

- Figure 21B Iron heel plate from a child's left boot or shoe, thin leather adhering to upper surface (closely similar to Museum of New Zealand Collection PF 1396: "child's boot, Bay of Islands, c.1880").
- Figure 21C Iron heel plate from a lady's shoe or boot; trapezoidal shape; a type fashionable on heeled boots in the 1860s (J. Malthus: pers. comm.).
- Figure 21D Lady's or child's left shoe or boot heel, three pieces of leather, regularly hand nailed with 12 mm round copper nails.
- Figure 21E Iron heel plate from a small working boot or wooden soled shoe, a continuous groove in which probably five iron nails were countersunk, weight 25 g, probably factory made; considered too small and light for a pony (similar to Prickett 1981: pl. 4.12A).

6. WRITING EQUIPMENT

6.1 Writing slate

- Figure 21F Fragment of writing slate, bottom edge bevelled from both sides for fitting into a wooden frame; marked with regular parallel grooved guidelines 18 mm apart on one side only; type current from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century; similar to a writing slate held in the collection at Te Waimate Mission House, Bay of Islands (chattels registration number XWM 650); common throughout the nineteenth century Pompallier deposits (E Clunie: pers.comm.).
- Figure 21G Fragment of writing slate, one ground straight edge, one grooved script guideline parallel to the edge (post hole 25).
- Figure 21H Corner fragment of writing slate, two edges bevelled from both sides for fitting into a wooden frame.
- Not illustrated Eight small fragments of slate, possible grooved script guidelines in two cases (from excavated post holes).

6.2 Pencils

- Figure 20E Slate pencil, irregularly octagonal-sectioned, slightly tapering, in very fine grained purplish brown schistose stone, broken both ends (similar to Best 1993: fig. 36e; post hole 16).
- Figure 20F Four fragments of lead pencil, mid-twentieth century, painted red with stencilled black lettering, ". . . the Compliments of HAR ... CASTLE DR ... KER ... PH ..."; With the Compliments of HARDCASTLE DRAPERY KERIKERI - PHONE ...; Hardcastle Drapery, Kerikeri, is listed in Northland telephone directories from the 1950s to the present day (e.g., New Zealand Post Office 1954; post hole 16).

7. HOUSEHOLD CHATTELS

7.1 Furniture fittings

- Figure 20C Copper alloy trinket box clasp, hinged at the top, a hole for attachment at the bottom; symmetrically curvilinear incised line, and tapered edges.
- Figure 20D Small copper alloy wire drape hook with fragmentary ?copper plating, recurved point missing (post hole 13).

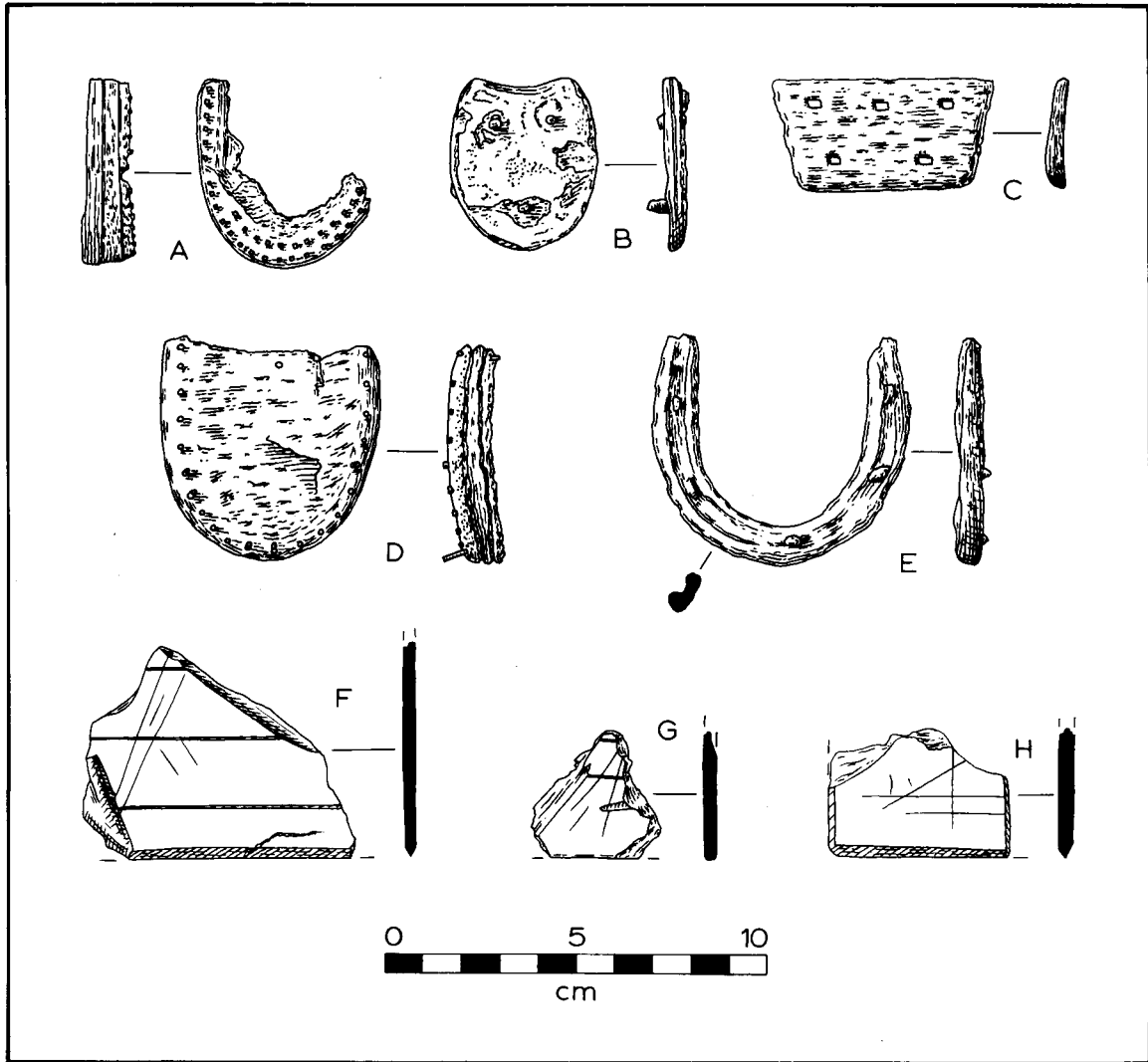


Figure 21 A, D, shoe heels; B, C, E, heel plates; F-H, writing slates.

