

Archaeological sites on Kingston Township Development

Jill Hamel, March 2007
Report to Queenstown Lakes District Council

Introduction

An area of level land south of Kingston, comprising about 90 hectares, are being considered for urban development (Fig. 1). This will require a plan change, and this report provides information for Queenstown Lakes District Council on possible archaeological sites on both areas.

The legal titles and geographical descriptions are:-

Lots 1 and 2 DP12725 (includes most of the Kingston Golf Course (est. 1968) and the farmland within the curve of the Kingston Railway line. These were old Secs 9,10,11 and 19. Section 19 was originally a Pre-emptive right with Run 323).

Sec 18 Blk 1 Kingston SD (south east part of farmland within the curve of the railway)

Sec 1 Blk XVI Kingston SD aka Recreation Reserve (within the Kingston Golf Course)

This project was managed by David Booth, Octa Associates, Dunedin. Archaeological fieldwork was carried out on 21-22 November, by driving over the flat farmland, and checking sites described by local people. The ground surface of a willow swamp at the western end of the farmland could not be examined on foot (Fig.2). The manager of Glen Nevis station and several local people were interviewed and early titles and surveys searched. A hand-held Garmin 60 GPS was used to locate sites where there may be subsurface remains.

Relevant history

Maori occupation of Kingston is known both archaeologically and traditionally. There is some published information on traditions (Hamilton 1952:3), but the interpretation of traditional evidence lies with the local iwi. If the tradition is acceptable, i.e. that Kingston was the place of a Ngatimamoe chief at the time of the battles in the 18th century, this ties in with two finds during the 1980s. One find was a slab of worked greenstone at the north end of Gloucester Street and the other a Type 2B metabasalt adze found 200 m to the east near the Kingston Boat Club on Cornwall Street. Both would be appropriate artefacts to find in an occupation site of the 18th century. Though the artefacts were not found on the locations of the development, they add substance to the tradition that Kingston was a pa¹ associated with a chief identified as Takiraka by the finder of the adze (Site Record forms F41/1, F41/132 and F41/134, Fig.2).

¹ In the southern South Island pa are places associated with the mana of a given chief, rather than fortified villages with food stores and year round occupation.

There was no actual gold mining at Kingston, but it was an important entrepot for miners and goods travelling between Southland and the Queenstown/Wanaka area. The road from Bluff to Kingston was established by 1863, and steam and sailing boats run by William Rees, John Williams and others took people and goods up Lake Wakatipu to Queenstown. Gold and wool moved the other way. The railway from Bluff arrived in 1878, but the road through to Queenstown was not pushed round the Devils Staircase bluff until 1936 (Fraser 2000). The town was also a service and social centre for the local runholders and their numerous workmen and their families.

The large early runs, Kawarau/Hawksburn and Lorn Peak, concentrated their activities in the Nevis and Bannockburn valleys. It is local knowledge though that one of the runs used the land on western side of the Hector Mountains as their hogget block (Andrew McLaughlan: pers.comm.). The runholders around Kingston did not need the lake for transport in the way that the runholders further north up the lake did, and so unlike Walter Peak, Mt Nicholas and Rees at Queenstown, there is little reason for an early farmstead site to be close to the waterfront at Kingston.

The most important of the first runholders at Kingston itself was William Sinclair Trotter, who had arrived in Otago with John Jones at Waikouaiti about 1840. After working for Jones, he bought a run near Moeraki (Trotters Gorge) and in November 1859 took up Run 323 (Sinclair 2003) which he called Greenvale after his old home in Caithness, Scotland. It extended into the ranges on either side of Kingston (Fig.3). His great-grandson, Michael Trotter, holds family histories and diaries.

“In an unpublished 1928 account called *Reminiscences of a Early Pioneer*, my great uncle, John Trotter, wrote: ‘On first taking up Greenvale, Mr and Mrs Trotter lived at Kingston for a time, and then shifted to the valley, about 1.5 miles from Kingston. They first lived in a small hut with a thatched roof, and afterwards had a wooden residence with stone chimneys.... The remains of the old chimneys are seen to this day, and the valley with the Allen Creek is a scenic reserve... About 1871 the homestead was shifted to a more central position for working the run, further down the flat...His first homestead in the 1860s was in the mouth of Allen Creek, but he moved his family to Invercargill in the 1870s and bought other properties further south. The farmstead was moved at an early stage out into the valley, presumably to the present site, which is not at the township” (Michael Trotter: pers.comm). I assume the hut with a thatched roof was at the Allen Creek in the vicinity of the known site (SRF F42/3), but there may be a site within the township associated with W S Trotter’s first domicile² (see below).

Michael Trotter also supplied a copy of an 1891 plan of the run after subdivision, showing details of Run 323A centred on Kingston (Fig.4). It shows that a pre-emptive right was

² Another Trotter descendant writing in 1928 added that the huts and the woolshed at Allen Creek were mostly of stone, and the roof of the woolshed was both iron and wood. The shed had a lever and windlass press. After the shift to the second farmstead, a larger woolshed was built with room for two lines of shearers, eight on each side. There was a screw plunger press and a large wool room. Wise’s Directories showed that W S Trotter was running 13,000 sheep in the 1880-1900 period.

