



Eltham Heritage Inventory



Eltham Heritage Inventory

Prepared by

South Taranaki District Council
Private Bag 902
HAWERA

January 2000

Amended and reprinted in June 2003

Contents

	Page
Introduction	3
Methodology.....	3
Study Area	3
Criteria for Selection and Assessment	3
Site Assessment.....	5
Naming of Buildings/Objects in Inventory.....	5
Limits to Study.....	5
Sources.....	5
Continual Updating.....	5
 Inventory	
The inventory is arranged alphabetically according to street names.	
 Bath Street	
Ba1 Miss Hooper’s School ‘Zephyr Lodge’, 15 Bath Street	7
 Bridge Street	
Br1 New Zealand Rennet Company Laboratory, 2-28 Bridge Street	9
Br2 New Zealand Rennet Company, 2-28 Bridge Street.....	11
Br3 Eltham Argus Office (now Rosen Argus), 30 Bridge Street.....	13
Br4 Post Office, 45 Bridge Street.....	15
Br5 Telephone Box – outside Old Eltham Post Office, 45 Bridge Street	17
Br6 Bank of New Zealand, 49 Bridge Street	19
Br7 Hallenstein Brothers Building, 70 Bridge Street.....	21
Br8 Coronation Hotel, 67 Bridge Street.....	23
Br9 L T Cresswell’s Shop, Bridge Street	25
Br10 Eltham Historical Society Building (WestpacTrust Building), 71 Bridge Street	27
Br11 Pease’s Building, 30 Bridge Street	29
Br12 David Syme’s Office, 79 Bridge Street	31
Br13 Miss Ford’s Tearooms, 81 Bridge Street.....	33
Br14 Mr T B Crump’s Legal Office, 123 Bridge Street.....	35
Br15 Shop, 125 Bridge Street	37
Br16 Railway Hotel, 161 Bridge Street.....	39
Br17 House, 200 Bridge Street	41
 High Street	
H1 Wilkinson’s Building, 150 High Street.....	43
H2 Stone Wall House and Stone Wall, 176/178 High Street	45
H3 Wilkinsons (Ashleigh Lodge), 214 High Street	47
 King Edward Street	
Ki1 Carncross Cottage, 30a King Edward Street	49
Ki2 House, 52 King Edward Street	51
Ki3 Rahroa, 64 King Edward Street.....	53
Ki4 All Saints Anglican Church, 86 King Edward Street.....	55
 Park Road/Lane	
P1 Doctor Harrison’s Taumata Park Entrance Gates, Park Street.....	57
 Railway Street	
R1 Savage Club Hall, 30 Railway Street.....	59
R2 Eltham Veterinary Group Building (Court House), 48 Railway Street.....	63

Stanners Street

S1	Municipal Buildings, 3 Stanners Street	65
S2	Eltham Town Hall, Stanners Street.....	67
S3	Schurr’s Office (County Council Office), 11 Stanners Street	69
S4	St Joseph’s Convent (House), 30 Stanners Street	71
S5	St Joseph’s Hall, 35 Stanners Street	73
S6	St Joseph’s Catholic Church (New Church), 35 Stanners Street	75
S7	St Joseph’s Convent School, 35 Stanners Street	77
S8	House, 50 Stanners Street.....	79

York Street

Y1	Kemp’s Old Cabinetmakers Shop, York Street.....	81
Y2	Salvation Army Barracks/Baptist Church, 29 York Street.....	83

Eltham

Heritage Inventory

Introduction

The purpose of the study is to identify buildings and objects that have cultural heritage value to Eltham. This document is an information resource recognising and providing information on the identified buildings and objects. The document was compiled from information available at the time.

Methodology

The initial list and detailed local knowledge were provided by members of the Eltham Historical Society (Alison Crafar, Don Drabble, Hazel Jenkins, Janet Old and Roma Jenkins).

Others who assisted were:

1. Chris Cochran, Conservation Architect of Wellington who provided specialist advice (including completion of the evaluations) and inspiration throughout the process.
2. Bronwyn Allerby, Policy Planner at South Taranaki District Council, who began the process for Kaponga, Manaia, Opunake, Outer Hawera, Patea, Waverley, and continued with the Eltham process.
3. Tracey Coles, Policy Planner at South Taranaki District Council, who continued with the process to its completion; and
4. Carolyn Vercoe, a student from Waikato University who carried out research during the 1998-99 summer holiday period.

An initial list of buildings and objects was prepared for this inventory. Research was then carried out by the Eltham Historical Society. The list was progressively reduced as evaluation established whether or not the building/object met the criteria for inclusion. This is explained in the following section *Criteria for Selection and Assessment*.

This inventory was amended and reprinted in June 2003 as a result of the review of the set of heritage inventories. New information and amendments may have been made to existing entries, and new buildings and objects may have been added to this document.

Study Area

The study area includes the township of Eltham.

Criteria for Selection and Assessment

Account has been taken whilst compiling the inventory, of the need to be as representative as possible of all aspects of the history of the area, of all buildings and object types, and of all periods from first settlement up to the present day.

The Historic Places Act 1993, section 23, lists 13 criteria for the assessment of historic places, and although these are not individually listed here, they are all (in slightly modified form) included in the criteria listed below.

Buildings and objects of cultural heritage value have been selected for inclusion (with expert assistance from Chris Cochran, Conservation Architect) in the inventory on the basis of the following criteria:

Historic

Whether the building reflects aspects of New Zealand or local history, and in respect to local history, whether it illustrates any of the themes of the development of the town, such as settlement history, farming, transport, trade, civic, cultural and social life.

Whether the building is associated with events, people or ideas of importance in national or local history.

Whether the building has potential for public education.

Architectural

Whether the building has architectural or artistic value, or is representative of a particular style of architecture or period.

Whether the style of the building contributes to the general character and sense of place of the town of Eltham.

Technical

Whether the building has technical value for its structure, or for the choice or use of materials, or is representative of a particular building technique.

Symbolic

Whether the building is held in high public esteem, or has symbolic, commemorative or spiritual value.

Rarity

Whether the building has rarity value as a particular building type, or for its age or style.

Townscape

Whether the building has townscape value, not for its intrinsic architectural value but for the part it plays in defining a space or street, in providing visual interest, or for its role as a landmark.

Group Value

Whether the building is part of a group of buildings that, taken together, have coherence because of their age, history, style, scale, materials, proximity or use.

Rather than simply listing whether a building has any value under each of these headings, an attempt has been made to quantify that value. The criteria have been weighted, with maximum values for each as shown below:

Historic Value	out of 5
Architectural Value	out of 4
Technical Value	out of 2
Symbolic Value	out of 3
Rarity	out of 2
Townscape Value	out of 2
Group Value	out of 2
Overall Cultural Heritage Value	out of 20

There is no cut-off design and building date for buildings included in the inventory. Modern buildings can contribute to townscape values and sense of place, and they are identified in the inventory for these formal qualities, as well as for architectural or technical excellence, rather than for historic value, this being difficult to assess from a close time perspective.

Note that the land on which a building stands is taken as being integral with the building. This is particularly important where a garden setting, fences, gates, graves or other associated structures contribute to the heritage values.

Site Assessment

All buildings were inspected from the outside or from current photographs. Interiors were inspected where possible on the site visits and the interior qualities were taken into account in assessing historical, technical and architectural values as appropriate. It is possible that important interiors exist in buildings that were unable to be inspected inside.

Naming of Buildings/Objects in Inventory

The various buildings and objects included in the inventory are referenced according to information supplied by the Eltham Historical Society members. It is accepted that entries in the inventory may also be known by other names or be used for a different purpose from that indicated by the name.

Limits to the Study

The inventory does not include a formal assessment of condition. However, if a building is in very good or very poor condition, this is noted in the description. Similarly, no account is taken of compliance with the Building Act 1991 or the ability of a building to resist earthquake forces.

Sites of significance to Tangata Whenua, whether of archaeological or traditional value, or waahi tapu, are not included in this study.

Sources

Copies of architectural drawings, newspaper articles, certificates of title, historical notes, and other resources have been used in preparing the inventory. This resource can be added to as further information comes to light. Sources are listed on each register sheet in this document.

Continual Updating of Inventory

The inventory includes buildings and objects that are assessed today to be of significant cultural value to the town. Assessment will change with time as the criteria assume different values in the community, as the town changes, and as new buildings and objects of value are created. The inventory may be updated from time to time to include new information that comes to light.



Miss Hooper's School 'Zephyr Lodge', 15 Bath Street		c.1917	
Use	Residential	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	2 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-274-00	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 2 DP 5971	Rarity	1 out of 2
Reference	Ba1	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	8 out of 20

Description

'Zephyr Lodge' is a single storey building sheathed in wide timber weatherboard with a hipped roof of corrugated iron. A lean-to kitchen and lounge were additions to the original building.