- Figure 20G Hammered lead weight, approximately spherical, with a deliberate slit or cleft, probably for stitching into a textile item such as a milk pan cover; weight 2.2 g; cleft too shallow to function as a crimped fishing weight.
- Figure 22A Brass hinge appropriate to furniture, chest or trunk.
- Figure 22B Reed plate of lead alloy with ten pairs of riveted copper alloy reeds, probably from an English concertina (cf. Prickett 1981: pl. 4.15 A-E). Each pair of reeds is located within a single air channel, the channel wall position being evident between each pair. The two reeds of each pair are of the same size (producing the same note), but are attached on different sides of the plate, so that the same note is produced when either blowing or sucking. This is characteristic of the English concertina (invented in 1829), which plays the same note from each piston on either compression or expansion, in contrast to a harmonica where alternate notes are obtained by blowing and sucking, or a harmonium where all notes are obtained by blowing (Scholes 1955: 870).
- Figure 22C Casing and hasp of an iron padlock with a brass keyhole, mid-nineteenth century or later (similar to Bedford 1986: fig. 24e).
- Figure 22D Iron mechanism of a padlock.
- Figure 22E See section 5.2, clothing attachments.
- Figure 22F Hand forged iron grab handle from a trunk or box; squared extensions at the handle ends protect the hand from impacting on the trunk sides when carrying.
- Figure 22G Wrought iron threaded bolt, head of square section, otherwise round section; appropriate to the assembly of timber household furniture such as a bed frame.

7.2 **Iron bedstead**

- Figure 23A Three fragments of iron bed end, single bed width, probably the head; L-section end iron at mattress level with one surviving lath spring stud; double curved head frame of tubular iron c.20 mm diameter; two surviving decorative castings for retaining a lattice; castings at the junctions with the L-section end iron with sockets provided for the side irons; a casting at the bottom of the surviving leg with a tang provided for attachment of a castor; a standard mass produced later nineteenth century form (cf. Chester 1988: pl. 135-139, fig. 31, style 1).
- Figure 23B Wrought iron cross brace of width appropriate to the bed head, Figure 23A, with tapering ends to rest on the side irons of the bed frame (intended to support coil springs, missing).

7.3 **Cutlery and kitchen equipment**

- Figure 24A Steel three-pronged dessert fork; an expanded shank, a marked shoulder, and a remnant of polished blue-grey bone haft adhering to the tang, early to mid-nineteenth century (D off room 4).
- Figure 24B Steel three-pronged dessert fork, shaft missing, similar to Figure 24A (post hole 16).
- Figure 24C Small steel butter knife or spatula (A off room 3).
- Figure 24D Remnant of a steel tanged cutlery item, possibly a fork; a shoulder and broad tang for a riveted two piece haft (H off room 4).

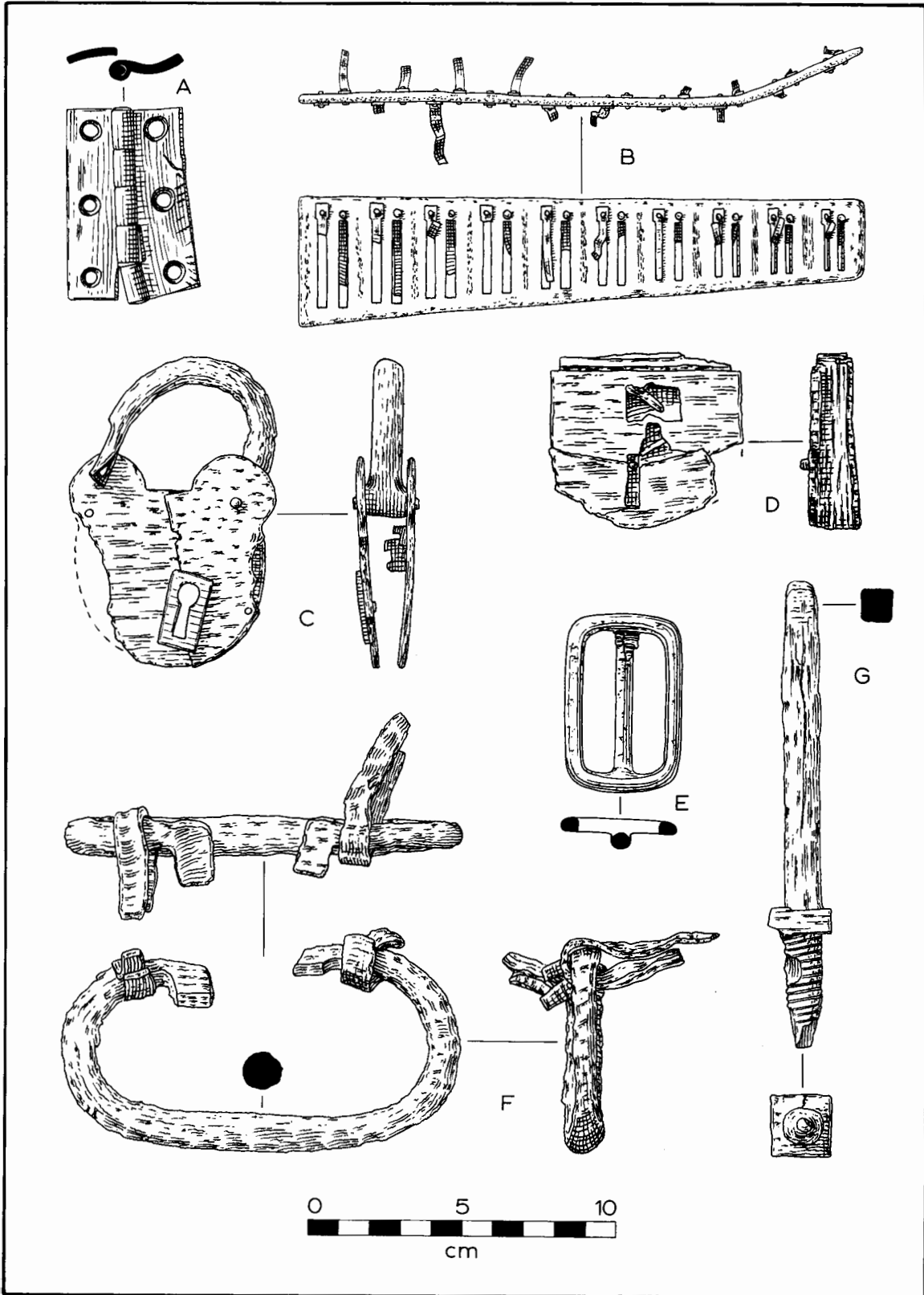


Figure 22 A, brass hinge; B, concertina reed plate; C, D, padlocks; E, buckle; F, trunk handle; G, bed frame bolt.