3

claimed by the station. This was surveyed later as Section 19 and today is most of Pt Sec 19 of 89 acres within the curve of the railway (Fig.5). It was probably a 100-acre block before the railway was taken out of it. In a brief perusal of the farm diary for 1882, Trotter found mention by his grandfather, who was managing the run, of “overseeing ... work at preemptive right” (25 March 1882), “spoke to Mr Luckie re putting up waterwheel on preemptive right” (27 July 1882), “Laid off one of the fencelines on preemptive right” (9 November 1882), “swung a pair of gates over at the Pre-emptive right” (5 December 1882), “went over to the pre-emptive ... and swung the last of the gates” (15 December 1882)” (Trotter: pers.comm.). The mention of a water wheel is interesting, but further perusal of an 1890 diary indicated that the Trotters had a water wheel cutting chaff in the Allen Creek catchment in a tributary still called Waterwheel Creek (Michael Trotter:pers.comm). Also the creeks across the loose morainic gravels of the pre-emptive right run dry in summer (Andrew McLaughlan: pers.comm.).

The local pastoral history can be deduced from early titles and survey maps³, which show the boundary between Lorn Peak and Kingston runs lying to the north of Sec 1 up until 1922 (Figs 3 & 4). The adjacent terraces, however, carry a 50-acre section (Sec 7) located on the old pack track into the original Lorn Peak Station (Fig 5). An old cottage and shearing shed on the present Glen Nevis Station lie on Sec 7, indicating that management of Lorn Peak was focussed up on the terrace and not close to the lake edge.

Local runholders can be shown to have had interests in the land within and around the township (Appendix 1). Most of the sections involved in this report were presumably held during the nineteenth century under the Wardens Court as part of the Wakatipu Goldfield. Their titles do not enter the deeds system until after 1927, but descendants of owners can fill in some details. Lorn Peak was held in the early twentieth century by the McCaughan family. Alex and Archie McCaughan, two brothers, arrived in New Zealand in 1884 and worked at first as packmen and owners of a gold claim worked by Chinese. They prospered sufficiently to buy first a small farm and the Garston hotel and later Lorn Peak run, which they eventually split between two members of the family to become the present Glen Nevis and Loch Linne runs.

The run holders valued all of the flats as useful winter grazing land, and even when they did not hold title, they would have grazed the land for owners who were not themselves farmers, as they still do today. The pre-emptive right became Sec 19 and was freeholded at least by 1929 when it shows up in the title system as held by the McCaughan family, owners of Lorn Peak Run at the time. The other sections in the curve of the railway (Secs 9,10 and 11) were freeholded by the McCaughans in 1950. After 1968, Sec 9 and 10 were leased to the Kingston Golf Club for \$1 per annum, and part of Sec 10 became a Reserve.

Section 18 was held the Dunlea family when it was freeholded in 1927, and a local history suggests that they also farmed the golfcourse sections prior to their acquisition by the McCaughan family. Some notes written by Eric Bridgeman (died 1991) published by Fraser (2000:93-94) indicate that the Dunlea family began farming the golfcourse sections (Sec 9, 10

³ Only a 1922 survey map was located. An earlier map (SO43) referred to on the 1922 map was missing from the microfiched series in LINZ.

and ?11) by 1890 (Appendix 3). They built a house on what is now the centre of the tee off area for No.2 fairway, and milked 35 cows in a shed close to old willow trees and two old oak trees. There was a well nearby which was surrounded by flat stones and old apple trees. The house was vacated about 1937 and presumably any ruins bulldozed when the golf course was formed. Bridgeman does claim, however, that prior to 1991 the site of the cowshed was marked by concrete (see Appendix 3).

On the southern end of the golf course, there is a schist slab with a plaque on it engraved "Commemorating the First Kingston School site 1925- 1929. Placed for the 125th Garston School Jubilee January 2004." Bridgeman mentions willows surrounding the school grounds, and a well with no stonework was located only when a tractor wheel dropped into it (George Munro; pers.comm.). The plaque has been placed within what is now a Recreation Reserve section but which may have been an Education Reserve in the 1920s. This seems unlikely to have been the first school per se, since a local history gives 1876 (Fraser 2000:17) or 1878 (Bridgeman in Fraser 2000:93) as the date of the first school, but it may have been the first dedicated school building. A later school building, now the community library on Kent Street, is certainly a typical Education Department building of the 1930s, and the date of 1929 is feasible for closure of the building on the golf course.

Field evidence

Most of the ground surveyed is rough to good sheep pasture, except for the golf course where the ground has been graded into fairways and many trees planted. Towards the west, there are willow swamps and rough ground. Sec 19, the old pre-emptive right, is now cultivated pasture with clumps of reeds, and the creeks are clear drains with no trace of old structures. No early structures were found on Sec 19.

The schist slab with the school plaque was located in the south east corner of the golf course (GPS E2174089 N5532549). The old willows around it proved to be three very old crack willows and two old weeping willows. The site of the well was not located.

Old willow trees were seen at the western end of the golf course, close to a seat (GPS E2173776 N5532835) with a plaque dedicated to Elizabeth and John Dunlea 1897 - 1930, presumably the same John Dunlea who held title to Sec 18 from 1927. The concrete slab for the cowshed and stone-lining of the well, noted at least 15 years previously by Bridgeman, were not located.

The lack of any sign of development on the pre-emptive right was puzzling, given that Mr and Mrs Trotter lived at Kingston before moving to the mouth of Allen Creek. There are, however, strong indications that they lived on Section 12, judging by its local history and the presence of old and massive trees of appropriate species.