History

'Zephyr Lodge' was built around 1917 with timber from the neighbouring property, once the residence of Dr Cooper. The building functioned as a school and was run by Miss Susan Elizabeth Hooper. At one stage there was a fire in the school chimney.

The following excerpt from the *Eltham Argus*, December 22, 1917 provides an account of the 1917 end of school year break-up:

'On Thursday evening last the break-up of Miss Hooper's School took place in the Church of England schoolroom. The Rev Mr Hobday presided, and after the children had given an enjoyable and well-rendered programme of songs and recitation, presented the prizes for the year. In the course of a brief speech he stressed the advantages to be gained by the greater individual attention that could be given in a private school as compared with a public school. After complimenting pupils and teachers on the quality of the work done during the year, he referred to the excellence of the Inspectors report. The singing of the National Anthem concluded a very pleasant function.'

Miss Hooper taught the children of Eltham for 23 years, and passed away on 12 November 1940.

'Zephyr Lodge' is now privately owned and is occupied by rental tenants.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society
Eltham Argus August 21 1917

Date

January 2000



New Zealand Rennet Company Laboratory, 2-28 Bridge Street

1936/37

Use	Not known	Historic Value	3 out of 5
Materials	Reinforced concrete, galvanised iron roof	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-482-00	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 5 DP 398, Lots 1 & 2 DP 1757, Lots 33-35, 45, 46, 48-56, Pt Lot 47, DP 2690	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	- out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	6 out of 20
Reference	Br1		

Description

The New Zealand Rennet Company Laboratory is a reinforced concrete building.

History

The company had established on this site prior to the building being constructed. The Rennet Company was established by the Eltham, Mangatoki, and Kaponga Dairy Companies and commenced operations in 1916. Mr C Cooper of the Mangatoki Dairy Company, and Eltham chemist Mr G H P Fitzgerald were the prime movers behind the new company. Mr Fitzgerald was the first manager to perfect the rennet extracting process.

The company was the first to manufacture rennet for cheesemaking and later produced methylene blue, aspirin, egg preserver, ethanol veterinary ointment, cheese colouring, cattle licks, household and industrial rennet, silver nitrate, processed cheese (Pixie, 1946), and New Zealand's first 'blue vein' cheese, along with many other varieties. 'Rennet kegs' were manufactured in the company's cooorage.

The formation of the Rennet Company consolidated the township as a dairy centre and provided significant employment. The township's prosperity reflected the success of the company's national and international exports.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Don Drabble, Eltham Historical Society
Eltham Argus
Pixie (1946) *The Story of Renco Products*

Date

January 2000



New Zealand Rennet Company, 2-28 Bridge Street **1918**

Use	Not known	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Reinforced concrete	Architectural Value	2 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-482-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 5 DP 398, Lots 1 & 2 DP 1757, Lots 33-35, 45, 46, 48-56, Pt Lot 47, DP 2690	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	out of 2
		Group Value	1 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	6 out of 20
Reference	Br2		

Description

The reinforced concrete building was built as the Church of England's Men's Society Club.

History

Land for the establishment of this building was donated by Mr Charles Anderson Wilkinson (offer recorded in Eltham Argus, 6 March 1918). Tenders for construction were called for in the Eltham Argus (12 April 1918). The club was opened to members on 7 September 1918, then officially opened by Mr Wilkinson on 16 September 1918. At the time of opening there were 250 members, many of which were returned servicemen from World War I. The Eltham Vets occupied the building until the Rennett Company moved into the premises.

The Rennett Company was established by the Eltham, Mangatoki, and Kaponga Dairy Companies and commenced operations in 1916. Mr C Cooper of the Mangatoki Dairy Company, and Eltham chemist Mr G H P Fitzgerald were the prime movers behind the new company. Mr Fitzgerald was the first manager to perfect the rennet extracting process.

The company was the first to manufacture rennet for cheesemaking and later produced methylene blue, aspirin, egg preserver, ethanol veterinary ointment, cheese colouring, cattle licks, household and industrial rennet, silver nitrate, processed cheese (Pixie, 1946), and New Zealand's first 'blue vein' cheese, along with many other varieties. 'Rennet kegs' were manufactured in the company's cooorage.

Architect

Possibly Mr C P Baker as he designed other buildings on Bridge Street.

Builder

Mr C P Baker

Sources

Don Drabble and Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society
Eltham Argus
Pixie (1946) *The Story of Renco Products*

Date

January 2000



Eltham Argus Office (now Rosen Argus), 30 Bridge Street **1909**

Use	Newspaper Office	Historic Value	4 out of 5
Materials	Ferro-concrete, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	2 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-477-00	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 41 DP 2690 Subject to an interest in R/W	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	9 out of 20
Reference	Br3		

Description

The Eltham Argus Office (now Rosen Argus) was Elthams' first concrete building. It is constructed in ferro-concrete and has a corrugated iron roof.

History

Eltham's first newspaper, The Guardian, was printed in Stratford prior to 1894. In 1897, the Eltham Argus Company was established by Mr and Mrs Claridge in Chew Chong's building on Railway Street where Farmers Co-op now stands. The Eltham Argus was among several Eltham buildings razed by fire in March 1900, necessitating a move into an old building just north of previous site.

Mr Walter Carncross, later Sir Walter Carncross, Speaker of the Legislative Council, took over the newspaper in 1901, and in 1904 the Eltham Argus moved to the site of the existing Eltham bookshop (1998) in High Street. In 1909, the present Eltham Argus building in Bridge Street was completed.

The Eltham Argus was a daily paper until the 1950s when it was produced twice weekly. The last issue of the Eltham Argus was published on Friday 30 June 1967.

Over the years, the Argus newspapers have been a wonderful source of Eltham's history. The Eltham Argus recorded the death of the Honourable Walter Charles Frederick Carncross in 1940.

Today, the local weekly newspaper 'Not the Eltham Argus' is housed in this building.

Architect

J W Rough

Builder

Messrs McInnes and Co

Sources

Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society
Eltham Argus, 2 June 1909, 15 November 1909

Date

January
2000



Post Office, 45 Bridge Street

1904

Use	Residential	Historic Value	3 out of 5
Materials	Bricks, stucco, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	3 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Category II	Technical Value	1 out of 2
	Register Number 830	Symbolic Value	2 out of 3
Valuation No	12200-444-00	Rarity	- out of 2
Legal Description	Lot 1 DP 1945, Lot 2 DP 4548	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	2 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	12 out of 20
Reference	Br4		

Description

The Eltham Post Office is a two storey building with a corrugated iron roof. The bricks were supplied by H Graves of the Steam Brick Works in Patea.

History

The Post Office on Bridge Street was built in July 1904 on land gifted to the department by Mr John Searle, the licensee of the Central Hotel. Mr Fred Barnard was the first postmaster when the office opened for business on 12 September 1904. The official opening was conducted by Sir Joseph Ward on 25 May 1905.

The history of the postal service in Eltham is a long one. Mr John Instone was the unofficial postmaster for the Eltham district until the first postmaster, Mr John McDonald, was appointed on 15 October 1884. Mr Instone ran a hostelry called the "Sawyers Arms" on Mountain Road, on the south bank of the Mangawhero Stream. Mr Aldridge was Eltham's second postmaster, followed by Mr C A Wilkinson who was only 16 years old at the time. He held the position for about 5 years. The first post offices were operated from the business premises run by these men.

When the Railway Station opened in 1890, the Post Office was incorporated into the building and run by Mr Charles Martin. Mr Martin was responsible for naming some of Eltham's streets, choosing street names from towns where he had previously lived.

The first telephone link from Eltham was to Hawera in February 1886. The first telephone exchange was opened at the Railway Station in December 1899 with nine subscribers. The existing automatic telephone exchange commenced operation in October 1954.

Architect

John Campbell, Government Architect

Builder

Mr E Hooker, New Plymouth

Sources

Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society

Letter confirming appointment of Eltham's first Postmaster (annual salary \$5.00), Taranaki Museum Standish R (1984), *Eltham 100 Years*, Rosen Argus Printing Co Ltd, Eltham

Andrews H (1959), *The History of Eltham*

Eltham Argus

Date

January 2000



Telephone Box outside Old Eltham Post Office
45 Bridge Street

1921

Use	Display Telephone Booth	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
		Technical Value	1 out of 2
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Valuation No	12200-444-00	Rarity	2 out of 2
Legal Description	Lot 1 DP 1945	Townscape Value	- out of 2
		Group Value	1 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	8 out of 20
Reference	B5		

Description

The telephone booth situated outside the Eltham Post Office building is hexagonal shaped with timber walls, and a corrugated iron roof. The light on the roof of the box holds three light bulbs. Three original porcelain insulators are mounted above the hexagonal roof.

