

Historic Heritage Evaluation

Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates

25-33 Dromorne Road, Remuera



**Prepared by The Heritage Studio Limited on behalf of Auckland Council
Heritage Unit**

May 2018

Final

Acknowledgements:

The author would like to thank the following people for providing helpful historical information during the preparation of this historic heritage evaluation: Remuera Heritage Chairperson, Sue Cooper and Auckland Council Archivist, Jane Ferguson.

Historic Heritage Evaluation

Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates

Prepared by The Heritage Studio Limited on behalf of Auckland Council Heritage Unit

May 2018

Cover image: Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates, viewed from Dromorne Road (The Heritage Studio Ltd. (THS), 2018).

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to consider the Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates (**War Memorial Gates**), 25-33 Dromorne Road, Remuera against the criteria for evaluation of historic heritage in the Auckland Unitary Plan (**AUP**).

The document has been prepared by Carolyn O’Neil of The Heritage Studio Ltd. on the specific instructions of Auckland Council’s Heritage Unit. It is solely for the use of Auckland Council for the purpose it is intended in accordance with the agreed scope of work. All photographs in the document were taken by The Heritage Studio in 2018, unless noted otherwise.

2.0 Identification

Site address	25-33 Dromorne Road, Remuera, Auckland 1050
Legal description and Certificate of Title identifier	Lot 31 Deeds Reg S60A, Lot 32 Deeds Reg S60A, Lot 33 Deeds Reg S60A, Lot 34 Deeds Reg S60A, Lot 35 Deeds Reg S60A, Lot 36 Deeds Reg S60A
NZTM grid reference	NZTM: X coordinate 1759788.21 and Y coordinate 5916785.22 ¹
Ownership	Ministry of Education
Auckland Unitary Plan zoning	Residential - Mixed Housing Urban Zone
Existing scheduled item(s)	None
Additional controls	Overlays - Regionally Significant Volcanic Viewshafts and Height Sensitive Areas Overlay; and Regionally Significant Volcanic Viewshafts Overlay Contours
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) listing details	None
Pre-1900 site (HNZPT Act 2014 Section 6)	Unknown. The school site formed part of an extensive estate in the nineteenth century, so it is likely to have been associated with human activity at that time. However, the archaeological values of the site are not currently known.
CHI reference(s)	None
NZAA site record number(s)	None

¹ These coordinates were captured from the centre of the structure.

3.0 Constraints

This evaluation is based on the information available at the time of the assessment. Due to the timeframe presented, historical and contextual research for the evaluation was undertaken to an extent that enables the place to be evaluated against the criteria but is not exhaustive. It is important to note that additional research may yield new information about the place.

Site visits were conducted from the public realm during March 2018. Access onto the Remuera Primary School grounds was not made.

This evaluation does not include an assessment of archaeological values or an assessment of the importance of the place to Mana Whenua. Furthermore, this evaluation does not include a structural assessment or condition report; any comments on the structural integrity or the condition of the building are based on visual observations only.

Whilst every effort has been made to obtain copyright permissions for the use of images in this document, a number of permissions have yet to be gained.

4.0 Historical summary

Refer to **Appendix 1** for a more comprehensive, fully referenced and illustrated historical background.

The land upon which the War Memorial Gates stand was acquired by the Mount Hobson Education Board from the Dilworth Ulster Institute Trust in 1907 for the purpose of establishing a more centrally located school site that would better suit the future needs of the Remuera district.

Since 1878, public education in the district had been provided at the purpose-built Mount Hobson School (renamed Remuera District School in 1881), located at the corner of Remuera Road and Wren's Lane (now Ridings Road). By the early years of the twentieth century, Remuera was experiencing significant growth and prosperity, aided by the advent of the electric tram network at Victoria Avenue in 1904. This growth soon affected the ability of the Remuera District School to cater for the increasing number of pupils in its already extended school. With 450 boys and girls accommodated in six classrooms and the prospect of an even greater increase in attendance following the extension of the tramline to Greenlane Road in 1906, alternative accommodation was required.

Two years after the two-and-a-half-acre site in Dromorne Road was purchased in 1907, a three-roomed Infant Building and seven-roomed School Building had been built on the site, the latter being described as *"the finest of its kind in the Dominion."*² Collectively, the area's first primary school, named Remuera Primary School, had the capacity to accommodate up to 590 children – a necessity given that Remuera's population had more than doubled from 2,186 in 1901 to 5,284 in 1911. The continued increase in roll numbers resulted in the expansion of the school grounds and buildings over the following decade.

The 1910s were also marked by the First World War, which had a profound effect on the district. Fathers, brothers, teachers and former pupils enlisted, or were subsequently conscripted to serve their country overseas. As a consequence, Remuera Primary School, like many others, experienced staff shortages with many female teachers returning to Auckland schools to offer support. Pupils also undertook their share of patriotic work for the duration of the war.

² Ibid.; Remuera's New School, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume XLVI, Issue 14194, 18 October 1909, 6, Papers Past.

From as early as 1915, the provision of a school's Honours Board was raised by the Remuera School Committee to suitably and permanently record the names of the former pupils who had enlisted in the First World War. On 26 May 1919, the matter was progressed at the Annual Meeting of Householders with the election of a special committee of six householders who would work in conjunction with the school committee to devise a suitable roll of honour. At the first meeting, five suggestions were put forward:

1. The erection of suitable entrance gates to the school.
2. The erection of a memorial fountain.
3. To secure an additional piece of land at the back of the school.
4. To formulate a scheme for a scholarship.
5. To erect a workshop and gymnasium.

The diversity of the options presented at the meeting reflected a broader debate that was being held across the country about the form war memorials should take. It was a matter of landmark versus practicality and had become a particularly controversial subject between the so-called "idealists" (those seeking a memorial only) and "materialists" (those in something of a more utilitarian nature). By the end of the meeting, the committee determined that the most appropriate memorial for the school was an entrance gateway or arch, and that competitive designs from ex-pupils of Remuera Primary School be obtained.

The successful design was drawn up by architect, Graham Harvey. With the assistance of fellow ex-pupil and architect, Alan Tizard and school committee member, John Dempsey, Harvey also supervised the project ensuring that the compilation of the roll of honour was as complete as possible. With an anticipated cost of approximately £300, fundraising for the memorial began in earnest. The district was canvassed for subscriptions and in 1920 a number of planned events took place including a 'Paddy's Market' and queen carnival to raise money. The total raised by the end of the year, including donations and without Government contributions, amounted to £431-17-0.

In November 1921, work on the construction of the memorial gates was well underway. The iron gates had been fabricated, the brick pillars built, and the plastering was almost complete. By the beginning of April 1922, the memorial gates had been erected at the principal entrance to Remuera Primary School on Dromorne Road and preparations were progressing for the opening ceremony. The memorial took the form of decorative iron gates flanked by pillars of red brick and Oamaru stone. Each of the principal pillars were inlaid with a brass dedication tablet and roll of honour bearing the names of 228 old boys who served in the First World War, 31 of whom were killed.

The War Memorial Gates were officially unveiled at "*an interesting and impressive ceremony*"³ on 21 April 1922. They were declared open by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Jellicoe in front of a crowd of around 500 people and over 1,000 pupils from the three Remuera schools. Among those in attendance were Lady Jellicoe, Director of Education, Mr J. Caughley, members of the Auckland Education Board, and members of the Remuera District Schools Committee. Just two days later, Lord Jellicoe unveiled two further First World War memorials in Remuera. Located in the grounds of St Aidan's Church, the memorials comprised a Celtic cross and lych gate.

By 1954, an archway dedicated to former Remuera Primary School pupils who fought in the Second World War was added to the memorial gates. The highly decorative metal archway spanned the two principal gate pillars and featured a central commemorative plaque.

³ Old Boys Who Fell, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LIX, Issue 18072, 22 April 1922, 10, Papers Past.

The memorial gates maintained their strong visual presence and commemorative role throughout the twentieth century and were often associated with the school's Anzac Day ceremonies. They endured the redevelopment and rebuilding of the school in the late 1970s and early 1980s and further modernisation programmes that took place in 1997-8 and 2008. The memorial is the only structure associated with the early years of Remuera Primary School to remain on the site.

5.0 Physical description

A site visit was undertaken on 10 March 2018. Refer to **Appendix 2** for a full photographic record.

5.1 Location, context and site

The War Memorial Gates are located at the main entrance to Remuera Primary School. Remuera is one of Auckland's oldest and most affluent residential suburbs and is situated approximately four miles to the east of the CBD. The suburb is bisected by Remuera Road, a main thoroughfare that extends eastwards along the ridgeline from Newmarket to Meadowbank. The land to the north and south of the main road gradually slopes to the Orakei Basin and Hobson Bay, and the southern motorway (State Highway 1) respectively. Remuera comprises a mixture of medium density residential, commercial and mixed-use development, and is characterised by its strong collection of grand residences in mature grounds, its distinctive landforms that include maunga, ridges and valleys, and its historic commercial centres.