Discussion and recommendations

The sites discussed above are marked by old trees and some markers (stone slab and a seat, both with plaques). Maps and deeds for pre-1900 were limited to two general plans (Figs 3 & 4), but by integrating all the material three historic landscapes emerge. The earliest was that

of the Maori inhabitants, set in the natural tussock grasslands and matagouri shrublands of the terraces, the lake edged with kowhai, cabbage trees and flax, and gullies with bush. Their occupation site at Kingston is known so far only from traditions and the finds of some artefacts, none of the latter on the areas to be developed.

Gold mining period and early pastoralism.

After W S Trotter arrived and took up the local pastoral leases to the south in the 1860s, the first introduced trees were planted, including walnut, English oak, white birches, lawson cypress, willows, and the two Californian species - Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) and pine (*Pinus radiata*). These were placed around house sites, such as the one on Section 12 and the school. (The location of the first school is problematic and it may not have been the site marked on the golf course.) There were at first three clusters of European settlement - one near the wharf and lake edge at Kingston dealing with the rail/shipping traffic and trade for the gold fields, and one at each major pastoral lease farmstead - Trotter at Allen Creek and at the manager's house for Lorn Peak on what became Section 7. The school at some stage was in the area of golf course, where it was centrally located for children from both the township and the shepherds' children from the big farmsteads. The location would have kept the pupils' horses away from the township and provided some pasturage for them.

After the gold mining period.

After activity on the goldfields declined in the 1880s, there was a quieter period of less trade but more active farming. The Trotter family went to live in Invercargill. With the breaking up of the large runs, a scaled-down run at Lorn Peak was managed by owners such as the McCaughans, living at an old homestead (located north of the present house) which burnt down in the 1920s (Andrew McLaughlan: pers.comm.). The Dunlea family was able to acquire a small farm on which they milked cows until the 1930s. The school was moved to Kent Street, suggesting that there were fewer rural children and less need to pasture pupil's horses.

Recommendations

1. Since there is both archaeological and traditional evidence of Maori occupation at Kingston, contractors should be made especially aware of accidental discovery protocols, and advice should be specifically asked for from local iwi advisors and archaeologists about the nature of evidence indicating occupation.
2. The three areas of interest (Sec 19, the Dunlea's cowfarm and the old school site) have been so modified that it is difficult to determine the location of features below the plough line. The areas involved are relatively large and, rather than wait until top soil is removed by contractors, this would be a case where a geophysical survey would be economic and likely to produce results. I recommend that a North Island archaeological firm (Geometria Ltd, P O Box 68 653, Newton, Auckland) be employed to carry out a fluxgate gradiometer survey of chosen plots in the two areas known to have had buildings located on them and located by GPS references. This would reduce the amount of time that an archaeologist would be needed to be employed on site to monitor the removal of top soil. This type of geophysical survey

is being used more frequently in Otago, Geometria having just completed surveys of Tairaroa Head for Dunedin City, the Lawrence Chinese cemetery for the Historic Places Trust and the Chinese village for the local trust at Lawrence.

3. The community have already expressed the importance that they attach to the school site by placing a rock and plaque on the site in the golf course. A geophysical survey would locate any other pits such as a long drop latrine and define the nature of the well. Excavation of both would probably be useful. The rock with the plaque should be retained on site and further interpretation added about the early schools.

4. The early cowfarm of the Dunlea family, its well and rubbish pits may also be easy to determine by geophysical survey, since not only has the location been remembered relative to the layout of the golf course, the large crack willows still survive. Excavation of features could provide useful material on the 1897 to 1930 period of the settlement.

5. No features were located on the pre-emptive right, and it is likely that the water wheel mentioned in the farm diary was eventually built on the more permanent tributary of Allen Creek. Some of the fence lines and gateways were built before 1900, and the pattern of subdivision into paddocks holds some interest if the older fences could be distinguished.

6. A Section 12 authority should be obtained from the N Z Historic Places Trust to carry out an integrated geophysical survey and, if warranted by the former, a group of excavations designed to provide information about the two historic periods of life in Kingston, during and after the gold mining period. Information gained on pastoralism should be linked to a brief survey of older buildings remaining at the local farmsteads and the ruins of Trotters first farmstead at the mouth of the Allen Creek.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Andrew McLaughlin, the farm manager of Glen Nevis, for his advice about the nature of the land being surveyed; Duane Hibbs for his help and introductions to other Kingston people, and to Murray Wilson and Noeline Casey for information about past inhabitants and structures at Kingston.

References

Fraser, A. 2000. *The Kingston Story 1800 - 2000*. Kingston Community Centre, Kingston.

Hamilton, G A 1952 *History of Northern Southland*. The Southland Times Co, Invercargill.

Petchey, P. 2005 Threepwood, Lake Hayes, Wakatipu Basin. Archaeological Assessment Report to the N Z Historic Places Trust, Dunedin.

Sinclair, J G. 2003. Early pastoral runs of Otago and Southland Vol II. Hocken Library.

Appendix 1

Title history of sections

Secs 9,10, 11, Block 1, Kingston SD (northern half of Lot 1, except for the Recreation Reserve, plus Lot 2.