History

Permission to site a telephone booth outside the Eltham Post Office was given in 1920, however, it is not known exactly when the booth was placed there.

The Eltham Argus of 7 November 1921 carried the following article:

"The shelter for the public coin-in-the-slot telephone to be placed in Eltham came to hand yesterday and was placed in front of the post office where it attracted quite a lot of attention. It will not be put in operation for a while, as concrete foundations have yet to be laid and the machines installed. When the work is completed it will be of great advantage to both town and country folks, and much cheaper than the present means of communication, a call costing only 1d instead of the 6d charge now made."

Telecom New Zealand gifted the telephone booth to the people of Eltham. When the curved ramp was added to the Post Office building, the phone booth was moved forward so that handrails could be installed. The surrounding gardens were built by members of the local Rotary Club prior to 1977.

Architect

Not known but possibly a government-employed architect.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Janet Old and Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society
Stratford Press

Date

January 2000



Bank Of New Zealand, 49 Bridge Street **1916**

Use	Residential upstairs	Historic Value	3 out of 5
Materials	Brick and plaster	Architectural Value	3 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Category II Register Number 826	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-443-00	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 1 DP 581, Lot 1 DP 3479	Rarity	- out of 2
Reference	Br6	Townscape Value	2 out of 2
		Group Value	1 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	11 out of 20

Description

The Bank of New Zealand (BNZ) is a two storey concrete building situated on Bridge Street. Framing the main entrance are two columns the height of the main doorway entrance. The building is described in the Eltham Argus of 4 November 1916 as '...Corinthian design, built in brick and finished in plaster. The ground floor measures 70 feet by 40 feet, and the upstairs is a manager's residence.' The premises stand on a quarter of an acre section.

History

Various newspaper accounts of the time provide the history of the Bank of New Zealand building which was built at a contract price of approximately \$4,700.

'The BNZ has purchased the freehold of a section in Bridge Street, and intends building a handsome and commodious premises thereon....' (Hawera and Normanby Star, 15 November 1901)

'A commencement has been made with the dismantling of the old BNZ. The new building will take nine months to build.' (Eltham Argus, 2 February 1916)

'New building finished, it took 9 months to build.' (Eltham Argus, 4 November 1916)

The history of the BNZ bank in Eltham dates back to 1889 when an inspector of the Bank of New Zealand first visited Eltham. At the time, the town's population was less than 200, and the inspector did not consider the time opportune for opening an agency. Eltham had to wait a further six years before an office was opened as a submission-agency of Hawera on 27 September 1895. Open for business on Tuesdays and Fridays, the agency was upgraded to a branch in 1898.

The first office rented was a small single storey building in Bridge Street. In 1899 the bank occupied a site on the corner of Bridge Street and the main road north. In 1901 the present site was purchased and a two storey wooden building erected. This was occupied early in June 1902. The building was of wood and iron, and contained a banking chamber, a manager's room, a strong room, and a residence. Mr C Potts was the successful tender for the erection of the first bank.

The BNZ bank closed its operations in Eltham in January 1998 and the building was put up for sale.

Architect

Not known, but probably a Bank of New Zealand employed architect.

Builder

Messrs Browman and Sons, Wellington

Sources

Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society

Hawera and Normanby Star, 15 November 1901

Eltham Argus, 2 February 1916, 4 November 1916

New Zealand Historic Places Trust Register and Record Form

Date

January 2000



Hallenstein Brothers Building, 70 Bridge Street 1912

Use	Retail	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Reinforced concrete	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
		Technical Value	- out of 2
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Valuation No	12200-194-00	Rarity	- out of 2
Legal Description	Lot 2 DP 686	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	1 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	5 out of 20
Reference	Br7		

Description

The Hallenstein Brothers' building is made of reinforced concrete and the verandah has ornamental iron pillars. A Wunderlich steel ceiling (a first for Eltham) was designed to admit light into the main shop through a series of windows above the verandah. A feature of the exterior is the initials 'HB', the firm's tradename, worked into the top of the parapet.

History

An account in the Eltham Argus newspaper dated 2 December 1911 reads, '*The erection of the new concrete premises in Bridge Street for Messrs Hallenstein Bros is now well underway.*' The Hallensteins Building completed in April 1912 was the 40th branch of the business in New Zealand.

The Eltham Branch opened on Monday 27 May 1912. Mr R J Carter was its first manager and his assistant was Mr F McCrone. By 1918, there were tearooms and offices occupied by solicitors Syme, Weir, Hessel and Hill upstairs. In 1927 the shop was partitioned with timber to accommodate two businesses. Mr D Ness carried out the alterations.

Architect

Mr J A Duffill

Builder

Mr D Ness (1927 partitioning)

Mr E W Good, Hawera

Sources

Don Drabble and Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society

Eltham Argus

Eltham Argus, 8 February 1927

List of Duffill plans recently purchased by the Taranaki Museum in 1998

Date

January 2000



Coronation Hotel, 67 Bridge Street

1902

Use	Hotel	Historic Value	3 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	3 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-441-01	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 1 DP 8081	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	2 out of 2
		Group Value	2 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	12 out of 20
Reference	Br8		

Description

The Coronation Hotel is a two storey timber building. A verandah encircles the first floor on its street front facades, and there is a large cellar below street level.

History

The Coronation Hotel stands on the site of Eltham's first Methodist Church. The church was erected in late 1893 on a high embankment. In 1901 it was moved to the northwest corner of London and York Streets. At this time the Methodist and Wesleyan congregations combined and continued to use the church on its new site.

Mr Hawkins of Maxwell purchased the old site and built the Coronation Hotel at a cost of £300. It was named to honour the coronation of King Edward VII. Its most famous publican was E J (Ernest) Crabtree who gifted Eltham's first fire engine (a Model 'T' Ford), complete with equipment, to the Eltham Fire Brigade. Ernest Crabtree and Charles Potts held the hotel licence for 28 years.

The hotel was famous for its early circular bar and its fine accommodation and dining facilities. A new water and drainage system was fitted to the hotel in 1905. The Coronation Hotel celebrated its Silver Jubilee on 27 July 1929.

In the 1980s, the Coronation Hotel featured in the film "Came a Hot Friday" based on Hawera novelist Ronald Hugh Morrieson's book of the same name.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Don Drabble, Eltham Historical Society

Eltham Argus

Standish R (1984), *Eltham 100 Years*, Rosen Argus Printing Co Ltd; Eltham

Date

January 2000



L T Cresswell's Shop, Bridge Street

1911

Use	Plumbing and Gas Fitting	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Reinforced concrete, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	2 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-187-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 1 DP 983 subject to R/W DP 14637	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	6 out of 20
Reference	Br9		

Description

L T Cresswell's shop is a single storey building with reinforced concrete sides. Hollow concrete blocks were used to construct the front façade, an innovation for the time. Leonard Taylor Cresswell's initials, L T C, are set in tiled parquet at the entrance to his one-time shop.

History

L T Cresswell's shop was built in 1911 and is one of Eltham's first hollow block concrete buildings.

The following excerpts from the Eltham Argus provide an account of the building's history.

'Mr Charles Martin [land agent] sells old shop to Leonard Taylor Cresswell, grocer, Bridge Street.'
(*Eltham Argus*, 31 August 1907)

'The front of Mr L T Cresswell's new shop is finished in hollow concrete blocks with the sidewalks being reinforced concrete. The whole is a great improvement on the building that is replaced.'
(*Eltham Argus*, 30 September 1911)

'Mr Cresswell sells out to Mr Arthur Ernest Smalley, grocer.' (*Eltham Argus*, 29 December 1915)

In 1917, the building became Carson's Shoe Store, while Sheehy's Bakery and Tearooms operated from the adjoining premises. In 1998, Mrs Nancy Hill ran an Antiques and Second Hand Goods shop from the building.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Eltham Argus, 31 August 1907, 30 September 1911, 29 December 1915
Mrs S Hill, Te Aroha

Date

January 2000



Eltham Historical Society Building (WestpacTrust Building), 71 Bridge Street 1911

Use	Eltham Historic Society Rooms	Historic Value	3 out of 5
Materials	Brick and plaster, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	3 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Category II Register Number 834	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-388-00	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Pt Lot 7 DP 1113 Eltham Village	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	2 out of 2
		Group Value	1 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	11 out of 20
Reference	Br10		

Description

The Westpac Trust is a single storey building with facades on both Bridge and York Streets. The main entrance is on the corner of both these streets.

History

The Westpac Trust building was built on the corner of Bridge and York Streets. The agency was first opened in 1887, being visited twice weekly by an officer from the Hawera bank. The bank occupied various premises until 1905 when a section was purchased on the corner of Bridge and York Streets.

