

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex
31 Queen Street, Pukekohe



Prepared for

Heritage Unit, Auckland Council

August 2017 (Final)

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Cover image: A close-up aerial image of St Andrew's Church site in 1955, showing St Andrew's Church, the Vicarage and the Memorial Arch, (WA-37240-F, Whites Aviation Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library).

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to consider the place named the St Andrew’s Anglican Church Complex (the “Complex”), 31 Queen Street, Pukekohe against the criteria for the evaluation of historic heritage in the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in part¹) (AUPOip). For the purpose of this document, the collective name “St Andrew’s Anglican Church Complex” has been used to capture three main structures on the site: St Andrew’s Church, the Vicarage, and the Memorial Arch.

The document has been prepared by 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 Ltd. in 2017, unless noted otherwise.

2.0 Identification

Site address	31 Queen Street, Pukekohe, Auckland 2120
Legal description and Certificate of Title identifier	LOT 2 DP 86991 CT-44D/255
NZTM grid reference	Easting: 1768677.69 / Northing: 5881030.99 Longitude: 174.9007124 / Latitude: -37.201963
Ownership	Church of England Trust and Secretary
Auckland Unitary Plan zoning	Business – Mixed Use Zone (the rear of the CT boundary is zoned Residential – Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings Zone)
Existing scheduled item(s)	None
Additional controls	Overlays - Natural Resources (High-Use Aquifer Management Areas; and Quality-Sensitive Aquifer Management Areas)
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) listing details	None
Pre-1900 site (HNZPT Act 2014 Section 6)	No. The place does not predate 1900 and has no identified archaeological values.
CHI reference(s)	20172 (Church) and 20173 (Vicarage)
NZAA site record number(s)	None

¹ Operative in part, 15 November 2016 and updated 14 December 2016.

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.

Only partial access was made to the interior of the vicarage and photographs were not permitted at the time. The physical description and visual observations are therefore based on parts of the building visible during the inspection.

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.

4.0 Historical summary

Refer to **Appendix 1** for a fully referenced historical background and **Appendix 2** and **Appendix 3** for supplementary information.

The first Anglican service in Pukekohe took place on 4 May 1868 by the Reverend Viscesimus Lush (1817-82), the first Anglican clergyman to minister in the area, and early services were held in a local residence. A purpose-built, albeit temporary, structure known as the 'Slab Church' was subsequently erected and provided a focus for worship in the settlement until a more permanent building was established. By 1876, the construction of the first Anglican Church in Pukekohe was underway. It was dedicated as St Andrew's Church on Sunday 23 April 1876 by Bishop Cowie. A Sunday school followed in 1882.

The extension of the railway line through Pukekohe in 1875 ultimately changed the shape of the settlement by creating a new village core centred on King Street, near the railway station. A number of churches and a schoolroom soon relocated from the old 'Paddock Settlement' to the new village centre, and by the late-1890s, the Anglican Church had acquired a quarter-acre site on Queen Street for the purposes of establishing a new church complex. The existing church was later moved from its Wellington Street site to the new section of land by traction engine.

In 1905, the parochial district of Pukekohe was formed and its first vicar, the Reverend Dobson, relocated to the area. It marked an important period in the history of the Anglican Church in the locality. A year later, a vicarage was built on the corner of present-day Coronation Avenue and West Street.

With the increase in Pukekohe's population during the early twentieth century, St Andrew's Church was under continuous pressure to provide additional space to accommodate its growing congregation. Whilst a building fund had already been established for the construction of a new church to accommodate this growth, it stood at only £1. Instead, focus was placed on enlarging the existing timber church, which took place in 1911.

Land adjacent to St Andrew's Church eventually became available in 1913, during which time the vestry purchased two acres as a site for a new church building and a new vicarage. Reverend Dobson considered the land an *"excellent site for a church, a*

*good site for a vicarage, and nearly enough room to graze a horse.*² Plans for a new vicarage were drawn up by local architect, F. W. Mountjoy and its construction undertaken by Mr W. H. Fausett. Completed in 1915 at a cost of £972, the single-storey brick residence was formally opened by the Reverend Canon E. J. McFarland (former vicar of St Andrew's) on 25 September. The building's construction was reported as quite new to Pukekohe, being the first of its kind to be erected there. The architect and contractor were praised respectively for the "*excellence of the design*" and "*excellent workmanship*" put into the building.

In 1921, a concrete arch and metal gates were erected at the entrance to St Andrew's Church. Situated between the existing church building and the vicarage, the structure was built as a memorial in remembrance of the men of the district who lost their lives in the First World War. The prominent memorial was donated by notable parishioner, Mr Robert Bilkey, and dedicated by Dr Averill the Bishop of Auckland, on 10 September.

For some years, St Andrew's Church had struggled to accommodate Pukekohe's growing Anglican population. By the early 1920s, fundraising for the 'New Church Fund' was underway. In memory of those who died in the First World War, it was also decided that the new church would be a fitting thanksgiving for peace, an idea that was reinforced by the erection of the memorial arch in 1921. The onset of the Great Depression did little to hinder the district's fundraising efforts. By 1930, the New Church Fund stood at a healthy £1,500, but further capital was required. It was agreed that an additional £1,500 be raised by canvassing the district and any outstanding amount be covered by a loan. Architectural plans for the new church were soon in development by local architect and Pukekohe Mayor, Mr John Routly, who had, by this time, been in practice for over 20 years. In 1931, local builder, Mr William Massey, was commissioned to carry out the construction work. On 23 August that year, the foundation stone of the new church was laid by Archbishop Averill, who commended the parishioners on their perseverance and persistence during such difficult economic times.

On 25 July 1933, St Andrew's Peace Memorial Church was dedicated by Archbishop Averill. Built as a thanks offering for peace, over 1,000 people from every denomination and from all parts of the parochial district attended the service. Deemed a challenge and a victory, the gothic-inspired brick and reinforced concrete building measured 70 feet in length and 56 feet at its greatest width, allowing seating to accommodate 240 adults. The total cost of the building was £3,354.

On its completion, and before it could be used for worship, a number of items were transferred from the old church to the new St Andrew's Church. These included a pulpit, a memorial to Syd Morris; the altar, built by Mr F. Duncan in 1926; and the rimu panelling behind the altar, gifted by Mr and Mrs Bayly in memory of their daughter Ngaire May. In 1934, Joseph Catchpole donated a pipe organ in memory of his wife, Minnie.

The dedication of the new church and the subsequent conclusion of Reverend Cowie's 19-year ministry have been regarded as marking the completion of the 'establishment' phase in the parish's history. One of the first projects that followed the completion of the new St Andrew's was the conversion of the old church into a parish hall. The works, which involved alterations and additions to the structure, were completed in 1939.

Two years after the end of the Second World War, it was resolved that a stained glass window should be installed as a memorial for the whole parish to remember those who lost their lives in both world wars. A design by G. E. Sheedy from England was

² Morris, 48; Derbyshire, 81-2.

accepted and the window was dedicated by Bishop Simkin on 24 February 1952. Other changes during the 1950s involved the construction of a new Sunday school hall using material salvaged from the old hall, the introduction of carpets in the church, and the replacement of the old seating (that had relocated from the first church) with new pews. By the mid-1960s, Pukekohe's population had increased almost two-fold since the end of the Second World War, and its status as a parochial district had been raised to a parish. In 1966, the pipe organ was modernised, and subsequently rebuilt between 1974-6.

In 1974, an inspection of the church by consulting engineers was carried out to investigate cracks that had appeared in the eastern and northeastern portions of the building. It was considered that the problem was caused by foundation settlement, exacerbated by dry weather conditions in previous years. Two years later, buttresses were constructed to the northeastern and southeastern corner of the altar and to the northeastern corner of the vestry.

In 1978, the parish hall and Sunday school complex was relocated to the west of the church in response to the proposed introduction of a new 'ring road' in the town centre. The proposed extension of Wesley Street cut through the northern portion of the church land. Following their relocation, the buildings were redeveloped and the new complex rededicated on 20 August 1978. Around this time, the vicarage was also refurbished. In 1987, plans for the development of the southwestern portion of the church site were carried out to provide affordable homes for older members of the community. Three years later, the first two units of 'St Andrew's Court' were blessed.

In 2006, renovations were carried out to the Sunday school complex. Three years later, a memorial garden was dedicated on the south side of the church, followed by a memorial garden within the grounds of the vicarage. A new manual organ, installed in 2015, was dedicated on 14 February 2016. St Andrew's Church complex continues to be used as a place of worship, a place of remembrance, and a place of social gathering.

5.0 Physical description

A site visit was undertaken on 15 March 2017. Full access to, and photographs of the interior of the vicarage were not possible at that time. For architectural plans, site plans and photographic records, refer to **Appendix 3** and **Appendix 5**.

5.1 Location, context and site

The St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex is located in the centre of Pukekohe, a rural service town situated on the southern edge of the Auckland Region between the shores of the Manukau Harbour and the mouth of the Waikato River, approximately 50 kilometres south of the Auckland CBD. Pukekohe generally comprises a mixture of traditional and modern development that illustrate the town's growth and development from an area of dispersed rural living to Auckland's second largest urban area.

The Pukekohe town centre is encircled by a ring road where four arterial roads from the north, south, east and west converge. The subject place is situated in the southwestern portion of the town centre, visible at the crossroads of Queen Street and Wesley Street. The irregular-shaped corner site covers an area of approximately 8,216m² of relatively level land that gradually rises at its central southern section. Neighbouring properties are predominantly in residential use, although another place of worship, the Wesley Methodist Church, is located on the opposite side of Queen Street. Hard and soft landscaping feature throughout the site, with the principal surface materials being tarmac and lawn. A number of well-established trees, including a cluster of oak trees, exist throughout the eastern half of the site and line the northern

and eastern boundaries. Vehicular access onto the site is gained from both Queen Street and Wesley Street. From Queen Street, a driveway runs east to west along the centre of the property, while a driveway from Wesley Street follows the northwestern boundary to the southwestern portion of the site.



