

renovated, as well as the bathroom and dining room. Insulation and heat pumps have improved the winter temperatures for homestay visitors.

The couple has already had guests stay at Rosamond House. "As long as they don't mind the ladder or the sheets covering the floorboards, they are most welcome to stay," says Jill.

The couple hopes renovations will be completed by summer.

Harbour View Hotel, Raglan



Photo Kevin Hearle.

The Harbour View Hotel continues a 142-year legacy of providing hospitality to Raglan visitors and locals – in fact there has been a hotel on the site since 1867. The current building – which opened in 1905 – is an iconic landmark and still provides a strong visual welcome to people heading into the town centre.

As Raglan grew, so did the hotel's place in community life, rapidly becoming a meeting place for the Raglan Rifle Club and Raglan Jockey Club.

The hotel is thought to have been the work of architect John Currie, who also designed the John Courts Department Store building in Queen Street and the Hayman and Company Warehouse in Customs Street – two landmark buildings in Auckland's CBD and both registered by NZHPT.

Office of the Waikato District Hospital & Charitable Aid Board, Hamilton



Photo Kathryn Mercer.

The Office of the Waikato District Hospital and Charitable Aid Board (former), built in Hamilton's CBD in 1903, was the first purpose-built premises of the Board, playing a pivotal role in the development of health services in the Waikato.

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With greatly increased activities and volume of records, the Board moved out in 1938, James Treloar operating his Treloar Milking Company for the next 20 years. He was one of the Waikato's early inventors of dairy farm equipment with his patented machines sold around the country.

After 35 years of retail occupation, the building was lovingly renovated in 1994 creating Diggers Bar and Café.

Diary Dates

All members and guests are welcome at the following events and meetings:-

Tairāwhiti

Tuesday 8 September, 5.30pm

NZHPT Tairāwhiti Branch Committee

Annual General Meeting

Venue to be confirmed – see local press nearer the time, NZHPT email newsletter or call NZHPT on 07 578 1219. All welcome to a talk by Dr Julia Gatley on DOCOMOMO and the Heritage Recognition of New Zealand's Modern Architecture. Dr Gatley lectures in architecture at the University of Auckland and recently edited the book *Long Live the Modern: New Zealand's New Architecture, 1904-1984* (Auckland University Press, 2008).

Tauranga

Voices From The Elms

Room 106, Bongard Centre, BOP Polytechnic, Cameron Road, Tauranga

Wed: 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 September, 6.30pm

The University of Waikato presents a fascinating five-part local history series that presents both Maori and European perspectives, commemorating 10 years of The Elms Foundation. Further details and registration: www.waikato.ac.nz/pathways/community/tauranga/

Otumoetai Pa Reserve Open Days, 29 Levers Road

Sunday 11 October, 1-3pm and

Wednesday 14 October, 1-3pm

See www.tauranga.govt.nz and local press for more details closer to the time, or call NZHPT on 07 578 1219

Te Pahu

Local history and community news on the Te Pahu website: www.tepahu.net

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Local news for Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Tairāwhiti & Hauraki Members No. 21 Spring 2009

Earthquake Damage – Weighing up Options and Impacts

'Façadism' in the heritage sector is not normally seen as a good heritage outcome. There are, however, situations where façadism does happen and Rosie's in Gisborne is one example where NZHPT has been actively involved in this building being 'restored' after earthquake damage – a building that sits on a main street corner in Gisborne on the Gladstone Road, Bright Street intersection.

This major mid-city intersection is flanked on all four corners by quite large retail-cum-commercial buildings. Although the Farmers' building is a very unpretentious structure, it could be argued that its plain façade does visually recede and allow the three heritage corner buildings to take dominance.

Rosie's [3] is undergoing extensive earthquake strengthening to the street façades, whilst the other two walls that were totally uneconomic to be saved are being replaced. This is being done in discussion with NZHPT as to the type of fabric and detail. The owners deserve acknowledgement for the decision to retain and strengthen the façades.