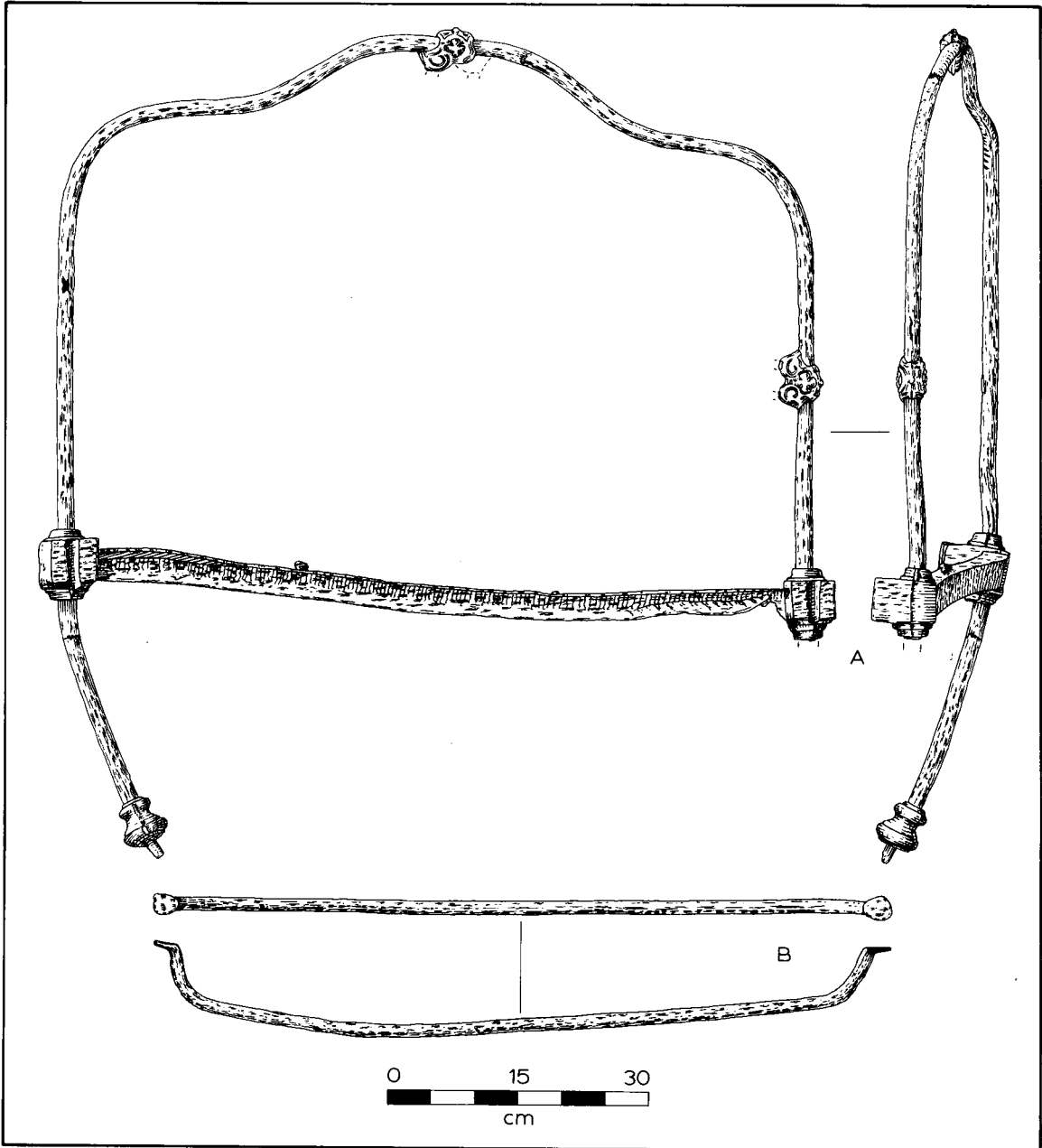


Figure 23 A, B, iron bed frame.

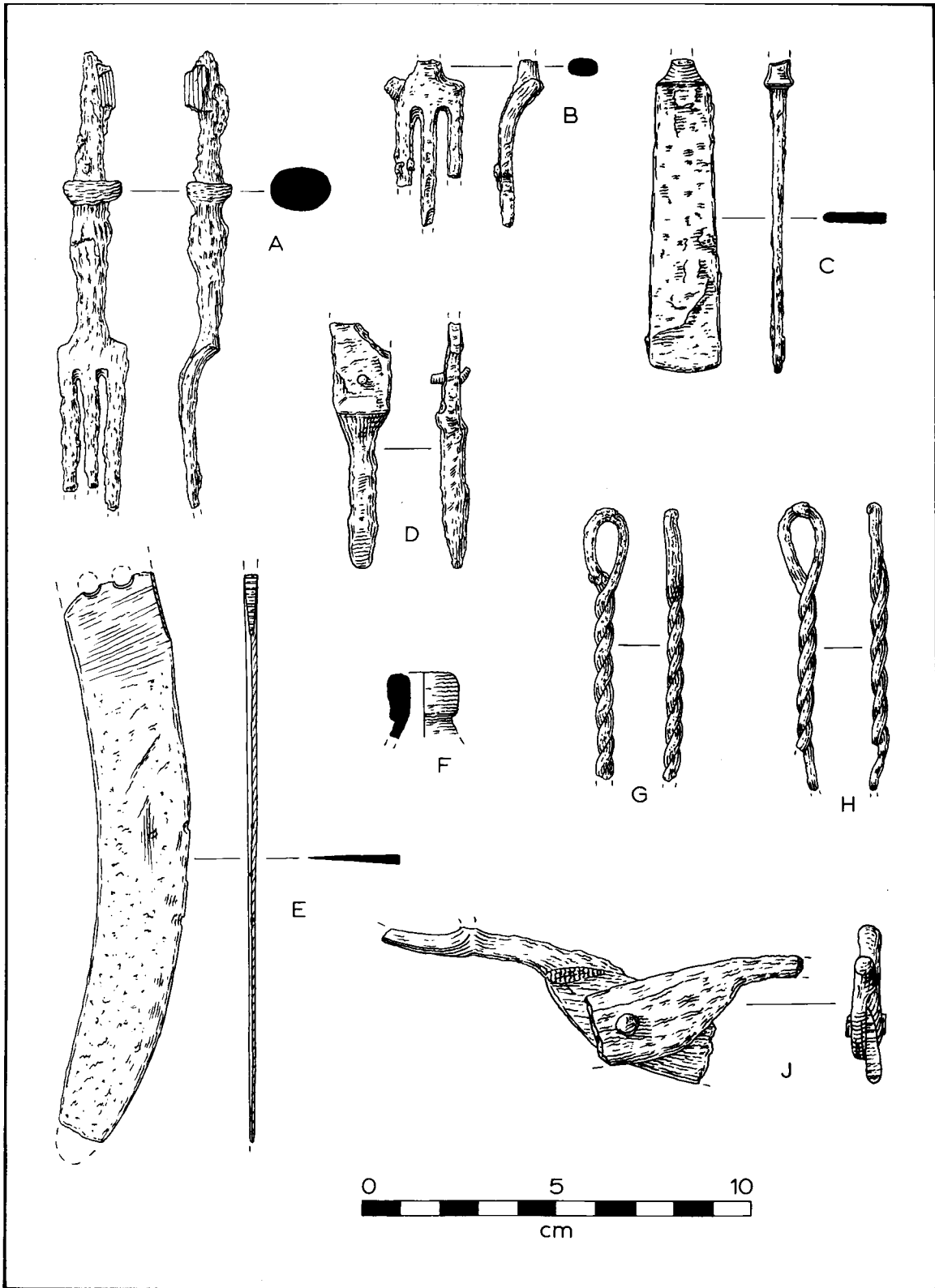


Figure 24 A, B, dessert forks; C, butter knife; D, possible fork; E, butcher's knife; F, iron phial; G, H, wire handles; J, scissors.