Figure 1: The location of the St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex within its local and regional (inset) contexts (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

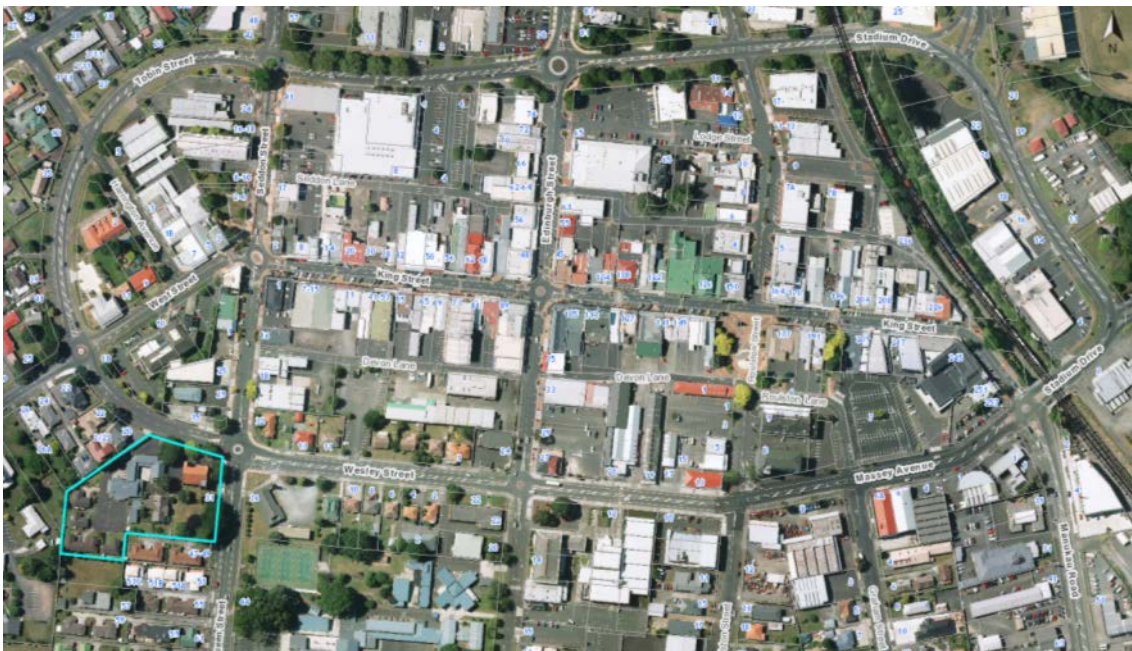


Figure 2: The location of the subject corner site in the context of the Pukekohe Town Centre (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

The broader church site comprises a mixture of buildings associated with the Anglican Church in Pukekohe, which were established over a period of approximately 100 years. These include St Andrew's Church; St Andrew's Vicarage; St Andrew's Parish/Sunday

school hall, vicar's office and meeting rooms; and five residential units that make up St Andrew's Court. A number of ancillary structures are located to the rear of the vicarage.



Figure 3: The St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex within its broader CT boundary, showing St Andrew's Church (1), the Vicarage (2), the Memorial Arch (3) (the "Complex"), and the Parish/Sunday school hall, vicar's office, meeting rooms (4), and St Andrew's Court (5) (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex (the subject of this evaluation) consists of the St Andrew's Church, the Vicarage and the Memorial Arch. The structures are located in the eastern portion of the site, each orientated to the east, facing Queen Street. A tarmac driveway, edged with hedging and fencing, separates the church from the vicarage.

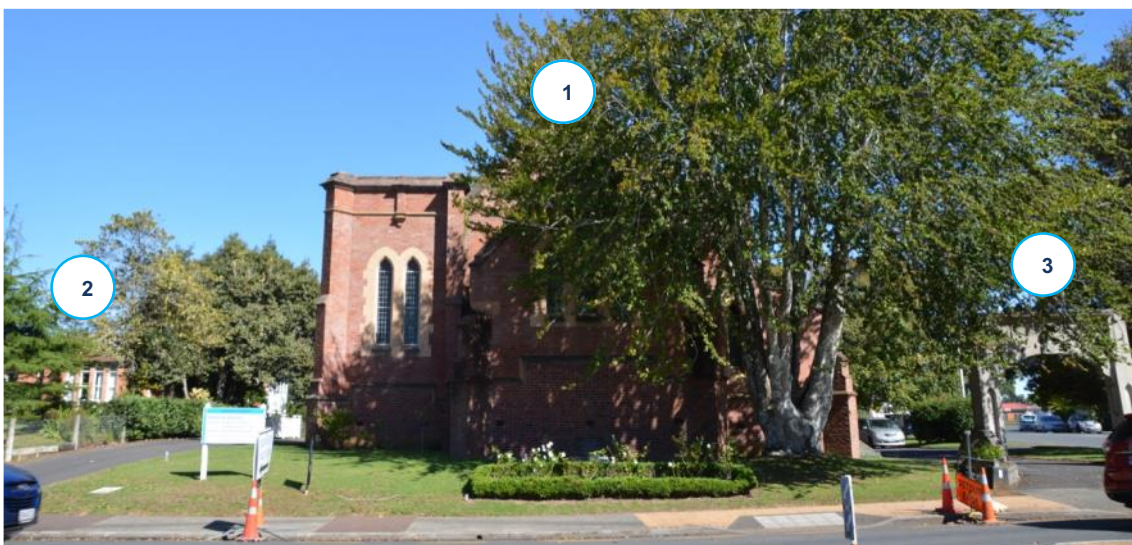


Figure 4: Looking west from Queen Street, showing the church (1), vicarage (2), and memorial arch (3).



Figure 5: View of the church and memorial arch from the Queen Street/Wesley Street junction to the north-east of the complex.



Figure 6: Showing the close proximity of the church (right) and vicarage (left), viewed from the front garden.

5.2 St Andrew's Church

Situated close to the northeastern corner of the site at the junction of Queen and Wesley streets, St Andrew's Church occupies a conspicuous location on the site. The church is set back slightly from the Queen Street frontage, beyond an area of lawn, low-level planting, and an established tree that partly screens the building from view. The tarmac driveway and parking area around the building is softened by areas of low-level planting and shrubs to the north elevation.



Figure 7: St Andrew's Peace Memorial Church. Showing parts of the east and south elevations, viewed from Queen Street.

5.2.1 Exterior

The church design was influenced by Gothic Revival architecture, a movement that emerged in eighteenth century Britain and gathered momentum during the nineteenth century. In New Zealand, the style had long been used in the design of educational and municipal structures and particularly favoured for ecclesiastical buildings. During the inter-war period a plainer, more restrained version of the Gothic style had developed, as evidenced in the design of St Andrew's Church, completed in 1933.

In its simplest form, the church is rectangular in plan, but steps out to the north, east and south to accommodate the porch, vestry and choir room, sanctuary, and tower respectively. The exterior walls are built of plain pressed red brick, laid in stretcher bond and supported with brick and reinforced concrete buttresses. Blue brick and buff-coloured plaster has been applied in the detailing. The gabled roofs of the church

proper, the sanctuary and the porch are covered with Taumarunui (clay) tiles and, notwithstanding the west elevation, finished with plastered parapet gables.

The principal east elevation is characterised by its collection of strong architectural components: the centrally positioned sanctuary, inset with the three-light 'Memorial Window' and foundation stone; the squat, square tower with profiled parapet, dentil detailing and corner-angled buttresses; and the belfry, housing a bell dating from the 1880s and surmounted by a cross.

A prominent gabled porch with arched lobby entry on the north elevation provides the church's main entrance, accessed via a set of splayed concrete steps. Between the lobby and porch is a pair of solid timber doors connected to a top-hung sliding mechanism. A single timber door accessed by concrete steps and another via a concrete ramp provide additional access into the church by way of the vestry and choir room.



Figure 8: North elevation showing the entrance porch and belfry.



Figure 9: West and south elevations.



Figure 10: Showing part of the sanctuary and belfry on the east elevation.



Figure 11: Showing part of the tower and sanctuary, decorated with quatrefoil and lancet windows.

The assortment of pointed arched windows and doors, a quintessential aspect of medieval Gothic architecture, are a key feature of the church. The openings are generally framed (wholly or in part) by plastered voussoirs, with plastered or blue brick cills, the latter incorporated as two header courses. Stained glass windows, some leaded, feature throughout, the largest of which is the 'Great West Window', decorated with geometric tracery. A series of smaller arched openings line the north and south walls of the nave (interspersed by brick buttresses), each of which comprise a top and bottom opening light. A pair of lancet windows is situated on the east and south walls of the tower, and another single lancet window is positioned mid-way up the belfry. A

quatrefoil window, within a circular concrete surround, is set within the north and south walls of the sanctuary. The quatrefoil is a recurring decorative design that features throughout the church.

At the western end of the south elevation lays a small memorial garden, planted with flowers. Associated commemorative plaques are fixed to the base of the church.



Figure 12: The three-light 'Memorial Window', visible on the eastern wall of the sanctuary.



Figure 13: The Memorial Garden and plaques, situated along the west end of the south elevation.



Figure 14: The gothic arched openings in the porch that lead into the church proper.



Figure 15: The 'Great West Window' with geometric tracery incorporating quatrefoils.



Figure 16: One of a series of smaller windows that light the nave.

5.2.2 Interior

Just like its exterior, the church's interior is highly intact. It is laid out over three principal spaces: the nave, the chancel and the sanctuary, each divided by an imposing Gothic arch. Secondary spaces include the vestry and the choir room, located to the north of the chancel, and the organ chamber, situated at the base of tower to the south of the chancel.

The striking roof structure comprises a vaulted timber ceiling of polished rimu, exposed rafters, and a series of dark mahogany single hammer-beam trusses. Buff-coloured bricks clad the lower portion of the internal walls, separated from the upper walls by a plastered dado finished with a salmon-coloured tint. Buff-coloured plaster frames the arched openings, and carpet covers the timber floors.