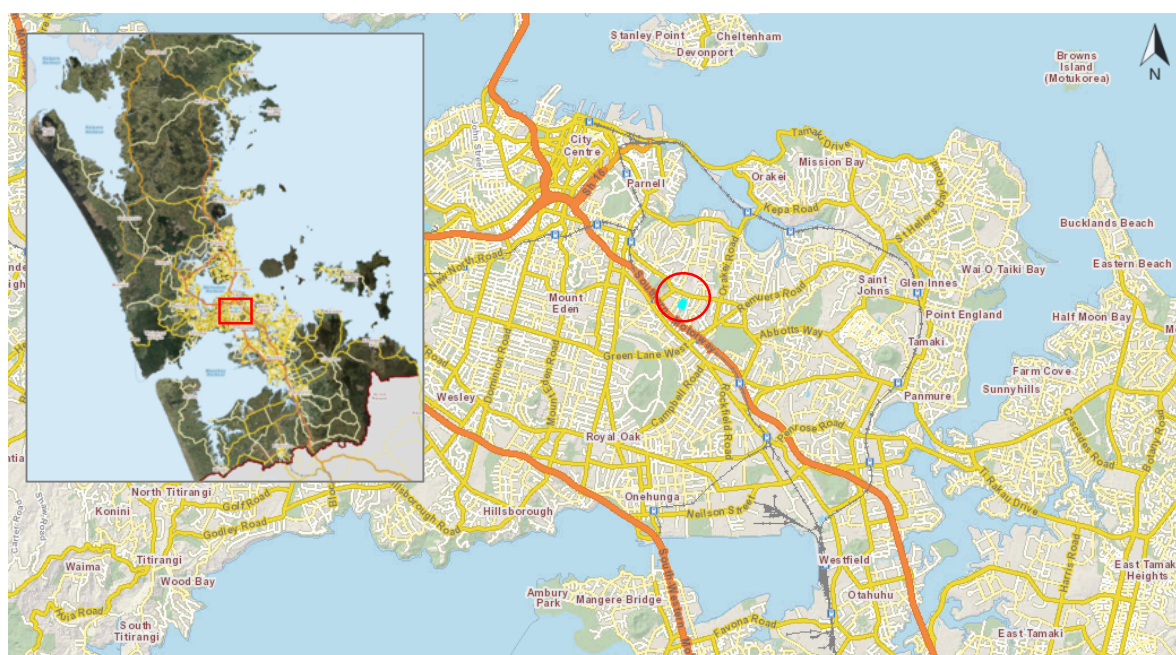


Figure 1: Map showing the location of Remuera Primary School (circled) with the Auckland isthmus and within its regional (inset) context (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

Remuera Primary School occupies a large site fronting Dromorne Road, a tree-lined residential street that runs parallel to Remuera Road. Measuring approximately 1.6 hectares in area, the site is heavily built out with school buildings of varying ages and interspersed with recreational spaces. It is edged by both traditional and modern residential development to the east and west, and the Platina Reserve to the south.

The War Memorial Gates are located along the school's northern boundary, conspicuously situated on the edge of Dromorne Road's southern footpath. Standing on relatively level land that dips at the centre and gradually slopes to the south, the gates provide the principal pedestrian access onto the school site. The remainder of the school's northern boundary is edged by a low-level stone wall, trees and hedging to the east of the gates, and a modern metal fence supplemented with vegetation to the west. School and traffic signage and street lighting are in close proximity to the gates.



Figure 2: Aerial showing the site of Remuera Primary School in its immediate context. (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

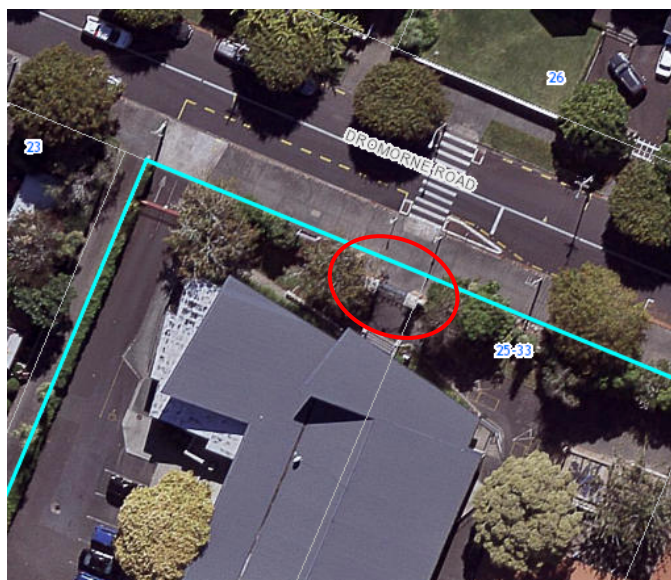


Figure 3: Location of the War Memorial Gates (circled) at the northern entrance of the Remuera Primary School sites, off Dromorne Road (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

5.2 Structure

Orientated to the north, the memorial takes the form of a pair of decorative wrought iron gates flanked by pillars of red brick and Oamaru stone with interconnecting curved walls that create a concave plan. The two larger and more embellished pillars frame the gateway, while the smaller two stand at a tangent closer to the road. Brick walls laid in header bond and finished with profiled stone copings link the larger and smaller pillars, each of which are of square plan with a brick plinth and pyramidal coping.

The two principal pillars are inlaid with a brass⁴ dedication tablet and roll of honour bearing the names of 228 'old boys' who served in the First World War (refer to **Appendix 1.2** for the roll of honour). The inscription on each plaque reads: *"These gates have been erected as a mark of honour and esteem to the old boys of the Remuera School who served in the Great War 1914-1918"*. Spanning the pillars is an ornate archway of scrolled metalwork that features a central commemorative plaque inscribed with the words: *"This archway honours past pupils who served their country 1939-1945"*.

Both Art Nouveau and classical influences are apparent in the design of the memorial. The curvilinear lines employed in the detailing of the iron gates hint at the Art Nouveau, whilst the incorporation of pilasters, stone entablatures and friezes into the design of the pillars draw on classical stylistic elements. The brick pilasters with stone plinths and capitals edge the corners

⁴ A newspaper article documenting the unveiling of the memorial gates in 1922 states that the tablets were brass. It is unclear whether this is the case. On site, the tablets appear to have a darker red-brown appearance, often associated with bronze. However, it is acknowledged that this darker finish could be the result of tarnishing.

of the pillars and support the stone entablature above. A dentil frieze and single row of rosettes add a further decorative quality to the stonework of the principal pillars.



Figure 4: The War Memorial Gates viewed from Dromorne Road, comprising iron gates, brick pillars and walls decorated with Oamaru stone. Each principal pillar is inlaid with a dedication tablet.



Figure 5: The decorative metal archway that spans the entrance and features a centrally-positioned oval commemorative plaque.



Figure 6: The decorative wrought iron gates, exhibiting hints of Art Nouveau in their design.



Figure 7: The decorative stonework on one of the principal pillars, comprising profiled cornice, dentil frieze and row of rosettes.

5.3 Condition

The following comments are based on visual observations only and rely on those parts of the structure visible from Dromorne Road public footpath. Whilst the War Memorial Gates appear to be in good overall condition, some general wear and tear is evident. It is also clear that several bricks have suffered from erosion, which is particularly apparent on the two smaller pillars and curved walls. This may have been caused by the use of a mortar that is harder than the brick thereby resulting in a quicker rate of weathering. Further investigative works would be beneficial.

5.4 Use

The War Memorial Gates continue to function as a monument that memorialises former pupils who served in the First and Second World Wars, and as the principal entrance gates to Remuera Primary School.

5.5 Summary of key features

- The War Memorial Gates. This comprises a pair of iron gates flanked by brick and stone pillars, interconnecting walls and a metal archway.

6.0 Comparative analysis

Refer to **Appendix 3** for further details.

The principal theme associated with the War Memorial Gates is that of memorialisation. As such, when considering the structure in relation to other similar or related structures within the locality, region or nation, the key comparisons is with other war memorials, specifically memorial gates and arches, and shared physical qualities. The comparisons made are based on the *known* places within the locality, region and nation and the level of research permitted within the project timeframe. It is therefore acknowledged that more targeted research leading to a broader comprehensive comparison with other heritage places within a more extensive geographic area may yield further information.

Since 1840, over 30,000 New Zealanders have died in wars. They are remembered in more than 1,000 memorials that exist across the country in memory of their service and sacrifice.⁵ Of these public memorials, more than 500⁶ stand in remembrance of the 18,000 New Zealanders who lost their lives in the First World War.⁷

Before the First World War ended, rolls of honour began to appear in some local schools, halls and churches, and a number of communities planted memorial trees. However, a more permanent memorial option was soon sought.⁸ Whilst publically erected crosses, obelisks and cenotaphs were often a favoured option, the majority of which are still visible in the centre of many communities across the country, the decision around the type of memorial a community would erect was, at times, a controversial one. There was much debate, for example, over whether a memorial should be a monument or utilitarian structure, a sign of remembrance or symbol of victory.⁹ As such, memorials began to take on a variety of forms, ranging from structures such as gates, arches and clock towers, to buildings or facilities such as halls, churches and swimming baths. Rarely were there two identical examples.

Schools and war memorials

School communities (like churches) were one of the most common to erect First World War memorials (after the communities themselves), particularly boys' secondary schools where they were often seen as providing important role models for younger generations. These often took the form of memorial gates and arches, which had the greatest impact on the approach into the school, stained glass windows or school buildings such as memorial chapels or assembly halls.¹⁰

War memorial gates

There are a considerable number of war memorial gates in New Zealand – approximately 170 of which are recorded on the NZ History memorial list. Taking the form of gates, pillars, arches and lych gates, they range from modest structures to grand monuments that are principally

⁵ Jock Phillips, *To the Memory: New Zealand's War Memorials* (Nelson: Potton & Burton, 2016).

⁶ This number excludes the many honour boards and plaques that exist in schools, halls and churches.

⁷ Interpreting First World War Memorials (adapted from Jock Phillips, Unforgettable War Memorials, *New Zealand Defence Quarterly*, 24 (Autumn 1999), 27-31), URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/interpreting-first-world-war-memorials>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 4-Sep-2014 (accessed 19 June 2017).

⁸ Bruce Ringer, Counties-Manukau essays, *In memoriam: South Auckland's First World War memorials*, 2014, <http://www.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz/EN/heritage/localhistory/countiesmanukau/places/Pages/firstworldwarmemorials.aspx> (accessed 19 June 2017).

⁹ Jock Phillips, 2016, 91.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 103-4.

found at the entrances to schools, parks, churches, cemeteries or public buildings. The Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates are one of over 60 such memorials across the country that are located at the entrance to schools.

Significant examples of this type of war memorial are included in the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero (the "List") (administered by HNZPT). There are approximately nine in all, ranging from the Gates of Remembrance, Westport (1920), a masonry structure with arched gateway, to the Tuapeka Mouth School Memorial Gates (1930), a comparatively modest arrangement of masonry piers, connecting walls and gates. Over half of those listed are located at the entrance to schools. In this context, it is apparent that whilst the Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates may not be the earliest, grandest or most intricately designed example of this type of war memorial, it is a good representative example and shares many of the same values and qualities exhibited in those included on the List.

The Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates are one of nine known war memorial gates in Auckland, ranging from the Manurewa War Memorial Gates (1921) to the Whitford War Memorial Gateway (1957). Erected in 1922, the subject gates are therefore one of the earliest examples of this type in the region. Of the nine gates, six are currently scheduled as significant historic heritage places in the AUP. Each have their own distinct physical characteristics with designs varying from modest masonry pillars to large stone archways. Possibly the most elaborate are the war memorial gates erected in the monumental style at the entrance to Mt Eden Normal Primary School (1924). Built of red brick with Oamaru stone accents, the Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates differ in appearance to the other Auckland gate structures that principally have a natural stone and/or plastered finish.

Elsewhere in the country, there are a small number of brick gates that can be compared more closely to the subject gates. Whilst they vary in plan, arrangement and detail, they share similarities in scale and the use of brick as the principal material. Those located in St Clair, Dunedin are especially similar by way of their brick construction, stone (or plaster) detailing and decorative iron gates with metal archway. However, it is the concave plan of the Milburn war memorial gates with their two large and two small brick pillars connected by curved brick walls that result in the closest physical comparisons with the subject gates.

Remuera war memorials

In Remuera, several war memorials exist that vary in type and function from roll of honour boards and stained-glass windows to memorial trees and a memorial seat. The majority are located within the churches of St Luke and St Aidan. The War Memorial Gates were the first of three standalone memorials in Remuera to be unveiled following the First World War. The others include the Remuera War Memorial (a Celtic cross) and the Memorial Lych Gate. Situated at the entrance to the grounds of St Aidan's Church, the lych gate shares the greatest functional similarities with the War Memorial Gates, however, the physical qualities of both structures vary considerably.

7.0 Significance criteria

(a) Historical

The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people or idea or early period of settlement within the nation, region or locality.

Erected as a war memorial in 1922, the War Memorial Gates have an intimate association (through commemoration) with the First World War – a defining event in New Zealand's history that resulted in widespread sacrifice and a new national identity. Cultivating the spirit of

patriotism, they have considerable historical value for representing the countrywide movement to erect memorials in honour of those who served and sacrificed in the First World War and reflect the enduring support for the erection of monuments rather than utilitarian structures at that time. The structure is of particular note as one of the earliest known examples of memorial gates in the region.

The War Memorial Gates represent the first standalone war memorial to be unveiled in Remuera and are of interest as the only remaining structure associated with the early years of Remuera's first primary school. A physical reminder of the contribution made by ex-pupils and teachers who served and sacrificed in the First World War, the structure is of note for conveying the impact on the community and the manner in which they sought to commemorate their loss.

Overall, the structure has **considerable** historical value **locally**.

(b) Social

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

The War Memorial Gates have considerable social significance for their commemorative and symbolic values as a memorial that recalls the sacrifice made by members of the district in the First and Second World Wars. Erected over 95 years ago at the principal entrance to Remuera Primary School, and as the focus of Anzac celebrations for many years, the structure is a historical marker that the local community (particularly the school community) identifies with and likely holds in high esteem. A symbol of sorrow, pride and respect, the War Memorial Gates demonstrate the customs of the local community in memorialising those who lost so much in the Wars and represent important aspects of communal identity and remembrance, the meanings of which should not be forgotten.

The structure has **considerable** social value **locally**.

(c) Mana Whenua

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

An evaluation of the War Memorial Gates against the Mana Whenua criterion has not been undertaken as part of this heritage assessment.

(d) Knowledge

The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the nation, region or locality.

Standing at the entrance to Remuera Primary School, the War Memorial Gates have the potential to provide knowledge of New Zealand's military history and an understanding of the contributions made at a local level. Its dedication tablets and commemorative plaque reinforce its role as a memorial to the First and Second World Wars. Indirectly, and like all war memorials, it can speak to the sacrifices made by individuals and families, the communal efforts of communities, and the country's contribution to an important international cause, while its roll of honour provides direct information about the men it memorialises.

The structure has **moderate** knowledge value **locally**.

(e) Technology

The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.

The structure is not known to demonstrate a creative or technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials, and as such is considered to have no technology value at this time.

The structure has **no** technology value.

(f) Physical attributes

The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder.

The War Memorial Gates have considerable physical attributes value as a highly intact and good representative example of this type of war memorial in Auckland. Constructed of red brick, with stone detailing and decorative ironwork, the structure's classical elements and Art Nouveau detailing are indicative of some of the key architectural influences of the time. Although little is known about the professional endeavours of local architect (and ex-pupil) Graham Harvey, the structure is of note for exhibiting good quality design and craftsmanship. As one of several war memorial gates remaining in the region, it is of interest as the only one of exposed brick construction.

The structure has **considerable** physical attributes value **locally**.

(g) Aesthetic

The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.

The War Memorial Gates have considerable aesthetic value as a conspicuous structure prominently situated at the main entrance to Remuera Primary School. Visually distinctive, it has particular value for invoking an emotional response for its evocative qualities as a war memorial. Whilst the close proximity of new school development has obscured views of the gates from within the grounds, they maintain a strong visual presence and aesthetic appeal when viewed from Dromorne Road.

Overall, the structure has **considerable** aesthetic value **locally**.

(h) Context

The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.

Occupying their original site for over 95 years, the War Memorial Gates have remained a constant in an evolving landscape. Whilst the physical and visual relationship of the structure with its school setting has changed following the removal of the original school buildings and subsequent redevelopment of the site, it continues to be a defining element in the streetscape. The structure also makes a notable contribution to a dispersed yet inter-related group of war memorial gates that reflect an important unifying theme in the social and cultural history of the region and nation.

The structure has **considerable** context value **locally** and **regionally**.

8.0 Statement of significance

The War Memorial Gates have considerable historical value for representing the countrywide movement to erect memorials in honour of those who served and sacrificed in the First World War and reflect the enduring support for the erection of monuments rather than utilitarian structures at that time. Erected in 1922, the structure is of particular note as one of the earliest known examples of memorial gates in the region and for representing the first standalone war memorial to be unveiled in Remuera. The gates have considerable social significance for their commemorative and symbolic values as a memorial that recalls the sacrifice made by members of the district in the First and Second World Wars. As the centre of Anzac celebrations for many years, the structure is also a historical marker that the locality, particularly the school community, identifies with and likely holds in high esteem. They also have the potential to provide knowledge of New Zealand's military history and an understanding of the contributions made a local level. The structure has considerable physical attributes value as a highly intact and good representative example of this type of war memorial in Auckland, and considerable aesthetic value as a conspicuous structure prominently situated at the main entrance to Remuera Primary School. Occupying their original site for over 95 years, the War Memorial Gates have remained a constant in an evolving landscape and have considerable context value as a defining element in the streetscape. Furthermore, they make a notable contribution to a dispersed yet inter-related group of war memorial (specifically gates) that reflect an important unifying theme in the social and cultural history of the region and nation.

9.0 Extent of the structure for scheduling

- The identified extent of place is the area that is integral to the function, meaning and relationships of the place or structure.
- The proposed extent of place captures the War Memorial Gates (including pillars, walls, gates, metal arch and commemorative plaques) and a portion of the footpath in front of the structure. Standing close to the property boundary edge and orientated to the north, the structure makes its greatest visual contribution to the Dromorne Road streetscape. The incorporation of a section of footpath is therefore intended to safeguard views to the structure from along the street, thereby ensuring that its values can be understood and appreciated (refer to **Figure 8**).
- Note, the location of the memorial gates directly opposite a zebra crossing has resulted in the extent of place capturing a number of unfortunately positioned traffic signs. These signs have no heritage value, and have only been included because they are positioned at the footpath's edge directly in front of the gates.

10.0 Recommendations

- Based on the preceding evaluation, the War Memorial Gates, 25-33 Dromorne Road, Remuera are shown to demonstrate *considerable* historical, social, physical attributes, aesthetic and context values, and *moderate* knowledge values locally.
- Overall, the War Memorial Gates are of **considerable** historic heritage significance **locally** and meets the threshold to be included as a **Category B** historic heritage place in the Schedule of Historic Heritage.
- The extent of place includes all that land set out in **Figure 8**.



Figure 8: The extent of place of the War Memorial Gates is shown (purple hatch) and incorporates the structure itself and a portion of the Dromorne Road footpath directly in front of it. Given that portions of the memorial are not visible on the aerial, the extent has been drawn as closely as possible to the edge structure (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

11.0 Table of Historic Heritage values

Significance Criteria (A-H)	Value* (None, Little, Moderate, Considerable, Outstanding)	Context (Local, Regional, National, International)
A- Historical	Considerable	Local
B- Social	Considerable	Local
C- Mana Whenua	Not evaluated	Not evaluated
D- Knowledge	Moderate	Local
E- Technological	None	N/a
F- Physical Attributes	Considerable	Local
G- Aesthetic	Considerable	Local
H- Context	Considerable	Local and Regional

***Levels of significance or value:**

Outstanding: of exceptional importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/significance is essential.

Considerable: of great importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/significance is very important.

Moderate: of some importance and interest; retention of the identified value(s)/significance is desirable.

Little: of limited importance and interest.

None: no importance and interest identified.

