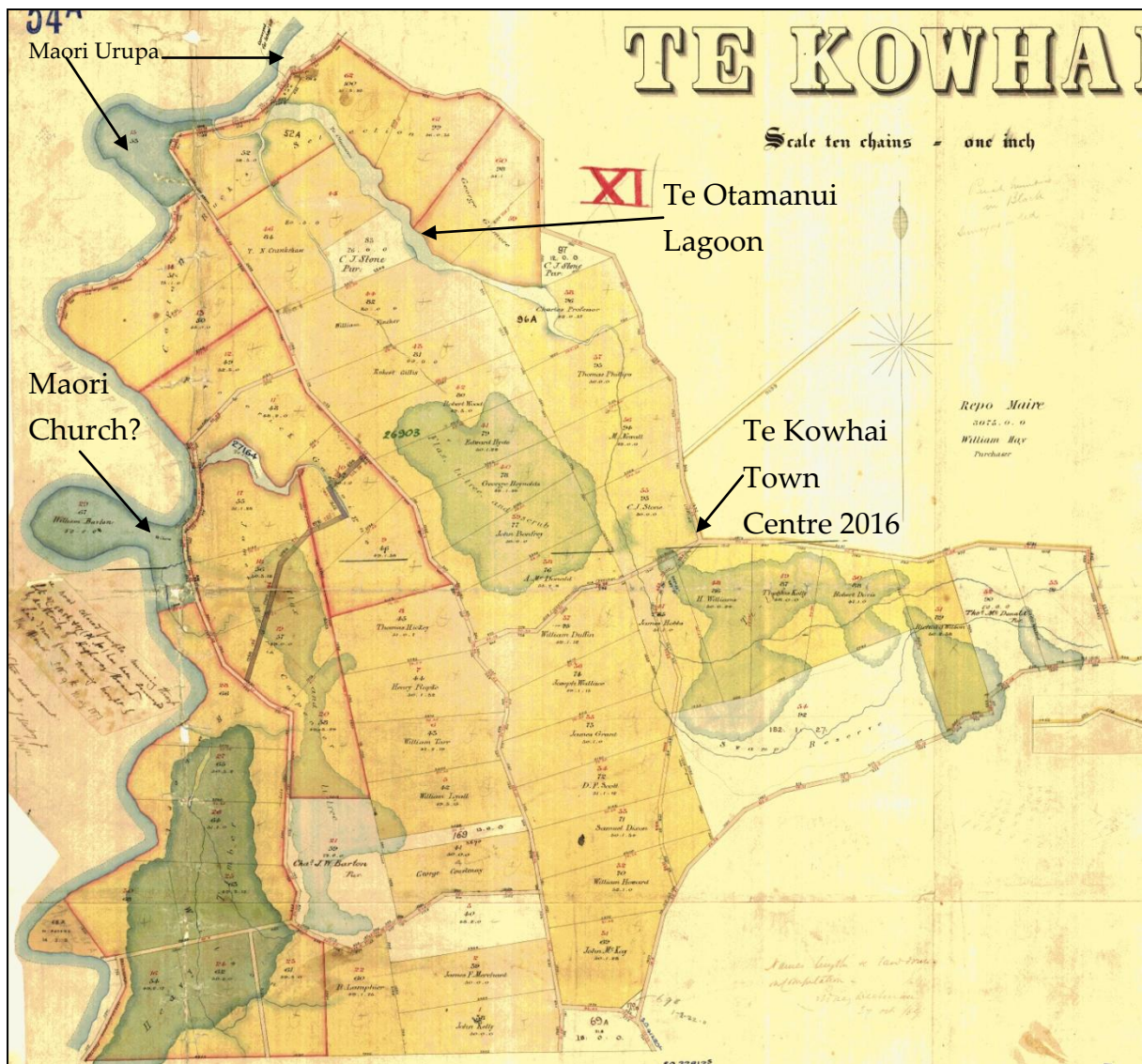
Research was carried out on Te Kowhai for this project and in 2014 as part of the Ngaruawahia Enviros Archaeological Heritage Project (Simmons and Hutchinson 2014). No evidence has been found of pre-European structures in Te Kowhai town centre. It is probable that Maori may have been involved in agricultural activities in this area.

---

<sup>47</sup> *New Zealander* 3 November 1847, p.2

<sup>48</sup> *F.W. Mackenzie 1853 in Norris 1956, p. 5.*





School constructed on lot 78 in 1893.

Figure 50. Te Kowhai, SO 54A 1873.

Note: The Plan indicating several areas that appear to have been set aside as Maori land. The church location is the approximate location shown as St Stephen's Church site in 1903 on a plan drawn by Ray Taylor a local historian. The 1893 school site is not in the town centre.

No archaeological sites are recorded in Te Kowhai and no pre-1900 buildings were identified in the town centre.

## Te Kowhai Historic Plans

Five plans were examined and catalogued as a part of the research process. The plans are presented in Table 17. The analysis of the plans included geo- referencing them so they related to the current town street and road patterns.

No pre-1900 structures were identified in the commercial centre of Te Kowhai. Based on this finding no overlay of archaeological sensitive areas in the town centre were produced.

Table 15. Te Kowhai Historic Plans.

<b>Te Kowhai</b>			
<b>Plan</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Notes</b>
SO54-1	1866	Te Kowhai. Surveyed by ? ?. Examined R.J. Andrews, 4 Feb 66.	Military land grants showing soldier's names. No buildings shown, but roads are indicated.
SO54A-1	1866	Scale ten chains to one inch.	Showing soldiers' land grants, with names and areas
DP2948-1	1903	Plan of Lots 93 to 100, Psh. of Horotiu Surveyed for Mr. C.F. Pratt by A.M Kelly, August 1903. Scale 10 chains to an inch.	Shows school site at southern extreme of plan. Old ditch and bank fence indicated along western edge. No buildings shown.
DP2949-1	1903	Plan of Lots 68 to 89, Horotiu Parish Surveyed for Mr. C.F. Pratt by A.M. Kelly, August 1903 Scale 10 chains to an inch.	School site indicated at north west corner of plan.
SO17530-1	1913	Plan of new road through Secs 76, 77, 78 Horotiu Parish to be taken under Sec 11 "The Land Act 1908". Surveyed for the Newcastle Road Board by S.B. Sims, October 1913. Scale 5 chains to an inch.	Ditch and bank fence with hedges shown along northern side of unnamed road, next to H.D. Bedford parcel. It may be difficult to locate this - no road names.

## Raglan [Whaingaroa]

Raglan (Whaingaroa) was a Maori settlement area well before Europeans visited New Zealand. Maori settlement in this area is attested to by the number of archaeological sites and the information record by European explorers and missionaries. By the early 1800s the area was occupied by Ngati Maahanga.

Wiremu Nera Te Awaitaia, a highly regarded leader of Ngati Maahanga and a skilled fighter, took Whaingaroa by raupatu (conquest) of Ngati Koata in a series of battles in the 1820s. Wiremu Nera Te Awaitaia converted to Christianity in 1836 through the influence of William White, a Wesleyan missionary. Te Awaitaia also later supported James Wallis's missionary work in the area.

Wiremu Nera Te Awaitaia and another chief were involved in sale of land at Raglan to Europeans in the 1850s.