- Figure 24E Medium sized steel butcher's or kitchen knife, broken across where two holes are provided for a riveted two piece haft (E off room 2).
- Figure 24F Neck of a small iron phial constructed with a neck band (E off room 2).
- Figure 24G Iron wire handle of a small tool, possibly from a sieve or brush (B off room 3).
- Figure 24H Similar to Figure 24G (survey hole No. 1).
- Figure 24J Steel scissors, ring handles and blades largely missing (hearth).
- Figure 25A Shaft casing and part of the housing of a steel hand flour mill, with a threaded bolt attachment for adjusting the occlusion of the grinding surfaces; early to mid-nineteenth century; comparable with complete examples in the collection at Te Waimate Mission House, Bay of Islands (chattels registration numbers XWM 639 and XWM 1005).
- Figure 25B Two fragments of a cast iron double barrelled mincer or feed grinder; part of the hinged upper clamp (J off room 1), and the funnel of the same utensil (F off room 1); similar to a complete example in the collection at Te Waimate Mission House (chattels registration number XWM 621/1); similar to Hale's Patent Mincer, c.1883 (Bosomworth 1991: No. 9848, p.219).
- Figure 25C Fragment of riveted iron strapping from a small barrel or keg.
- Figure 25D Fragment of a smoothing iron, charcoal burning type; handle shaft, cast funnel and part of cast upper frame, all of iron, are present; very common in the middle and late nineteenth century; similar to a complete example in the collection at Te Waimate Mission House (chattels registration number XWM 634/3).

7.4 Iron pots

- Figure 26A One fragment of the flaring rim of a fine open bowl, an unusually graceful shape, possibly a wash bowl.
- Figure 26B One wall fragment of a bellied pot with the stump of an exterior lug, possibly for a side handle.
- Figure 26C One base fragment; no wall survives.
- Figure 26D One fragment of the base and lower wall of very large straight-sided pan (Figure 26D, F and G are common middle to late nineteenth century shapes; cf. Bosomworth 1991: 247-248).
- Figure 26E One fragment of the base and lower wall of an unusual small pot with an everted base.
- Figure 26F One fragment of the base and lower wall of a round-bellied pot.
- Figure 26G Two joining fragments of the base and lower wall of a jam kettle or stew pan.

7.5 Kerosene lamps

- Figure 38G Lamp chimney glass fragment, ground and bevelled edge (survey hole No. 1).
- Figure 38H Two joining fragments of lamp glass similar to Figure 38G (survey hole No. 1).
- Figure 38J Lamp chimney glass fragment (post hole 4).

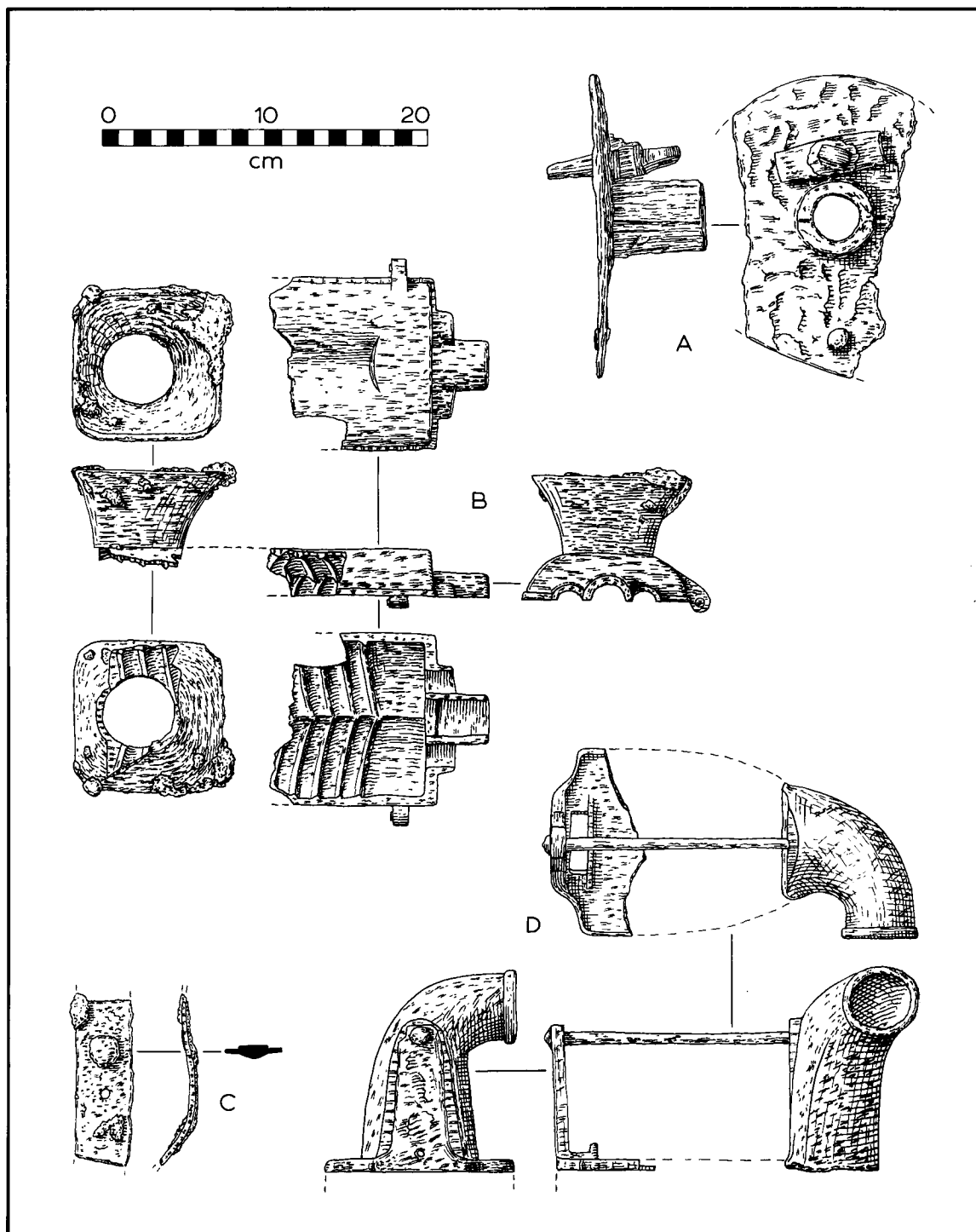


Figure 25 A, steel hand flour mill; B, mincer or feed grinder; C, keg strapping; D, charcoal iron.