12.0 Overall Significance

Place Name and/or Description	Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates
Category	B
Primary Feature	War Memorial Gates
Known Heritage Values	A, B, F, G, H
Extent of Place	All that land captured shown in Figure 8.
Exclusions (within the extent of place)	
Additional Controls for Archaeological Sites or Features	
Place of Maori Interest or Significance	

Author:

The Heritage Studio Ltd.
Carolyn O'Neil, Heritage Consultant

Date:

March 2018

Reviewer:

Auckland Council
Megan Walker, Built Heritage Specialist

Date:

May 2018

Appendices

Appendix 1: Historical background

- 1.1 Deeds plan, deeds indexes and certificates of title
- 1.2 Roll of honour

Appendix 2: Photographic record

Appendix 3: Comparative analysis – supplementary information

Bibliography

Appendix 1: Historical background

Early history: Tamaki-makau-rau and Remuera

Long before the arrival of European settlers, *Remuera*¹¹ and surrounding lands were a valued part of Tāmaki-makau-rau. Whilst Māori settlement on the isthmus is thought to have begun some centuries prior to 1400 AD, it was during this time of population increase that the tops of nearby volcanic cones were transformed into pā, and low-lying areas cultivated.¹² The Remuera (present-day Mt Hobson) cone, for example, was terraced for habitation, agriculture and defence.¹³ Tāmaki-makau-rau was generally divided into hapū territories, and with its wealth of volcanic cones, cultivated land, bush, and abundant food sources, the highly desirable isthmus inevitably attracted outside tribes, making it “a melting pot of resident people and incomers alike”.¹⁴

By 1700, Wai-o-Hua were the dominant group on the isthmus, occupying numerous pā including Remuera¹⁵ and nearby Maunga-rāhiri¹⁶ (later Little Rangitoto in Upland Road) pā.¹⁷ However, inter-tribal friction and conflict led to their eventual downfall, and in 1750, they were faced with sustained attacks from Ngāti Whātua.¹⁸ Following Wai-o-Hua’s defeat, other conflicts ensued between Ngāti Pāoa, the residents of the southeast of the isthmus, and Ngāti Whātua.¹⁹ Following a few decades of relative peace and stability in Tāmaki-makau-rau, the acquisition of muskets by Ngā Puhī in 1820 completely unbalanced tribal power when they attacked Ngāti Whātua from the north, to devastating effect.²⁰ After the musket wars, inter-tribal relationships across the North Island were altered irrevocably and the traditional Māori way of life on Tāmaki-makau-rau began to change.²¹ By the time Europeans arrived, the isthmus was largely uninhabited.

First land purchases

In May 1840, prior to Governor William Hobson formally founding the settlement of Auckland and before the acquisition of Māori land by the Crown, a young John Logan Campbell visited the Waitematā with the intention of purchasing land from Ngāti Whātua. He was particularly captivated by the beauty of present-day Remuera, however, his attempt to acquire land on its northern slopes failed.²² Later that year, Ngāti Whātua leader, Te Kawau offered 3,000 acres of land to Governor Hobson for the establishment of the town of Auckland, and in 1841, the Crown acquired the Kohimarama Block, located to the east of Remuera, from Ngāti Pāoa.²³

It was not until 1844, following a great feast held by Waikato iwi at Remuera, that Māori land in the area first became available. Purchased under Governor Robert FitzRoy’s 10-shilling pre-emption waivers during 1844 and 1845, large blocks of Remuera land to the south of the newly established Tāmaki (later Remuera) Road were swiftly acquired by early settlers and investors.²⁴ Some of these shrewd individuals included James Dilworth, George Graham,

¹¹ The Maori name, *Remuera* came from two words: *remu* meaning hem or edge, and *wera* meaning burnt.

¹² Jenny Carlyon and Diana Morrow, *A Fine Prospect: A History of Remuera, Meadowbank and St Johns*, Auckland, Random House, 2011, 21.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ R. C. J. Stone, *From Tamaki-Makau-Rau to Auckland*, Auckland, Auckland University press, 2002, 10.

¹⁵ Remuera pa (Mt Hobson) was originally name Ohinerau (the place of Hinerau).

¹⁶ Maunga-rahiri pa (Little Rangitoto or Rangitoto-iti) was located atop a volcanic cone, near present-day Little Rangitoto Reserve at the lower end of Upland Road.

¹⁷ Jenny Carlyon and Diana Morrow, 2011, 21-2.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 22.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 25.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 21.

²² *Ibid.*, 8 and 26.

²³ Remuera Heritage, *Remuera Heritage Walk: St Aidans to Mount Hobson*, 2006.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 35-5 and 46.

David and Robert Graham, and Joseph Newman, many of whom arrived in New Zealand from the Britain during the 1840s and 50s.²⁵

Between 1847 and 1855, the Crown had purchased the remaining Remuera land to the north of Tāmaki Road from Ngāti Whātua. The first public auction, in 1848, included the Te Tiki blocks (land between Newmarket and Bassett Road). Surveyed as Section 14, the land comprised four to six acre lots that sold well in excess of the reserve.²⁶ Fierce competition resulted in high purchase prices, which continued during the subsequent public auctions that included the Ōhinerau blocks (1852-3) and those lots of the Pukapuka blocks (1855-6) not already set aside as native reserves. These areas were collectively surveyed as Section 16 and covered the majority of the northern slopes of present-day Remuera and part of Meadowbank.²⁷

Early settlement and development

Remuera land continued to be highly desirable and was eagerly purchased by settlers and speculators when it became available. The spectacular scenery and relatively close proximity to Auckland made Remuera an ideal location for Auckland's most prosperous residents. Successful merchants and businessmen, professionals, distinguished farmers and influential landowners all made Remuera home. Its rural landscape dotted with country cottages was soon interspersed with grand houses in park-like settings.²⁸



Figure 9: Panoramic view looking northeast over rural Remuera from Remuera-Mt Hobson in c.1880s, showing a mixture of country cottages and grand houses (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-325).

By 1866, around 30 households had been established in Remuera, many of which were home to some of the most influential and prosperous individuals in the country.²⁹ By this time, the fledgling settlement of Remuera had two churches (St Mark's Anglican Church (1847) and a Methodist Church (1859)); a highway district board (1863) and several small Church and

²⁵ Ibid., 46-52.

²⁶ Jenny Carlyon and Diana Morrow, 2011, 38 and 54; Winifred Macdonald, *Recollections: A Sketch History of Early Remuera 1870-1914*, Auckland, Milnes, 1983, 5-6.

²⁷ Jenny Carlyon and Diana Morrow, 2011, 38 and 54; Winifred Macdonald, 1983, 6.

²⁸ Jenny Carlyon and Diana Morrow, 2011, 8-9 and 46.

²⁹ Ibid., 54.

private 'dame' schools.³⁰ In 1873, the same year Remuera became a stop on the Auckland-Onehunga railway line, the Mount Hobson Education District was formed, marking the start of formal public education in the area.³¹ The district covered an expansive area that, in addition to Remuera, captured Newmarket, Epsom and portions of Ellerslie, Mount Eden and Parnell.³²

Early public education in Remuera

With the formation of the education district in 1873, a modest church school already established at St Mark's Anglican Church became Remuera's first public school. Named Mount Hobson School, but also known as the chain bar school³³, its roll was 28 boys and nine girls.³⁴ Two years later, the boys relocated to a newly built school in Newmarket while the girls remained at the church hall. In 1878, when it became apparent to the Education Board that the increasingly dilapidated hall was too small for the growing roll, two acres of land was purchased on the corner of Remuera Road and Wren's Lane (now Ridings Road) for the purpose of constructing a new, purpose-built Mount Hobson School.³⁵ In 1881, the school became mixed once again with a roll of 109 boys and 117 girls, and changes to the district boundaries resulted in school being renamed Remuera District School.³⁶



Figure 10: Remuera District School, located on the corner of Remuera Road and present-day Ridings Road, c.1885 (Burton Bros, Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-756).

The new century continued to bring growth and prosperity to Remuera, aided by the advent of the electric tram network to Victoria Avenue in 1904. Local businesses flourished and endured, land continued to be subdivided and developed, and the district's population rose exponentially. This growth soon affected the ability of the Remuera District School to cater for the increasing number of pupils in its already extended school. With 450 boys and girls accommodated in six classrooms, and the prospect of an even greater increase in attendance

³⁰ Ibid., 144, 184 and 193; Winifred Macdonald, 1983, 14.

³¹ Jenny Carlyon and Diana Morrow, 2011, 146.

³² Ibid.

³³ Known as such because the headmaster's role was also to collect tolls at Bassett Road.

³⁴ Jenny Carlyon and Diana Morrow, 2011, 144 and 146.

³⁵ Ibid., 146.

³⁶ Ibid.

following the extension of the tramline to Greenlane Road in 1906, alternative accommodation was required.³⁷

Remuera Primary School: Early years

In considering that the future needs of the district would be best met by purchasing a more centrally located site, the Education Board commenced negotiations with the Dilworth Ulster Institute Trust³⁸, which resulted in the acquisition of a two-and-a-half-acre site in Dromorne Road in 1907. By mid-October 1909, a three-roomed Infant Building and seven-roomed School Building had been built on the site, the latter being described as “*the finest of its kind in the Dominion.*”³⁹ Collectively, the area’s first primary school had the capacity to accommodate up to 590 children – a necessity given that Remuera’s population had more than doubled from 2,186 in 1901 to 5,284 in 1911.⁴⁰



Figure 11: The opening of the new public school – Remuera Primary School – on 16 October 1909 (New Zealand Graphic, 20 October 1909, Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZG-19091020-22-2).

The continued increase in roll numbers resulted in the expansion of the school grounds and buildings over the following decade. In 1910, the site was extended following the acquisition of a further acre of neighbouring land and two years later, additions were carried out to the principal school building. In 1921, a detached open-air room was built to supplement the infant’s block.⁴¹

The 1910s were also marked by the First World War, which had a profound effect on the district. Fathers, brothers, teachers and former pupils enlisted, or were subsequently conscripted, to serve their country overseas. As a consequence, Remuera Primary School, like many others, experienced staff shortages with many female teachers returning to Auckland schools to offer support.⁴² Remuera Primary School pupils undertook their share of patriotic work for the duration of the war, which included the production of large quantities of

³⁷ Ibid, 147; Auckland Scrapbook, *Official history of the Remuera School*, Nov-Dec 1958, 3-4.

³⁸ Prominent pioneer, James Dilworth (1815-1894), bequeathed his Remuera estate to the Dilworth Ulster Institute Trust.

³⁹ Ibid.; Remuera’s New School, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume XLVI, Issue 14194, 18 October 1909, 6, Papers Past.

⁴⁰ Remuera’s New School, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume XLVI, Issue 14194, 18 October 1909, 6, Papers Past; Jenny Carlyon and Diana Morrow, 2011, 80 and 314.

⁴¹ Auckland Scrapbook, *Official history of the Remuera School*, Nov-Dec 1958, 4-5.