“Wiremu Neera, acting for Ngati Mahanga, sold 19680 acres to the Government, bounded by Oporu, Takapanui, Kauroa and Waitetuna. £200 was paid, and between £50 and £100 was given towards building a meeting house in Nero Street. The Harbour Board land bounded by the jetty, footbridge, Nero Street, Wainui Road and Bow Street was reserved for Te Awaitaia (Wiremu Neera), together with 3 blocks. On June 16<sup>th</sup> 1852 sections between the Bowling Club and Te Aro Aro Bay were sold, Rev. James Wallis being the first purchaser”<sup>49</sup>

In 1854 or 55 Mr R Gilmour in Raglan East opened the first general store at the site of the butter factory.<sup>50</sup> Whaingaroa continued to grow slowly over the years as more European settlers came to the area. By the late 1850s Raglan Township was still a very small community with less than ten houses, a tavern and a store with the rest of the European population spread across the district.<sup>51</sup> According to Pegler a block house was constructed in about the mid-1850s at the harbour edge and later used as a courthouse and lockup.<sup>52</sup>

---

<sup>49</sup> Lawson, J. (2004). Notes from John Lawson. [http://www.raglan.co.nz/history\\_notes.htm](http://www.raglan.co.nz/history_notes.htm). p.1.

<sup>50</sup> Pegler, V.E. (1940) *1840 -1940 Raglan Old Settlers Centennial Reunion*. Committee of the Raglan Old Settlers' Association. Souvenir Booklet.

<sup>51</sup> Vennell, C.W and S. Williams (1976) *Raglan Country Hills and Sea: A Centennial History*. p.76.

<sup>52</sup> Vernon, R. T. (1984) *Raglan*. WG Vernon, Hamilton. p.43.

The name of Whaingaroa was changed to Raglan in 1858.<sup>53</sup> In 1860 Raglan had 7 or 8 houses, a store, tavern and a population of approximately 150 Europeans in the general area. In the wake of rumours of a coming war the women and children were evacuated from Raglan to Onehunga on 14 April 1860.<sup>54</sup>

The Waikato campaign of the New Zealand Land War of 1863-64 resulted in the focus on Raglan as a tactical location. Imperial troops were assigned to Raglan and Colonel Waddy was given orders to establish road communication between the harbour at Raglan and the Waipa River. When the troops arrived there on 27 December 1863 they found:

“a township of three stores, three public houses and nine or ten other buildings including a stable. As well as white settlers there were about a hundred of William Naylor’s tribesmen, some of whom were able to earn a shilling an hour helping to unload the ships.”<sup>55</sup>

The military force was increased at Raglan to relieve pressure on the main supply line in February 1864. Among the troops stationed in Raglan were Lieutenant Surgeon Andrew Thomas H Carbery. During his time in Raglan he served as a doctor for the troops, as well as, providing medical care to private citizens. Carbery prepared a sketch of the Raglan redoubt and wrote several journal entries about the town during his stay. Carbery described life in Raglan beginning in August 1864.

“I suppose we could muster at a pinch about 200 souls- . . . the River widens giving a good sheet of water on one bank the township is perched, the height in rear of the town and (we in the redoubt looking down from our eminence are planted on the top of the hill. . .”<sup>56</sup>

“I can get a few books here and that is all I can say in its favour, but fancy we had a concert here a few nights since. The concert room is a large room in a cottage shaped brick building that answers the purpose of a stockade for the

---

<sup>53</sup> Op cit Vennell C.W and S. Williams

<sup>54</sup> Op cit Lawson, p.

<sup>55</sup> Op cit Vennell, C.W and S. Williams, p.79.

<sup>56</sup> Carbery, A. T. (1863) Journal of Andrew Dillon Carbery (mis-labeled Andrew Dillion Carberry by transcriber in 1958). Copy held at Hamilton Public Library, original transcription Hocken Library, Dunedin, p.13.



citizens in case of danger and also combines the purpose of court house and lock up. The room held about a hundred. . ."<sup>57</sup>

In 1866 the Harbour View Hotel was constructed on the north side of Bow Street near the intersection of Bow and Green Streets. (Later Green Street would be renamed Wainui Road.) The first Harbour View Hotel was two storeyed and a single story addition on the northwest corner and stables at the rear and a paddock for visitors' horses. (The hotel was rebuilt on the same site after fires in 1901 and 1904. It is shown as a reference point in the photos included in the text that follows).

Not long after the Waikato Campaign fears of a new conflict arose. In response eight men of the Armed Constabulary (AC) were sent to Raglan to build a redoubt in July and August 1870. This work may have consisted of rebuilding the previous fortified block house area at the edge of the harbour (Figure 51).

By 1874 Raglan boasted 52 dwellings and had a population of 112.<sup>58</sup> The settlement was one that was considered by the government a good prospect for new immigrants. In 1874 the Government shipped ten prefabricated cottages to Raglan from Onehunga to accommodate immigrants (Figure 51).<sup>59</sup> The immigrants did not arrive and the buildings found other uses, some were probably relocated.

An 1880 guide to the Waikato mentions two hotels in Raglan, including the Harbour View along with various shops. Figures 52 and 53 show Raglan in the late 1880s. Figure 54 is dated to circa 1890 but may be a few years earlier. Figure 55, SO1354C1-1 dates from 1891 and shows a number of buildings on the north side of Bow Street and east side of Green Street [Wainui Road] indicated by rectangles and cross hatching.

The 1907 shows the south side of Bow Street near the intersection with Green Street lined with shops (Figure 56). Many of these structures may have been erected prior to 1900 based on the photographs shown in Figures 52 and 54. Research on individual properties would be required to verify this. For example, Robert Gilmour

---

<sup>57</sup> Ibid, p.15-16

<sup>58</sup> Lawson, J. (2004). Notes from John Lawson. [http://www.raglan.co.nz/history\\_notes.htm](http://www.raglan.co.nz/history_notes.htm).

<sup>59</sup> Vernon, R. T. 1984 *Raglan*. WG Vernon, Hamilton., p. 62.

opened a store at Raglan around 1854. Two of Robert's sons reopened another Gilmours' general store in 1902.<sup>60</sup>



Figure 51. Raglan, 1877 Immigrant Cottages, Native Hostel and Courthouse inside a redoubt, SO147-1.