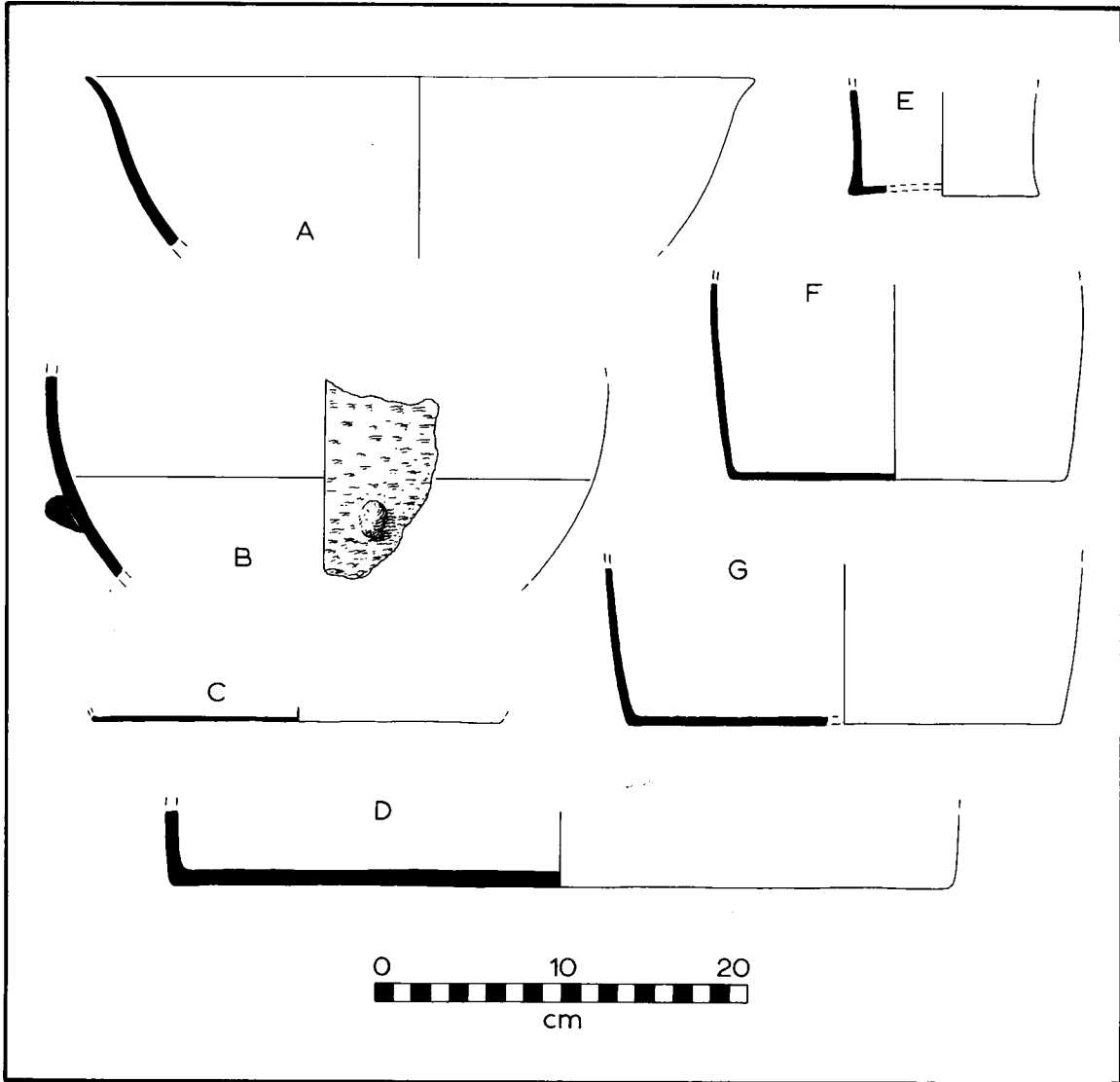


Figure 26 Iron pots.

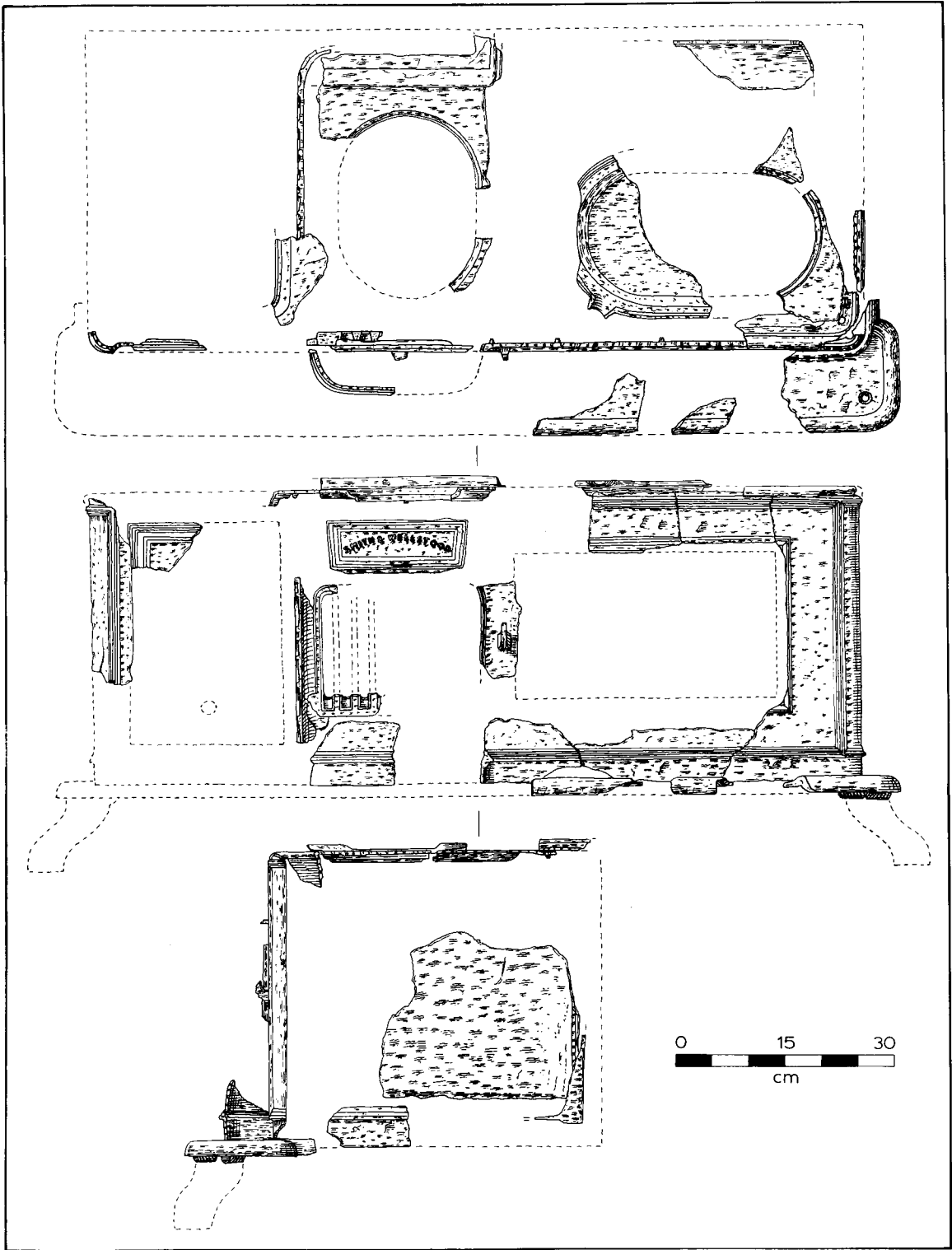


Figure 27 Smith and Wellstood portable kitchen range.

- Not illustrated Wall fragment of lamp glass (post hole 7A).
- Figure 38K Thin copper pressing, probably a single flat-wick kerosene burner, wick width 16 mm, two holes for the spindle of a single thumb wheel wick winder, 4 slots for a collar or struts to support the chimney, probably a hand or table lamp, 1870s or 1880s (Cuffley 1982: 40-64).
- Figure 38L Threaded copper alloy plated bolt fragment, possibly a kerosene lamp fitting (post hole 14A).