⁴² Remuera Primary School booklet, *125 Years*, 1998, 18.

clothing, handkerchiefs, and various household items that contributed to the Belgian and Serbian funds.⁴³ In 1916, the Education Board instructed all schools to participate in an Anzac Day celebration (that year on 20 April) and arrange for the significance of the occasion to be conveyed to the pupils.⁴⁴ The anniversary was observed in subsequent years with the planting of a tree in the school grounds.⁴⁵

War memorial gates

From as early as 1915, the provision of a school's Honours Board was raised by the Remuera School Committee to suitably and permanently record the names of the former pupils who had enlisted in the First World War. The headmaster, Mr Munro, was tasked with the initial creation of a list of names of those serving overseas.⁴⁶ On 26 May 1919, the matter was progressed at the Annual Meeting of Householders with the election of a special committee of six householders who would work in conjunction with the school committee to devise a suitable roll of honour.⁴⁷ At the first meeting, five suggestions were put forward:

6. The erection of suitable entrance gates to the school.
7. The erection of a memorial fountain.
8. To secure an additional piece of land at the back of the school.
9. To formulate a scheme for a scholarship.
10. To erect a workshop and gymnasium.⁴⁸

The diversity of the options presented at the meeting reflected a broader debate that was being held across the country about the form war memorials should take. It was a matter of landmark versus practicality, and had become a particularly controversial subject between the so-called "idealists" (those seeking a memorial only) and "materialists" (those in something of a more utilitarian nature).⁴⁹ By the end of the meeting, the committee determined that the most appropriate memorial for the school was an entrance gateway or arch, and that competitive designs from ex-pupils of Remuera Primary School be obtained.⁵⁰

The successful design was drawn up by architect, Graham Harvey, which was accepted by the committee and subsequently approved by the Education Board. With the assistance of fellow ex-pupil and architect, Alan Tizard and school committee member, John Dempsey, Graham Harvey also supervised the project, ensuring that the compilation of the roll of honour was as complete as possible.⁵¹ It was anticipated the memorial would cost £300.⁵² Fundraising began in earnest. The district was canvassed for subscriptions and in 1920, a number of planned events took place including a 'Paddy's Market' and queen carnival, which were great successes. At the end of the year, the total raised, including donations and without Government contributions, amounted to £431-17-0.⁵³

In November 1921, work on the construction of the memorial gates was well underway. The iron gates had been fabricated, the brick pillars built and the plastering was almost complete.

⁴³ Annual Reports, 1915, p.42 and 1917, p.106, Remuera Primary School Records, 1886-1998, Auckland War Memorial Museum Library, MS 688.

⁴⁴ Remuera Primary School booklet, *125 Years*, 1998, 18.

⁴⁵ Annual Report, 1919, p.148, Remuera Primary School Records, 1886-1998, Auckland War Memorial Museum Library, MS 688.

⁴⁶ Remuera Primary School booklet, *125 Years*, 1998, 18.

⁴⁷ Annual Report, 1919, p.149, Remuera Primary School Records, 1886-1998, Auckland War Memorial Museum Library, MS 688; School Committees, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LVI, Issue 17147, 29 April 1919, 9, Papers Past.

⁴⁸ Remuera Primary School Minutes Book, 1919, p.155, Remuera Primary School Records, 1886-1998, Auckland War Memorial Museum Library, MS 688.

⁴⁹ War Memorials, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 8, Issue 476, 28 October 1919, 2, Papers Past

⁵⁰ Remuera Primary School Minutes Book, 1919, p.156, Remuera Primary School Records, 1886-1998, Auckland War Memorial Museum Library, MS 688.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 1920, p.161; Remuera Primary School booklet, *125 Years*, 1998, 18.

⁵² *Ibid.*; Auckland Star, Volume LI, Issue 109, 7 May 1920, 4, Papers Past.

⁵³ Remuera Primary School booklet, *125 Years*, 1998, 18.

By the beginning of April 1922, the memorial gates had been erected at the principal entrance to Remuera Primary School on Dromorne Road and preparations were underway for the opening ceremony.⁵⁴ The memorial took the form of decorative iron gates flanked by pillars of red brick and Oamaru stone. Each of the principal pillars were inlaid with a brass dedication tablet and roll of honour bearing the names of 228 old boys who served in the First World War, 31 of whom were killed.⁵⁵ The inscription on each plaque read: “*These gates have been erected as a mark of honour and esteem to the old boys of the Remuera School who served in the Great War 1914-1918*”.

The Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates were officially unveiled at “*an interesting and impressive ceremony*” on 21 April 1922.⁵⁶ They were declared open by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Jellicoe in front of a crowd of around 500 people and over 1,000 pupils from the three Remuera schools. Among those in attendance were Lady Jellicoe, Director of Education, Mr J. Caughley, members of the Auckland Education Board, and members of the Remuera District Schools Committee.⁵⁷ The gates were veiled in flags and decorated with a floral wreath in memory of the late R. B. Heriot, who had been a teacher and headmaster at the school for many years.⁵⁸



Figure 12: The War Memorial Gates at the main entrance to Remuera Primary School (the original school is visible in the background and to the left). The photograph was possibly taken in 1973 (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A5974).

Just two days after the opening of the War Memorial Gates, Lord Jellicoe unveiled two further First World War memorials in Remuera. Located in the grounds of St Aidan’s Church, the memorials comprised a Celtic cross and lych gate. The granite cross was erected in tribute of those in the parish who died in the service to their country, while the timber-framed lych gate was established by the parents of Lieutenant Evan Gibb Hudson in memory their son and all who fell in the war (refer to **Appendix 3**).⁵⁹

⁵⁴ Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Remuera School’s Committee, 1922, p.247, Remuera Primary School Records, 1886-1998, Auckland War Memorial Museum Library, MS 688.

⁵⁵ Refer to **Appendix 1.2** for the names on the roll of honour.

⁵⁶ Old Boys Who Fell, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LIX, Issue 18072, 22 April 1922, 10, Papers Past.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.; Auckland Star, Volume LIII, Issue 95, 22 April 1922, 11, Papers Past.

⁵⁹ St. Aidan’s Memorials, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LIX, Issue 18072, 22 April 1922, 10, Papers Past; St Aidan’s Church memorials, Remuera’, URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/st-aidans-church-memorials-remuera> (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 17 Feb 2017.

By 1954, an archway dedicated to former Remuera Primary School pupils who fought in the Second World War was added to the memorial gates. The highly decorative metal archway spanned the two principal gate pillars and featured a central commemorative plaque inscribed with the words: *“This archway honours past pupils who served their country 1939-1945”*.



Figure 13: Aerial view of Remuera School, 18 Feb 1954 (WA-34791-F, Whites Aviation Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library).

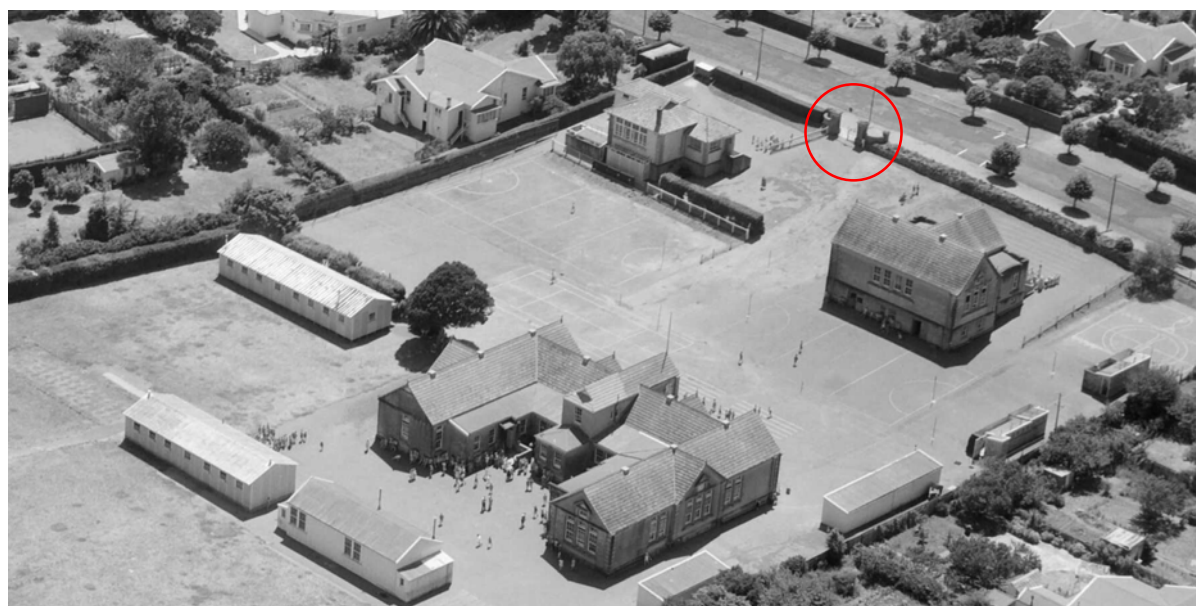


Figure 14: Close-up of above aerial image, showing the early school buildings and the War Memorial Gates (circled). Note that the archway had been erected by this time.

The memorial gates maintained their strong visual presence and commemorative role throughout the twentieth century and were often associated with the school's Anzac Day ceremonies. They endured the redevelopment and rebuilding of the school in the late 1970s and early 1980s when the early school building and infant block were replaced with modern single-storey structures. A further modernisation programme took place in 1997-8 and again in 2008, which comprised the construction of a two-storey, eight-classroom block and new administration building, and a larger hall respectively. The memorial is the only structure associated with the early years of Remuera Primary School to remain on the site.



Figure 15: The War Memorial Gates in 1998, showing the replacement school building in the background (image from Remuera Primary School booklet, *125 Years*, 1998, 38).



Figure 16: The unchanged War Memorial Gates in 2018, showing the extension that was carried out to the school building (above) in 2018.

1.1 Deeds plan, deeds indexes and certificates of title



Figure 17: Deed Plan S60A showing the Remuera Township Extension No. 2 dated 1907 and the Remuera Primary School site (outlined) (LINZ records).