The Eltham Argus dated 1 October 1910 recorded calls for tenders to erect a new bank, and the building progress was described as follows:

"Building Progress Operations in Eltham"

"The erection of new buildings in Eltham goes on apace and to use a popular phrase, the Town keeps going ahead".

"In previous articles, various new buildings were described, but the concrete mixer, the bricklayer, the plasterer, the carpenter, the plumber and the painter are kept busy. Foremost in this direction may be mentioned the two new Banks – the Bank of New South Wales, previously described in these columns, opened and the Bank of Australasia, in which business is now being carried on." (Eltham Argus, 30 September 1911)

During 1915 a client advised the manager (Mr W D Ross) that two men had tunnelled under the next door billiard saloon towards the bank strong-room. Mr Ross lifted a trap door in the floor and was amazed to find that the tunnel was under the bank's strong-room. The Police were advised and found that the tunnel originated from a concealed trap door on a vacant section, large enough for a grown man to crawl through. It contained tools ready for the break-in through the strong-room's concrete floor. The culprits had also entered Wilkinson's store and a considerable quantity of goods were found in the tunnel.

The two men involved recognised detectives sent out from Wanganui and postponed their attempt on the strong room. Goods from Wilkinson's store were found at one of their residences though and they were arrested. They were subsequently sentenced to two years hard labour. They admitted spending eighteen months building the tunnel which was put on show to people wishing to pay a 1/- donation to the patriotic fund.

Architect

Architects Crichton and McKay FFRIBA, Lambton Quay, Wellington

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Don Drabble. Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society
Eltham Argus, 30 September 1911, 1 October 1910
Encyclopaedia of New Zealand (1908)

Date

January 2000



Pease's Building, Bridge Street

1910

Use	Not known	Historic Value	3 out of 5
Materials	Concrete	Architectural Value	3 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	2 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-180-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 71 DP 2934	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	2 out of 2
		Group Value	2 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	12 out of 20
Reference	Br11		

Description

Pease's building is a two storey building of doric architectural style. It was constructed of ferro-concrete with ornamental iron columns. According to Standish (1980), it was the first building with a suspended floor built outside Europe. The building once had a full glass hip verandah (red side glasses) with iron poles and framing.

History

Built for the Pease Brothers in 1910, the first occupant of the larger shop was Mr H G Carman who operated a fine library, book, toy and fancy goods shop until his death. His daughters carried on the business until the late 1960s.

The first floor of the building has housed the offices of many Eltham businesses, including the Carmens Bookshop, a clothing factory, farm machinery, and a gymnasium. During the 1960s, the first floor was converted into residential flats.

The building was also said to have been designated as an air raid shelter during the Second World War.

For many years, the basement was used as a rifle range by the Eltham Miniature Rifle Club, (Eltham Argus 1947). Mr Rolly Walker also used it for his Youth Group activities, in particular table tennis and archery. The building is now used by a fitness group as a gymnasium.

Architect

J W Rough and J A Duffill

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Don Drabble, Eltham Historical Society

Eltham Argus, 1947

Standish R (1984), *Eltham 100 Years*, Rosen Argus Printing Co Ltd; Eltham

Date

January 2000



David Syme’s Office, 79 Bridge Street

c.1898

Use	Not known	Historic Value	3 out of 5
Materials	Timber	Architectural Value	2 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Category II Register Number 829	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-386-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 1 DP 1417	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	1 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	8 out of 20
Reference	Br12		

Description

David Syme's office is a small, single storey, timber building with a galvanised iron roof. It has arched windows in the front façade.

History

It is not known exactly when David Syme's office was built but it is thought to have been around 1898. It is one of the earliest buildings in Eltham. The original occupier of this building was David Simpson Syme, a solicitor and father of Ronald Syme who later became Sir Ronald Syme, Camden Professor of Classical History at Oxford University, England. Sir Ronald Syme was knighted in 1959.

David Syme moved out of these premises in 1945. The building was sold to Joseph O'Connor (a fruiterer), who sold it in 1951 to Feram Fakir Patel, also a fruiterer. Mr Patel used the building for family accommodation.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Janet Old, Eltham Historical Society
Mr Ian Guildford

Date

January 2000



Miss Ford's Tea Rooms, 81 Bridge Street

c.1904

Use	Not known	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-385-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 5 DP 1113	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	1 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	6 out of 20
Reference	Br13		

Description

Miss Ford's Tea Rooms is a single storey timber building typical of the era in which it was built.

History

The land was first owned in 1884 by Mary Watkin, wife of Arthur Rodger Watkin. It was transferred to Aldwin Thomas Tempero in 1898 who may have had the shop built. The first occupants were the Ford Sisters, Eva and Pat, the daughters of Henry Jas Ford of the Ford Brick Works. An article in the Eltham Argus of the 18 March 1904 recorded the opening of the new "Oriental Tea Rooms". This famous little shop features on a set of tea coasters produced by the Bell Tea Company.

In April 1906, the Ford sisters moved to the former Bank of New South Wales building and established "WestFord House", a dining and boarding house. They made the first ice cream sold in Eltham.

The shop then became the premises for Mr Tempero's saddle and harness making business. In 1910 he leased the shop to another saddler, Maurice William Bridger who purchased it in 1941. In 1953 it was sold to Charles Stewart Talbot, a boot repairer.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society
Eltham Argus
Phyllis Every (date unknown) *Rawhitiroa*

Date

January 2000



Mr T B Crump’s Legal Office, 123 Bridge Street prior to 1901

Use	Residential	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber	Architectural Value	2 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Category II Register Number 832	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-372-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lots 1 & 2 DP 1582	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	6 out of 20
Reference	Br14		

Description

Mr T B Crump's Legal Office is a single storey timber building. The doorway is set to the left between two pilasters. There are two point-headed single sash windows in the front façade.

History

This building was originally a lawyer's office, owned and possibly built for Mr Thomas Budd Crump. The building is said to have been moved from the present site of the Old Folks Association Building to its current site. Whilst the business was established in 1901, the date the premises were built is not presently known.

Mr Crump was one of the town's early solicitors, and the Mayor of Eltham from 1912-15 and 1917-19. Prior to becoming Mayor, Mr Crump handled the business matters involved in forming the Borough of Eltham. The Hawera & Normanby Star of 15 October 1901 recorded the event as follows; 'Eltham proclaimed a borough. Matters handled in a remarkably short time without a hitch due to Mr Crump.' Mr Crump was also a keen supporter of the local Tennis Club and Operatic Society. (Standish, 1984)

The building was sold in 1996/97.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Eltham Argus

Hawera and Normanby Star, 15 October 1901

Standish, R (1984), *Eltham 100 Years*, Rosen Argus Printing Co Ltd; Eltham

Date

January 2000



Shop, 125 Bridge Street		1911	
Use	Residential	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Rear- Timber	Architectural Value	2 out of 4
	Front- Reinforced concrete	Technical Value	1 out of 2
NZHPT Registered	Category II Register Number 833	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Valuation No	12200-371-00	Rarity	- out of 2
Legal Description	Lot 1 DP 376	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	1 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	7 out of 20
Reference	Br15		

Description

History

The shop was built for the United Ancient Order of Druids Lodge No 32. The front of the building housed Mr Thomas Chalmers Men's Tailors business, with a secretaries residence attached at the rear of the building.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Don Drabble, Eltham Historical Society
New Zealand Historic Places Trust Register

Date

January 2000



Railway Hotel, 161 Bridge Street

1885

Use	Hotel	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
		Technical Value	- out of 2
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Valuation No	12200-350-00	Rarity	- out of 2
Legal Description	Lots 7 & 8 DP 1675 Pt Lot 2 DP 9826	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	4 out of 20
Reference	Br16		

Description

The Railway Hotel is a two storey timber building with a hipped roof sheathed in corrugated iron. Standish (1984) describes the hotel as a twelve-roomed building when built. Alterations to the building were made in 1904 and reported in the local newspaper as follows; '*Building raised 2 feet, the floor of the cellar has been concreted and walls bricked refurbished the interior.*' (Eltham Argus, June 1904).

History

The Railway Hotel is the oldest existing hotel although when it was built it was not within the township of Eltham. (Standish, 1984).

The hotel was completed in 1885 and opened during July of that year. The land was drawn by ballot by Mr A C Leslie, a Plumber & Tinsmith of Hawera. Mr Leslie was the first publican and sold the establishment to George Moir in 1886.

The hotel was a favourite lunch stop of Prime Minister Richard Seddon who visited Eltham in 1902 and at other times. It was also well patronised at the time of the Axemens' carnivals held from 1901 onwards.