The stained glass windows, which “give a diffused light”³, come into full effect when viewed from the interior of the church. The most striking are those located in the end gables. The first is the ‘Memorial Window’. Set above the altar, it is made up of three lancet stained-glass windows that depict (from left to right) the Apostle Saint Andrew, Christ in Glory, and Saint Mark the Evangelist. The window bears the inscription “1914-1918 In Memory of the Fallen from this Parish 1939-1945”. The second is the ‘Great West Window’. Centrally positioned in the western gable, the fixed stained glass and leaded light window incorporates geometric tracery arranged in three perpendicular lights with three quatrefoil motifs above. The imagery is centred on the empty cross, surmounted by a crown of thorns. Vine leaves and grapes are a theme that appears across the top third of the window, while the top quatrefoil shows the crown of Christ the King. The detailing applied to the quatrefoils is very similar to the two small windows in the sanctuary. The smaller art deco style windows in the nave display highly stylised natural and geometric forms, the main theme of which is a lily, while the lancet windows retain a simple design with only a small area of stained glass.⁴



Figure 17: Looking east towards the altar.



Figure 18: Looking west from the chancel across the nave.



Figure 19: The war memorial window located in the eastern wall of the sanctuary, above the rimu altar.

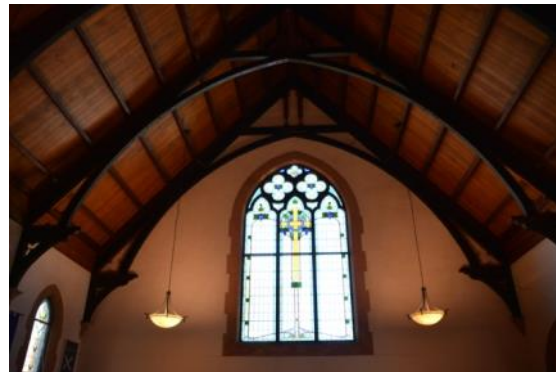


Figure 20: Showing the ‘Great West Window’ and the timber roof structure.

The church retains a number of early fixtures and fittings, many of which were donated by members of the congregation prior to, during, or just after its construction, often as memorials. Of particular note is the decorative altar, constructed of heart rimu and inlaid with a mahogany cross; the pulpit; the lectern; the rimu panelling behind the altar; and the organ timber panelling, decorated with gothic-style panelling and detailing.

³ Church Dedicated, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXX, Issue 21553, 26 July 1933, 10, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 June 2017).

⁴ Alistair Parke, *Anglican Parish of Pukekohe: The Windows of St Andrew's Church Past and Present*, n.d.

Rows of timber pews stand either side of the central aisle and two timber balustrades are positioned at the top of the steps leading from the nave to the chancel.

Solid timber ledged doors, set in gothic arch shaped openings, lead into the secondary spaces of the church, the walls of which are plastered, the ceilings finished in timber boarding, and the door openings framed in plain timber architraves.



Figure 21: Showing the organ and organ chamber (left) and pulpit (right).



Figure 22: Decorative detailing of the single hammer-beam trusses and the colour variation of the roof timbers.

5.2.3 Condition

Visual observations of the church indicate that the building is well maintained and in good overall condition. However, areas of cracking and water ingress are evident in the eastern portion of the church, and it is understood that these have been, and are currently, under investigation.

5.2.4 Use

St Andrew's Church retains its original use as a place of worship for the Anglican faith.

5.2.5 Summary of key features

- St Andrew's Church's exterior and interior, including its form, layout, fabric and features associated with its original construction (1932-3).
- The Memorial Window in the eastern wall of the sanctuary, installed in memory of those who died in the First World War and Second World War (1952).
- Fixtures and fittings consisting of those relocated from the first St Andrew's Church and those donated after the current church's construction. These include (but are not necessarily limited to):
 - The bell (1884), brought from the first church
 - The memorial pulpit
 - The altar (1926)
 - Rimu panelling behind the altar
 - Organ panelling

5.3 Vicarage

St Andrew's Vicarage is located on slightly elevated, level ground in the centre of the site close to the southern boundary. Set back from the Queen Street frontage, it is situated within a generous lawned and planted garden, comprising boxed hedging, low-level planting and vegetable gardens. A small memorial garden and water feature has been established near the northern boundary (between the vicarage and the church), and a number of well-established trees edge the garden, particularly to the north and east.



Figure 23: St Andrew's Vicarage, set in a large garden. Showing the east (front) elevation, orientated to face Queen Street.

5.3.1 Exterior

Completed in 1915, St Andrew's Vicarage was designed and built during a period of transition in New Zealand's domestic architecture. The building's form, low-slung roofs and deep eaves with exposed rafter feet, indicate early Californian bungalow influences, a style that proliferated after the First World War, whilst its verandah and fenestration remain rooted in the villa style.

The vicarage is a single-storey structure of rectangular plan with gabled roof, centrally positioned projecting bay to the east (front), and gabled bay to the west (rear). Erected on reinforced concrete foundations, the walls of the principal building are reputedly formed with a central cavity between the outer brick skin (laid in stretcher bond) and internal timber studwork – a type of construction considered the first of its kind in Pukekohe.⁵ The north elevation of the rear bay is largely clad in plain timber weatherboards. The timber roofs are covered in corrugated metal, with timber soffits and bargeboards. The apex of all four gables feature timber battens above a line of brick dentils, and those to the north and south are finished with a timber ventilation grille. Four brick and stucco chimneys remain, two on the east roof slope and two on the west. They each feature concrete caps and all but one have a glazed chimney pot.

To the north of the front bay is a verandah, accessed by a set of concrete steps and supported by square timber posts on concrete-capped brick plinths. The verandah features a concrete floor, plain square balusters and a series of decorative droppers. A porch is located on the northern side of the rear bay, also accessed by concrete steps.

⁵ Pukekohe's New Vicarage, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 4, Issue 89, 29 September 1915, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 5 June 2017).



Figure 24: View of the vicarage from the driveway that divides it from the church, showing part of the east and north elevations.



Figure 25: East (front) elevation with centrally positioned bay, and part of the south elevation.



Figure 26: View from the south-west of the garden showing parts of the south and west elevations, and part of the western bay.



Figure 27: Front verandah accessed via concrete steps that lead to the main entrance.

Fenestration throughout the building generally comprises a range of double-hung sash windows, set within recessed openings with concrete cills. A prominent feature on the east elevation is a brick box window, positioned centrally in the bay. It comprises four narrow sash windows with top lights divided by brick mullions and overhung by a (possibly asphalt) shingle covered sun-hood. A similar timber box window with four sash units under a timber shingle sun-hood is set within the north gable. Next to this is a fixed unit with multi-glazed top-light. Other windows include casement and top-hung units, principally located within the rear bay. The front entrance consists of a 'top-weighted' timber door with deep profiled panels and plain glass in the top section and a similarly designed side-light. They are set within a timber frame with chamfered mullion and glazed top-light, and feature some traditional ironmongery.



Figure 28: Box window on east elevation.



Figure 29: Sash, fixed and casement windows on north elevation.

5.3.2 Interior

Based on those areas visible, the interior of the vicarage appears to retain integrity of historic floor plan, fabric and features. The internal floor plan shares similarities with both villa and bungalow layouts, with most rooms clearly separated and accessed via a central hallway. In this case, however, the hallway doglegs just beyond the front reception hall then extends along the width of the building (from north to south). In addition to the halls, the accommodation comprises a study, living room, kitchen, three bedrooms and a bathroom. The building was also built with a scullery, larder and laundry beyond the back verandah, but it is unclear whether these continue to form part of the present-day layout. The generously proportioned living room overlooks the front garden, viewed from the box window. The study is located in the northern portion of the building, and the modified kitchen in the rear bay.

A key feature of the hallway is its timber panelling and decorative archway that separates the reception hall from the main hallway. A number of original fireplaces remain.

5.3.3 Condition

Based on those parts of the building visible, the vicarage appears to be in very good condition.

5.3.4 Use

St Andrew's Vicarage continues to be used as a private residence, but it is now rented out rather than occupied by the vicar. The vicarage gardens are often used as a venue for weddings and other social gatherings.

5.3.5 Summary of key features

- St Andrew's Vicarage's exterior and interior, including its form, layout, fabric and features associated with its original construction (1915).

5.4 Memorial Arch

The Memorial Arch stands close to the eastern boundary of St Andrew's Church complex, near its northeastern corner. Providing a formal entry onto the site from Queen Street, the arch spans a tarmac driveway that extends along the northern side of the church. At the base of each pier are areas of lawn and low-level splayed concrete walls that edge two plant beds.



Figure 30: The Memorial Arch viewed from Queen Street, close to its junction with Wesley Street.

Built of concrete, the structure consists of two square piers connected by a segmented arch and crowned with a flat cornice. The concrete voussoirs that form the arch are arranged in a crenellated pattern and are supported on scroll and leaf ornamental corbels. The key stone on the east side of the arch is inlaid with a crest and above this is a plastered swag motif upon which the words “1914 IN MEMORY 1919” are set. Other decorative elements include recessed and embossed gothic pointed arches set within the piers and volutes at each end of the profiled cornice. Concrete buttresses have been built at the outer base of the two piers, and metal hinges on the inside of the piers provide evidence of the original metal gates that are no longer in place.



Figure 31: Showing the east side of the arch, showing its decoration.



Figure 32: Showing part of the west side of the arch.

5.4.1 Condition

Based on visual observations only, the Memorial Arch appears to be in very good condition.

5.3.2 Use

The Memorial Arch continues to be a monument that memorialises the men of the district who lost their lives in the First World War.

5.3.3 Summary of key features

- The Memorial Arch.

6.0 Comparative analysis

Refer to **Appendix 3** and **Appendix 4** for further details.

One of the principal themes associated with St Andrew’s Anglican Church Complex is that of memorialisation. As such, when considering St Andrew’s Church and the Memorial Arch in relation to other similar or related places/structures within the locality, region or nation, the key comparison is with other First World War memorials, specifically purpose-built memorial churches and memorial arches. Whilst memorials are the principal subject of this analysis, consideration has also been given to shared physical qualities. A narrower approach has been given to St Andrew’s Vicarage, focussing on other places in the locality or region that share similarities in use, architectural style or construction. 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 broader geographic area may yield further information.

6.1 War memorials

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.⁶ Of these public memorials, in excess of 500⁷ stand in remembrance of the 18,000 New Zealanders who lost their lives in the First World War.⁸

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.⁹ 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.¹⁰ 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.