839 Section 12 Suburbs 1

Number.	Receipt of Instrument.	Nature of Instrument.	PARTIES.	Date of Instrument.	Where Recorded.	Reference	Signature.
195629	11.30.24 Mar 1909	Conveyance	Plan S 60 ^A Lots 32, 33, 34, 35 Dilworth Trust Board to Education Board	23 Mar 1909	R.M. 123	LA 460	[Signature]
BROUGHT UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT, VOL. 514 FOLIO 217							
Pt. 26							
402997	3 18 June 1931	Conveyance	10 perches to Boyd.	15 June 1931	R. 573-305	22 ^A 292	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: auto;"> <p>Certificates of Title, Vol. 576 fol. 116 ✓, issued under Land Transfer Act 1/34 App. 226/6 ✓</p> </div>							

Figure 18: Deeds Index 22A 839, showing the conveyance of land (lots 32, 33, 34 and 35 of Plan S60 – above) from the Dilworth Trust Board to the Education Board in 1909 (Archway Record, Archives New Zealand).

465 Sec 12 Suburbs 1

Number.	Receipt of Instrument.	Nature of Instrument.	Parties.	Date of Instrument.	Where recorded.	Reference	Signature.
26594	3 Nov 1910	Conveyance	Lots 31, 36 Plan S 60 ^A (M1) Dilworth Trust Board to Education Board	31 Oct 1910	R. 182 101	237, 316	[Signature]
BROUGHT UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT, VOL. 514 FOLIO 213							
15. 12. 1928							

Figure 19: Deeds Index 23A 465, showing the conveyance of land (lots 31 and 36 of Plan S60 – above) from the Dilworth Trust Board to the Education Board in 1910 (Archway Record, Archives New Zealand).

D.D.

NEW ZEALAND REGISTER

Reference: *Land Transfer (Compulsory Registration of Titles) Act, 1924.*
Deeds Index. 22A.839.
Application No. 4112C.

Register-book,
 Vol. 514, folio 212.
 514/212

514/212

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT.
LIMITED AS TO PARCELS AND TITLE.

This Certificate, dated the Fifteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight under the hand and seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of AUCKLAND ~~and~~ **Witnesseth** that THE EDUCATION BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF AUCKLAND

is seized of an estate in fee-simple (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial under written or endorsed hereon, subject also to any existing right of the Crown to take and lay off roads under the provisions of any Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand) in the land hereinafter described, as the same is delineated by the plan hereon bordered GREEN, be the several dimensions a little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing two acres two roods and thirty-five perches more or less situated in the City of Auckland being Lots 32, 33, 34 and 35 on a plan lodged in the Deeds Register Office at Auckland under No. S.60.A. (No.1) and being part of Allotment 1 of Section 12 of the Suburbs of Auckland.

R2R

Total Area: E-2-35
 Scale: 2 chains to an inch
 METRIC AREA IS 1.1002 ha
 1.1002 ha

William Johnston
 District Land Registrar

THIS REPRODUCTION (ON A REDUCED SCALE) CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL REGISTER FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTION 215A LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952.

L. O. Johnston D.L.R.


Original Gazette Notice taking in within land for a State primary school - 12.10.1973 at 11.38a
S. O. O. O.

Figure 20: Certificate of title NA 514/212 (LINZ records).

DD

NEW ZEALAND. REGISTER

Reference: *(Land Transfer (Compulsory Registration of Titles) Act, 1924.*
Deeds Index. 23A-465.
Application No. 4113C.



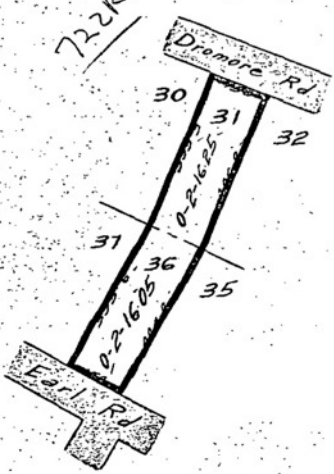
Register-book,
Vol. 514, folio 213.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT.
LIMITED AS TO PARCELS AND TITLE.

This Certificate, dated the fifteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight under the hand and seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of AUCKLAND Witnesseth that


THE EDUCATION BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF AUCKLAND

is seized of an estate in fee-simple (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial under written or endorsed hereon, subject also to any existing right of the Crown to take and lay off roads under the provisions of any Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand) in the land hereinafter described, as the same is delineated by the plan hereon bordered green, be the several admeasurements a little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing One acre Thirty-two perches and three tenths of a perch more or less situated in the City of Auckland being Lots Thirty-one (31) and Thirty-six (36) on a plan lodged in the Deeds Register Office at Auckland under No. S.60.A. (No.1) and being part of Lotment 1 of Section 12 of the Suburbs of Auckland.



Total Area: 1-0-32-3
Scale: 2 chains to an inch

METRIC AREA IS: 4863m²
4863m²



William Johnston
District Land Registrar.

THIS REPRODUCTION (ON A REDUCED SCALE)
CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY OF THE
ORIGINAL REGISTER FOR THE PURPOSES OF
SECTION 213A LAND TRANSFER ACT 1952.

L. G. Gorman
D.L.R.

Original Gazette Notice taking the within land
for a State primary school - 12.10.1973 at 11.38a.
S. Gorman

514/213

Figure 21: Certificate of title NA 514/213 (LINZ records).

1.2 Roll of honour

The following roll of honour records the names inscribed in the War Memorial Gates. They represent the former pupils of Remuera School who fought in the First World War. Those who died while serving their country are marked with an asterisk.

ADAMS, G.	CURTIS, F.
ADAMS, W.	DARGAVILLE, H.A.
ADAMS, R.W.	DASHWOOD, H.
AIKIN, C.A.	DAYKIN, L
AIMER, A.G.	DICKSON, L.R.
AIMER, K.W.	EAST, H.E.*
AIMER, G.V.	ELLIOTT, W.M.
AIREY, F.A. *	EUSTACE, O.H.
ANDREW, W.R.	EUSTACE, H.C.
ANGUS, N.	FARR, H.L.
ARNOLD, J.N.	FOOTE, S.
AUSTIN, A.	FOLEY, E.J.
BALLENTINE, G. *	FOLEY, J.O.S.
BALLENTINE, N.	FORDYCE, A.B.
BENNETT, R.P.	FOWLER, S.
BENNETT, A.G.	FRAZER, J.R.
BENNETT, C.J.	FURNESS, W.H.
BENNETT, E.B.	GALLAHER, S.B.
BERRY, W.	GAMBLE, D.
BEVINS, R.	GENTIL, B.
BECROFT, H.C.	GEORGE, A.
BIELBY, C.	GEORGE, T.I.
BLAIKIE, A.J.	GROGAN, E.
BLAIKIE, J.S.	GREY, S.W.
BLACKIE, B. *	HALE, N.
BLACKIE, W.	HANNA, I OR L
BOND, E. *	HARDLEY, C.J.
BOWELL, F. *	HAZARD, A.
BROOKS, H.G.	HAY-CHAPMAN, R. *
BRETT, F.	HAYTER, R.
BURGESS, C.	HEADDEY, L.H.
BURTON, O.E.	HEADDEY, R.
CAMPBELL, C.	HEDGES, H.
CARROLL, B.	HEDGES, N.W.
CHADWICK, E.A.	HERBERT, F.W.
CHISHOLM, G.S.	HILL, H.L.
CLARK, M.C.T.V.	HILL, C.R.
CLARKE, C.H.	HOLLAND, C.A.
CLAYTON, A.	HOWELL, C.
CLAYTON, E.A.	HUMPHRIES, J.A. *
CLAYTON, H.J.	HUMPHRIES, A.H.
COLLEY, W.	JERRAM, L.
COOK, J.	JERVIS, R.
COOK, G.	JERVIS, D.
COX, H.E.	JONES, N.L.
CRAWFORD, W.	KELLY, R.E. *
CRAWSHAW, R.G.	KEMP, J.*
CROWE, H.	KEMP, B. OR E.
CRUICKSHANK, G.C.	KEMP, S
CULLING, T.G. *	KENNEDY, E.
CULLINGTON, R	KISSLING, T.
CULLINGTON, H.	LAMB, R.H.
CUTLER, A.	LAKE, A.E.
CUTLER, C.	LEARY, J.A.

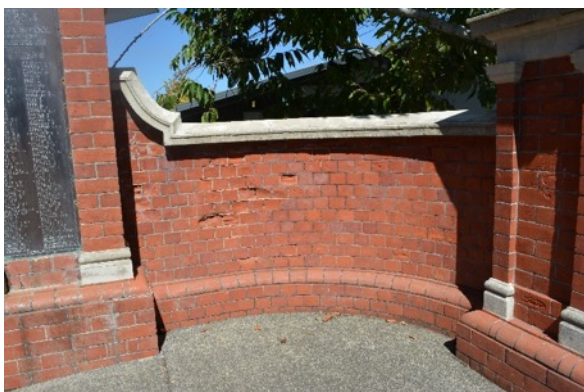
<p>LEITCH, W.J. LEITCH, R.J. LUSHER, W.R. LYNCH, A. MACKY, J.T. MASON, R.W. MASON, R. MASON, W * MADILL, H.D. * MATTHEWS, H MATTHEWS, V MATTHEWS, N? MATHESON, S.E.C.? MCCABE, G * MCCAULEY, J.D. MCFARLAND, R C. * MCFARLANE, D MCINNESS, J MCKENZIE, R W. * MCKNIGHT, T MCNEIL, G * MCLEAN, C MCLEAN, H MCLEAN, B MCLENNAN, D (or O) S MENZIES, R MENZIES, L MENZIES, J MILLIGAN, G * MILLGAN, R.G. MONAHAN, R.W. MONAHAN, C.A. MONRO, W.R. * MONRO, G.J. MONTGOMERY, H. MORRIS, J MORRIS, C MORTEN, R * MOSSMAN, W.B. MOYES, C.N. MURRAY, C.C. MAXFIELD, NURSE B. NEELS, R. NEELS, F. NICCOLLS, C.W. NICCOLLS, J.W. NICHOL, C. NICHOLLS, T.H. NICHOLLS, J.E. NICHOLLS, G. * NOY, W.E. NORTON, R.H.I. * NORTHAGE, C. OSBALDISTONE. D O'CONNOR, G.W. * OTTO, A. OTTO, G. PARKER, F.H.A. PARKER, O.S. PARR, J.H.</p>	<p>PEAT, H. PHILLIPS, A. PATERSON, P. PHILSON, G.F. POUNTNEY, H.N. POUNTNEY, R PRICE, F.M. RATTRAY, M REID, G REID, B REID, W RICH, W.G. REED, A ROBERTON, J. ROBERTON, B.W. ROSS, J. ROSS, H. ROSS, R. ROSSER, L. ROSEMAN, E.J. SAWYER, A. SAWYER, C. SEALEY, A.D. SHEPHERD, E. SHEPHERD, F.H.M. SHERA, L. SHIRTCLIFFE, J.* SLATER, A. SLATER, K. SMITH, F.W.T. * SPEARY, W.J. SPENCER, H. SPRATT, F STANTON, J.A. STEELE, R. STEELE, M. STILTON, F. STILTON, H. SUTCLIFFE, H. TANNER, S. * TATE, D. TATE, A. TATE, F.L. * TATTON, J.A. TIZARD, H.J. UPFILL, L. VICKERMAN, K. VICKERMAN, N. WADE, A.R. WALLERS, C. WHITE, D.L. * WHITE, J. * WILLIAMS, C. WILLIAMS, H.D. WOOD, G. WOODS, G.V. WOODS, R.D.P. * WILLEY, E. A. WILLIAMS, NURSE YATES, H.</p>
---	---