8. FIREGRATES AND RANGES

8.1 Smith and Wellstood portable Idtchen range

Figure 27 Fragments of a cast iron portable range of the type known as an American stove. Smith and Wellstood, established in 1854 near Falkirk, Scotland, dealt almost exclusively in portable ranges which could be placed anywhere provided a flue pipe connected with a chimney (Eveleigh 1983: 28). This example is closely similar to the Mistress range (illustrated in Beeton 1901: 53-54): the oven to the right, a copper boiler to the left, a fire chamber in the centre which could be closed or opened for roasting, and hot plates on top. The restrained rectilinear regency style of the mouldings of this example, and the lack of heavy curvilinear shapes, suggests a date no later than the 1860s or 1870s. Illustrated fragments which can be precisely located on the structure include:

- 1) Front right corner of the cast top.
- 2) Five joining cast fragments of the front right exterior and oven door surround.
- 3) Heavy casting of the front right corner of the hearth with a heavy seating on the underside for attachment of a foot.
- 4) Fragment of the front left upper corner.
- 5) Rear right bottom corner of the oven box.

Illustrated fragments which can be approximately located on the structure include:

- 1) Cast rectangular ventilation cover marked "SMITH & WELLSTOOD".
- 2) Fragment of cast firebox lining.
- 3) Fragment of the cast fender in front of the fire chamber.
- 4) Five cast non-joining fragments of the top surface providing the surrounds of three removable iron trays or hotplates.
- 5) Fragment of one cast removable tray or hotplate.
- 6) Part of the front vertical grate to the fire chamber.
- 7) Catch plate to the oven door.
- 8) Piece of exterior trim probably related to the flue pipe.
- 9) Piece of cast lower side.
- 10) Piece of cast boiler door.
- 11) Two non-joining fragments of hearth.

There are also eight relatively featureless fragments probably of the same structure (not illustrated).

8.2 Fireplace hardware

Figure 28A Part of a wrought iron firedog or grate.

Figure 28B Hand wrought iron ring bracket for a jig or crane of the type used commonly in the early and mid-nineteenth century in open kitchen fireplaces for suspending pots over the fire. The bracket would have been one of two secured in the masonry of a fireplace side wall (J off room 1).

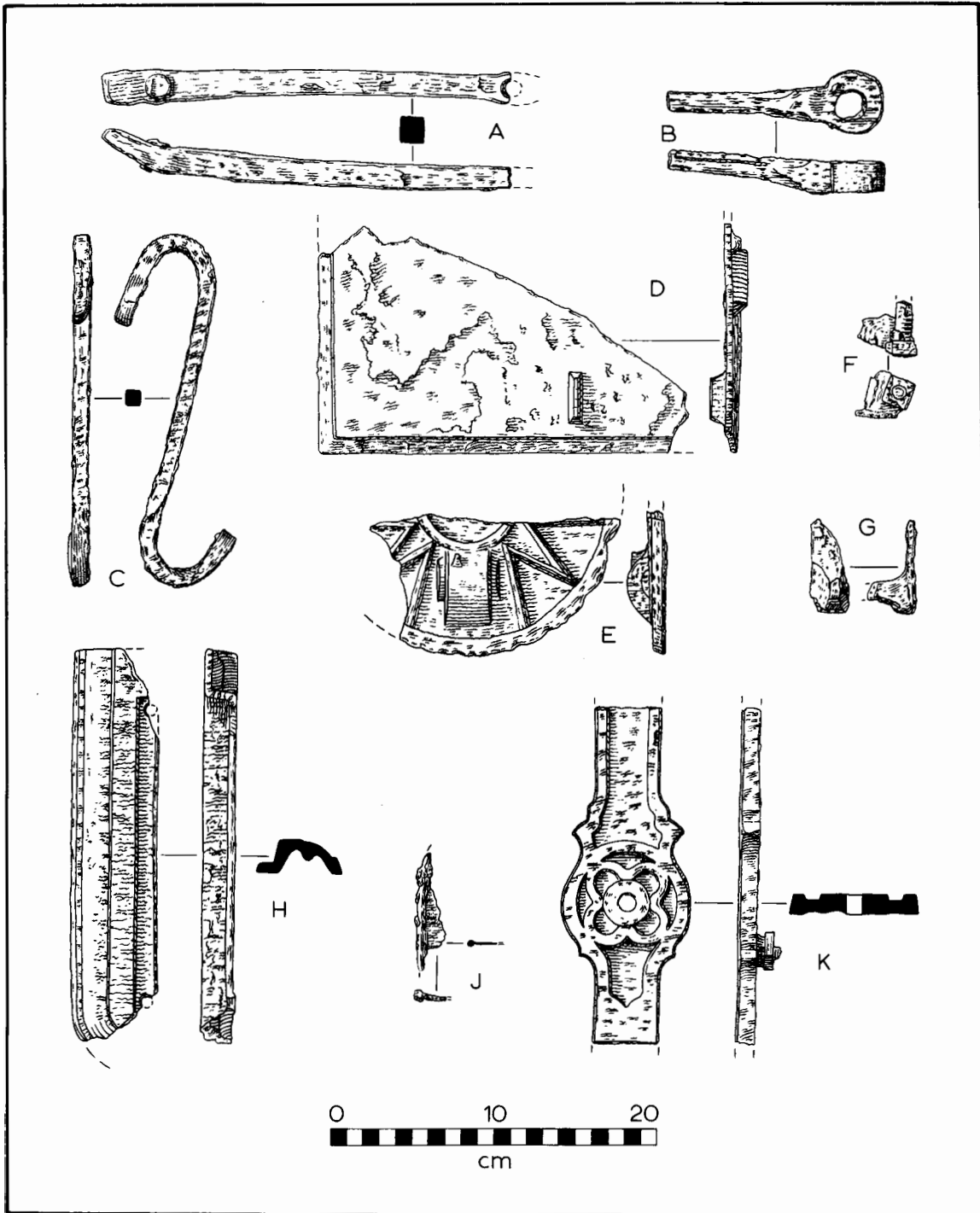


Figure 28 Fireplace hardware. **A**, firedog; **B**, crane bracket; **C**, pot hook; **D**, chimney register; **E**, ventilation plate; **F**, **G**, range fragments; **H**, curb fender; **J**, possible fireguard; **K**, possible fireplace or oven door panel.

- Figure 28C Hand wrought iron double hook of the sort used in an open kitchen fireplace for suspending pots from a jig or crane (J off room 1).
- Figure 28D Part of the cast iron register or adjustable plate for regulating draught in a chimney, later nineteenth century, possibly used in association with the cast iron range, Figure 27.
- Figure 28E Decorative cast iron plate designed to hang on a projecting lug; probably a ventilation plate for regulating the draught in a range or flue, not stylistically consistent with Figure 27.
- Figure 28F Fire-affected threaded iron bolt, square nut and attached fragment of casting, possibly from the cast iron range, Figure 27 (B off room 3).
- Figure 28G Fire-affected iron catch-plate, possibly from the cast iron range, Figure 27 (B off room 3).
- Figure 28H Piece of cast iron curb fender or hearth frame, with two countersunk screw holes for attachment to the floor.
- Figure 28J Hand forged item of iron sheet attached to iron wire, possibly part of a fireguard (post hole Y).
- Figure 28K Decorative cast iron panel with bolted rear attachment, possibly relating to a fireplace, or possibly mounted horizontally as the strap of an oven door hinge, not stylistically consistent with Figure 27.