In Pukekohe, eight war memorials exist that vary in type. In addition to the subject Memorial Arch (1921) and St Andrew's Peace Memorial Church (1933), a memorial (former gates) (1921), memorial stones (1926), a boulder and plaque (1929), a memorial hall (1958), a memorial chaplet (1998), and a flagpole (2004) were established. Of the eight local memorials, five commemorate those individuals who served and fell in the First World War.

6.1.1 War memorial churches

The church was one of the most common communities to erect First World War memorials (after the communities themselves).¹¹ These often took the form of stained-glass windows (approximately 36 are known to exist), doors, bells, organs, lecterns, altars or fonts. Wooden tablet honours boards were particularly prolific. On occasion, memorial lych-gates or stone monuments were erected in the church grounds, or an addition, such as a sanctuary or tower¹² was made to the church. Less frequently, the whole church building became a war memorial.

A relatively small number of war memorial churches can be found throughout New Zealand. Whether community built or architect designed, a small-scale timber structure or a grand masonry landmark, each reflects *"the importance of religious loyalties to New Zealanders at that time, and also the church's close involvement in encouraging and supporting the war effort."*¹³ There are 33 known purpose-built war memorial churches in the country, the majority of which are of the Anglican faith. All but one were constructed during the twentieth century, the earliest dating from 1871 and the latest 1964. The significance of this building sub-type for representing important

⁶ Jock Phillips, *To the Memory: New Zealand's War Memorials* (Nelson: Potton & Burton, 2016).

⁷ This number excludes the many honour boards and plaques that exist in schools, halls and churches.

⁸ 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).

⁹ 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).

¹⁰ Jock Phillips, 2016, 91.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 103.

¹² One Auckland example is St Alban's Church Memorial Tower (1924), 443 Dominion Road, Balmoral.

¹³ Jock Phillips, 2016, 104.

aspects of the country's history is recognised in the inclusion of six such buildings in the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero (the "List") (administered by HNZPT). These range from the brick Westmere Presbyterian Church in Whanganui (c.1924) to the reinforced concrete All Saints' Anglican Church in Hokitika (1936), all of which commemorate those lost in the First World War. In this context, it is apparent that whilst St Andrew's Peace Memorial Church is not an early example of the building sub-type, it is a good representative example of a relatively uncommon heritage place. Given the nature of the church as a First World War memorial, it is unsurprising that St Andrew's, like a number of others on the List, is the second church established on its site. Despite sharing similarities in architectural influences and construction with other memorial churches, the subject building differs in appearance from other examples on the List, each having their own distinct characteristics.

In Auckland, seven war memorial churches are known to exist, all of which were purpose-built as First World War memorials. Varying in scale and style, they range from St Martin's Memorial Church (c.1921), a modest timber structure in Waimauku, to the most recently built Maclaurin Chapel (1964), a modern interpretation of ecclesiastical architecture in central Auckland. Five of the buildings serve as parish churches, while two are chapels built within educational establishments. All but two were designed by well-known architects in their respective localities or region. Recognised as representative examples of a less common building sub-type in the region, five of these war memorial churches are currently scheduled as significant historic heritage places in the AUPOip, and one is included on the List. In this regional context, St Andrew's Church does not necessarily stand apart as the earliest or grandest example when compared to other known buildings of this sub-type, but can be recognised as a representative example of this small group of important buildings that remain across Auckland, and the only known example that exists in South Auckland.

6.1.2 War memorial arches

The main sentiment behind the considerable number of war memorial arches in New Zealand has been regarded as a "*celebration of victory, rather than mourning*"¹⁴. There are approximately 41¹⁵ known war memorial arches in the country, around 29 of which are First World War memorials. Many are found at the entrances to parks, schools, cemeteries or public buildings and range from modest structures to grand monuments. Whilst inspiration is likely to have come from the classical triumphal arches¹⁶, there was some precedent for them in New Zealand, where temporary arches were often built during royal tours. One such example was the striking "Harbour Lights Arch" on Auckland's waterfront, which formed part of the preparations for the royal visit in 1901.¹⁷

Significant examples of this type of war memorial are included in HNZPT's List. There are ten in all, ranging from the Gates of Remembrance, Westport (1920), a masonry structure with central arch, to the Methven War Memorial, Methven (1929-30), a grand triumphal arch. Interestingly, over half of the arches are located at the entrance of a school, but none at the entrance to a church. In this context, the Memorial Arch at St Andrew's may not be the grandest or most intricately designed example of this type of war memorial, but, built in 1921, it is one of the earliest known examples and the only example to be associated with the church community.

¹⁴ Ibid., 121.

¹⁵ Some of these arches form part of a larger gateway structure or bridge.

¹⁶ For example, the Roman Arch of Titus (AD. 82), and the nineteenth century Arc de Triomphe, Paris and Marble Arch, London.

¹⁷ Refer to: [Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, AWNS-19010614-15-2](#)

The Memorial Arch at St Andrew's Church is one of five known war memorial arches in Auckland, two of which are currently scheduled as significant historic heritage places in the AUPOip. The other four are the Papatoetoe First World War Memorial (1922), the Bombay War Memorial (1923), the Epsom War Memorial Arch (1924), and the Onehunga Arch of Remembrance (1929). All four are First World War memorials and share similarities in scale and physical qualities, the most obvious being their stone construction. In this context, St Andrew's Memorial Arch is of note as the earliest and only concrete example of this type of war memorial in the region.

6.2 The Vicarage: type and construction

As a building type, vicarages, manses, presbyteries and rectories are relatively common, and can be found throughout New Zealand. Many notable examples are included on the HNZPT List, a number of which are now in use as private homes. Approximately 11 are included as significant historic heritage places in the AUPOip, three of which are vicarages. They include St John the Baptist Vicarage in Northcote (1885), Christ Church Vicarage in Ellerslie (1895) and the Anglican Vicarage in Onehunga (c.1905), all of which are variations of the villa style. In the local Pukekohe context, there are three examples of this building type. In addition to the subject building, these include the former Parsonage, Wesley Street (c.1883) and St Patrick's Presbytery, Seddon Street (1914).

Of these buildings, St Andrew's Vicarage shares the greatest similarities with the unscheduled St Patrick's Presbytery, also located in Pukekohe. Completed just a year before St Andrew's Vicarage was dedicated in 1915, St Patrick's Presbytery was established as the second presbytery associated with St Patrick's Church in Pukekohe. It too was designed by a local architect (John Routly) and built of brick, a material rarely used in domestic construction during that time in the locality. Although of slightly smaller proportions, the design of the presbytery is also based on the transitional style. Whilst the vicarage exhibits much stronger bungalow influences, physical similarities can be seen in the roof form, pitch, box window and general fenestration.

Two other contemporary brick residences are known to exist in Pukekohe. These are the buildings located at 12 Harrington Avenue and 51 Queen Street. Both built with transitional villa and bungalow influences, the former can be compared most strongly with St Andrew's Vicarage. Designed by another local architect (L. C. A. Potter), the place shares a general form, similar materials, and some comparable detailing, however, the vicarage stands apart for its slightly more unusual configuration and greater articulation of architectural features, such as the box windows and multiple chimneys.

6.3 Architects

St Andrew's Church and Vicarage were designed by local architects, John Routly and F. W. Mountjoy respectively. Whilst examples of their work are explored more thoroughly in **Appendix 3** of this report, it is clear that both showed a preference for designing brick or concrete buildings. There are some gaps in the understanding of a number of their commissions (much of the information is derived from minimally detailed tender notices), however, known comparisons can be made.

6.3.1 John Routly

John Routly is known to have undertaken at least 100 architectural designs between 1906 and 1939, which included residences, shops, municipal buildings, churches, garages and a school. He worked throughout Auckland but was most prolific in his hometown of Pukekohe. Routly maintained a personal and professional relationship with the church, designing several church buildings over his career, including a manse

in Pukekohe (1908), additions to a church (1911), and St Patrick's Presbytery (1914, mentioned above). In addition to St Andrew's Church, he was also responsible for the Presbyterian Church, St Heliers Bay (1916) and possibly St John's Presbyterian Church, Papatoetoe (1922). St Andrew's Church represents Routly's last known church commission.

Although Routly's association with St John's Church in Papatoetoe has not been fully verified¹⁸, the building shares the greatest similarities with St Andrew's Church. Despite its grander proportions, St John's (like St Andrew's) was designed in the gothic revival style and built of brick with concrete detailing. Both examples share a rhythm of pointed arch windows and brick buttresses along the outer walls of the nave, and are dominated by a brick tower, although St Andrew's was not fully executed.

6.3.2 F. W. Mountjoy

F. W. Mountjoy's career as a self-employed architect and structural engineer appears to have been short-lived, working only for four years (between 1913 and 1917). Despite his relatively modest portfolio, he was responsible for the design of at least 24 buildings, including residences, shops, offices, municipal buildings, and church structures. St Andrew's Vicarage was the last of three design commissions for the church, the other two being the Presbyterian Church at Otau (1913) and a Presbyterian Church Hall at Otorohanga (1913). Mountjoy's known projects involved the design of at least 10 residences, but few details are known about the style and construction of these dwellings. The only discernible example is an impressive country residence known (formerly as 'Clunes') currently as 'Cameron Castle' in Onewhero (1916). Whilst the striking reinforced concrete house differs markedly from the more modest brick vicarage, its blend of architectural influences (early villa, emerging bungalow and Queen Anne styles), although far less elaborate, is perceptible in his earlier design of St Andrew's Vicarage.

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.

St Andrew's Church

St Andrew's Church has considerable historical value for reflecting important aspects of religious, social and military history in the locality, region and nation during the early decades of the twentieth century.

Dedicated in 1933 as the second Anglican Church in Pukekohe, St Andrew's Church has value for illustrating the ongoing expansion of the Anglican faith in Pukekohe following its establishment as a parochial district and periods of marked growth in the locality. Representing the culmination of many years of fundraising for a new church, the place is a testament to the perseverance and persistence of the church and local parishioners during times of economic strife and provided much-needed work for depression-struck construction workers.

¹⁸ Tender notices dated 1919 and the University of Auckland Architecture Archives indicate that Routly designed St John's Church, however, another source refers to an alternative architect. Original architectural plans of the building have not been sourced.