Appendix 2: Photographic record

The following photographs were taken on 10 March 2018.







Appendix 3: Comparative analysis - supplementary information

The following information provides supplementary details to section 6.0 of the report by attempting to identify *known* structures that can be compared to the Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates, typically by way of type and function.

The War Memorial Gates were erected in memory of Remuera Primary School's 'old boys' who fought in the First World War. As such, the first section of the comparison identifies other war memorials within the suburb. More specifically, consideration has also been given to *known* examples of other war memorial gates that exist in the Auckland region and across the country, particularly those that are included on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero.

The comparisons made are based on *known* places within the locality, region and nation, and it is acknowledged that further targeted research leading to a more comprehensive comparison with other heritage places may yield further information.

Remuera war memorials

The War Memorial Gates are one of three standalone war memorials in Remuera associated with the First World War. The other two are the Remuera War Memorial and the Memorial Lych Gate (see below). Further war memorials are also located in St Aidan's Church and St Luke's Church, including roll of honour boards, stain glass windows, memorial trees, a memorial font cover and a sanctuary lamp. A memorial seat was established at Mt Hobson after the Second World War.

Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates (1922)



Location: 25-33 Dromorne Road, Remuera

Located at the entrance to Remuera Primary School, the War Memorial Gates were formally opened in 1922 in honour of the former school pupils who served in the First World War. The memorial was built with two principal brick pillars connected by a decorative metal arch and wrought iron gates, and flanked by brick walls and end piers.

Remuera War Memorial (1922)



NZ History, image by Bruce Ringer, Auckland Libraries, 2014.

Location: 3-9 Ascot Avenue, Remuera

Located within the grounds of St Aidan's Church, the Remuera War Memorial was unveiled in 1922 as one of the parish's principal memorials and in honour of those local men who served in the First World War. Erected on a concrete base faced with scoria stones, the 19-foot high Celtic cross was constructed of Australian granite and decorated with a bronze replica of a Crusader's sword. The 35 names of those who gave their lives were added at the base of the shaft, and a further 48 names were added following the Second World War.⁶⁰

In 1967, the cross was moved nearer to Remuera Road and was turned to face the church driveway ten years later.⁶¹

Memorial Lych Gate (1922)



NZ History, image by Bruce Ringer, Auckland Libraries, 2014.

Location: 3-9 Ascot Avenue, Remuera

AC Schedule: Located within the extent of place of St Aidan's Church - Category B (ref. 01603)

Another of the parish's principal memorials was the St Aidan's Church Lych Gate, erected in 1922 in memory of Lieutenant Evan Gibb Hudson who lost his life in the First World War.⁶² The timber structure with tile roof and stone footings was designed by architect, R. A. Abbott.⁶³

⁶⁰ 'Remuera First World War memorial'. URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/remuera-first-world-war-memorial> (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 17 May 2017.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² 'St Aidan's Church memorials, Remuera', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/st-aidans-church-memorials-remuera> (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 17 Feb 2017.

⁶³ St. Aidan's Memorials, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LIX, Issue 18072, 22 April 1922, 10, Papers Past.

War memorial gates Auckland examples

Manurewa War Memorial Gates (1921)



Auckland Council, 2012

Location: 4S Hill Road, Hill Park, Manurewa

AC Schedule: Category A* (ref. 01449) including the cenotaph.

Built at the entrance to Manurewa School in 1921, the memorial gates were positioned behind the Manurewa First World War obelisk that was unveiled earlier that year. On Anzac Day 1924, a memorial tablet was attached to one of the gate pillars.⁶⁴

Papatoetoe Central School Memorial Gates, Papatoetoe (1922)



Auckland Council, 2012

Location: 317S Great South Road, Papatoetoe

AC Schedule: Category A* (ref. 01470)

The Papatoetoe First World War Memorial was built in 1922 at the entrance to Papatoetoe Central School. The stone arch was built by A. W. Larsen using stones from the Mount Eden quarry.⁶⁵

War Memorial Gates, Takapuna (1923)



Auckland Council, 2013

Location: 23 Auburn Street, Takapuna

AC Schedule: Category A* (ref. 01062) including two Coronation oak trees.

The War Memorial Gates located at the entrance to Takapuna Primary School were erected in 1923 in honour of 108 former school pupils who served in the First World War. Designed by Auckland Education Board Architect, John Farrell, the memorial was built as two plastered masonry pillars with wrought iron gates.⁶⁶

⁶⁴ 2 January 1921, Manukau's Journey: A Manukau Timeline, Auckland Council Libraries, <http://manukau.infospecs.co.nz/dbtw-wpd/exec/dbtwpub.dll>

⁶⁵ Papatoetoe First World War Memorial, NZ History website: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/south-auckland-war-memorial>

⁶⁶ Auckland Council property records: 23 Auburn Street, Takapuna.

Bombay War Memorial Recreation Ground and Memorials, Bombay (1923)



NZ History website, image by Sophie Ringer, 2016

Location: Bombay Recreation Ground, Bombay

Built in 1923 at the entrance to the War Memorial Recreation Ground, the stone archway comprises two pillars surmounted by two small carved stone lions and a marble tablet acknowledging those who served in the First World War.⁶⁷

War Memorial Gates, Mt Eden (1924)



Location: 73 Valley Road, Mt Eden

AC Schedule: Category B (ref. 01896)

The elaborate war memorial gates located at the entrance to Mt Eden Normal Primary School were erected in 1924 in memorial of those local residents who fell in the First World War.⁶⁸ Constructed of stone and concrete, the memorial was designed in the monumental style, possibly by Auckland Education Board Architect, John Farrell.⁶⁹

Otahuhu School Memorial Gates (1925)



NZ History, image by Otahuhu Primary School

Location: 41 Station Road, Otahuhu

The Otahuhu District School First World War memorial gates were erected in 1925 on the same day as the opening of the new Otahuhu Infant school buildings. The gates were built as two roughcast pillars, each mounted with a bronze shield and supporting cast iron gates.⁷⁰

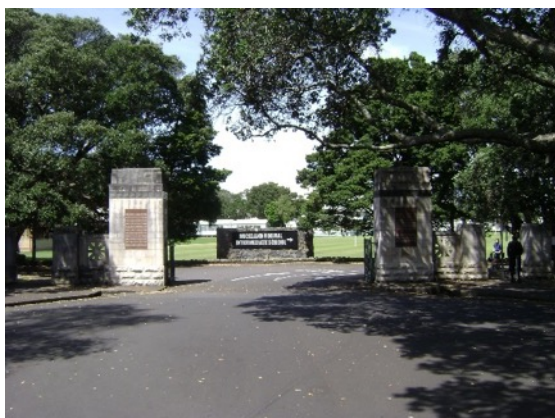
⁶⁷ Bombay War Memorial Recreation Ground, NZ History website: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/bombay-hills-war-memorial>

⁶⁸ Auckland Council property records: 73 Valley Road, Mount Eden.

⁶⁹ Ibid.; Auckland Council property records: 23 Auburn Street, Takapuna.

⁷⁰ 'Otahuhu school memorial gates', <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/otahuhu-school-memorial-gates>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 11 Nov 2013.

War Memorial pillars, gates and stone walls, Mt Eden (1932)



Auckland Council, 2012

Location: Auckland Normal Intermediate School, Poronui Street, Mt Eden

AC Schedule: Category B (ref. 01815)

The war memorial gates at Auckland Normal Intermediate School were erected in 1932. They stand at the entrance to the site formerly occupied by the Auckland Teacher's Training College in memory of the teachers of the province who lost their lives in the First World War. Possibly designed by Auckland Education Board architect, A. B. Miller, the stone pillars were worked by unemployed stone masons.⁷¹

Whitford War Memorial Gateway, Whitford (1957)



Location: 53R Whitford-Maraetai Road, Whitford

AC Schedule: Category B (ref. 02477)



The memorial gateway was built at the entrance to the Whitford War Memorial Domain, which was officially opened on 29 April 1957. The gateway comprises four pillars of coursed Hinuera faced stone blocks, two of which are inset with a black marble plaque that commemorate those in the district who gave their lives in the First and Second World Wars. The gateway was designed by Auckland architect, Frederick A. Browne.⁷²

⁷¹ 'Auckland Normal Intermediate School Memorial', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/auckland-normal-intermediate-school-memorial>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 15 May 2015; Lisa Truttman, *Timespanner*, Memorial Gates, Auckland Normal Intermediate School, 30 March 2011, <https://timespanner.blogspot.co.uk/2011/03/memorial-gates-auckland-normal.html>.