1950 Freehold to Patrick Alexander McCaughan, runholder, Kingston.

1954 Transferred to David Taylor, farmer, Arrowtown.

(This area includes the golf course, set up in 1968)

Sec 19, Block 1, Kingston SD (southern half of Lot 1 and most of the original pre-emptive right)

1929 Archibald McCaughan acquired freehold of part of Sec 19. farmer, Dunedin.

1939 Transferred to Archibald Alexander McCaughan, runholder, Kingston.

1954 Transferred to David Taylor, farmer, Arrowtown.

Sec 18, Block 1, Kingston SD

1927 Renewable lease to John Dunlea, farmer, Kingston

1944 Transferred to Thomas A Dunlea. farmer, Kingston.

1946 Transferred to Patrick Alexander McCaughan, runholder, Kingston.

1954 Transferred to David Taylor, farmer, Arrowtown.

Appendix 2
Site record forms of Maori sites

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM

Map number *SI42*
 Map name *Kingston*
 Map edition *NZMS I 1st ed. 1974*
 Grid Reference *c. ~~XXXX~~ 6I6336*

SITE NUMBER *F42/1*
SI42/1

SITE NAME: *MAORI Kingston*
 OTHER

SITE TYPE *findspot (nephrite slab)*
(in vicinity of a traditional 'pa' site)

1. Aids to relocation of site

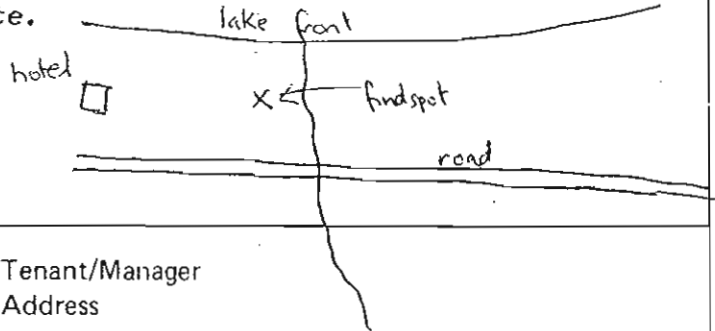
On the west bank of ~~KXXXXX~~ Kingston Creek between the lakeside road and the lake edge (see sketch map)

2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction

It appears to have been an isolated findspot.

3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)

A nephrite block, worked on both sides (L=34.5 cm, W=16.5 and weighing 11 lbs 5 oz.) was found on the west bank of the ~~KXXXXX~~ Kingston Creek in 1962. (on the site of Takiraka's pa according to the finder). The piece of nephrite was later broken in half, one half being cemented into a pathway ~~at~~ of a Kingston crib (Snowy Neilson's, called 'Mavora' crib in Gloucester St, Kingston). The other half was purchased and donated to the Southland Museum by A.J. Vaughan. The nephrite is typical Wakatipu nephrite.



4. Owner *Snowy Neilson*
 Address *'Mavora' crib*
Gloucester St
Kingston

Tenant/Manager
 Address

Attitude

Attitude

5. Methods and equipment used *recorded from accession records, Southland Museum*

Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form)

Date recorded *found 1962, purchased 1970*

6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.

Site shows:
 Clearly/badly/not at all

7. Reported by *Extracted by*
 Address *N.A. Ritchie*

Filekeeper

Neville A. Ritchie
Anthropologist
Assistant Director
Southland Museum
INVERCARGILL

Southland Museum

Date *Jan. 1977*

Date

19/1/77

SITE RECORD FORM

Map number SI42
 Map name Kingston
 Map edition 1st ed. 1974
 Grid Reference c. 6I0338

F42/132
 SITE NUMBER SI42/2

SITE NAME: MAORI Kingston pa
 OTHER

SITE TYPE pa ?

1. Aids to relocation of site

Believed to be in the vicinity of the Kingston golf course, not far from the lake shore

2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction

exact location is not known

3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)

As stated, the ~~ex~~ exact ~~kn~~ location of the pa? (possibly little more than a kaik) is not known (I refer S.R.F. SI42/1). The following is quoted from G.A. Hamilton's "History of Northern Southland (1952:3-4). The sources of the information are not stated. "A northern chief, Waiti raided the southern Maoris, the Ngati-mamoes and after killing a number he established a settlement at Mokomoko in the vicinity of Greenhills. At this time branches of the Ngati-mamoe tribe lived at Kingston, their chief being Marakai and another branch at Otapiri (Glenure) under the chief Tu-te-makohu. The Otapiri and Kingston tribes with other tribes, fell upon the intruders at Mokomoko one morning in the early dawn and massacred them " (and returned via the Oreti River to Kingston and Otapiri respectively).

4. Owner Kingston Golf Course
Address

Tenant/Manager
Address

Attitude

Attitude

5. Methods and equipment used *recorded from literature*

Photographs taken: ~~Yes~~/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form)
 Date recorded

6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.

Site shows:
 Clearly/badly/not at all

7. Reported by *Extracted by*
Address *N. Ritchie*

Filekeeper

Neville A. Ritchie
 Anthropologist
 Assistant Director
 Southland Museum
 INVERCARGILL

Date

Date 24.6.77

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number: S142
 NZMS 1 map name: KINGSTON
 NZMS 1 map edition: 1st, 1974

F42/134
S142/7

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER
 DATE VISITED: Oct. 1985
 SITE TYPE: Adze findspot
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference Easting

6	1	5
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 Northing

3	3	6
---	---	---

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*) Adjacent to Kinston Boat club section, near lake front, Kingston. See attached s.d. form.