From NZHPT's perspective, working alongside the owner's team of experts, including their engineer and Council staff, is the ideal formula for successfully problem solving and progressing such major and complex restoration jobs and getting the building tenanted again.

Gail Henry, Area Manager



Despite the safety gear and the reassuring company of the building owner's engineer and Council's Construction Consents overseer, Ian Petty, it was a scary experience getting up close and personal with the back walls of 'Rosie's' recently. NZHPT staff and their architectural advisor were onsite to understand the degree of earthquake damage and the need for these walls to be demolished. Photo: Mike Vincent.

The four corners of Bright Street and Gladstone Road, Gisborne:

1. AMP Building (Photo: Mike Vincent),
2. Robertson's Building (Photo: Mike Vincent),
3. Rosie's Building (Photo: Aaron Walters, Nicoll Blackburne Architects), and
4. Farmers' Building (Photo: Mike Vincent).



Holy Trinity Church Gisborne



Holy Trinity Church stood up remarkably well to the December 2007 earthquake that damaged so many of Gisborne's heritage buildings. Ongoing restoration and strengthening work is being planned that will prevent further water damage to the interior of the building and strengthen the structure for the foreseeable future.

Built in 1912-13, the church was designed by architect FW Wilson of Auckland in the gothic style and constructed in brick and stone. Careful restorations were carried out following damage during the 1932 earthquake, and sensitive additions made in the 1950s.

Photo: Nicoll Blackburne Architects.

Further reading: Gisborne Landmarks, Sheila Robinson, 2004.

Heritage Recognition for Te Puke Capitol Theatre



Capitol Theatre, Te Puke.

Photo: K Pfeiffer.

The Capitol Theatre, one of Te Puke's heritage treasures, has been recognized in a built heritage study commissioned by Western Bay of Plenty District Council as part of its District Plan Review.

Built on the site of Carter's Billiard Hall, and extensively refurbished in 1930, the Capitol Theatre at one time had the biggest stage and movie screen in the southern hemisphere. It's Classical façade is largely unchanged since that time with the foyer featuring painted frescoes of the Pink and White Terraces, Rabbit Island and Mitre Peak by Jack Diamond. The foyer floor features terrazzo tiles with the likeness of a horse reputed to belong to the former owner, Nick Grafas (King Rey).

The theatre was sympathetically refurbished in 2000 and converted to a 4-screen multiplex cinema, retaining the original candy bar, radio station and many original fixtures and fittings.

Submissions to the Proposed District Plan will be heard during September and October.

Remarkable Transformations



Waipa County Council Offices, believed to have been taken in 1927.

Photo: Te Awamutu Museum.



St David's Presbyterian Church in the 1980s.

Photo: Annie Fullerton.

An enduring building on Ohaupo's main road is being highlighted by Waipa District Council signage illustrating its transformation from Waipa County Council offices to Presbyterian Church to private residence. Built in 1879 with an office for the county clerk, a strongroom and council chambers, the building was sold to the Presbyterian Church in 1926 and remodeled in 1951.

It is now a private residence.

Rotorua Museum of Art & History Stage III – South Wing Addition



Stage III of the Centennial Project.

Photo: Rotorua Museum.

In November 2008 the Bath House Building, now known as the Rotorua Museum of Art & History, celebrated its Centennial Anniversary. To mark the occasion the Rotorua Centennial Trust initiated a significant building project to finally complete the original design concept, as proposed by Dr A S Wohlmann.

The final stage of this project sees completion of a South Wing addition to extend the footprint of the building to provide a new South East and South Wing extension. Externally all components of the elevations will be completely integrated into one seamless building.

Works on site have now commenced, with dismantling of the 1982 and 1912 additions, while retaining the two eastern-facing gable ends. It has also been necessary to remove the majority of the existing roof tiles on these wings (see photo) in order to construct the new roof. None of the removed tiles are original.

The project is programmed for completion and official opening in October 2011. Keep up-to-date with developments at www.rotoruamuseum.co.nz

From Ancient Times to Now

A personal look at Parakiwai and surrounding areas by Anne Stewart Ball of the Hauraki Branch Committee.