There is a long list of owners and/or publicans referred to in the newspapers of the time, including:

1885	A C Leslie
January 1901	Mr Fredric Calgher, <i>Hawera Star</i> (proprietor)
November 1901-1902	Mr R Campbell
1904	Richard Grylls (publican)
July 1908	Mr Cramp, Gisborne
1913	Mr V J Leatham
1917	Henry Gant, who then sold it to W M Arthur Flynn

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Built for and possible built by Mr A C Leslie, Hawera Plumber & Tinsmith

Sources

Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society
Eltham Argus, April 1904, June 1904
Standish R (1984), *Eltham 100 Years*, Rosen Argus Printing Co Ltd; Eltham

Date

January 2000



House, 200 Bridge Street

no date

Use	Residential	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	2 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-049-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 3 DP 2644	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	6 out of 20
Reference	Br17		

Description

History

James and Rachael Preston owned this little cottage, and it is interesting to note the Preston Street runs adjacent to the property. The street may well have once been part of the property owned by the Prestons. The obituary of Mrs Preston was printed in the Eltham Argus, 26 September 1910.

"DEATH OF OLD IDENTITY

The death occurred at Auckland on Saturday of an old Eltham identity in the person of Mrs Rachael Preston, wife of James Preston.

Deceased was well-known around Eltham and was one of the pioneer settlers.

She was a woman possessed of enormous strength and it is said that with her husband she assisted to fell nearly half the bush around the town.

Incidents are records of the heavy tasks she undertook and invariably accomplished and one prominent Elthamite states that Mrs Preston could swing an axe into a tree with the best of bushmen.

Latterly her health had not been of the best and she removed to Auckland for treatment. A few weeks back she became worse and died as stated above at 4.00 pm on Saturday.

Deceased will be buried at Auckland. Mrs Preston leaves a husband and five daughters and two sons."

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Eltham Argus, 26 September 1910

Date

January 2000



Wilkinson’s Building, 150 High Street

1913-1914

Use	Retail and residential	Historic Value	3 out of 5
Materials	Ferro-concrete	Architectural Value	2 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-476-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lots 36-40 DP 2690	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	2 out of 2
		Group Value	2 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	10 out of 20
Reference	H1		

Description

Wilkinson's Building is a two storey building built of ferro-concrete. Large plate glass display windows along the ground floor frontage have sills and mullions capped with nickel-plated steel. The ground floor is suspended. Upstairs, the fully partitioned flats and rooms are all finished with white plaster. The Bridge Street facade is 41 metres long, and the High Street facade is 12 metres long.

History

Charles Anderson Wilkinson commissioned the building in September 1913 and work was completed by July 1914. The large ground floor corner shop was immediately occupied by Mr Neill's Drapery. Morton's of Eltham later took over the premises to sell fine clothing, materials, haberdashery & millinery. Mr Ernest Edmond Carter operated his dental surgery on the first floor.

Charles Wilkinson, CBE was born at Konui near New Plymouth in 1868. He was taken to Eltham as a lad of seventeen years by family friend Chew Chong, to manage Chew Chong's Eltham store (1884). At the age of 21 (1889) he started his own store and from this beginning he developed a large mercantile business throughout Taranaki.

Mayor of Eltham from 1941-1947 and an independent Member of Parliament for 22 years, he was responsible for "six o'clock closing" and the introduction of New Zealand's own monetary reform (production of notes and coinage). Referred to as the "father of Eltham", he died at this residence on Saturday 3 November in either 1956 or 1957.

The building gave impetus to Eltham with its imposing presence. It housed five shops, and for many years, the upstairs flats and suites were used by a number of Eltham's dentists.

Architect

J A Duffill of the firm of Rough & Duffill, Eltham

Builder

Frank A Moore and Co, Eltham

Sources

Eltham Argus, 6 June 1911

Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society

Date

January 2000



Stone Wall House and Stone Wall, 176/178 High Street **1916**

Use	Residential	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials		Architectural Value	2 out of 4
		Technical Value	- out of 2
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Valuation No	12200-269-00	Rarity	- out of 2
Legal Description	Lots 5-7 DP 398	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	5 out of 20
Reference	H2		

Description

Stone Wall House was built with heart rimu wood panelling throughout. Other features inside the house include a glazed tile hearth, and bay windows set in heart rimu. The house lead floors have been removed, possibly during the 1950s. The foundations were laid down to the level of solid clay. River or beach shingle stones no more than two inches in diameter were used for stone wall at the front of the property.

History

Stone Wall House has been a doctor's residence for many years and incorporates a surgery. It is situated next to the local library. The present house was built for Dr Cooper after the original surgery and buildings were removed from the site. It took 16 weeks to build from the date the tender was accepted on 12 August 1916. The adjoining house on High Street was a nursing home.

Dr Cooper also ran Mount View Hospital at the top of Hill Street (1919). He was the only doctor for the area during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Five years after the death of his wife in 1920, Dr Cooper went to England to study childhood illnesses and become a paediatrician.

A later resident of the house was Dr Saunders, a great rugby supporter and Mayor of Eltham from 1947-1953.

The 1.8 metre high stone wall on the High Street boundary was built by Joe Fake and is an Eltham landmark.

Since 1997, present owners have restored the house as far as possible to the original specifications.

Architect

Jack Duffill (The plans were found at the Eltham Service Centre, South Taranaki District Council.)

Builder

Not known.

Joe Fake (Stone wall)

Sources

Mrs Kathleen Hood, (nee Fake), daughter of Joe Fake, 83ys 1998, New Plymouth

Duffill Arch Plane Specifications, ANZIA Registered Architect 12 August 1916

Death Certificate of Mrs Cooper, 9 February 1920

Date

January 2000



Wilkinsons (Ashleigh Lodge), 214 High Street **c.1903**

Use	Residential/Licensed Restaurant	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	2 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	- out of 2
Valuation No	12200-237-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Pt Lot 1 DP 11930 subject to R/W	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	5 out of 20
Reference	H3		

Description

Wilkinsons (formerly known as Ashleigh Lodge) is an impressive two storey, 12 roomed building with residential accommodation on the first floor and a licensed restaurant on the ground floor. It was built with locally grown and milled timber, and the joinery was also locally constructed.

History

Charles Anderson Wilkinson acquired the land on which Wilkinsons is built, during 1901. The original house on the property was moved to Meuli Street and replaced with the present building in 1904. Many garden parties were held in the grounds, some to raise funds for First World War soldiers' comforts.

The 17 July 1923 issue of the Eltham Argus recorded the following:

"C A Wilkinson offers to sell his residence to the church for a proposed girl's college."

Costings were done by the church however the proposal never came to fruition.

Charles Anderson Wilkinson, CBE was born at Konui near New Plymouth in 1868. He was taken to Eltham in 1884 by family friend Chew Chong, to manage Chew Chong's Eltham store. In 1889, at 21 years of age, he started his own store which was later to develop into a large mercantile business throughout Taranaki.

He was the Mayor of Eltham from 1941-1947 and an independent Member of Parliament for 22 years. Whilst in Parliament he initiated "six o'clock closing", and introduced New Zealand's own monetary reform which included the production of notes and coinage. Referred to as the "father of Eltham", he died at this residence on Saturday 3, November 1957.

The Wilkinson family retained the house until 1960 when it was let to Mrs Kidd who established a guesthouse and dining rooms. The house was renamed Ashleigh Lodge because of the avenues of ash trees flanking the rear driveway. ('Ashleigh' meaning to rest amongst the ash trees.)

In 1968 Mr and Mrs Probyn purchased the lodge and added four motel units near the main entrance in 1971. In 1976, the lodge was sold to the McCrae's who upgraded the dining facilities and acquired a liquor licence.

The present owners purchased Ashleigh Lodge in 1997 and continued to run a Licensed Restaurant until March 2001. The building is now a residential home.

Architect

Duffill and Gibson

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Eltham Argus

Hawera Star

Standish, R (1984), *Eltham 100 Years*, Rosen Argus Printing Co. Ltd; Eltham

Drabble D (date not known), *The Life and Times of Chew Chong*

Date

January 2000

Information added in November 2002.



Carncross Cottage, 30A King Edward Street **1908**

Use	Residential	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials		Architectural Value	1 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-323-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 1 DP 13945	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall	
		Cultural Heritage Value	5 out of 20
Reference	Ki1		

Description

Carncross Cottage has a bay villa form, with a verandah on the south and west sides of the building, meeting a prominent gable coming forward on the east side; both verandah and gable are decorated with plain curved timbers, giving the house an elegant appearance. Architecturally it is not helped by the insertion of a modern window, off-centre under the gable roof. There is original joinery still under the verandah, and original cladding in the rusticated weatherboards and corrugated iron roof. The front garden is an open lawn and trees. The house had nine bedrooms, and is much modified inside.