2. State of site and possible future damage

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

Adze found while using rotary hoe to approx. depth of 6". No other cultural material observed. Adze donated to Southland Museum & Art Gallery collection (ref. no. 1985/12).

Duff type 2 adze fabricated from dark green Bluff Harbour metabasalt. size: 14.4 x 2 x 4.9cm
 Matt polish on bevel, back, front and part of sides. Flake scars and some hammerdressing on remainder. Trapezoidal x-section. Convex cutting edge with small degree of unifacial damage.
 Adze found by owner's son (Mason Anderson).

4. Owner Mr Anderson
 Address 447 Yarrow St.,
 Invercargill

Tenant/Manager
 Address

(97504)

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*)

Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*)

6. Reported by M. Anderson
 Address (as above)

Filekeeper K.B. Gillies
 Date 29-10-85

7. Key words ADZE, KINGSTON, FINDSPOT

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

Appendix 3

Extract from "The Kingston Story 1800-2000"

Alister Fraser

Notes kept by Eric Bridgman
while living in Kingston

1. Dunlea's house was built in 1890. Vacated about 1937. Cowshed was between 4 willow trees aged 70 - 80 years. Concrete still there. 35 cows milked. House section two oak trees probably planted by Trotters of Greenvale about 100 years old. House was about centre of tee off area on No. 2 fairway. There is a well situated near creek lined with large cut flat stones.
2. Donation from the Dunlea family \$70 - \$100 for a seat or a trophy.
3. Site of orchard. East area. 20 apple trees.
4. Boundaries of Dunlea property was from Piano Rock to Railway line.
5. Creek where water supply for golf course originates called Firth Creek.
6. Boundary to south (golf course) was 100 yards South of present boundary to railway. Creek to No. 7 School Creek.
7. Original school house was two rooms and one class room. 10 - 12 kids. Bounded by present old trees. Centenary of school would have been 1978. House built of black pine.
8. Site of old private school run by Miss Wyratt comprised of 3 rooms built of stonework. Miss Wyratt was a former resident of Garston. Well on No. 7 would be at least 120 years old in 1980.
9. Piano Rock was a point of interest for tourists and visitors walking to the rock and signing the visitors book placed in the rocks. Track commenced above the golf course.
10. Old cottage at foot of clearing was called "The Braes". Challis and Kanes lived there.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE RECORD FORM (METRIC)

Metric map number F42
 Metric map name Kingston
 Metric map edition 1st

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER **F42/230**
 DATE VISITED Nov 2006
 SITE TYPE School site
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference Easting 2 1 1 7 4 0 0 0 Northing 5 1 5 3 2 5 0 0

1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map)

Drive through Kingston township to entrance to golf course at the end of Gloucester Street. Walk south east to the most south east corner of the golf course, and find a schist slab set upright in a grassed space among very old willow trees. GPS E2174089 N5532549

2. State of site and possible future damage

Grassed over for the golf course, but subsurface material at risk from housing development

3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here)

On the southern end of the Kingston golf course, there is a schist slab with a plaque on it saying "Commemorating the First Kingston School site 1925- 1929. Placed for the 125th Garston School Jubilee January 2004." Bridgeman in Fraser 2000:93 mentions willows surrounding the school grounds, and a well with no stonework was located only when a tractor wheel dropped into it (George Munro; pers.comm.). The plaque has been placed within what is now the Recreation Reserve section but which may have been an Education Reserve in the 1920s. This seems unlikely to have been the first school per se, since a local history gives 1876 (Fraser 2000:17) or 1878 (Bridgeman in Fraser 2000:93) as the date of the first school, but it may have been the first dedicated school building. Old willow trees around the school grounds still mark the site.

Fraser, A. 2000 The Kingston Story 1800-2000.

Hamel, J. 2006 Archaeological sites on Kingston Township Development Jill Hamel, Dec 2006
 Report to Queenstown Lakes District Council

4 Owner Address Glen Nevis Station Tenant/Manager Address Kingston Golf Club

5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc) Brief visit

Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held)
 Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)

6. Reported by Address Jill Hamel, 42 Ann St, Dunedin.

Filekeeper Date *K. Gull*
 8-12-2006

7. New Zealand Historic Places Trust (for office use)

Type of Site
 Local environment today
 Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction
 Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE RECORD FORM (METRIC)

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER **F42/231**
 DATE VISITED Nov 2006
 SITE TYPE Farmstead site
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER Dunlea

Metric map number F42
 Metric map name Kingston
 Metric map edition 1st

Grid Reference Easting 2 1 1 7 3 7 0 0 Northing 5 5 3 2 8 0 0

1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map)

Drive through Kingston township to entrance to golf course at the end of Gloucester Street. Walk west to western edge of the golf course, near the swampy willows to a wooden seat with a plaque to the Dunlea family. GPS E2173776 N5532835

2. State of site and possible future damage

Grassed over for the golf course, but subsurface material at risk from housing development

3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here)