8.3 Door frame to bread oven

- Figure 29 Hand forged iron door frame of a size appropriate to the bread oven illustrated in Figure 11.

9. CONSTRUCTIONAL HARDWARE AND FIXINGS

9.1 Door furniture

- Figure 30A Factory made iron rim lock of medium sized Vaughan type, cast edges, shooting latch (not lifting), probably mid-nineteenth century, left hand opening (McPike 1984: 3).
- Figure 30B Three fragments of one small iron rim lock, left hand opening: exterior face and bottom edge of case, and lock bolt; shooting latch; handmade iron components and the plain brass slide catch for the snib lock suggest it is earlier than Figure 30A.
- Figure 30C Cast bottom edge of the case of a medium sized iron rim lock, right hand opening.
- Figure 30D Brass door knob of mid-nineteenth century type (McPike 1984: 3).
- Figure 30E Part of a cast iron rising hinge for an interior door (A off room 3).
- Figure 30F Plain cast iron door hinge.
- Figure 30G Part of a heavy cast iron door hinge (post hole 20A).
- Figure 30H Wrought iron flat hinge, two surviving nails: iron square headed, and square sectioned copper; a hinge of the type characteristic of table leaves, step ladders and hatch covers, possibly from an attic access structure (D off room 4).
- Figure 30J Wrought iron T-strap hinge of light construction appropriate to a cupboard or attic door.

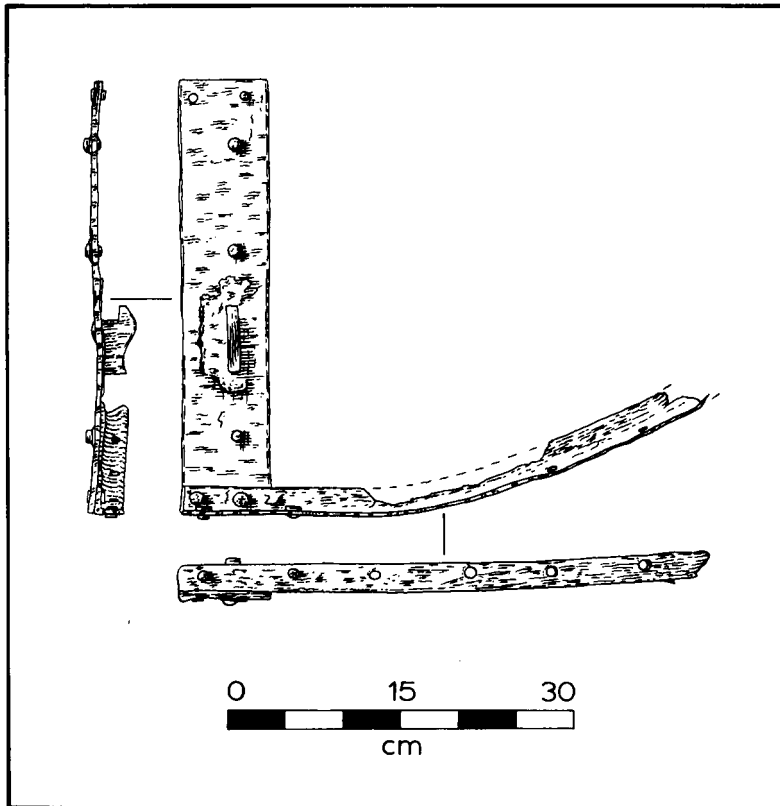


Figure 29 Door frame to bread oven.

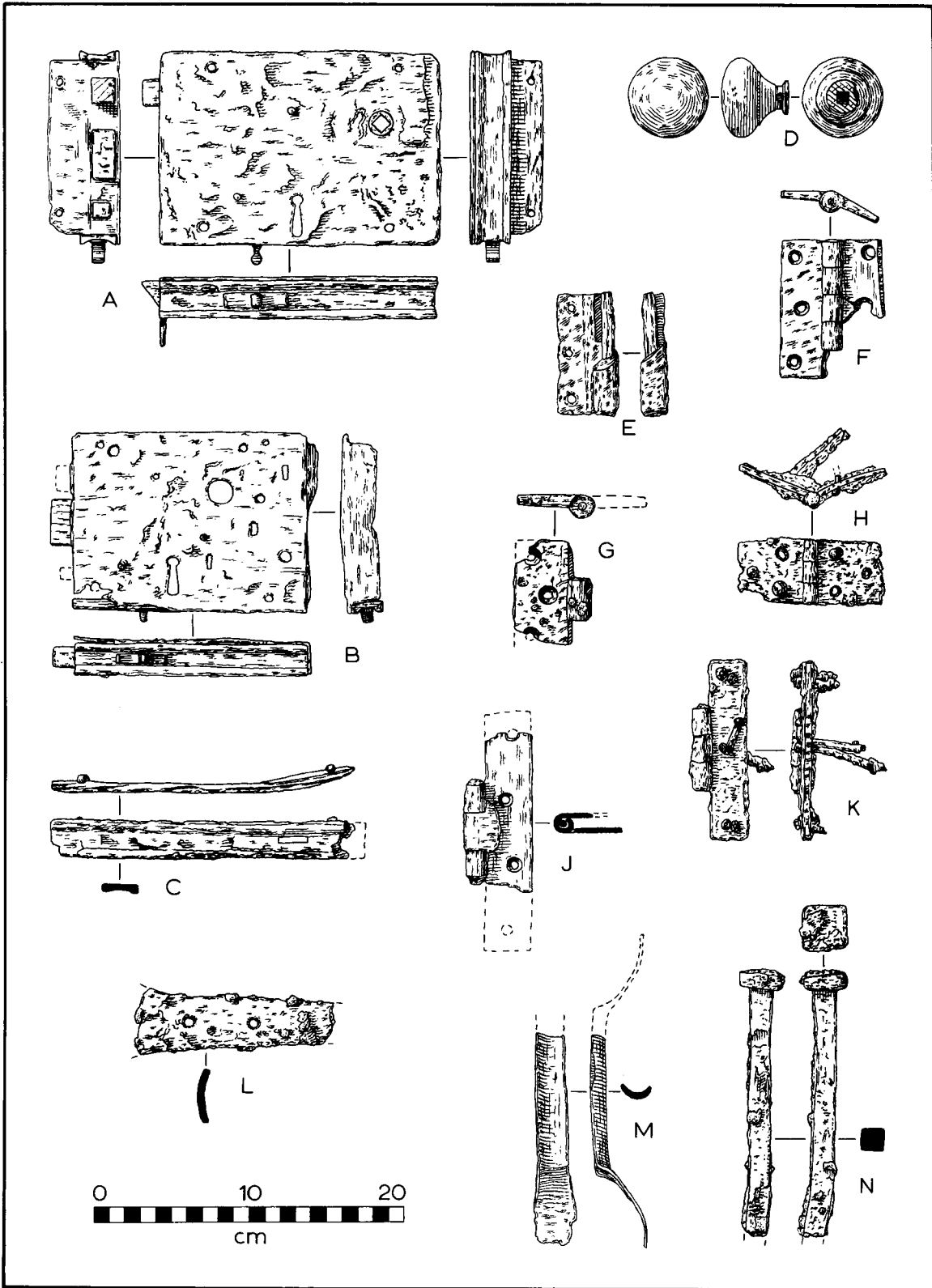


Figure 30 A-C, rim locks; D, door knob; E-G, butt-hinges; H, flat hinge; J-L, strap hinges; M, grab handle; N, truss bolt.