History

Carncross Cottage was once owned and occupied by Sir Walter Carncross who was knighted in 1922. Sir Walter served 49 years as a politician and was once the longest serving politician in the British Empire.

Sir Walter first arrived in Eltham in 1901 and became the proprietor of the Eltham Argus. He initially lived in a house south of the town opposite the old dairy factory. He was involved in many sporting, social and cultural aspects of the district.

The Eltham Argus carried the following article after his death:

'He was a keen supporter of all sporting bodies in the town; a past president of the Eltham Rugby Football Club, Eltham Amateur Athletics Club, Eltham Brass and Highland Pipe Band; Chairman and member of the Eltham Public School Committee; member of the Taumata Park Board before the reserve was vested in the Borough Council, and a member of the Rotokare Domain Board.' (Eltham Argus, 1 July 1940)

Sir Walter Charles Carncross lived at this address until his death on 30 June 1940 and his wife Lady Mary Carncross until 1943.

Architect

Not known

Statement of Significance

Carncross Cottage is an interesting example of a bay villa of the early 20th century, although somewhat spoiled by inappropriate alterations. It has historic interest for its connection with a locally and nationally important figure, Sir Walter Carncross. It is part of suburban street that has some interesting period houses and Carncross Cottage contributes to the pleasant domestic character of the area.

Builder

Messrs Baker and McMechan

Sources

R Jenkins
Eltham Argus
A Graham (Granddaughter of Sir Walter Carncross)
National Library of New Zealand
Eltham and District Historical Society

Date

June 2003





House, 52 King Edward Street

1909?

Use	Residential	Historic Value	1 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	2 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	- out of 2
Valuation No	12200-321-03	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 2 DP 8782	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	- out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	3 out of 20
Reference	Ki2		

Description**History**

The first owner of the land the house is situated on was Henry Campden Mills. It is thought that the house was built circa 1909. Mr Mills died on 4 May 1923 and the property was transferred to his widow, Florence Edith Mills, who in turn sold the house and land to Dorethea M C Shultz (1924), and then Ilay Thomas Stanners (1939). Mr Stanners built racing stables on the 10 acres of land purchased with the house.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Roma Jenkins and Hazel Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society

Date

January 2000

Minor amendment made November 2002.



Rahroa, 64 King Edward Street

1908

Use	Residential	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials		Architectural Value	2 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-320-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 1 DP 7942	Rarity	1 out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall	
		Cultural Heritage Value	7 out of 20
Reference	Ki3		

Description

Rahroa is a handsome double bay villa with the very unusual feature of a classical greek portico between the windows and sheltering the front door; the portico has turned Doric columns which support a plain triangular pediment. The bay windows have hipped roofs and three double-hung windows, the top sashes of which each have 16 small panes of glass. Cladding is bevel-backed weatherboards, bracketed eaves, and Decramastic tiled roof (almost certainly replacing original corrugated iron). The house is set well back from the road, with a lawn and several large trees forming an open garden.

History

Rahroa was built for Mr Henry George Carman, who was a well-respected business and public figure of the Eltham district. Mr Carman first came to Eltham to open a booksellers shop on Bridge Street. The Eltham store flourished and stores in Stratford and Kaponga were also established.

Mr Carman was a member of the Eltham Borough Council and was a member of the committee, which successfully formulated the Taranaki Electrical Power Board. He was the inaugural Chairman of the Power Board in 1922 and held this position until May 1938.

Architect

Not known

Builder

Not known

Statement of Significance

Rahroa has historic interest for its connection with a well-known businessman and local body politician. It is architecturally interesting for its classical portico and other details, which give it a distinctive and formal character. While the roofing has been changed, all other features of the main elevation to the street appear to be original, and it has modest townscape interest in a typical suburban street.

Sources

R Jenkins
Eltham and Districts Historical Society
Eltham Argus Newspapers

Date

June 2003



(Eltham Borough Council, Gas Works Committee May 1911.
H G Carmen is back row third from the Left)



All Saints Anglican Church, 86 King Edward Street 1903

Use	Church	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Brick veneer, timber, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	- out of 2
Valuation No	12200-295-00	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 3 DP 1061	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	5 out of 20
Reference	Ki4		

Description

All Saints Anglican Church is an original timber building with a brick veneer. It has a corrugated iron, gabled roof. The north and south wings were added beyond the ends of the gable. The church was first lit with bream burning, followed by a progression to Rochester lamps, gas and finally electricity.

History

This is the second All Saints Anglican Church building in Eltham. The first Church was built in 1897 on High Street facing King Edward Street. The foundation stone was laid on All Saints Day, 1 November 1896. The separated parochial district of Eltham was constituted on 3 July 1901 and its first vicar was Reverend E W J McConnell (Hawera & Normanby Star, 13 December 1901).

In October 1901, the original church building was moved on to the site of the present building in King Edward Street. It was used until 26 November 1903 when a new All Saints Church was opened. The original High Street site was later occupied by Turners Garage.

The new church was consecrated by Bishop Wallis, and the old church served as the Church Hall and Sunday School until it was demolished in October 1908. Over the years, extensions and modifications have been made to the current church building. The present Church Hall was erected and opened on 21 June 1959.

Architect

Possibly F de J Clere

Builder

W C Page

Sources

Don Drabble, Janet Old, Hazel Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society
Cairncross C (1953), *A Short History of the Parish of All Saints*
Davies E (1996), *All Saints Anglican Church Centennial 1996*
Eltham Argus
Hawera and Normanby Star, 13 December 1901

Date

January 2000



Doctor Harrison’s Taumata Park Entrance Gates, Park Street 1918

Use	Gateway	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Gates - iron Pillars – stone, concrete	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	- out of 2
Valuation No	12200-039-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 1 DP 1360	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	4 out of 20
Reference	P1		

Description

The iron gates at the entrance to Taumata Park are set in two stone pillars. There is a ticket box to the lefthand side. The present iron gates were installed to replace the original gates which were badly rusted.

The plaques in the pillars on either side of the gates state "George Alfred Harrison MRCS. 23rd February 1913 Landon LRCR."

History

The gates at Taumata Park were erected in September 1918 in memory of Dr George Alfred Harrison, Eltham's first resident doctor. Dr Harrison came to Eltham in 1894. His private hospital was on the southern side of King Edward Street almost opposite Bath Street. His original house surgery was on High Street north of the current Eltham Library.

Dr Harrison died on 23 February 1913 from blood poisoning caused by a prick to the thumb. His death was met with open grief in the community, as he administered his practice beyond the reasonable call of duty. He was held in such affection by the citizens of the district that they erected the Memorial Gates on the Park Street entrance to Taumata Park. His private hospital was demolished in 1959 and newspapers found stuck on the walls dated back to the 1900s.

Architect

George S Papps

Builder

George S Papps

Sources

Eltham Argus

Andrews H (1959), *History of Eltham, New Zealand*

Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society

Date

January 2000



Savage Club Hall, 30 Railway Street

c. 1904

Use	Savage Club Hall	Historic Value	3 out of 5
Materials		Architectural Value	1 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-402-00	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Pt Lot 2 DP 406 Lots 3 & 4 DP1835	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall	
		Cultural Heritage Value	7 out of 20
Reference	R1		

Description

The origin of the Eltham Savage Club building as a Methodist Church is clear in its simple rectangular plan form and steep-pitched gable roof, reflected in the porch at the end facing the street. Tall lancet gothic windows also indicate the original religious function. The original cladding was bevel-backed weatherboards, still evident on the front elevation, with other parts re-clad with modern material; some timber windows have been replaced with aluminium. The hall at the back still has its original weatherboards and double-hung windows.

History

The Savage Club building was formerly the Methodist Church and Parsonage. A hall was built behind the church for meetings, gymnasium and Sunday school. The church building was moved in 1979/80 to its present location on Railway Street, where it commenced being the Savage Club Hall.

The Savage Club is an organisation that began in London on 5 October 1857. A small group of literary men, journalists and artists gathered together seeking to establish a place of reunion where they might, in their hours of leisure, enjoy each others company within an atmosphere of good fellowship. The name Savage Club came from a poet Richard Savage, not because of his last name but because he quoted at this gathering "Henry Savage, a Penny-a Liner, was found dead of starvation in Convent Garden Market". The group were touched by this story and declared that "we must have a Savage Club, to immortalise the terrible incidents of London life". This was then the movement, which reached New Zealand many years later.

The movement in New Zealand began in Dunedin in 1886. At its highest point the movement involved 54 affiliated clubs hosting 11,000 memberships. Since then the times have slowed as only 28 clubs and 2,000 memberships remained in 1994.