Section 18 (south east of the golf course) was held by the Dunlea family when it was freeholded in 1927 and a local history suggests that they also farmed the golfcourse sections prior to their acquisition by the McCaughan family. Some notes written by Eric Bridgeman (died 1991) published by Fraser (2000:93-94) indicate that the Dunlea family began farming the golfcourse sections (Sec 9, 10 and ?11) by 1890 (Appendix 3). They built a house on what is now the centre of the tee off area for No.2 fairway, and milked 35 cows in a shed close to old willow trees and two old oak trees. There was a well nearby which was surrounded by flat stones (not located in 2006) and old apple trees. The house was vacated about 1937 and presumably any ruins bulldozed when the golf course was formed. Bridgeman does claim however that prior to 1991 the site of the cowshed was marked by concrete which was not located in 2006. There is a seat nearby with a plaque dedicated to Elizabeth and John Dunlea 1897 - 1930 Fraser, A. 2000 The Kingston Story 1800-2000. Hamel, J. 2006 Archaeological sites on Kingston Township Development Jill Hamel, Dec 2006 Report to Queenstown Lakes District Council

4 Owner Address Glen Nevis Station Tenant/Manager Address Kingston Golf Club

5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc) Brief visit
 Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held)
 Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)

6. Reported by Address Jill Hamel, 42 Ann St, Dunedin. Filekeeper Date *K. [Signature]* 8-12-2006

7. New Zealand Historic Places Trust (for office use)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Type of Site	<input type="checkbox"/>	Present condition and future danger of destruction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local environment today	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local body
<input type="checkbox"/>	Land classification		

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE RECORD FORM (METRIC)

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER **F42 / 232**
 DATE VISITED Nov 2006
 SITE TYPE Old house site
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Metric map number **F42**
 Metric map name **Kingston**
 Metric map edition **1st**

Grid Reference Easting **2 1 7 4 5 0 0** Northing **5 5 3 2 5 0 0**

1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map)

Drive through Kingston township to and turn south into Oxford St. Driveway to house site is just before the railway line crossing to the east of Oxford Street. GPS E2174499 N5532841

2. State of site and possible future damage

All trace of the old house has gone but massive old trees and an old hedge line remain. Little ground disturbance and there should be below-ground features.

3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here)

An old house site on Section 12 is marked by very large trees, which include a large walnut, an English oak, white birches, radiata pines, macrocarpas and Lawson's cypresses. There are six of the latter, set close together in a line typical of an old hedge which has been allowed to grow. They are at right angles to four of the large macrocarpas and enclose a space sufficient for a small house and now occupied by a large modern hen house. There are large Lombardy poplars and some smaller American poplars. The radiata pines are over 35 m high and also likely to be old. None of the trees appear to have been pruned for timber, and along side of Kingston Creek form an attractive curtilage for a house. This may have been where W S Trotter lived before moving to his Allen river homestead. In 1948 the McCaughans, Glen Nevis Run, bought the block from an elderly labourer Wattie Thomas, for family use

Fraser, A. 2000 The Kingston Story 1800-2000. Hamel, J. 2006 Archaeological sites on Kingston Township Development Jill Hamel, Dec 2006 Report to Queenstown Lakes District Council

4 Owner Address

Tenant/Manager Address

Glen Nevis Station

5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc)

Brief visit

Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held)

Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)

6. Reported by Address

Jill Hamel, 42 Ann St, Dunedin.