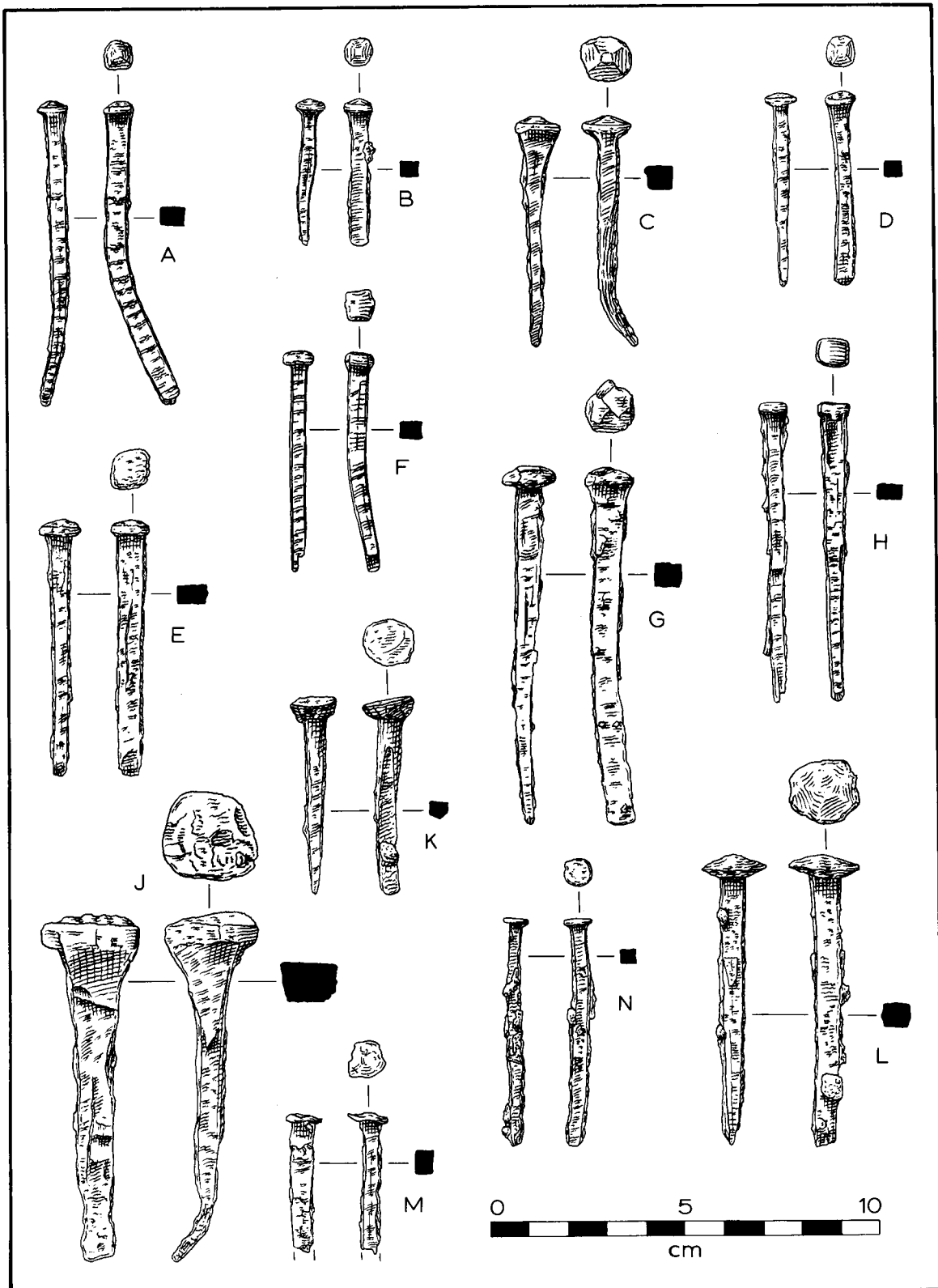


Figure 31 Iron and steel nails. A-D, wedge pointed rose heads; I's-J, square heads; K, L, clouts; M, N, flat heads.

- Figure 30K Iron T -strap hinge of light construction appropriate to a cupboard or attic door; two wire nails survive through each of three holes: two appear rose-headed, other heads unclear (D off room 4).
- Figure 30L Iron strap hinge fragment (post hole 1).
- Figure 30M Part of an iron grab handle appropriate to the door of a cupboard or shed. Means of attachment to the door not apparent.

9.2 Iron and steel nails and spikes

- Figure 30N Wrought iron truss spike or bolt (B off room 3).
- Figure 31A Machine made cut steel wedge pointed rose head nail, 82 mm, similar to Eubank's patent common in Australia from the late 1840s to about 1870 (Varman 1980: 32-33, fig. G), similar to nails used at Pompallier from 1841 to at least 1879 (F. Clunie: pers. comm.; I between room 1 and room 2).
- Figure 31B Similar to Figure 31A, 38 mm (post hole X).
- Figure 31C Very corroded, probably machine made cut steel, 63 mm (D off room 4).
- Figure 31D Similar to Figure 31A, 51 mm (E off room 2).
- Figure 31E Machine made cut steel wedge pointed square head nail, 66 mm (A off room 3).
- Figure 31F Machine made cut steel square head nail, 58 mm (J off room 1).
- Figure 31G Machine made cut steel wedge pointed, probably square head nail, 93 mm (survey hole No. 1).
- Figure 31H Machine made cut steel square head nail, 78 mm (I between room 1 and room 2).
- Figure 31J Probably wrought iron square head spike with hand applied head, 84 mm (I between room 1 and room 2).
- Figure 31K Steel countersunk clout head nail (Varman 1980: 30, fig. A5), 50 mm (E off room 2).
- Figure 31L Steel clout head nail with hand made head, 74 mm (A off room 3).
- Figure 31M Cut steel flat head nail with hand made head, incomplete (G off room 3).
- Figure 31N Machine made cut steel flat head nail, 80 mm (G off room 3).
- Figure 32A Steel cut hook head nail or brad or sprig, 60 mm, a type used in Australia in house building until about 1840 and thereafter as horse shoe nails (Varman 1980: 35, fig. A10 and Hb), used at Pompallier from 1841 to at least 1879 (F. Clunie: pers. comm.; I between room 1 and room 2).
- Figure 32B Similar to figure 32A, 59 mm (A off room 3).
- Figure 32C Steel cut T head nail (Varman 1980: 32, fig. Hc), 47 mm (A off room 3).
- Figure 32D Steel cut spike, incomplete (post hole 25).