



NEW ZEALAND  
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## ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND



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## RECENT REPORTS

Challis, A. 1994. Edmonds Ruins, Kerikeri Inlet, Bay of Islands: The stone structures and the artefact assemblage. *Science & Research Series No. 68*, Department of Conservation, Wellington. 93p.

"Edmonds Ruins are the remains of a mortared stone house with outbuildings, located towards the northern end of an associated series of rectilinear paddocks enclosed by dry stone walls. The house was built after 1840 and before 1858, and was the home of Mr John Edmonds and family. The enclosure walls were built in the same period. The house, already showing signs of disrepair, was destroyed by fire in 1885 or 1886. The outbuilding known as the annexe was still occupied in the 1890s. Inspection of the ruins of the house and annexe suggest three main phases of construction. Artefacts recovered in 1983 during masonry repair work and afterwards with the use of metal detectors, and in 1992-3 from holes dug for a fence and survey marks, are described and illustrated. They suggest Mr Edmonds established a varied and broadly profitable livelihood based on produce from mixed farming and sale of bread, kauri gum, and sawn and dressed basalt. The site merits careful protective management and further archaeological research." (Author's abstract.)

Challis, A., C. Jacomb and A.J. Walton 1994. Castle Hill Archaeological Site Survey. Department of Conservation, Wellington. 8pp.

Report of survey of Castle Hill vicinity between Porters Pass and Arthurs Pass in Southern Alps. Rock art sites re-visited, mapped, photographed, and rock art drawn. European occupation of rock shelters dating to late last century also recorded.

England, W. 1994. Archaeological Investigations in connection with the Russell sewerage scheme. *Northland Historical Series No. 3*, Department of Conservation, Whangarei. 202p.

The installation of a new sewerage facility in Russell began in May 1993. The archaeological importance of Russell, formerly called Kororareka, can not be overstated. It is for this reason that trenching operations were archaeologically monitored. This work details the information gathered from fieldwork conducted from May to July 1993. Specifically, the monitoring of earthworks and the examination of historically important locations are described. Investigations have significantly improved our understanding of the nature and present condition of the archaeological remains pertaining to early Kororareka. (abridged from author's abstract.)

Hamel, J. 1994. Otago Central Rail Trail: an archaeological assessment. *Conservation Advisory Science Notes No. 97*, Department of Conservation, Wellington. 36p.

The Otago Central Railway from Wingatui to Cromwell was built between 1879 and 1921. Commercial operations on the Middlemarch to Clyde section ceased in 1990 and most of the rails were lifted. The corridor was subsequently handed over to the Department of Conservation as a trail. The most spectacular structures on the lines are the bridges. The report describes a survey of part of line using railway documentation as a basis for rapid inventory.

Jones, K. 1994. Archaeological site stabilisation and reconstruction in the United States. *Science & Research Internal Report No. 145*, Department of Conservation, Wellington. 141 pp.

Report of travel to the United States on a Churchill Fellowship 1993.

Moore, P.R. 1994. Whale Island sulphur. *Historical Review* Vol.42 No.1 :32-39  
Includes a description of a very early sulphur 'refinery'.

Van der Wouden, A., Moore, P.R. 1994. Rock quarries on Whale Island. *Historical Review* Vol. 42 No.1 :36-39

Includes a brief description of archaeological remains.