Filekeeper Date

K. [Signature]
 8-12-2006

7. New Zealand Historic Places Trust (for office use)

Type of Site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Local body

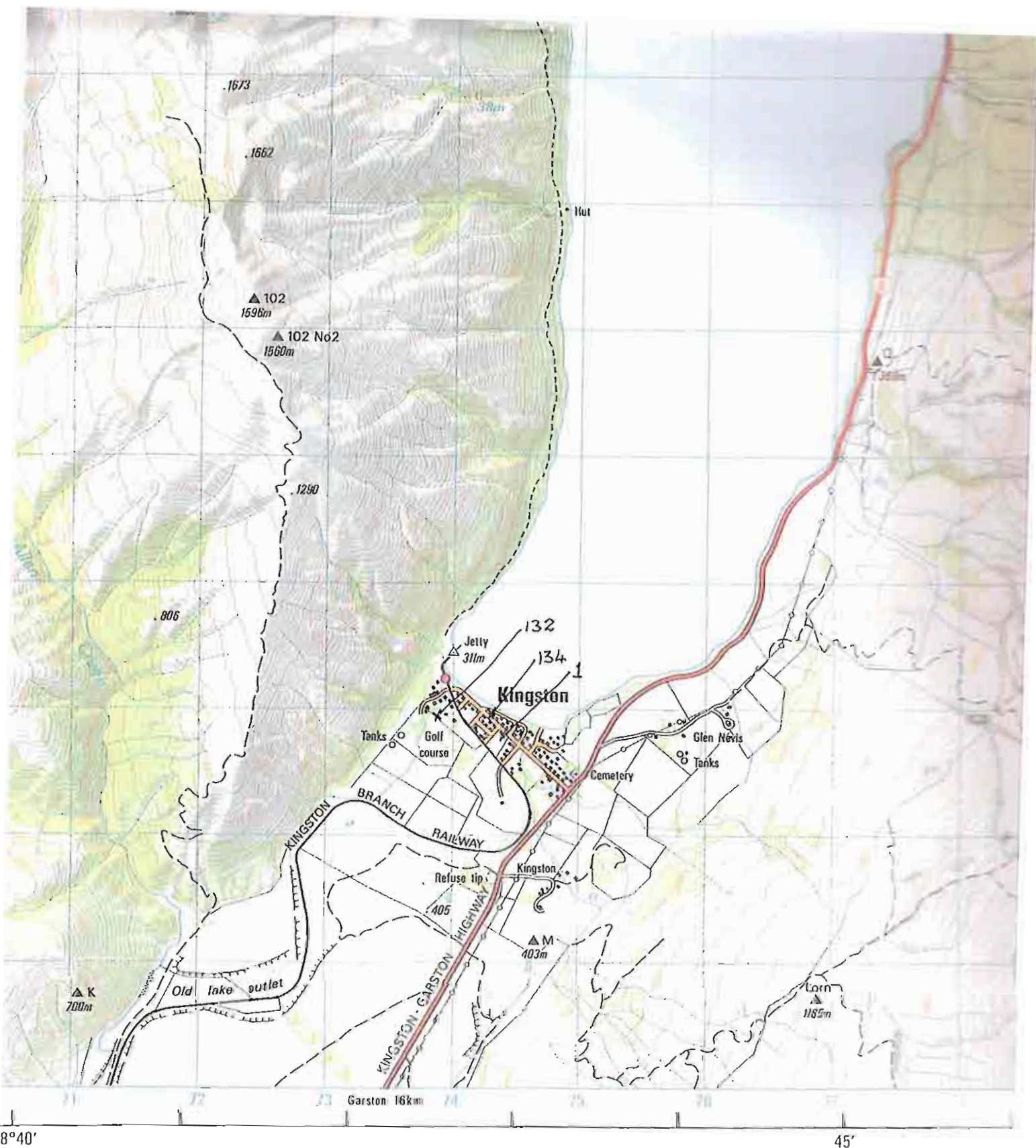


Figure 2. Topographic map of Kingston (from NZMS 260 Kingston), showing location of three Maori sites and their site record form numbers (see Appendix 2).

Topographic maps may be purchased or ordered from New Zealand's registered map selling agents including information centres and outdoor equipment shops. Information is available by post from the Map Centre, Private B

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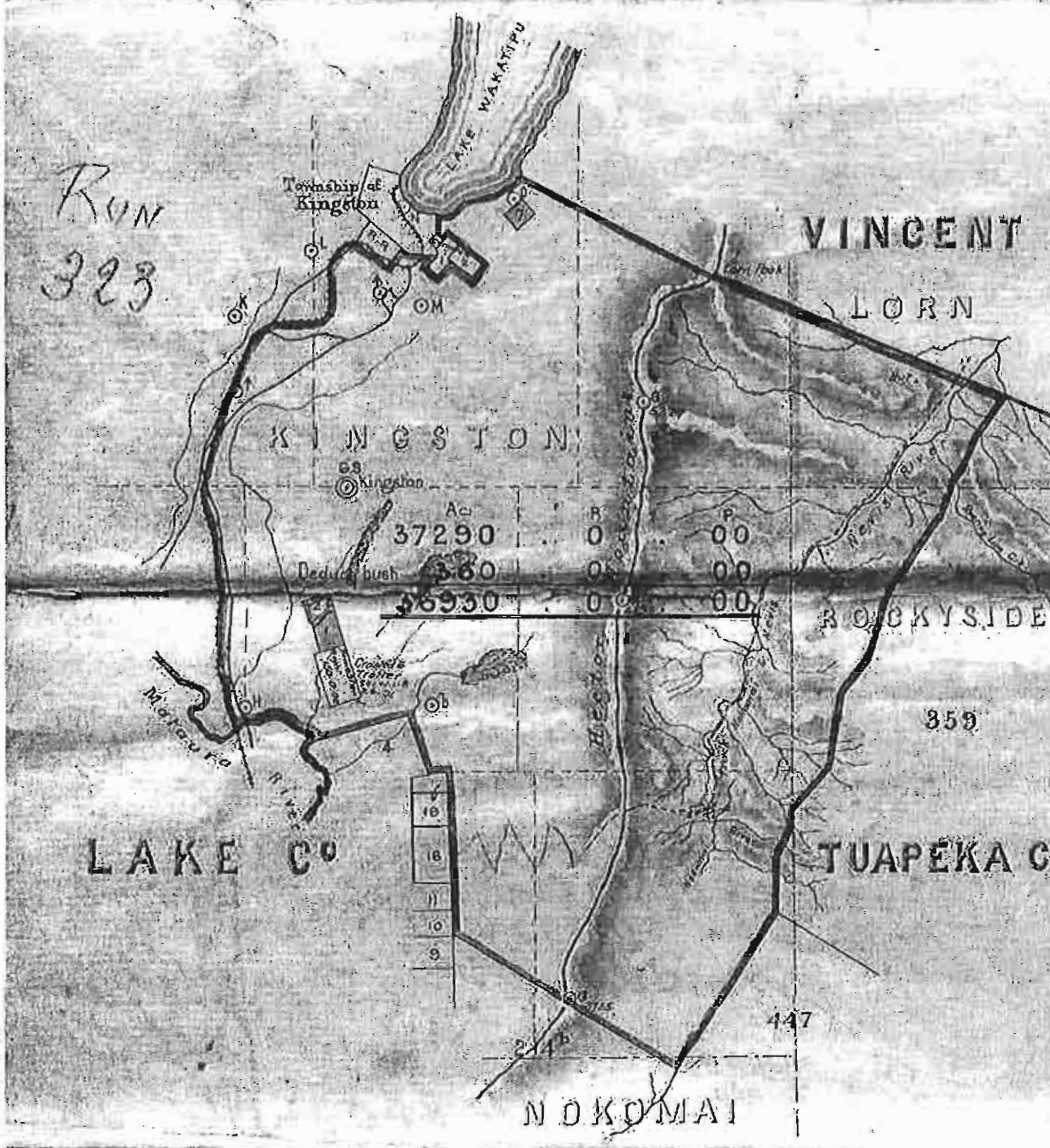
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323



Scale: 2 miles = 1 inch.