Millions of years ago, there were huge volcanic upheavals and things were said to be pretty hot. The earth spewed molten rock and lava from deep within, changing the landscape and forming what we see today. Otahu Inlet, the valley known as Parakiwai and Wharekirauponga Stream leading into Otahu River; the gorge at waterfall.

At the mouth of the Otahu Inlet was once a huge caldera called Tunaiti, stretching all the way to near Whiritoa. Tunaiti's diameter was said to be about 5km.



Looking towards Wharekirauponga. Note the dome hill and ridge.

Photo: Anne Stewart Ball.

The earth lay still. The sea invaded part of Tunaiti Caldera. Molten lava cooled, creating spectacular columnar jointing seen in the Parakiwai valley today. The distinct dome shapes of the hills of Parakiwai Valley and Wharekirauponga, are a reminder of the volcanic activity.

On the volcanic ash and pumice grew a forest – mixed Kauri and fine stands of Nikau still seen today. Minerals, typical of Coromandel Peninsular volcanic upheaval, lay beneath the ground's surface.

To this area came our First Peoples to gather the abundant supply of fish and shellfish. A number of Pa were established and the area was settled.

Then came the European newcomers seeking Kauri gum and timber. There were no roads to Parakiwai in those days and certainly no State Highway 25 between Waihi and Whangamata. The gum diggers and timber loggers used the Maori tracks, adding further as needed. Others came via the sea, firstly sailing ships and later iron steamers. Timber was floated down Parakiwai via Otahu River to the sea. In the 1880s, a store was established at Parakiwai to trade gum and provide supplies.

In early 1873 the Whangamata Goldfield was declared open. However the gold prospecting did not produce spectacular returns. By 1896, London capital was establishing the Royal Standard Mine. A settlement sprang up, a tramway was formed toward Otahu Inlet, water races were constructed along with a site for a 40-stamper battery. Equipment and supplies were brought in via the sea and tramway, or packed from Waitekauri over the "short cut" – Te Whareki and Wharekirauponga Stream Tracks – regarded as a "Packer's nightmare" because of conditions which grew worse with increased traffic.

As for the gold produced, the only real amounts to come out were those in the parcels of quartz sent to Thames School of Mines for testing. Following a visit from a London manager in 1897, the operation was shut down. Captain Hodge bought the claims in 1899, failed to raise the necessary capital, and only minor prospecting followed. Gum digging, Kauri logging and gold mining faded away. The earth lay still once more, recovering.

Those visiting now are able to see some spectacular scenery and landforms, along with heritage remains of settlement. For energetic heritage seekers, there is a three hour walk (return) up the Wharekirauponga Track, Parakiwai, providing an opportunity to see the remains of the Royal Standard Mine and tramway to the Otahu Inlet. An area with a wealth of heritage stories yet to be told.

Recent Registrations

Three Waikato building were recently registered as Category II historic places:-

Rosamond House, Kawhia



Photo Mike Vincent.

Rosamond House was built in 1901 at a time when Kawhia was starting to grow as a settlement and recreational destination, and is the last remnant of the large accommodation buildings that were built there in the late 1890s-early 1900s.

The imposing villa had a commanding view of the Kawhia harbour and emerging township, and reflected the growing wealth of the community.

The villa boasted 13 rooms when it was constructed by surveyor Edward Buckeridge, and was used as a boarding house for the first three years. It was built to take advantage of the harbour view with two bay windows beneath faceted turret roofs set at diagonally opposite corners.

In 1949 the house took on a new lease of life when Dr James Robertson was appointed Kawhia's resident doctor. He served the community for 20 years and his association with Rosamond House was so strong it is still referred to as 'the Doctor's House' by locals today.

For current owners, Gary Froggatt and Jill Morris, it was love at first sight. Three and a half years later they are restoring the house back to its former glory – a true labour of love. The kitchen has been completely

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