Conceived as a thanks offering for peace, St Andrew's Church has an intimate association (through commemoration) with the First World War – a defining event in New Zealand's history. It represents the countrywide movement to erect memorials in honour of those who served and sacrificed in the First World War and is especially valuable as one of a relatively small number of purpose-built memorial churches in the region and nation. As a First World War memorial, St Andrew's Church is of note for conveying the impact of the country's military involvement in the War on local communities and the manner in which they sought to commemorate their loss. The place also reflects the church's close involvement in supporting the war effort and the importance of the religious loyalties of New Zealanders.

As a place of worship for over 80 years, St Andrew's Church has value for retaining its original use and maintaining strong associations (some transient) with a number of important figures in the Auckland Anglican community and individuals who made an important contribution to the history of the locality. Of particular note are Reverend J. P. Cowie, who, during his 19-year ministry, played a vital role in ensuring plans for a new church reached fruition; and Archbishop Averill, a leading religious figure in the 1920s and 1930s, who carried out the dedication service of St Andrew's Church in front of 1,000 people. The place is also associated with Mayor John Routly, who designed the Church. As a memorial, St Andrew's Church is also connected with the men of the parish who lost their lives in the First World War.

Overall, the place has **considerable** historical value within the **locality** and **region**.

Vicarage

St Andrew's Vicarage has moderate historical value for illustrating religious and social aspects of Pukekohe's early twentieth century history. Built in 1915 on land acquired especially for the erection of a new vicarage and church, the place stands as the first structure built on the present-day Anglican complex. Although replacing an earlier structure established on another site in 1906, St Andrew's Vicarage is of particular note for retaining an association with the development of Pukekohe as a parochial district and for demonstrating the ongoing expansion of the Anglican faith in the locality.

Although currently leased as a private residence, St Andrew's Vicarage retains its 102-year relationship with the Anglican Church in Pukekohe. The place is of value for its close connection with a number of vicars who played essential roles in the development of the faith in the locality. Of particular importance is its intimate association with the Reverend J. P. Cowie who was instituted as vicar in 1916 and the first to occupy the vicarage. Reverend Cowie played a vital role in the expansion of the church complex during his 19-year ministry, which culminated in the long-awaited completion of the present-day church building.

The place has **moderate** historical value within the **locality**.

Memorial Arch

Erected as a war memorial in 1921, the Memorial Arch has 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. It has 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 reflects the enduring support for the erection of monuments rather than utilitarian structures at that time. The structure is particularly

significant as the earliest known example of a memorial arch in the region and the only one to be directly associated with the church community.

Donated by notable parishioner, Robert Bilkey, the Memorial Arch represents the first war memorial established in Pukekohe. A physical reminder of the contribution made by local men of the district who served and sacrificed in the First World War, the structure is of note for conveying the impact on the community as a whole and the manner in which they sought to commemorate their loss.

Overall, the structure has **considerable** historical value within the **locality** and **region**.

(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.

St Andrew's Church

St Andrew's Church possesses considerable social significance for its spiritual and community values as an important place of worship and public gathering in the locality. It is a marker readily identified in Pukekohe and is considered to be held in high public esteem by local parishioners, such that it has been fully utilised, supported and celebrated since 1933. Instigated and enabled by the local Anglican community, with whom the place has maintained a special association for over 80 years, the place reflects the local congregation's religious needs and aspirations, and demonstrates its spiritual beliefs, affiliations and on-going commitment.

St Andrew's Church is especially significant in the locality for its strong commemorative value as a memorial to those who gave their lives in the First World War. Built as a thanks offering for peace, the place represents important aspects of collective memory, national identity and remembrance, the meanings of which should not be forgotten. As a repository for other memorials, including the War Memorial Window (1952), memorial garden and plaques, St Andrew's Church demonstrates the ongoing interest of the church community in remembering individuals who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country or notable contributions to church life.

Overall, the place has **considerable** social value within the **locality**.

Vicarage

Established on its site as St Andrew's Vicarage over 100 years ago, and now forming part of the broader church complex, the place has moderate social value as a historical marker that the local community identifies with. Its long-standing association with the Anglican Church in the district and the use of its gardens for social gatherings, such as weddings, means that the community likely holds it in high esteem, although this has not been verified. Serving as the place of residence for a number of highly spiritual individuals over the years, the vicarage has the ability to demonstrate the customs and ways of life of those who dedicated their lives to the tenets of their faith.

The place has **moderate** social value within the **locality**.

Memorial Arch

The Memorial Arch has considerable social significance for its commemorative and symbolic values as a memorial that recalls the sacrifice made by members of the district in the First World War. Erected over 95 years ago and now standing at the entrance to St Andrew's Church complex, the monument is a historical marker that the local Anglican community identifies with and likely holds in high esteem. A symbol of sorrow, pride and respect, the Memorial Arch demonstrates the customs of the local community in memorialising those who lost so much in the War and represents important aspects of communal identity and remembrance, the meanings of which should not be forgotten.

The structure has **considerable** social value within the **locality**.

(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 St Andrew's Church, the Vicarage and the Memorial Arch 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.

St Andrew's Church

St Andrew's Church is a tangible reminder of the important role played by the Anglican faith in the history of the locality. As a place of worship and public building, it has the potential, through its surviving original spaces, features and fabric, to provide evidence of religious life in early twentieth century Pukekohe and the enduring influence of the gothic revival style on ecclesiastical architecture. However, the place provides no greater knowledge potential than other churches located within the locality or others of the period elsewhere in the region or nation. Furthermore, the existence of comprehensive studies¹⁹ of the Anglican Church in Pukekohe means that the information that can be derived from the place is readily available from documentary sources. In light of this, St Andrew's Church is considered to have little knowledge value within the locality.

The place has **little** knowledge value with the **locality**.

Vicarage

Purpose-built as a vicarage and occupied as a private residence for over a century, the place, with its highly intact fabric and features, has the potential to provide knowledge about the functioning of the households and daily (private) lives of religious leaders in the locality during the early twentieth century. However, the lack of accessibility into the vicarage and its inability to yield meaningful or useful information not already available from other places or

¹⁹ Centennial of the Anglican Church in Pukekohe (1976) and Serving the Community: The Story of Pukekohe's Anglican Parish (2016) (refer to bibliography for further details).

sources is limited. As such, the place is considered to have little knowledge value within the locality.

The place has **little** knowledge value with the **locality**.

Memorial Arch

Standing at the entrance to St Andrew's Church complex, the Memorial Arch has the potential to provide knowledge of New Zealand's military history. The words "1914 IN MEMORY 1919" stand out in sharp relief against the concrete arch, reinforcing its role as a First World War memorial. Indirectly, and like all war memorials, it has the ability to speak to the sacrifices made by individuals and families, the communal efforts of communities, and the country's contribution to an important international cause. However, the lack of individual names on the structure limits its ability to provide direct information about the people it was meant to memorialise.

The structure has **moderate** knowledge value within the **locality**.

(e) Technology

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

St Andrew's Church

Built using materials and construction methods that were relatively commonplace by the early-1930s, St Andrew's Church is not considered 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.

The place has **no** technology value.

Vicarage

Built in 1915 with brick outer walls and timber inner walls, the Vicarage has the potential to have considerable technology value as a relatively early example of cavity wall construction on reinforced concrete foundations.²⁰ Such construction techniques, reportedly the first of their kind in Pukekohe²¹, show progress in the development of damp proofing in residential buildings and the need to provide additional support for masonry structures during the early twentieth century.

Whilst it has not been possible to fully ascertain the nature of the building's construction to date, the value identified relies heavily on a newspaper report written following the completion of the Vicarage. At this time, therefore, the building has considerable technology value within the locality.

The building has **considerable** technology value within the **locality**.

²⁰ Whilst the experimentation of cavity wall construction stems from Victorian Britain, it was not until the 'building boom' of the interwar period that it became an increasingly popular method of construction. (Reference: English Heritage, Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings: Early Cavity Walls (English Heritage: September 2010)).

²¹ Pukekohe's New Vicarage, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 4, Issue 89, 29 September 1915, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 5 June 2017).

Memorial Arch

The place 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 place 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.

St Andrew's Church

St Andrew's Church has considerable physical attributes value within the locality as a highly intact and good representative example of the late-Gothic Revival style and as a notable example of the work of well-known local architect, John Routly.

Designed in the Gothic Revival style at a time when early expressions of the new modernist or international style were becoming visible, St Andrew's Church has value for demonstrating the culmination of a style that had long dominated ecclesiastical architecture in New Zealand. The building's design also illustrates the progressive nature of the gothic revival style during the early decades of the twentieth century, when its application became more restrained.

Although a relatively modest example of the style when compared to other grander and more elaborately designed churches in the region, St Andrew's Church is notable for its individual expression of gothic influences, articulated in high style elements like the tower, gabled parapets, pointed arches, tracery, and quatrefoil detailing. The church's physical qualities also extend to its interior and are especially apparent in the building's well-executed timber roof structure, imposing gothic arches, and stained glass windows.

St Andrew's Church was designed by well-known local architect, John Routly. With an architectural career that spanned over 30 years, Routly was responsible for the design of an array of residential, commercial and civic buildings throughout Auckland, but was most prolific in his hometown of Pukekohe. His productivity, particularly during the 1910s and 1920s, helped change the face of the town during a period of marked development and growth. St Andrew's Church is arguably one of Routly's most prominent local buildings. It reveals his propensity for using both brick and concrete and represents the last of a relatively small number of church commissions undertaken during his career.

Overall, the place has **considerable** physical attributes value within the **locality**.

Vicarage

St Andrew's Vicarage has considerable physical attributes value as a one of only a small number of brick residences in the locality that illustrate the transitional period of residential architecture that became popular during the early twentieth century. Built in 1915 with design features rooted in the villa style, the vicarage, through its form, low-slung roofs, and deep eaves, is of particular interest for revealing early influences of the Californian bungalow style in the locality; a style that proliferated after the First World War. Of well-executed design and craftsmanship, the place is also of note for its highly intact exterior and interior

that demonstrate the importance of the occupants for whom the place was originally designed.

