



NEW ZEALAND  
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## ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND



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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Brassey, R. and Macready, S. 1994. The History and Archaeology of the Victoria Hotel, Fort St, Auckland (Sites R11/1530).** Auckland Conservancy Historic Resources Series No. 10. Department of Conservation, Auckland. 153 pp, 62 ills. With an analysis of the faunal material by R. McGovern-Wilson.

The Victoria Hotel (1841-65) was one of Auckland's earliest and best known hotels. It was destroyed by fire in suspicious circumstances on 15 February 1865. A salvage archaeological excavation undertaken in 1989 uncovered one of the hotel's cellars, infilled with the remains of the hotel and its contents. A very large assemblage of artefacts relating to the hotel at the time of the fire was recovered. The assemblage is datable with a degree of accuracy rarely achievable except with shipwrecks, and is of significance both as a valuable reference assemblage and for what it reveals of life in the hotel in 1865. The cellar assemblage included large collections of bottles, ceramic tableware, clay tobacco pipes and faunal material. This report describes the history of the hotel, the results of the excavation, and the artefacts recovered.

**Jones, Kevin, L. 1994. Nga Tohwhenua Mai Te Rangi: a New Zealand Archaeology in Aerial Photographs .** Wellington, Victoria University Press. 296 pp., 195 B&W photographs, 24 colour photographs, approx. 35 line drawings. ISBN 0 86473 267 8. Price NZ \$39.95.

The history of New Zealand may be read in the surface of the land. Our archaeological and historic sites provide a vital cultural dimension of the New Zealand landscape - as important as its coastal or mountain scenery - yet we have one of the least-recognised historical landscapes anywhere in the world. Nga Tohwhenua Mai Te Rangi - "landmarks from the sky" - gives a new perspective on our history. Kevin Jones has scanned historical photograph collections of the Department of Survey and Land Information to show landscapes that have long been destroyed. In addition, he has newly photographed many sites, and selected photographs from the collections of other archaeologists. Only a few of these photographs have been published before. A number are accompanied by line drawings which explain key features.

Kevin Jones describes sites as they are seen today, sketching the history of why and where sites appear. His commentary includes Maori historical and archaeological features from every region of New Zealand and nineteenth-century historical sites. They include the landing places of the Mataatua and Tainui canoes; many pa on the Mahia and Maketu peninsulas; moa-hunters' ovens at the Waitaki River mouth; 600-year-old gardens in Palliser Bay ; Pukerangiora (a key fortification of the Taranaki

Wars) ; Te Oihi (Marsden Cross and Te Waimate, Bay of Islands); Ngatapa (site of a fortification built by Te Kooti Arikirangi); and gold-mining at Bendigo and Northburn, Central Otago. The result reveals a past beyond the usual limit of history books.

Kevin Jones is an archaeologist with the Science and Research Division of the Department of Conservation. He is a member of the advisory committee for the forthcoming New Zealand Historical Atlas and is currently working on guidelines for archaeological site stabilisation and management.

**Judd, N.J. 1994. Report on the archaeological survey and investigation of Campbell Island - 1993.** 59 pp plus maps.

Report records the results of six weeks fieldwork in 1993 and synthesises all the available information in historic places or objects on Campbell Island. The report identifies 29 places or objects with known histories. Most of these date to after 1895. The report also lists 21 places and objects of unknown origin. In addition, there are 18 places or objects of both known and unknown origin which have been reported at some point but which have now been either not re-located in recent years or have been destroyed.

**Sewell, B. 1994. Excavation of Two Stone Heaps at Site S11/245 in the Tapapakanga Regional Park, South Auckland.** Auckland Conservancy Historic Resources Series No. 8. Department of Conservation, Auckland. 27 pp, 13 ills.

Two stone heaps and part of the intervening land between the heaps in the Tapapakanga Regional Park were excavated prior to their destruction for a new access road to the beach. Excavation indicated that the stone heaps were made, probably late in the prehistoric period, in order to render the adjacent flat land suitable for horticulture.

**Veart, D. 1994. The Excavation of Sites R11/1590 and R11/1591 East Tamaki, Auckland.** Auckland Conservancy Historic Resource Series No. 9. Department of Conservation, Auckland. 23 pp, 8 ills.

The excavation of these sites was undertaken to explore the possibility of open settlement being indicated by surface evidence of shell midden present on the sites. Both sites showed signs of human activity although this appeared to be a single short term event indicated by the midden, a series of firescoops and a few postholes. Radiocarbon dates indicated that this occurred some time between 15th and 17th centuries AD. The conclusions reached were that the sites were short term encampments used probably by inhabitants of the nearby pa at the Matinginui volcanic cone while working on their gardens.