The real 'Founder and First Rangatira' of the Eltham Savage Club was the late Claude Harrison. Claude was then a member of the Hawera Savage Club though residing in Eltham. Little was known about the club and how the association worked but it was due to the enthusiasm of Claude Harrison that the club was established and continued to run successfully for over 50 years.

Since its establishment the Eltham Savage Club has been held in high regard throughout the country. The Eltham Savage Club was diverse in its membership and many prominent savages would rise from the Eltham Hapu. After 50 years of the clubs existence the total number of members is 669, indicating a strong support for the club in the Eltham district.

The Eltham Pipe Band Hall was the first hall used to hold the official Koreros of the club, and this building was continuously used until circumstances changed in 1969. The club then moved to the Eltham Town Hall, but during this stay at the Town Hall interest in the club declined and numbers dropped away. In 1980, the Eltham Savage Club had its first Korero at their very own hall. The old Methodist Church was purchased and placed on a site on Railway Street. The hall breathed new life into the club and memberships rose again allowing the Savage Club to continue the association in the district.

In later years the hall has been used not only by the club but has provided a suitable venue for many seeking to hire the facility. During this time the hall been extensively restored including the exterior cladding, doors and windows.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Statement of Significance

The Savage Club building has strong historic and social value to the town, having served as the Methodist Church, and latterly as the home of the Savage Club – in both uses it is well known and has been well used by the people of the district for over 100 years. While of modest architectural interest, it is nevertheless a building typical of its time, and it provides some townscape interest in a back street of the town.

Sources

Everest F (1994) *The Days of Savagery: A History of the Eltham Savage Club*.

Date

June 2003



Eltham Veterinary Group (former Courthouse), 48 Railway Street 1908

Use	Veterinary Clinic	Historic Value	3 out of 5
Materials	Brick, concrete	Architectural Value	3 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Category II Register Number 827	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-084-01	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Sec 82 Pt Sec 1 & 85 Eltham Village Settlement	Rarity	1 out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	10 out of 20
Reference	R2		

Description

The Old Courthouse is a substantial brick and concrete building which was built in 1908. It has been altered and added to since 1953. A copy of the plan is displayed inside the building.

History

In the early years, those Eltham citizens who were alleged to have committed misdemeanours had to attend either the Stratford or Hawera Courthouse. After many representations, the Eltham Town Hall was gazetted as the venue for sittings of the Magistrate Court in July 1898. In 1908 the courthouse building was erected in the Railway Street Police Reserve. The building was officially opened in May 1908.

In May 1951 the Justice Department closed a number of small courthouses throughout New Zealand, and the Eltham Courthouse was one of these. The last Clerk of Court in Eltham, Leslie Egarr, was transferred to Balclutha.

In 1953, the courthouse was sold for £1,525, and became a veterinary clinic. Pete Diplock was the head veterinarian at the time of purchase.

Architect

The architect may have been J Charlesworth, Government Architect or John Campbell.

"John Campbell [born Glasgow 1857, died 1942], government architect during the boom years for public buildings from 1909 to 1922... built Parliament Buildings, Government House, the Public Trust in Wellington, the Dunedin Gaol and the Law Courts that set Edwardian Baroque as the official government style of the time for such as the Wellington and Auckland chief post offices and dozens of local post offices such as Ponsonby, the deceased one at Bulls and another at Cambridge." (McGill and Sheenan, 1997)

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Janet Old, Eltham Historical Society

Hawera Courthouse, ph 06 278 4079

Eltham Veterinary Association, newspaper cuttings

Audrey De Jong, whose husband was head veterinarian for many years

L V Lloyd (deceased), former Secretary

Historic Places Trust Register

McGill D (Text) and Sheehan G (Photographs) (1997) *Landmarks – Notable Historic Buildings of New Zealand*, Godwit Printing; Auckland

Date

January 2000



Municipal Building, 3 Stanners Street

1910-1911

Use	Council Offices	Historic Value	4 out of 5
Materials	Reinforced concrete	Architectural Value	4 out of 4
		Technical Value	1 out of 2
NZHPT Registered	Category II Register Number 828	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Valuation No	12200-132-00	Rarity	1 out of 2
Legal Description	Lots 62 & 63 DP 2934, Lots 3 & 4 DP 2952, Lot 6 DP 14175	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	1 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	13 out of 20
Reference	S1		

Description

The Municipal Building is a two storey building constructed of reinforced concrete.

History

The Honourable R McKenzie officially opened the Municipal Buildings on 11 September 1910 or 1911. The first Eltham Borough Council Chambers once stood on the corner of High and Bridge Streets, where McDonalds Land Agents is today. Later the Council Rooms moved to the site of the present Old Folks' Rooms.

The new Municipal Building signaled Eltham's progress as a municipality and heralded a new era of local body management. The Municipal offices included an upstairs library. Council meetings were held in the building's fine chambers, and since its amalgamation with the South Taranaki District Council, the Eltham Community Board has continued this tradition.

For some years, the basement of the Municipal Building was used as Eltham's morgue.

The building is a fine example of 19th century architecture and has recently been extensively renovated while retaining its unique interior and exterior features.

The Municipal Building served the Eltham district as a service centre until 2002. Presently these services are now being shared between the South Taranaki District Council in Hawera and the Eltham Library Plus Centre.

Architect

Rough and Duffill Architects
Cowie, Rockell & Chong (Renovations)

Builder

Erected under the supervision of Mr Duffill.

Sources

Don Drabble and Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society
Eltham Argus
Andrews H (1959), *History of Eltham, New Zealand*

Date

January 2000
Information added in November 2002.



Eltham Town Hall, Stanners Street

1910-1911

Use	Town Hall	Historic Value	4 out of 5
Materials	Timber façade corrugated iron sides	Architectural Value³	out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Category II Register Number 7127	Technical Value	2 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-132-00	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Lots 62 & 63 DP 2934, Lots 3 & 4 DP2952, Lot 6 DP 14175	Rarity	1 out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	1 out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	13 out of 20
Reference	S2		

Description

The Eltham Town Hall is a two storey building with a timber façade and corrugated iron sidewalls. Apart from the New Plymouth Opera House, it offers the largest full stage and fly tower in Taranaki (1998), and has a fine dress circle.

History

The plans for the Eltham Town Hall were submitted in October 1910 and building was completed by May 1911. On 2 May 1911 Eugene Ossipoff of the Moscow Grand Opera gave a full recital prior to the official opening on 6 May 1911 officiated by the Honourable J McKenzie, Minister of Land. Power generators were installed on the north side by Gasworks Showroom and the projection booth was constructed in April 1913.

The building was first named the Eltham Town Hall and has had a succession of names, including the Eltham Municipal Theatre, Regent Theatre, and the Civic Theatre. Once movies were no long shown there, the building once again became known as the Eltham Town Hall.

Since it was built the hall has been the focus of entertainment and events in the area. It has a long history of silent movies, 'talkies' (1929), and was the first Taranaki theatre to introduce 'Cinemascope' films. It has also been the venue for many distinguished productions including the New Zealand Ballet, J C Williamson's Company, Perkel's Opera Society, countless local productions by the Eltham Little Theatre and others, and many great civic gatherings.

Over the years the Eltham Town Hall has served many purposes for the community and district, including hospital uses, during the time of the influenza epidemic.

Architect

J A Duffill and J Rough (supervised by J A Duffill)

Builder

Messrs Ryan Jons, Manaia

Sources

Don Drabble, Eltham Historical society

Eltham Argus

Standish R (1984), *Eltham 100 Years*, Rosen Argus Printing Co Ltd; Eltham

Date

January 2000

Information added in November 2002.



Schurr's Office (County Council Office), 11 Stanners Street 1919

Use	Accountants Office	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Concrete, stucco	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
		Technical Value	- out of 2
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Valuation No	12200-133-00	Rarity	- out of 2
Legal Description	Pt Lot 59 DP 2934, All DP 3677	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	5 out of 20
Reference	S3		

Description

The former Eltham County Council is a single storey concrete building with a stucco exterior. The main entrance is in the centre of the front façade.

History

The Eltham County Council was constituted in 1906. It had originally formed part of the Hawera County however the ratepayers in the Eltham district became very dissatisfied with the condition of the roads and other amenities in their area. The majority of the roads were not metalled and during the winter months were practically impassable. Mr Bradshaw Dive was elected the first Chairman of the Eltham County Council at a meeting held on 22 December 1906.

On 21 September 1918, the site next to the Gas Works Showrooms in Stanners Street was chosen, and later purchased for £125. The office was built by council staff, and although the influenza epidemic delayed construction of the building, it was completed and occupied in March 1919. The building is now houses an accounting business.

Architect

Mr R D Tosswill, Eltham County Engineer may have designed the building.