The vicarage was designed by local architect and structural engineer, F. W. Mountjoy. Whilst his career was short-lived (spanning only four years), and his portfolio modest, he was one of only a small number of local architects who contributed to Pukekohe's built landscape during a period of development and growth in the early twentieth century. Whilst only limited details are known about Mountjoy's two-dozen architectural commissions during 1913 and 1917, the vicarage is of note for providing a valuable insight into the architectural influences of his residential work of which few examples are known to still exist.

The place has **considerable** physical attributes value within the **locality**.

Memorial Arch

The Memorial Arch has considerable physical attributes value as a notable and unusual type of war memorial in Auckland. It is especially important as one of a handful of war memorial arches remaining in the region, and represents the only one of these to be solely constructed of concrete. Although its original metal gates have been removed and low-level walls modified, the memorial arch itself is highly intact and exhibits a good quality of craftsmanship.

The structure has **considerable** physical attributes value within the **region**.

(g) Aesthetic

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

St Andrew's Church

Located on a corner site at the edge of the Pukekohe town centre, St Andrew's Church has value as a conspicuous and familiar building in the locality and as the centrepiece of the town's Anglican Church complex. Retaining integrity of historic fabric, features and function, the handsome brick building has value for its strong visual appeal and evocative attributes derived from its architectural arrangement and detailing, and its atmospheric qualities as a place of worship and as a war memorial. The relationship of the place with other components within the church complex (especially the vicarage, memorial arch and associated green space) reinforces the quality of its setting.

Overall, the place has **considerable** aesthetic value within the **locality**.

Vicarage

St Andrew's Vicarage has value for its visual and physical qualities as an intact brick residence that exemplifies the development of early twentieth century aesthetic tastes. The building's generous garden enhances its visual appeal and picturesque qualities, whilst its relationship with other components within the church complex (especially the church and memorial arch) reinforces its setting. However, given the vicarage's location on the site, set back from the street and largely screened from general view by a number of mature trees, the ability to experience these qualities is limited to a small number of vantage points within the complex.

Overall, the place has **moderate** aesthetic value within the **locality**.

Memorial Arch

Prominently placed at an entrance to St Andrew's Church complex, the Memorial Arch is a conspicuous structure at the edge of a highly frequented social space and along a key thoroughfare leading to the Pukekohe town centre. The visually distinctive concrete arch has particular value for invoking an emotional response for its evocative qualities as a war memorial. The relationship of the place with other components within the church complex (especially the church, vicarage and associated green space) reinforces the quality of its setting, although St Andrew's Church dominates its immediate surrounds.

Overall, the structure has **considerable** aesthetic value within the **locality**.

(h) Context

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

St Andrew's Church

Occupying its original site for over 80 years, St Andrew's Church has considerable context value as an integral part of a collection of heritage items (vicarage, memorial arch) that collectively contribute to an important historical landscape that illustrates the development of the Anglican Church in the locality. The place also makes a notable contribution to a dispersed yet inter-related group of war memorial churches that reflect an important unifying theme in the social and cultural history of the region and nation.

The place has **considerable** context value within the **region**.

Vicarage

Occupying its original site for over 100 years, St Andrew's Vicarage has considerable context value for its largely unchanged surrounds and as an integral part of a collection of heritage items (church, memorial arch) that collectively contribute to an important historical landscape that illustrates the development of the Anglican Church in the locality. The place also makes a notable contribution to a dispersed yet inter-related group of early twentieth century brick residences in the locality that mark a shift in the architectural style preferences.

The place has **considerable** context value within the **locality**.

Memorial Arch

Occupying its original site for over 90 years, the Memorial Arch has considerable context value as an integral part of a collection of heritage items (church, vicarage) that collectively contribute to an important historical landscape associated with the Anglican Church in the locality. The place also makes a notable contribution to a group of dispersed yet inter-related war memorial arches that reflect an important unifying theme in the social and cultural history of the region and nation.

The place has **considerable** context value within the **region**.

8.0 Statement of significance

The individual values of St Andrew's Church, the Vicarage and the Memorial Arch contribute to the overall significance of St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex. As a whole, the place reflects important aspects of religious, social and military history in the locality, region and nation and retains notable examples of different building types. The place's collection of memorials means that commemoration is at the heart of the Complex, and for over 80 years, it has played a role in defining the communal identity and distinctiveness of the local Anglican community.

St Andrew's Anglican Complex has considerable historical value for illustrating the ongoing expansion of the Anglican faith in Pukekohe. Comprising two war memorials, it represents the countrywide movement to erect memorials in honour of those who served and sacrificed in the First World War and is particularly valuable for possessing one of only a small number of memorial churches and the earliest example of a war memorial arch in the region. As a place of worship for over 80 years, St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex has value for retaining its original use and maintaining strong associations (some transient) with a number of important figures in the Auckland Anglican community and individuals who made an important contribution to the history of the locality. The Complex has considerable social significance for its spiritual and community values as an important place of worship and public gathering in the locality, and is considered to be held in high public esteem by local parishioners. It is especially significant for its strong commemorative and symbolic values as a repository for a number of memorials that represent aspects of collective memory, national identity and remembrance. The place has moderate²² technology value for incorporating a building that represents early construction methods in the locality and considerable physical attributes value for its collection of highly intact structures that exist as good representative examples of their type within the locality or region. The place also combines the architectural works of local architects, John Routly and F. W. Mountjoy, who helped change the face of Pukekohe during the early twentieth century. Located on a conspicuous corner site on the edge of the town centre, St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex has considerable aesthetic value for its visual and evocative qualities provided by the relationship of its individual structures and their setting. Associated with its original site for over 80 years, the complex has considerable context value for its collection of heritage items that collectively contribute to an important historical landscape linked with the Anglican Church in the locality. The complex also comprises structures that make individual contributions to groups of dispersed yet inter-related heritage items that reflect an important unifying theme in the social and cultural history of the region and nation.

9.0 Extent of the place for scheduling

- The identified extent of place is the area that is integral to the function, meaning and relationships of the place.
- Each of the three intact structures that make up St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex is associated with the history and development of the Anglican Church in the locality. Collectively, they have occupied the Queen Street site for over 80 years and retain strong physical, visual and functional relationships with each other and their site.
- The present-day Certificate of Title (CT) boundary for 31 Queen Street covers a site that extends beyond St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex. The collection

²² When assessed individually, the only structure to have value under the technology criterion was the Vicarage. This 'considerable' value was based on the building representing an early example of cavity wall construction in the locality. When considering the Complex as a whole however, the limited technology value attributed to the Church and Memorial Arch has resulted in the overall technology value for the place being no greater than 'moderate'.

of highly modified church halls and the 1990s 'St Andrew's Court' residential development, although located within this formal boundary, has not been evaluated as part of the Complex. Therefore, these buildings do not form part of the extent of place.

- Whilst the proposed extent of place follows sections of the formal CT boundary to the north, south and east, to the west, it is largely dictated by the location of later development. The boundary line at this point has been drawn to capture the full vicarage site and doglegs around the church halls to meet the northern boundary line. As shown in **Figure 33** and **Figure 34** (below), this extent of place shares similarities with the church site prior to the development of its western portion. The only noticeable change is visible to the northern boundary, where the church site was reduced to accommodate the development of the town's ring road.
- Exclusions include two ancillary structures to the rear of the Vicarage.



Figure 33: Image showing the proposed extent of place of St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex (purple hatch) within the broader CT boundary (yellow line). The exclusions are marked red.

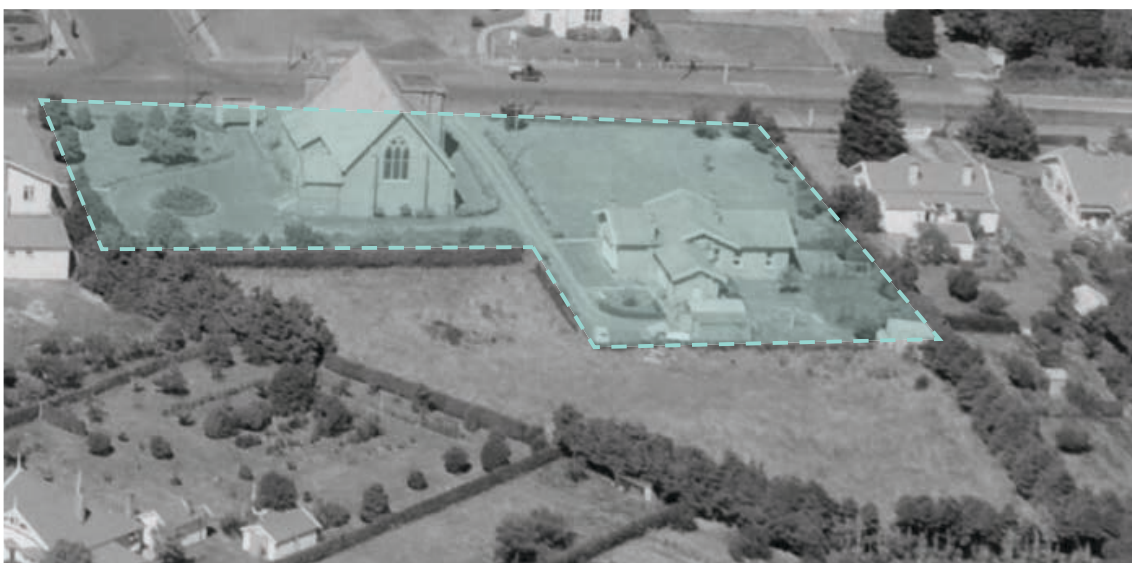


Figure 34: A 1955 aerial view of St Andrew's Church, the Vicarage, the Memorial Arch and associated gardens that make up St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex. The highlighted area shows the physical boundaries that existed during that time, which have partly informed the extent of place.

10.0 Recommendations

- Based on the preceding evaluation, St Andrew’s Anglican Church Complex, 31 Queen Street, Pukekohe is shown to demonstrate *considerable* historical, social, physical attributes, aesthetic and context values, and *moderate* technology value within the locality. The place therefore meets threshold as a Category B historic heritage place in the AUPOip schedule.
- Overall, St Andrew’s Anglican Church Complex is of **considerable** historic heritage significance within the **locality**.
- The extent of place includes all that land set out in **Figure 33**.

11.0 Table of Historic Heritage Values

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

*Levels of significance or value:

Exceptional: of outstanding 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.