<sup>60</sup> Raglan Museum notes provided with photograph of Sarah Gilmour, object X001.59.5

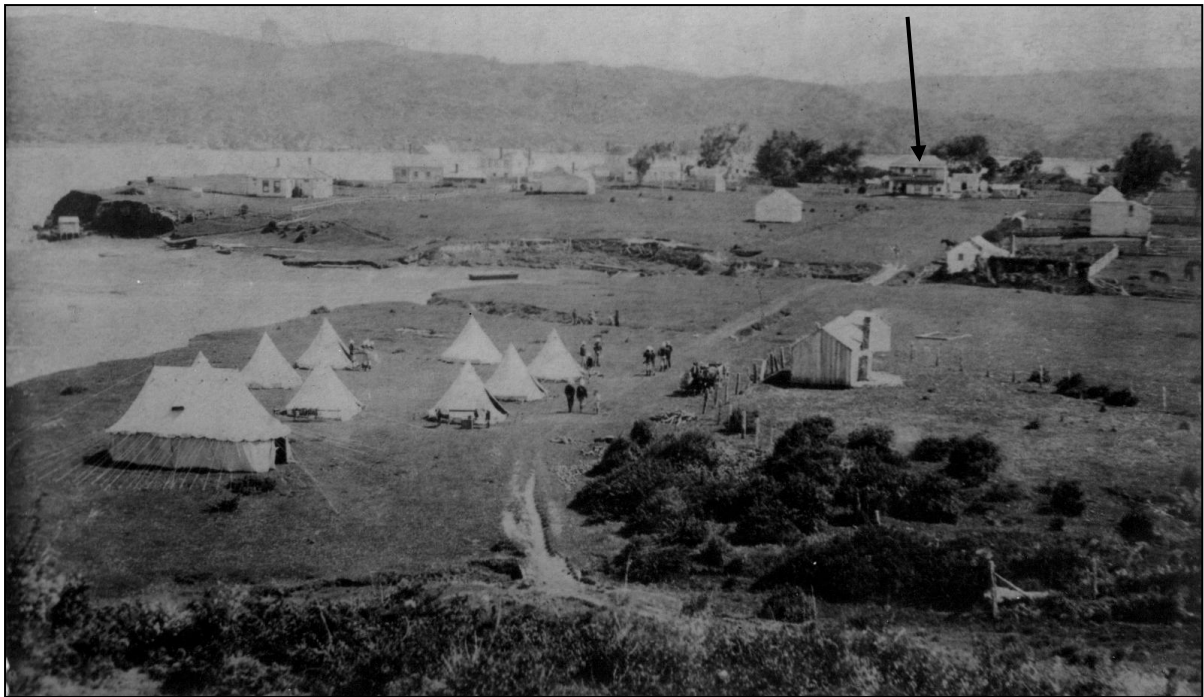


Figure 52. Te Awamutu Cavalry Camp in the foreground and Harbour View Hotel marked with an arrow, circa 1887.<sup>61</sup>



Figure 53. Raglan, circa 1887, with the Harbour View Hotel near the middle of the photo.<sup>62</sup>

*Note: Figure 53 appears to be earlier than Figure 52 based on the structures shown and landscape.*

<sup>61</sup> Waikato University, Image 248, libynzc@waikato.ac.nz

<sup>62</sup> University of Waikato, Image 257, libynzc@waikato.ac.nz.



Figure 54. Raglan, circa 1890 or earlier showing the Harbour View Hotel.<sup>63</sup>

---

<sup>63</sup> University of Waikato, Image 262, libynzc@waikato.ac.nz This photograph is very similar to the 1887 photographs and may date from several years earlier than 1890.



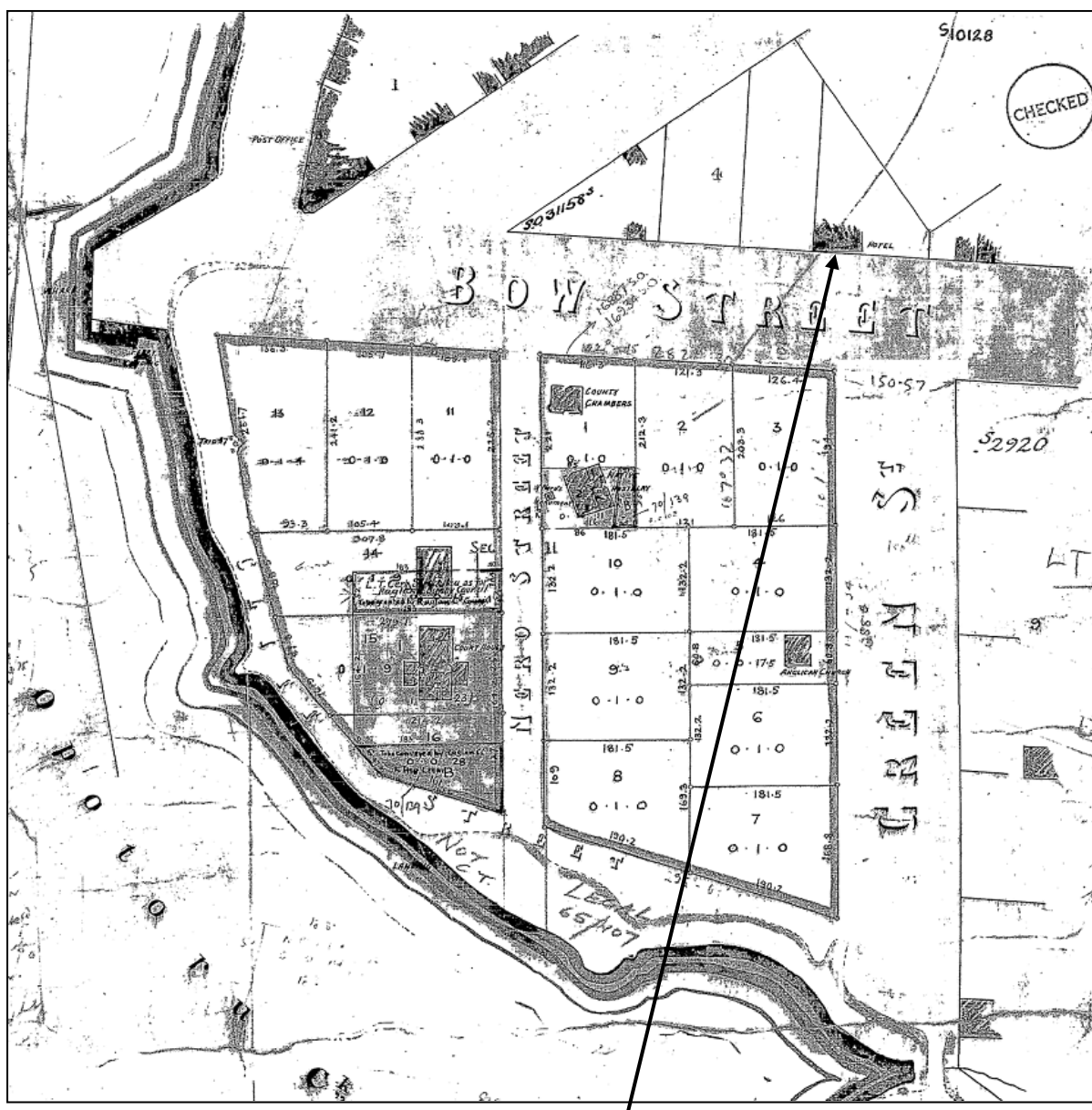


Figure 55. SO1354C1-1, 1891, Harbour View Hotel and other structures on the north side of Bow Street and east side of Green Street [Wainui Road].



Figure 56. Bow street with Harbour View Hotel on the left, Gilmour Brothers' store & A.R Langleys on the right on the corner of Bow and Green Streets, 1907.<sup>64</sup>

Three archaeological sites are recorded in Raglan, but only two in the commercial area. The two sites (R14/341 and R14/385) are illustrated on Figure 57 and summarized in Table 15. R14/171 is in a reserve and under the Raglan Museum.