Builder

Eltham County Council staff (1918-19). Mr C Baker was appointed manager of the work.

Sources

Roma Jenkins, Eltham Historical Society
Eltham Argus

Date

January 2000



St Joseph’s Convent, 30 Stanners Street

prior to 1918

Use	Residential	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	2 out of 4
		Technical Value	- out of 2
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Valuation No	12200-170-02	Rarity	- out of 2
Legal Description	Lot 60 DP 2934	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	6 out of 20
Reference	S4		

Description

The former St Joseph's Convent is a timber building, with a corrugated iron roof. It has double-hung, single sash windows.

History

The Sisters of the Mission took possession of this property following its purchase from Mr Neil of Eltham on 17 December 1918. Their original convent was a small cottage at 47 Stanners Street. In 1928 a fine chapel was opened and blessed by Father Heggarty. The convent closed in 1968.

There have been a number of owners since the Sisters of the Mission including C J Coutts and K P Coutts (February 1970), Mr Herbert (1983), Chris String (during the 1980s), and Mr Bryan Kyle.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

William Neil

Sources

Eltham Argus
Minutes from Church Archives
Eltham Convent House Records
Alison Crafar, Eltham Historical Society

Date

January 2000



St Joseph's Hall, 35 Stanners Street

c.1898

Use	Playcentre/Community Hall	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Category II Register Number 831	Technical Value	1 out of 2
Valuation No	12200-134-00C	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Non-rateable values of land in valuation 12200-134-00	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	6 out of 20
Reference	S5		

Description

St Joseph's Hall is a timber building with a corrugated iron roof. The side porch was added in the 1940s.

History

In 1898 Mary Butler of Wellington purchased land in Bridge Street West from George Brown, a settler of Lower Hutt (Section 74, Block X, Ngaere). She later transferred this land to Archbishop Francis Redwood of Wellington. The building was constructed on this land in 1898 and registered as the first Catholic education centre. It was opened by the Reverend Father Powell. The first priest was Father Johnson who renamed it 'Holy Rosary' in 1902.

In 1914 the building was relocated on Stanners Street at the site north of the existing church. It remained the school until a new church was constructed in 1923. The building was then shifted to its present site (south of the church) and became the Parish Hall.

There are two foundation stones – an older illegible stone below and a modern stone above, which reads 'This stone was laid by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington in honour our lady Queen of the most Holy Rosary on the 23rd of October 1898. This is a replica of the original 1998'.

The building is now used as a social hall and playcentre.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Eltham Argus

Catholic Archives, Wellington

Alison Crafar, Eltham Historical Society

Date

January 2000



St Joseph's Catholic Church, 35 Stanners Street **1905/06**

Use	Church	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
		Technical Value	- out of 2
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Valuation No	12200-134-00C	Rarity	- out of 2
Legal Description	Non-rateable values of land in valuation 12200-134-00	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	5 out of 20
Reference	S6		

Description

The St Joseph's Catholic Church is a single storey building with a high roof. A modern porch has been added to the front of the building. The interior is in good condition.

History

St Joseph's Catholic Church was built in 1905-1906 and was shifted to its present site from Bridge Street West in 1914. In the 1940s Father McGlone had a new altar built. The altar was handcrafted by Mr Oscar Manley who also installed the glass windows.

The building was extended twenty feet when the porch was added.

Architect

Mr J Healy, Stratford

Builder

Mr N J King, Stratford

Sources

Eltham Argus

St Joseph's Church Committee Records

Alison Crafar, Eltham Historical Society

Date

January 2000



St Joseph's Convent School, 35 Stanners Street 1923

Use	Primary School	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials		Architectural Value	2 out of 4
		Technical Value	- out of 2
NZHPT Registered	Category II Register Number 2719	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Valuation No	12200-134-00C	Rarity	- out of 2
Legal Description	Non-rateable values of land in valuation 12200-134-00	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	6 out of 20
Reference	S7		

Description

St Joseph's Convent School is built of ferro-concrete and has a corrugated iron roof. It features sash windows in wooden frames and the front porch is surmounted by a kora board.

History

The first school was built in 1898 on Bridge Street East on the Eltham-Opunake highway (75 metres west of Preston Street). It served as a church and school. The Sisters of the Mission travelled by train from Stratford to teach at the school.

In 1913 Father Cahill purchased a 2½ acre property in newly formed Stanners Street from Arthur Clifford and Rhoda Lucy Pease. The church/school building was moved on to the Stanners Street site on wooden rollers drawn by a steam roller in 1914.

The current St Joseph's Primary School was built in 1923 at a cost of £3,000. The building was officially opened by Mayor Mr G W Tayler and dedicated by Archbishop Redwood.

Architect

Mr Daniel Nees, Architect

Builder

Mr Daniel Nees

Sources

Eltham Argus

Records and Committee Minutes, Catholic Church

Date

January 2000



House, 50 Stanners Street

c.1911

Use	Residential	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron roof, pressed steel ceiling	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	- out of 2
Valuation No	12200-168-00	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Legal Description	Lot 42 DP 2934	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	4 out of 20
Reference	S8		

Description

The house at 50 Stanners Street has timber weatherboards and a corrugated iron roof. The drawing room has a pressed steel ceiling.

History

This house was the first residence built on Stanners Street and was designed by well known architect J A Duffill before he moved to Hawera. The agreement for construction materials was signed by Harry Sheppard.

Ira Bridger, the Mayor of Eltham from 1923 to 1938, built and lived in this house. The Bridger family had moved to Eltham from Aorere near Takaka, Golden Bay. Ira Bridger later left Eltham to become Director General of New Zealand Red Cross, and lived in Glen Eden, Auckland after his retirement.

Architect

Designed by J (Jack) A Duffill.

Builder

Harry Sheppard

Sources

Eltham Argus (1947), *Retirement of Duffill*, 24 Dec 1947

Plans of house held by J H Old, present owner (purchased by the Taranaki Museum in 1999).

Bridger family

Date

January 2000



Kemp's Old Cabinet Makers Shop, York Street

c.1890s

Use	Flats	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
		Technical Value	- out of 2
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Symbolic Value	- out of 3
Valuation No	12200-455-00	Rarity	- out of 2
Legal Description	Lot 3 DP 2286	Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	4 out of 20
Reference	Y1		

Description

Kemp's Old Cabinet Makers Shop in York Street is a wooden building with an iron roof.

History

The building (previously an oil and colour store) was shifted from Bridge Street in 1906 to make way for Mr C A Wilkinson's new store. Mr W T Kemp, a cabinet maker, was the first occupant of the building which was a residence and business premises combined. The cabinet maker's shop was the first business to open in York Street.

The Eltham Argus of 1922 recorded the following change of ownership: *"Mr H Stanners has purchased the shop and residence recently vacated by Mr C Cumming, York Street (Cabinet Makers)."* (Eltham Argus, April 4, 1922)

The building also served as Dairy Company flats at one time.

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Not known.

Sources

Eltham Argus

Date

January 2000



Salvation Army Barracks/Baptist Church, 29 York Street 1904

Use	Baptist Church	Historic Value	2 out of 5
Materials	Timber, corrugated iron roof	Architectural Value	1 out of 4
NZHPT Registered	Not registered	Technical Value	- out of 2
Valuation No	12200-390-00A	Symbolic Value	1 out of 3
Legal Description	Rateable values of land in Valuation No 12200 39000	Rarity	- out of 2
		Townscape Value	1 out of 2
		Group Value	- out of 2
		Overall Cultural Heritage Value	5 out of 20
Reference	Y2		

Description

The Salvation Army Barracks/Baptist Church is a timber building with a corrugated iron roof. The original timber framed windows in the front façade have been replaced with aluminium, however timber framed windows remain in the sidewall. Existing records include tender documents for the building of a brick chimney at the barracks.

History

The Salvation Army Barracks/Baptist Church Hall was built in 1904. The Salvation Army had been represented in Eltham since 1888. The barracks were shifted from their original London Street site to York Street in 1905.

The building has had an interesting history which was documented in local newspapers of the time: *"The site was purchased on Aug 27 1904 York Street."* (Eltham Guardian, 8 August 1894); *"Old hall moved by Mr W C Page, contractor."* (Eltham Argus 27 March 1905); *"Salvation Army new barracks on site along side hall. Built under supervision of Mr Thomas of Melbourne and local labour."* (Eltham Argus, 13 July 1909); *"New Barracks on site, York Street, Mayor T W Y Ford officiating. New hall opened."* (Eltham Argus 8 September 1909)

Architect

Not known.

Builder

Mr Thomas of Melbourne, and local labour.

Sources

Cyclopedia of New Zealand (1908)
Eltham Argus

Date

January 2000