NA/None: none identified

12.0 Overall significance

Place Name and/or Description	St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex, 31 Queen Street, Pukekohe
Category	B
Primary Feature(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ St Andrew's Church ▪ St Andrew's Vicarage ▪ Memorial Arch
Known Heritage Values	A, B, F, G, H
Extent of Place	All that land shown in Figure 33.
Exclusions (within the extent of place)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two ancillary structures to the rear of the Vicarage.
Additional Controls for Archaeological Sites or Features	
Place of Maori Interest or Significance	

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Date:

August 2017

Reviewer:

Auckland Council
 Elise Caddigan, Heritage Specialist

Date:

July 2017

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Historical background

Appendix 2: Supplementary information: Historical

Appendix 3: Supplementary information: Architectural

Appendix 4: Comparative analysis: Supplementary information

Appendix 5: Photographic record

APPENDIX 1

Historical background

Early worship in Pukekohe

European settlers first took up land in Pukekohe (now Pukekohe East) in the 1850s and constructed their first church (the Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church) in 1863.²³

Following the Waikato Wars (1861-63), the Crown confiscated extensive tracts of land in present-day Pukekohe and Tuakau. In an attempt to consolidate European settlement and populate the area as quickly as possible, the Government established the 'Waikato Immigration Scheme', which brought 4,500 immigrants from Britain, Ireland and South Africa to the country between 1864 and 1865.²⁴ The land allotted to the British immigrants, the majority of whom were Presbyterians, Anglicans and Methodists, was located in the 'Paddock Settlement' (near present-day Queen and Ward Streets) whilst the South Africans, many of whom were originally from Roman Catholic Ireland, were given land near Hickney's Springs.²⁵

In November 1865, the first church service was held in Pukekohe West (now Pukekohe). Led by Reverend Thomas Norrie, the interdenominational gathering took place at the home of Thomas Moore (the village storekeeper).²⁶ Located on the corner of present-day Queen and Ward streets, it was reputedly the only weatherboard house in the settlement and became a popular local venue.²⁷ Services are thought to have continued at Moore's home until 1868 when the first purpose-built meeting place for Christian worship was established in the Paddock Settlement. Erected on land owned by the Presbyterians in Nelson Street, the temporary structure was known as the 'Slab Church', being built of rough sawn timber with a shingle roof and earth floor.²⁸

The Anglican Church in Pukekohe

The first Anglican service in Pukekohe was held on 4 May 1868 by the Reverend Viscesimus Lush (1817-82), the first Anglican clergyman to minister in the area.²⁹ He preached at regular monthly services, the first of which were held at Mr Moore's house. Later Anglican services were held at the Slab Church.³⁰

In 1872, Reverend Ezra Robert Otway was given responsibility for the Mauku, Waiuku, Pukekohe West, and Tuakau districts and took a monthly service at a small schoolroom in Nelson Street, Pukekohe. By 1873, the need for a permanent church building was apparent. A large proportion of the population belonged to the Anglican Church, and the schoolroom was often too small for the congregation.³¹ On 23 April 1875, a half-acre site was vested in the name of the Bishop of Auckland, the Right Reverend W. G. Cowie. Positioned on the corner of present-day Wellington Street and Fair Oaks, opposite the cemetery, the land formed part of original grant Allotment 52, a 10-acre block owned by Mr John Reynolds in 1870 and sold to Mr Preston in 1874.³²

²³ Noel Derbyshire, *Serving the community: The story of Pukekohe's Anglican Parish* (Christchurch: Wily Publications Ltd., 2016), 30.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 30-1.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 31.

²⁶ Heather A. Walden, *The Forgotten Settlers: Pukekohe 1850-1950* (Pukekohe: The Author, 1999), 53; Derbyshire, 36.

²⁷ Derbyshire, 35-6.

²⁸ Nona Morris, *A Centennial History of the Anglican Church in Pukekohe* (Pukekohe: Alpine Printers, 1976), 6-7; Walden, 53; Derbyshire, 37.

²⁹ Lush's area extended from the Wairoa district on the east to Pukekohe, Waiuku and Mauku on the west; from Papakura in the north to the coastal areas between Port Waikato and Raglan, Derbyshire, 30, 33 and 35.

³⁰ Derbyshire, 35 and 37.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 40-1.

³² *Ibid.*, 42; Morris, 10.

Exactly one year after the land was vested in the Church, the first Pukekohe Anglican Church was dedicated by Bishop Cowie on Sunday 23 April 1876. By this time, the Reverend Otway had been replaced by the Reverend William Taylor. Following the dedication, the congregation met and agreed that the church should be named St Andrew's.³³ Designed by architect, Mr J. Wrigley, the modest timber building was built in the vernacular gothic revival style, with pointed arch windows and a small porch.³⁴ It was not until 1884 that the belfry and bell (the latter still in use today) were added.³⁵



Figure 35: The first St Andrew's Church (photograph of a copy, courtesy St Andrew's Church personal records).

Between 1872 and 1882, church life in Pukekohe came under the auspices of Mauku. In 1882, the Bombay parochial district was formed, which included Bombay, Pokeno, Tuakau, Mercer, Mangatawhiri and Pukekohe. It was also the year when the additions of St Andrew's chancel and vestry were carried out and when the Anglican Sunday School was established.³⁶ Despite such changes, it became clear that *"the church was inconveniently crowded and should be enlarged as soon as possible."*³⁷ It also lacked a church hall. However, location seemingly took priority over size, when in 1895 the parish considered the matter of moving the church to an alternative and arguably more convenient site.

A new church site

Since the mid-1870s, Pukekohe had experienced increased activity and growth following the extension of the Auckland to Drury railway line to Mercer (via Pukekohe) in 1875. This ultimately changed the shape of the settlement. The positioning of the railway line and station at the end of King Street saw the development of this area as

³³ Ibid., 44-5.

³⁴ Daily Southern Cross, *Daily Southern Cross*, Volume XXXI, Issue 5644, 15 October 1875, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 2 June 2017).

³⁵ Morris, 23-4.

³⁶ Ibid., 20-1; Derbyshire, 48 and 54.

³⁷ Derbyshire, 55.

the village's commercial core, gradually isolating the Paddock Settlement where most of the population had, up until that point, been concentrated.³⁸ This shift in development had already resulted in the relocation of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches and the school from the old settlement to the centre of the village.³⁹

The topic of relocating St Andrew's Church was a controversial one; met with varying degrees of support and opposition from the congregation. In October 1896, the Diocesan Trust Board approved shifting the church from its current site to a new location, once the land was vested in the Board.⁴⁰ A sub-committee was established to find a new site closer to the village centre, and after inspecting several pieces of land, a quarter-acre site on Queen Street was purchased for £45.⁴¹ The portion of land formed part of original Allotment 33, Suburban Section 2, Parish of Pukekohe, first owned by Samuel Morrison following the subdivision of the Pukekohe Block in 1865 (**Figure 59**).⁴² The church was subsequently relocated by traction engine, although the exact date of the move remains unclear. By the end of 1897, a shed was built on the new site to shelter horses and the Diocesan Trust Board had agreed to sell the old Wellington Street site.⁴³ Earlier that year, new vicar, Reverend Frank Dobson took office, replacing the Reverend Edgar J. McFarland who had served for 11 years prior. Dobson spent a total of 19 years in the district, which turned out to be a period of considerable expansion in the district.

Between 1898 and 1905, population growth, boundary changes and the further development of the Anglican Church was experienced. Whilst Bombay was a large parochial district, Pukekohe had become the principal and more sizable centre. This gave rise to a proposal to separate Pukekohe from Bombay and to establish a vicarage in the settlement. In 1905, the parochial district of Pukekohe was established and the Reverend Dobson relocated from Bombay to Pukekohe to become its first vicar.⁴⁴ That same year also saw the formation of the Pukekohe Town District, which set the foundations for the subsequent creation of the Pukekohe Borough and Franklin County in 1912.⁴⁵

The unavailability of land next to St Andrew's Church meant that the vicarage was built on a portion of land previously purchased by Reverend Dobson on the corner of present-day Coronation Avenue and West Street. Completed in 1906, the eight-roomed building was designed by architect, Mr Bartley and constructed by Mr J. W. Dixon.⁴⁶ It was clear, however, that the property provided insufficient space for any future church development, particularly a new church building.

The increase in Pukekohe's population and resultant number of Anglican families meant that St Andrew's Church was under continuous pressure to provide additional accommodation. The issue was well documented, and in 1911, the vicar's annual report related the following:

"The need for a larger building is felt more keenly than ever; the present building is not large enough for our Sunday School, and far too small to accommodate the present congregation. We are so cramped for room that we have for the present taken the pulpit out of the Church, and there are several of our regular Church goers who do not attend on Sunday evening because of the heat of the crowded building..."⁴⁷

³⁸ Ibid., 43.

³⁹ Morris, 28.

⁴⁰ Unkonwn, *Auckland Star*, Volume XXVII, Issue 249, 21 October 1896, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 4 June 2017).

⁴¹ Derbyshire, 60.

⁴² SO 364, LINZ records.

⁴³ Derbyshire, 61.

⁴⁴ Ibid., 71-2 and 74.

⁴⁵ Ibid., 74.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 81; Morris, 38.

⁴⁷ Morris, 46.

A Building Fund for the construction of a new church in permanent materials had already been established, but stood at only £1. The alternative was to enlarge the existing building, which was undertaken later that year. The church was extended 20 feet to the rear by Mr Fausett, and was completed in time for a visit by the Bishop, the Right Reverend O. T. L. Crossley, on 22 November 1911.⁴⁸



Figure 36: The first St Andrew's Anglican Church, c.1920, showing its 1911 rear extension and ancillary buildings (South Auckland Research Centre, FRA: 1, 5 / Footprints 04863, reproduced courtesy of Pukekohe Library).