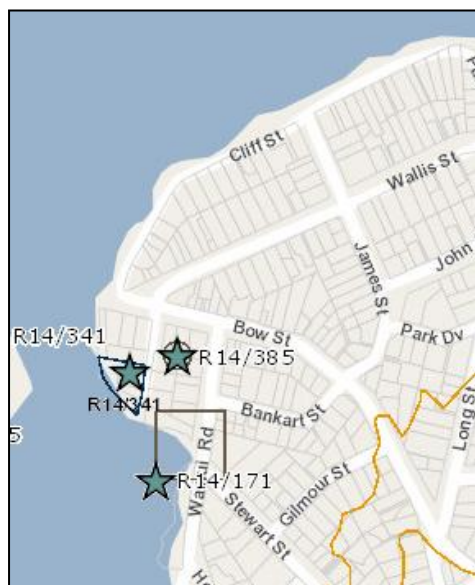


Figure 57. Raglan sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme. [Accessed 1 November 2016.]

<sup>64</sup> Raglan and District Museum, image 1969.44.5

Table 16. Sites recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.

Site	Name/ Description
R14/341	Description The original location of the fortified courthouse/block house built by the Raglan Settlers in early to mid-1863 prior to the arrival of the British troops in December 1863. The fortified courthouse/blockhouse was used by the Colonial Forces until 1867.
R14/385	Ten immigrant cottages were erected in 1874, but expected immigrants never arrived. In 1877 the cottages were disposed to Board of Education and a County Council. One cottage still in place - 'Vinnies' on Green Street, one relocated to 1 Bow Street. Name Raglan Immigrant Cottages.

### Raglan Historic Plans

Sixteen plans were examined and catalogued as a part of the research process. The plans are presented in Table 16. The analysis of the plans included geo- referencing them so they related to the current town street and road patterns.

Table 17. Ngaruawahia Historic Plans.

Raglan			
Plan	Year	Description	Notes
SO3912C-1	1863	Scale four chains to one inch. Note: This tracing was compiled from Crown Grants, original plan was lost or burnt in P.O. fire. The roads and streets were dedicated by Deed Deposit 992C.	No date visible. Shows streets and allotments of Raglan.
SO1437-1	1877	Raglan township, Subdivision of Section II. Handsigned ? Cassell(?) 30 July 1877. Scl e two chains to an inch.	Shows several buildings dotted along Bow and Green Sts. Shows a footprint of the courthouse. Two buildings indicated with "Native hostels"(?). Has a bar scale.
SO3912A-1	1885	Plan of Road to Homesteads and Resurvey of Portion Main Road Waitetuna. Surveyed by H.D.M. Haszard June 1885. Scale 10 chains to an inch.	Flax mill near north of compass rose. House marked "J.MOON" west of this. Also fence and old ditch.
SO3912B-1	1885	Plan of Road through Homesteads Waitetuna. Surveyed by H.D.M. Haszard June 1885. Scale 1 chain to the inch.	One building shown marked J.Wilson.
SO1354C1-1	1891	Raglan. Hand signed Tufsell & Sewell, auth surveyors, 6/6/91.	Many buildings indicated in Raglan Township, including the courthouse, County Chambers, Anglican church, Native Hostelry,
DP2937-1	1903	Plan of Allots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Sec. 5, Town of Raglan. Surveyed for W. Bulford esq. by E.W. Buckeridge. Scale 2 chains to an inch. Declared at Kawhia, 28 September 1903.	Orchard marked on several sections between Long St and John St. No buildings marked.

SO16647-1	1909	Plan of alteration of Road Allots 21 Blk IV, 6, 7 & 9 Blk 5, 1, 2, 3 & 4 Blk VI Raglan Township, Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 of Subdivisional Sect 10 of Sec 35, Whaingaroa Parish. Surveyed for the Raglan County Council by Thomson & Farrer, Jan 1909. Scale two chains to one inch.	Several landowner's names, road formations and Anglican church.
DP7731-1	1909	Plan of Section 9, Town of Raglan. Subdivision of Allots 2, 3, 4, 24 & 23 Surveyed for The Raglan A & P Association Ltd. By Thomson & Farrer April 1909. Scale One chain to an inch.	Several buildings partially indicated along Bow St.
DP8398-1	1911	Plan of Subnd of Lots 10, 11 & Pts of Lots 7, 6 & 9 od Section V Town of Raglan. Surveyed for the Raglan County Council, October 1911 by Thomson & Farrer Scale 1 chain to an inch.	Several lots between John St and Long St.
DP10721-1	1915	Plan of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 & 29, Blk.11. Raglan Town. Surveyed for Messr Gilmour Bros by Thomson & Farrer September 1915. Scale 1 chain to an inch.	Shows several buildings; houses, Masonic lodge, and unnamed footprints.
DP10722-1	1915	Plan of lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19 and 20 of B'lk IX, Raglan Township. Surveyed for Messrs. Gilmour Bros by Thomson & Farrer, October 1915. Scale 2 chains to an inch.	Lots along Bow & Stewart Sts. Some occupiers names, incl Presbyterian Church land, Raglan A&P assoc., and Education endowment.
DP12113-1	1918	Plan of Subd. of Pt. Allots 2, 3, 4, 23 & 24. Section 9 Raglan town For the Raglan A&P Assocn. Ltd. Surveyed by Thomson & Farrer, February 1918. Scale 1 chain to an inch.	Parcels south of Bow Street. No buildings shown. Some parcels marked with occupier's names e.g. "A.R. Langley", "N.R. Cox", "Raglan Printing & Publishing Co Ltd", "Raglan Town Hall Co Ltd". Also "Education Endowt. W. Foss Occupier" at southern end of the allotments shown. Post & wire fence marked along southern edge of plan.
DP27328-1	1937	Plan of Allots 1, 2 & 3 Sec. 5 Town of Raglan. Surveyed by J.H. Vivian June 1937.	Four buildings shown on two lots on John St.
DP27962-1	1938	Plan of subdivisions of Allots 20, 22, 23 & Pt 21 Sec 4 Town of Raglan. Surveyed by Thomson & Farrer March 1938.	Allotments north of Bow Street. No buildings shown.
SO44539-1	1968	Land to be taken for Police Station being Pt Allotments 1&3 of section 11, Town of Raglan. Surveyed by O.L.Amor, Feb 1968. Scale 50 links to an inch	Shows area around Police Station, Nero St Raglan. Buildings standing in 1968 are shown. Some of these may be of archaeological value.
SO1354C-1	None	Plan of Township of Raglan Whaingaroa	Many many sections, no buildings shown. Has a table listing areas of parcels by section. No provenance data visible.



During the analysis SO1437 and SO 1354C1-1 (Figure 55) were identified as a good plans for illustrating the location of many early buildings and structures. Figure 58 provides an overlay of the archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area of Raglan based on the analysis of historic plans and documents.



Figure 58. Raglan archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area based on analysis of historic plans and documents.

## Summary

Each of the nine towns were discussed in separate subsections. While these subsections are general overviews they do provide an understanding of the place and a context for the decisions made about the boundaries of the archaeologically sensitive overlay zones.