⁷² Norrie, C. W. M., *Whitford War Memorial 29 April 1957*, invitation.

Physical comparisons

The following war memorial gates are considered to have physical similarities with the Remuera Primary School War Memorial Gates, either stylistically or by way of arrangement and/or materials.

<p>Fenwick Primary (formerly Oamaru South) School war memorial, Oamaru (1922)</p>	<p>St Clair School war memorial, Dunedin (n.d.)</p>
 <p>NZ History, image by Gavin McLean, 2008</p>	 <p>NZ History, image by Bruce Comfort, 2011</p>
<p>Location: 25 Arun Street, South Hill, Oamaru</p>	<p>Location: 135 Richardson Street, St Clair, Dunedin</p>

<p>Hereworth School war memorial, Havelock North (n.d.)</p>	<p>Milburn war memorial, Otago (n.d.)</p>
 <p>NZ History, image by Jock Phillips and Chris Maclean, n.d.</p>	 <p>NZ History, image by Joe Enright, 2008</p>
<p>Location: Te Mata Road, Havelock North</p>	<p>Location: Waihola Highway, Milburn, Otago</p>

HNZPT Heritage Places List examples

The following records the memorial gates that feature on the HNZPT Heritage Places List. The information is principally derived from HNZPT records and from the NZ History website.

Gates of Remembrance, Westport (1920)	
<p>A photograph of the Gates of Remembrance in Westport, showing a central archway flanked by two smaller arches, all constructed from light-colored masonry. A tall palm tree stands prominently behind the central arch. The gates are set on a paved area with greenery in the background.</p>	<p>Location: Russell Street and Brougham Street, Victoria Park, Westport</p> <p>HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 5032)</p> <p>The Gates of Remembrance were erected in 1920 to commemorate local men who fell in the First World War, and later included those who lost their lives in the Second World War. The masonry gate structure comprises a central arch that provides access into Victoria Park.</p>
North East Valley War Memorial, Dunedin (1920-1)	
<p>A photograph of the North East Valley War Memorial in Dunedin, featuring a central archway topped with a statue of a soldier. The memorial is constructed from stone and brick. A utility pole is visible to the right of the archway.</p>	<p>Location: 248 North Road, North East Valley, Dunedin</p> <p>HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 3183)</p> <p>The North East Valley War Memorial is located at the main entrance of the Normal School. Unveiled in 1921, it was designed by Dunedin architect, Leslie Coombs, and is surmounted by a distinctive marble soldier. The memorial remembers the men who lost their lives in the South African War and the First and Second World Wars.</p>
War Memorial Gates, Tauranga (1921)	
<p>A photograph of the War Memorial Gates in Tauranga, showing a series of brick and plaster pillars connected by a low wall. The gates are set on a paved area with trees in the background.</p>	<p>Location: 1 Cameron Road, Tauranga</p> <p>HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 4567)</p> <p>The plaster and brick gates were unveiled as a First World War memorial in 1921 at the entrance to Tauranga Domain. The structure was restored in 2014.</p>

War Memorial Arch and Gates, Rahotu (1922)



Google Street View, Feb 2010

Location: 5825 South Road (State Highway 45 Okato-Hawera/Surf Highway 45), Rahotu

HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 823)

Built to commemorate the men from the district who died in the First World War, then later the Second World War and other conflicts, the War Memorial Arch was designed by New Plymouth architect, W. N. Stephenson. Erected of local stone, the arch provides the entrance to Rahotu School.

Entrance Gates, New Plymouth Boys High School, New Plymouth (1922-23)



Google Street View, Jun 2015

Location: 95-97 Eliot Street, New Plymouth

HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 891)

The masonry entrance gates to New Plymouth Boys High School consist of a central stone arch with decorative wreaths. The structure, associated with Thomas Herbert Bates, was constructed between 1922-23 to commemorate those who died in the First World War.

Malone Memorial Arch and Gates, Stratford (1923)



Google Street View, Dec 2013

Location: King Edward Park, Fenton Street and Portia Street, Stratford

HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 921)

The Malone Memorial Arch and Gates is believed to be one of the largest monuments to an individual in the country. Designed by John Alfred Duffill (Duffill and Gibson), the plastered concrete arch was unveiled at the entrance to King Edward Park in 1923.

War Memorial Entrance Gates, Christchurch (c.1924)



Copyright: HNZPT, taken by Robyn Burgess, 31/10/2013

Location: 40-70 Stevens Street, Waltham, Christchurch

HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 3735)

The War Memorial Entrance Gates are located at the entrance to Lancaster Park in Christchurch. Erected in c.1924, the ferro-concrete gates were designed by architectural firm, J. S. and M. J. Guthrie and built to commemorate those in the province who fought in the First World War.

High Street School (Former) War Memorial and Gates, Dunedin (1926)



Google Street View, Nov 2009

Location: High Street and Alva Street, Dunedin

HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 9645)

The War Memorial and Gates were built on a prominent corner site at the entrance to the High Street School (closed, 2011). It was built by monumental masons H. S. Bingham and Co. using salvaged stone and now stands as a testament to the sacrifice of the community during the First and Second World Wars.

Memorial Gates, Tuapeka Mouth (1930)



Copyright: HNZPT, taken by Roger Hodgkinson, 1/06/2009

Location: Tuapeka Mouth Road, Pit Road, Tuapeka Mouth Domain Reserve, Tuapeka Mouth

HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 9264) – listed as Tuapeka Mouth School (Former) and Memorial Gates

The Tuapeka Mouth School Memorial Gates were erected in 1930 to celebrate the school's Diamond Jubilee and commemorate the local men who lost their lives in the First World War. The memorial remains the site for Anzac Day services for the local community.

Further examples

Further examples of memorial gates are included below. The list principally identifies memorial gates located at the entrance to schools across the country with some examples of those situated at the entrance to domains. The list is not exhaustive. For further details, refer to <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/search/site/memorial%20gates>



Tuapeka Mouth school memorial gates



Rangiora Borough School memorial



Fitzroy School war memorial



St Clair school war memorial, Dunedin



Fenwick Primary (formerly Oamaru South) School war memorial



Fairview school war memorial



Halcombe School memorial gates



Bombay War Memorial Recreation Ground



Tuapeka West school memorial gates



Palmerston North school memorial



Charlton School war memorial gate



Gore High School hostel memorial gate



Muriwai School Memorial Gates



Pongakawa School memorial gates



Kennington School war memorial gate



Cannington school memorial gates



Te Matai Native School memorial gates



Otahuhu school memorial gates



Tuapeka West school, new memorial gates



Hereworth School war memorial



Mt Eden First World War memorial



Wharenui School memorial gates



Kohukohu school war memorial



Tikorangi school war memorial



Tokomaru war memorial



Broomfield war memorial gates



Otakeho war memorial



Takapuna School First World War memorial



Whanganui memorial gates



Aokautere war memorial



Taonui School war memorial



Clifton war memorial gates



Waitotara memorial gates



Milburn war memorial



Eltham First World War memorial gates



New Plymouth Boys' High war memorial



Ngatimoti war memorial



Blue Cliffs school war memorial



Elstow District war memorial gates



Taihape School war memorial



Auckland Normal Intermediate School memorial



Okaihau First World War memorial



Midhirst war memorial



Pukerau war memorial gates



Takamatua school memorial



Kotuku school memorial



Sanson war memorial gate



Whāngārei Boys High School War Memorials



North East Valley School memorial



Woolston school memorial



Greymouth school war memorial



Walton War Memorial Domain



Normanby First World War memorial



Rahotu war memorial



Mangaweka war memorial



Te Puke war memorial



Manurewa First World War memorial



Waipukurau school war memorial



Thames Central School memorial



Gisborne High School Memorials



Caversham war memorial



Berwick war memorial



Papatoetoe First World War memorial



Matatā war memorial



Winton war memorial



Hook war memorial



Silverdale war memorial

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Archives New Zealand:

Deeds index: 22A 839 and 23A 465

Land Information New Zealand (LINZ):

Certificates of title: NA 514/212 and NA 514/213

Plan: S60A

Remuera School records:

Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Remuera School's Committee, 1922.

Remuera Primary School Annual Reports, 1915.

Remuera Primary School booklet, *125 Years*, 1998.

Remuera Primary School Minutes Book, 1919.

Remuera Primary School Records, 1886-1998 and Annual Reports, 1915.

Secondary Sources

Published:

Graham Stewart, *Around Auckland by Tram in the 1950s*, Grantham House Publishing, Wellington, 1996.

Jenny Carlyon and Diana Morrow, *A Fine Prospect: A History of Remuera, Meadowbank and St Johns*, Random House, New Zealand, 2011.

R. C. J. Stone, *From Tamaki-Makau-Rau to Auckland*, Auckland, Auckland University Press, 2002.

Winifred Macdonald, *Recollections: A Sketch of Early Remuera*, Milnes, Remuera, 1983.

Unpublished:

Auckland Scrapbook, *Official history of the Remuera School*, Nov-Dec 1958.

Norrie, C. W. M., *Whitford War Memorial 29 April 1957*, invitation.

Remuera Heritage, *Remuera Heritage Walk: St Aidans to Mount Hobson*, 2006.

Electronic sources:

Auckland Council, Cultural Heritage Inventory, <https://chi.net.nz/>

Auckland Council GeoMaps, <https://geomapspublic.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/viewer/index.html>

The Heritage Studio Ltd.

Auckland Libraries, Heritage Images,
<http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz/dbtwwpd/heritageimages/>

Auckland Libraries, *Manukau's Journey: A Manukau Timeline*,
<http://manukau.infospecs.co.nz/>

Dictionary of New Zealand Biography. Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand
<https://teara.govt.nz/en>

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, <http://www.heritage.org.nz>

National Library of New Zealand, Alexander Turnbull Library Collections,
<https://natlib.govt.nz/collections/a-z/alexander-turnbull-library-collections>

New Zealand History, <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/>

Papers Past, <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/>

Tamaki Paenga Hira Auckland War Memorial Museum, <http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/>

Victoria University of Wellington, The Cyclopedia of New Zealand [Auckland Provincial District], New Zealand Electronic Text Collection, <http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/>