["Land Act 1895," section 175.]

Figure 4. Map from the 1891 Licence to Occupy granted to the Trotter family for Run 323A. PR marks the pre-emptive right south of the township. Section 7, the site of the old and present buildings for Lorn Peak and later Glen Nevis runs, is shown north of the township.

RUN 593

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ALLENDALE

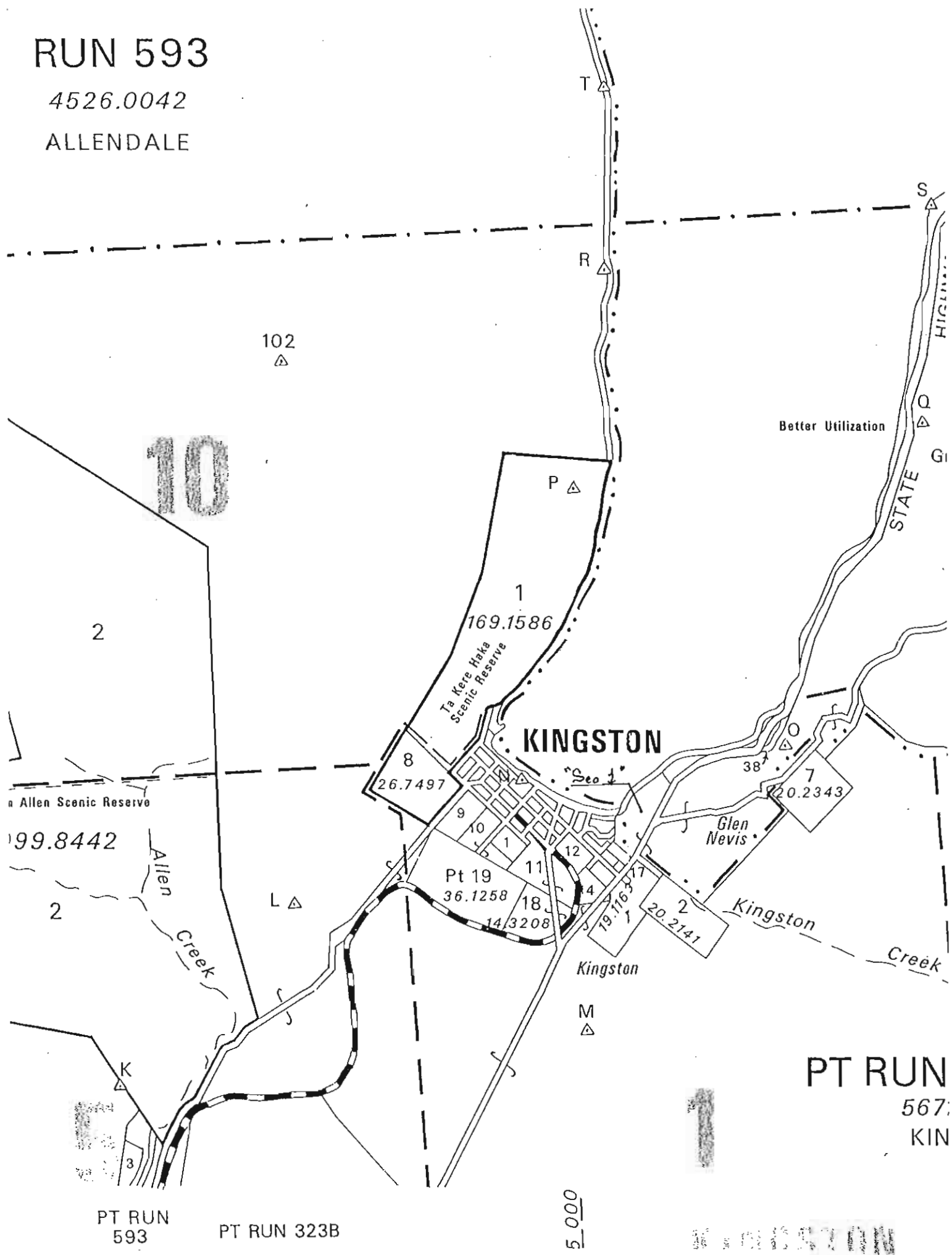


Figure 5. Cadastral boundaries around Kingston in 1980 (from NZMS 261, F42 Kingston), showing some of the oldest sections, probably first created when the missing SO43 map was surveyed.

168°40'

45'



Top left: View to the west over the flats of the re-emptive right of Run 323, later Section 19. *Low left:* The rock on the golf course marking the site of one of the school buildings. *Low right:* The western end of the golf course with the old willows marking Dunlea's farmstead at the far right and the memorial seat in the middle right.