Each of the nine towns evolved separately, but have a number of historic similarities. For example all of the towns were once Maori settlements, the District towns were all affected by the 1863 Waikato Campaign of the New Zealand Wars. Not surprisingly the towns grew up along transportation corridors, the Waikato or Waipa River or ocean estuary zone. Most of the towns experienced changes in response to the establishment of the railway lines and associated stations. In many of the towns the commercial centre shifted to the 1870s Railway Station area. Later when the Railway Stations were closed the commercial centres shifted back to focus on road corridors. In recent times District towns have also been affected by recent developments, in particular the Transit New Zealand / State Highway 1 Expressway.

As was noted in the constraints and limitation of this type of predictive modelling the archaeologically sensitive overlay zones shown in the town commercial areas are indicative and used to alert Waikato District Council staff and property owners of the potential for archaeological deposits. Research on individual parcels in these areas is required to determine if a specific property contains pre-1900 archaeological deposits. In some cases these may have been removed due to mass earthworks or effects mitigated due to archaeological data recovery under a Heritage New Zealand authority.

The Archaeological sensitive overlay plans have been compiled in Appendix A for easy access. These were also delivered as shape files for insertion into Waikato District Councils GIS system for viewing on district maps.

## Recommendations

- It is recommended that WDC included the archaeologically sensitive overlay zones on planning maps to alert Council staff and property owners.
- To manage the effects of development in the commercial district archaeological overlay zones land disturbance in the overlay zones should be a Discretionary Activity and managed by the following rules or similar:
  1. Where land disturbance is proposed within the commercial district archaeological overlay zones of Tuakau, Pokeno, Mercer, Rangiri, Huntly, Taupiri, Ngaruawahia, Te Kowhai and Raglan, as shown on district plan maps the person proposing the land disturbance shall provide Council with a report from a qualified archaeologist stating whether a site will be damaged, destroyed or modified. If a site will be modified a work plan should be provided for mitigating effects and proof of any necessary permits or authorities from other territorial authorities or agencies.
  2. Where land disturbance is proposed within the commercial district archaeological overlay zones of Tuakau, Pokeno, Mercer, Rangiri, Huntly, Taupiri, Ngaruawahia, and Raglan, as shown on district plan maps the person proposing the land disturbance shall instigate an assessment of the property by a qualified archaeologist and if no archaeological sites are found to be located in the development area the archaeological overlay will cease to apply to the property.
  3. Where land disturbance is proposed within the commercial district archaeological overlay zones of Tuakau, Pokeno, Mercer, Rangiri, Huntly, Taupiri, Ngaruawahia, and Raglan, as shown on district plan maps the person proposing the land disturbance shall provide Council with documentation of major earthworks modifications to the property after 1950 that would have destroyed any archaeological remains or evidence that archaeological mitigation has been carried out on the site in the past. If it is proven no archaeological sites remain in the development area or effects have been mitigated the archaeological overlay will cease to apply to the property.

## References

Ascher. R. Analogy in Archaeological Interpretation. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Winter, 1961), pp. 317-325 Published by: University of New Mexico Stable. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3628943> [Accessed: 05/02/2010]

*Auckland Weekly News* in Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19110810-15-2).

Carbery, A. T. (1863) Journal of Andrew Dillon Carbery (mis-labeled Andrew Dillion Carberry by transcriber in 1958). Copy held at Hamilton Public Library, original transcription Hocken Library, Dunedin.

Cowan, J. (1922) *The New Zealand Wars Vol. 1 (1845 – 1864)*. W.A.G Skinner, Government Printer. Wellington.

*Daily Southern Cross*, 16 July 1863, p.3

*Daily Southern Cross* 7 July 1864, p.2.

*Daily Southern Cross* 9 September 1864, p.4.

Dictionary of New Zealand Biography Volume 2, 1993,  
<http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/3m44/marshall-patrick>  
<https://sites.google.com/site/pre1839settlersinnz/home/notes/marshall-charles>

Gamble, D.J. (1864). *Journals of the Deputy Quartermaster General in New Zealand: from the 24<sup>th</sup> December, 1861 to the 7<sup>th</sup> September 1864*. London: War Office.

Gorst, J. E. (1959). *The Maori King*. Hamilton: Paul's Book Arcade.

Gorst, J. E. (2001). *The Maori King*. Auckland: Reed Books.

Innes, C.V. (1989). *A crown for the lady*. Tauranga: Moana Press.

History of Huntly. <http://huntly.co.nz/history/>



Kelly, L.G. (1940). Taupiri Pa. *The Journal of the Polynesian Society*. Vol.49 (193), p.148-159. [Online] Available at: <http://www.jps.auckland.ac.nz/document> [Accessed 7 April 2014].

Koch, Augustus Carl Ferdinand, 1834-1901 :Photograph album of Bruno Hamel images of Government Scientific Exploring Expedition conducted by Dr Ferdinand Hochstetter <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22448835>

Latta, A.M. (1980). *Meeting of the waters*. Hong Kong: Yee Tin Tong Printing Press Ltd.

Lawson, J. (2004). Notes from John Lawson.  
[http://www.raglan.co.nz/history\\_notes.htm](http://www.raglan.co.nz/history_notes.htm).

Lennard, M. (1986). The road to war. *Whakatane and District Historical Society, Monograph 16*.

Murphy, M.A. and Grinter, B.A. (1978). *A history of Taupiri school district*. Hamilton: Times Commercial Printers.

*New Zealander* 3 November 1847, p.2

*New Zealand Herald* 11 February 1875, p. 3.

Norris, H.C.M. (1956). *Armed Settlers*. Auckland & Hamilton: Paul's Book Arcade.

Norris, H.C.M. (1964). *Settlers in Depression*. Auckland & Hamilton: Paul's Book Arcade.

Pegler, V.E. (1940). *1840 -1940 Raglan Old Settlers Centennial Reunion*. Committee of the Raglan Old Settlers' Association. Souvenir Booklet.

Phillips, F.L. (1995). *Landmarks of Tainui; volume one*. Otorohanga: Tohu Publishers.

Phillips, F.L. (1995). *Landmarks of Tainui; volume two*. Otorohanga: Tohu Publishers.

Roose, Caesar <http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/4r27/roose-caesar>

Ross, J.O. (1979a). Captain Kent, trader 1823-28. Historical Journal Auckland-Waikato. Vol.34 (April), p.35-38.

Ross, J.O. (1979b). Captain Kent's last years. Historical Journal Auckland-Waikato. Vol.35 (September), p.28-30.

St.John, (1873). Pakeha rambles through Maori lands. [Online] Available at: <http://www.enzb.auckland.ac.nz/docs/StJohn/pdf/stj1001.pdf>. [Accessed 15 January 2014].

Scobie, J. (2010) Names and opening and closing dates of railway stations in New Zealand. Rail Heritage Trust.

Simmons, A. (2001). Doctor's House Ngaruawahia, Report on Archaeological Monitoring and Data Recovery. [Unpublished report]. Tauranga: New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Simmons, A. (2006). Puke-i-ahua Historic Reserve conservation and management plan. [Unpublished report]. Ngaruawahia: Waikato District Council and Tauranga: New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Simmons, A. (2012). Archaeological Assessment of (Lot 5) Kernott Road, Horotiu and Methodology/Site Management Instructions. Prepared 16 November 2012 on behalf of Ross and Odette Cambridge. [Unpublished report]. Tauranga: New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Simmons, A. (2013a). Summary of Archaeological Monitoring on Part of S14/164; Lot 5, 9 Kernot Road, Waikato District. Prepared January 2013 on behalf of Ross and Odette Cambridge. [Unpublished report]. Tauranga: New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Simmons, A. (2013b). Archaeological Monitoring on Part of S14/164; Lot 3, 49 Horotiu Bridge Road, Waikato District; (NZHPT Authority No 2013/194; Final Report). Prepared March 2013 on behalf of Scott and Kathryn Duggan. [Unpublished report]. Tauranga: New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Simmons, A. (2016). *Waikato District Plan Review, Archaeological Heritage Project Inception Report*. Unpublished report. On file at Waikato District Council.

Simmons, A. and Hutchinson, M. (2014). *Tuakau Structure Plan Archaeological Heritage*. Unpublished report. On file at Waikato District Council.

Simmons, A. and Hutchinson, M. (2014). *Ngaruawahia and Enviros Archaeological Heritage*. Unpublished report. On file at Waikato District Council.

Tayler, N.M. (1959). *Early Travellers in New Zealand*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Taupiri School Committee (1953). *Souvenir seventy-fifth anniversary reunion of the Taupiri school*. Hamilton Public Library.

Te Kowhai Jubilee Committee (1950). *Te Kowhai district school 1890 diamond jubilee reunion*. Hamilton: A.O. Rice.

Thomas, J. (1986). *Grand old man of the river Caesar Roose*. Waiuku: W.J. Deed Printing Ltd.

*Telegraph Bay of Plenty Times*, 14 August 1893

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/BOPT18930814.2.12>

Vennel, C.W. (1976). The early traders on the west coast. *Historical Journal Auckland-Waikato*, Vol 28 (April), p.19-22.

Vennell, C.W and S. Williams (1976). *Raglan Country Hills and Sea: A Centennial History*.

Vernon, R. T. (1984). *Raglan*. WG Vernon, Hamilton.

*Waikato Times* (1875). Taupiri. 7 October 1875, p.2. [Online] Available at:

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast> [Accessed 17 May 2014].

*Waikato Times* (1891). A trip to Te Kowhai. 16 April 1891, p.4. [Online] Available at:

<http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast> [Accessed 12 April 2014].

Wallis, W.F. (n.d.). *Raglan 1880 to 1890 as I remember*.

[http://www.raglan.co.nz/history\\_notes.htm](http://www.raglan.co.nz/history_notes.htm).

Watson, N. and Walsh, T. (1969). Early Days in Ngaruawahia. *Historical Journal Auckland-Waikato*, Vol. 15, p.16-26.

Note: The historic photographs and plans are referenced in the text.



## Appendix A

Plan Overlays of Archaeologically sensitive zone in the commercial area based on analysis of historic plans and documents. This appendix contains copies of the overlays of the archaeologically sensitive zones identified in the towns shown in Table 18 and in Figure 59. This appendix has been inserted in the report to provide a quick reference to the overlay plans.

Table 18. List of plans with overlays of archaeologically sensitive zones

Town
Pokeno
Tuakau
Mercer
Rangiriri
Huntly
Taupiri
Ngaruawahia
Te Kowhai
Raglan

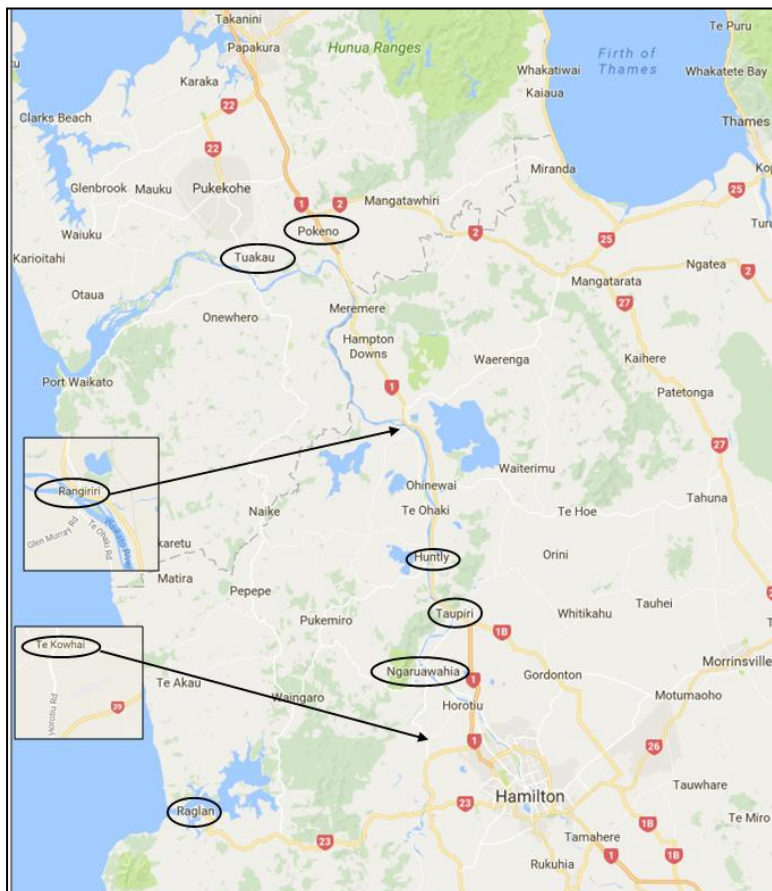


Figure 59. Towns locations.



Figure 60. Pokeno, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone.



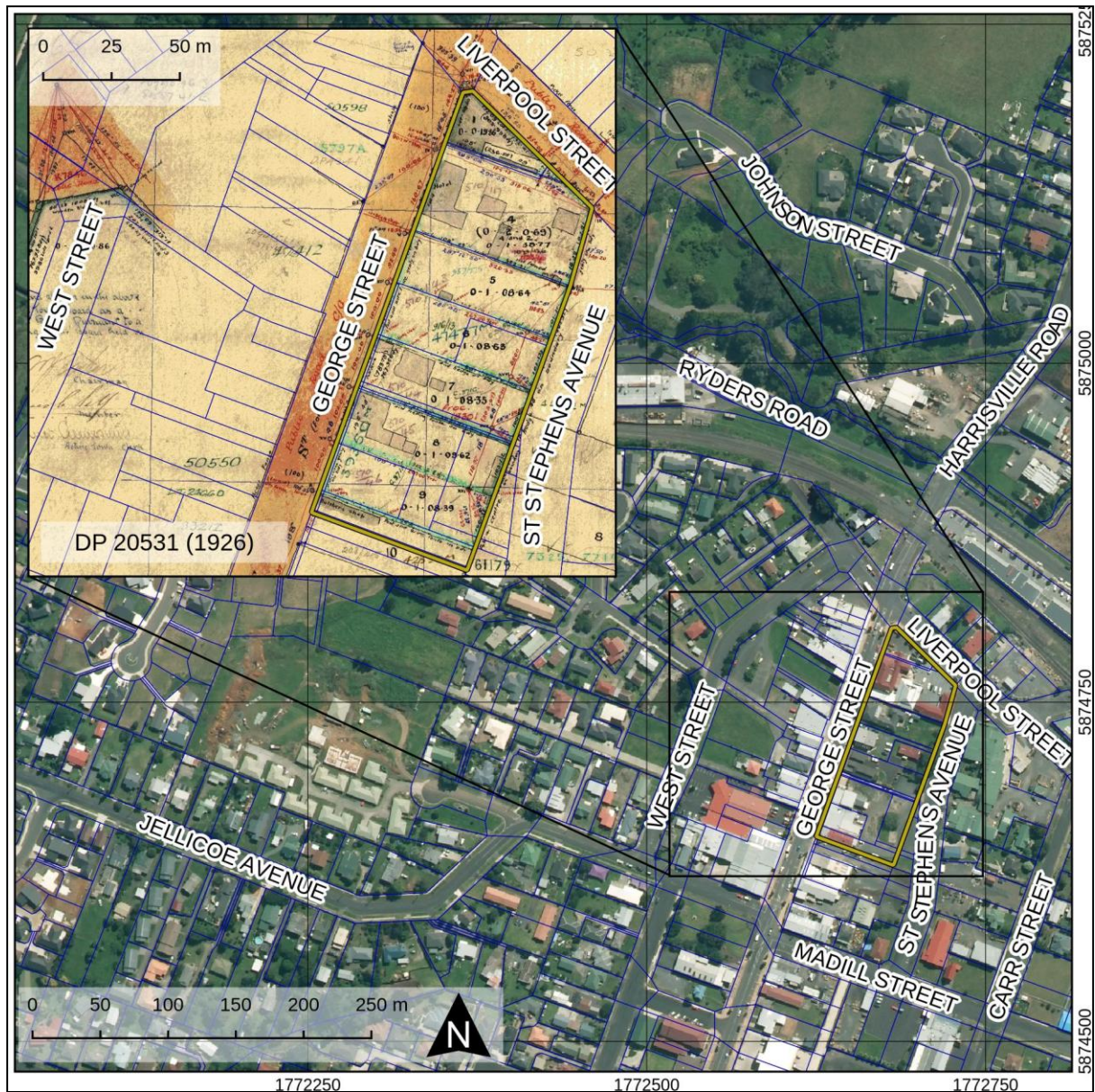


Figure 61. Tuakau, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone.





Figure 62. Mercer, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone.







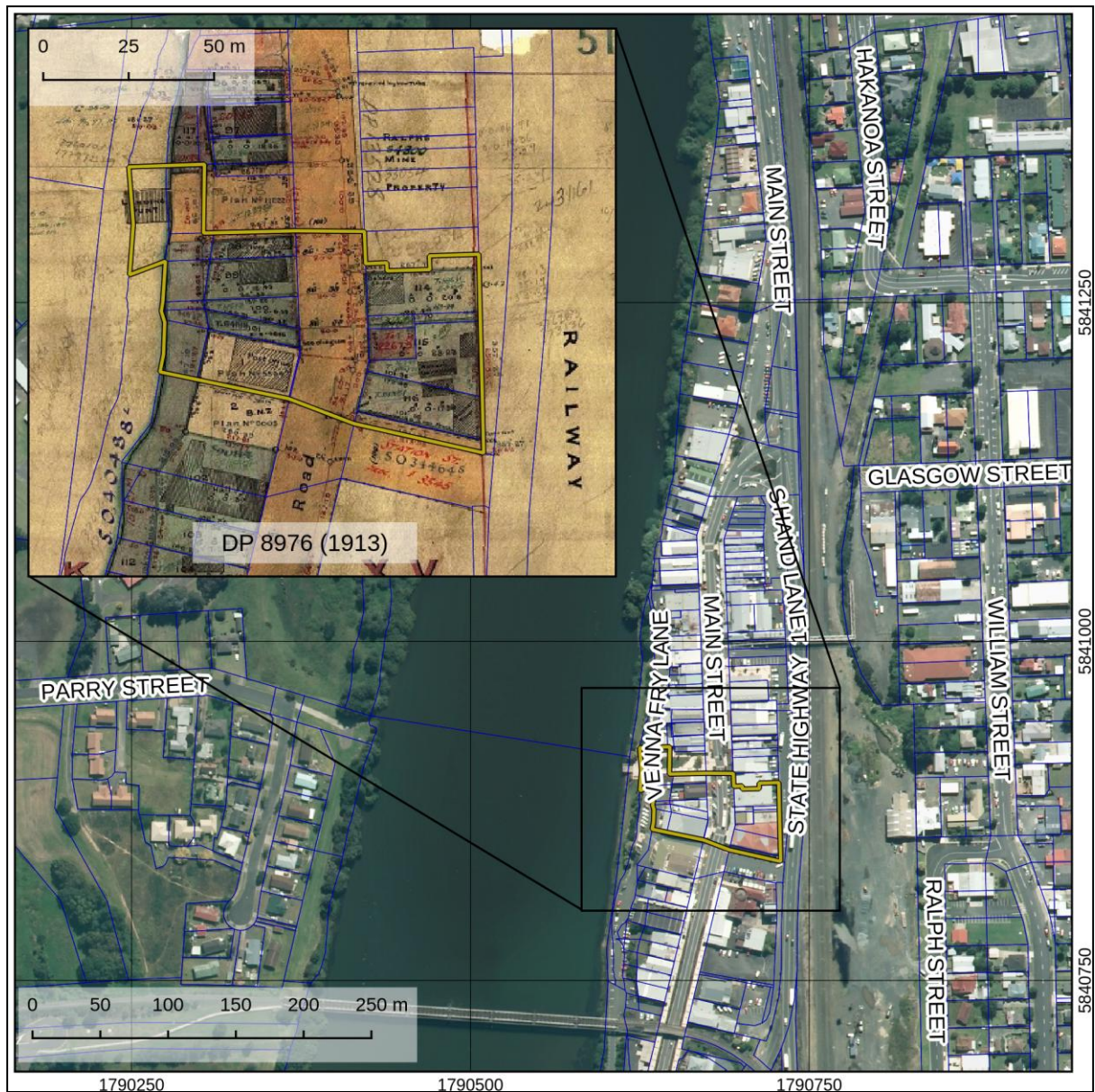


Figure 64. Huntley, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone.



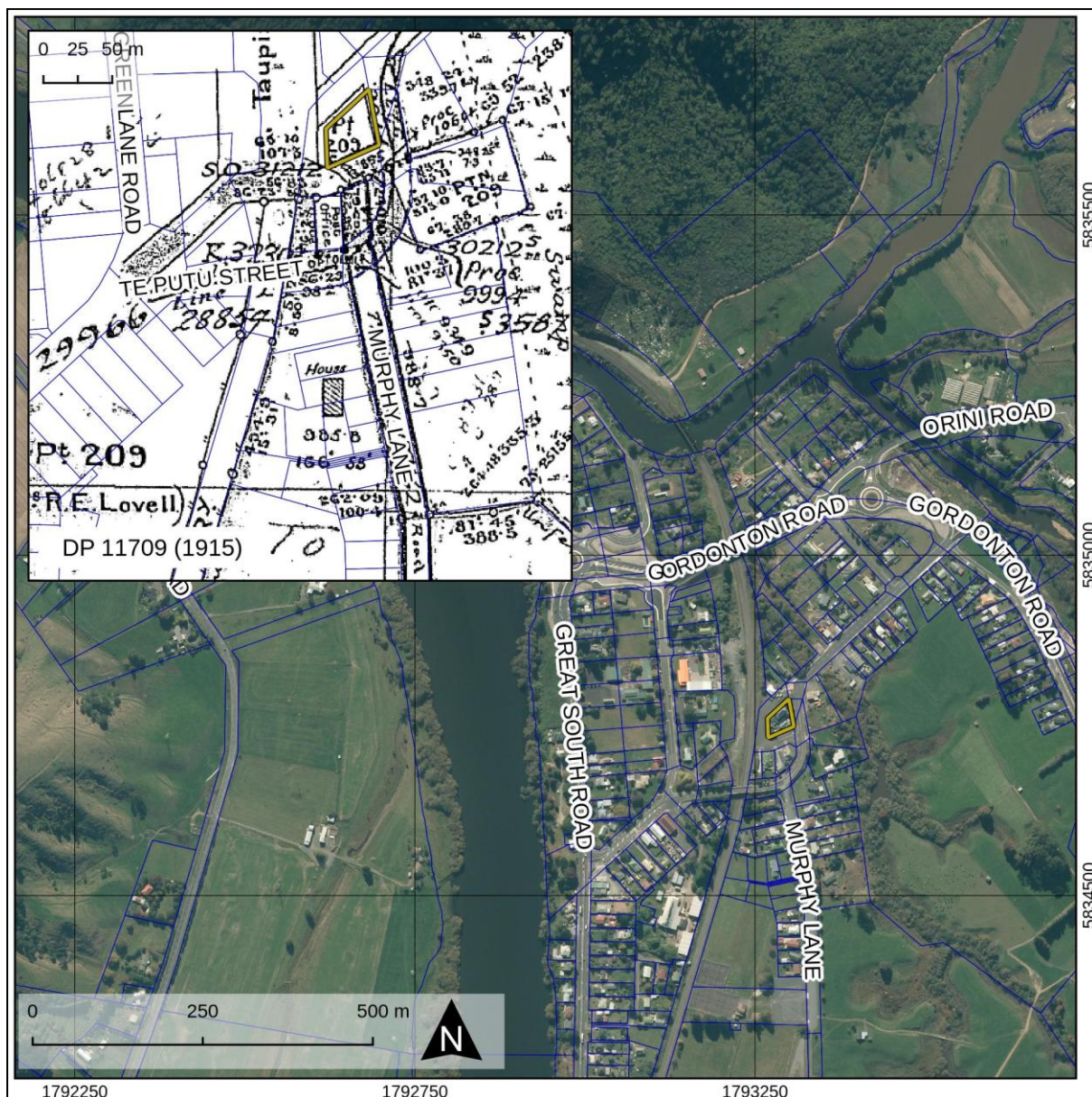


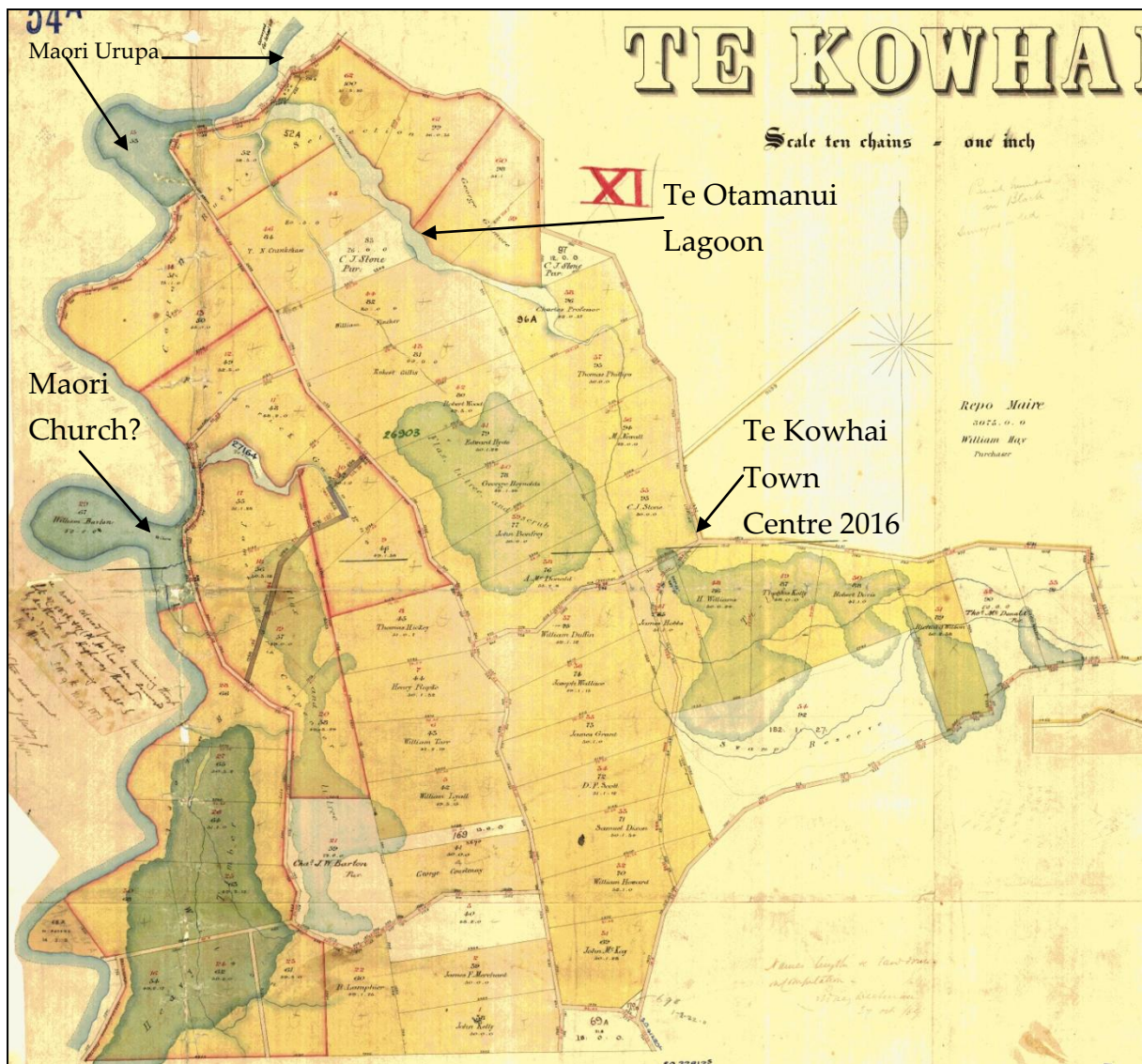
Figure 65. Taupiri, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone.





Figure 66. Ngaruawahia, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone.





School constructed on lot 78 in 1893 is not in the town centre. No archaeological sites are recorded in Te Kowhai and no pre-1900 buildings were identified in the town centre.

Figure 67. Te Kowhai, SO 54A 1873.





Figure 68. Raglan, overlay of archaeologically sensitive zone.