A new vicarage

In 1913, land adjacent to St Andrew's Church became available. The vendor, Mr Samuel Mills owned a large portion of part Allotment 33, which he subdivided into 22 lots in August 1913.⁴⁹ The vestry purchased two acres – comprising lots 3-6 – for £700 (on loan from the General Trust Board) as a site for a new church and vicarage, and the existing vicarage was subsequently sold.⁵⁰ Reverend Dobson considered the land an “*excellent site for a church, a good site for a vicarage, and nearly enough room to graze a horse.*”⁵¹ He continued:

*“With the present church site, this will give a frontage of 516 links [over 100 metres] so that if a new church is placed in the centre of the frontage, it will not be easy for the buildings on either side to hide the church...nor will it be easy for persons living either side to disturb the congregation with gramophones, or piano, or noises of various kinds.”*⁵²

Plans for a new vicarage were drawn up by local architect, F. W. Mountjoy (refer to **Appendix 3**) and constructed by Mr W. H. Fausett, a member of the vestry who was responsible for the church extension in 1911, and the erection of the Sunday School room in 1913.⁵³ The contract price was £972.⁵⁴ Completed in 1915, the single-storey vicarage, designed as a transitional villa, was formally opened by the Reverend Canon E. J. McFarland (former vicar of St Andrew's) on 25 September. It measured 62 feet in width (frontage) with a 66 foot depth. The architect and contractor were praised respectively for the “*excellence of the design*” and “*excellent workmanship*” put into the building, which was well recorded in a contemporary newspaper article a few days after the opening event:

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ DP 8854, LINZ records. Refer to **Figure 61**.

⁵⁰ Morris, 48; NA226-14, LINZ records.

⁵¹ Morris, 48; Derbyshire, 81-2.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Derbyshire, 82-3.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

“The new vicarage is constructed with brick outer walls on reinforced concrete foundations. The construction is quite new to Pukekohe, the building being the first of its kind erected here. There is a considerable cavity between the brick outer walls and the woodwork inner walls, thus making the building damp proof in all weathers. The reception hall is panelled in old English style. At the junction between the reception hall and back hall is a very neat grilled arch, finished with panel work above. Entrance to the study, living room and front bedroom is obtained from the reception hall. The study is well lighted with a nicely-designed leadlight window on one wall and a fine large window on the front. The living room is a fine large room with a massive built-out window, a seat being built in full length. The front bedroom is exceptionally well lighted and ventilated. The kitchen, three bedrooms and bathroom are all off the back hall. The kitchen has been well designed for utility. It is well lighted and ventilated with large mullion windows. Water is laid on over the range. Off the kitchen is a fine large scullery with sink set in and hot and cold water over same. Off the scullery is a most convenient larder, with shelves neatly fitted in. From the scullery access to the back verandah is obtained and off this verandah is the laundry with every convenience necessary...”⁵⁵

A year after the completion of the new vicarage, in 1916, the Reverend John Patteson Cowie, the second son of the Bishop, the Right Reverend W. G. Cowie, became vicar of Pukekohe. The boundaries of the parochial district had, by this time, been reduced to capture the borough of Pukekohe and the surrounding rural areas of Buckland, Paerata, Puni, Harrisville and Pukekohe East.⁵⁶ The next 20 years would see the borough’s population increase by 65%, approximately 40% of which were of the Anglican faith.⁵⁷

The memorial arch

In 1919, an article in the Pukekohe & Waiuku Times reported on how controversial the subject of war memorials had become across the Dominion between the so-called “idealists” (those seeking a memorial only) and “materialists” (those in support of something of a more utilitarian nature).⁵⁸ The matter of establishing a memorial in Pukekohe to commemorate the sacrifices made in the First World War had been a topic of discussion in the community since the end of the war. In 1919, the same debate of landmark versus practicality played on, with suggestions including a memorial cottage hospital, memorial swimming baths and a monument.⁵⁹ Whilst the hospital was the most favourable option (according to a poll of ratepayers), a lack of support from the Hospital Board and Health Department saw the swimming baths as the next best option.⁶⁰ However, in 1920, a new proposition was put forward by Mr William Roulston in the form of an offer of a park to be used as a war memorial park, on the condition that a war memorial be erected there within two years.⁶¹ In November 1921, the First World War memorial was unveiled by Prime Minister, William Massey.⁶² Erected by public subscription, it took the form of entrance gates to Roulston Park.

⁵⁵ Pukekohe’s New Vicarage, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 4, Issue 89, 29 September 1915, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 5 June 2017).

⁵⁶ Derbyshire, 95.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ War Memorials, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 8, Issue 476, 28 October 1919, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 6 June 2017).

⁵⁹ Ibid.; Local and General, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 8, Issue 459, 21 March 1919, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 6 June 2017).

⁶⁰ Pukekohe Memorial Muddle, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 9, Issue 562, 31 August 1920, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 6 June 2017).

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Unveiling Memorial, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 9, Issue 681, 4 November 1921, 4, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 6 June 2017).

Other war memorials were established in Pukekohe in following years (refer to **Appendix 5**).

Prior to the unveiling of Pukekohe's First World War Memorial, a war memorial had already been established at the entrance to St Andrew's Church. Situated between the existing church building and the vicarage, the memorial was built as a decorative concrete arch and metal gates in remembrance of the men of the district who lost their lives in the First World War. Donated by Mr Robert Bilkey, who had shown great support for a war memorial in the town, the structure was dedicated by Dr Averill the Bishop of Auckland on 10 September 1921.⁶³ The Church Committee recorded its "high appreciation of the fine public spirit shown by Mr R. Bilkey in erecting the handsome gateway to the church property as a memorial to the men of this district who fell in the war."⁶⁴ Robert Bilkey was a notable parishioner who greatly contributed to community life. After moving to Pukekohe with his family, he purchased his own land on Pukekohe Hill in 1899 where he became a successful grower of onions and potatoes for 37 years.⁶⁵ He served as vicar's warden between 1909 and 1936 and on the Pukekohe Borough Council between 1912 and 1920.⁶⁶



Figure 37: The First World War memorial arch and metal gates close to the front boundary of the site of St Andrew's Church and vicarage. Note the low-level walls that flank the archway (photograph of a copy, courtesy of St Andrew's Church personal records).

Building a new church

It had been apparent for some years that St Andrew's Church could no longer accommodate the growing Anglican population in Pukekohe. Only three years after the building was extended in 1911, Bishop Averill encouraged the parish to build a new church, and when the war was over, the matter was again brought to the forefront of discussions.⁶⁷ In 1919, the Reverend Cowie urged that a new church be built "*in stone, brick, or cement*."⁶⁸ A parish hall was also required, but it was considered that the existing church building could be utilised for this purpose following the construction of the new church. By 1920, it was decided that the new church would be a fitting thanksgiving for peace, an idea that was reinforced by the erection of the memorial arch a year later.⁶⁹ Despite much enthusiasm for the project, progress was hampered

⁶³ Local and General, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 9, Issue 664, 2 September 1921, 4 [Papers Past](#) (accessed 6 June 2017).

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Derbyshire, 100.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid., 103.

⁶⁸ Ibid., 104.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

by the lack of immediate funds. The early 1920s saw the reorganisation of the envelope system and a Ladies' Committee was appointed to assist the vestry with fund-raising. A bequest from the Beatty family also placed £34 in the 'New Church Fund'.⁷⁰ In 1924, Reverend Cowie addressed the annual meeting of the parishioners outlining his thoughts and plans for the new church:

*"In the matter of a new church let us be idealists. In the world of commerce buildings of the best kind procurable are erected; much less should the question of cheapness predominate where God's house is concerned. The first thing is to get plans of a suitable building from a good ecclesiastical architect, and be prepared to pay for them. In this lovely district we ought to have one of the most beautiful churches in the Dominion – a building which would inspire those entering it with a sense of reverential awe, a building which would be a worthy thanksoffering [sic] for peace, and which would enshrine a fitting memorial to the men who gave their lives in the Great War. We could not expect to be able to complete it at once, nor should we need its full capacity for some time to come. But we ought to aim at building the chancel to receive the memorial window, and so much more as would serve our present requirements. Let us resolve to raise as much as we can of the initial cost and incur as little debt as possible."*⁷¹

The onset of the Great Depression did little to hinder the district's fund raising efforts. By 1930, the New Church Fund stood at a healthy £1,500, but further capital was required. It was agreed that a further £1,500 be raised by canvassing the district, and any outstanding amount would be covered by a loan.⁷²

Architectural plans for the new church were drawn up by local architect and Pukekohe Mayor, Mr John Routly, who had been in practice for over 20 years (refer to **Appendix 3**). There was some deliberation by the vestry committee over the use of reinforced concrete (instead of the intended brick) in the construction of the building owing to the disastrous Hawkes Bay earthquake in February 1931.⁷³ However, the risk of indeterminate delays and additional costs resulted in favour being given to a brick structure with reinforced cores to the buttresses. The plans were approved by parishioners at a meeting on 29 April 1931.⁷⁴ A further meeting was held on 27 July 1931 to establish where on the two-acre site the church should be built. Three possible locations were put forward: No. 1 site, located in front of the vicarage; No. 2 site, located between the vicarage and the memorial arch; No. 3 site, located a little north of the arch. After serious consideration and division, construction proceeded on the No. 2 site.⁷⁵

On 23 August 1931, Archbishop Averill laid the foundation stone of the new church and placed a time capsule underneath it. In the presence of a large congregation, the archbishop commended the parishioners on their perseverance and persistence, having put their hand to the work of providing a much-needed new church, particularly in such difficult economic conditions.⁷⁶

The depression continued to cause much concern over the following couple of years. At the risk of committing themselves to a debt that could not be repaid, some parishioners sought the postponement of church construction, or the reduction of its size. Whilst a scaled-down plan was prepared, the church committee could not support

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ St. Andrew's Church, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 14, Issue 844, 2 May 1924, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 6 June 2017).

⁷² Derbyshire, 105.

⁷³ Ibid.; Morris, 53-4.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Derbyshire, 106-7.

⁷⁶ New Anglican Church, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXVIII, Issue 20959, 24 August 1931, 10, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 June 2017).

a smaller church, and in 1932, authority to proceed with the erection of the church per the original plans was given.⁷⁷ By March 1933, construction was well underway by local builder, Mr William Massey. At this time, the external brick walls were at full height and the principal roof members were in place, having been hoisted into position.⁷⁸



Figure 38: (Left) The preparation of the foundation stone by Mr Robert Bilkey (Vicar's Warden) and the Reverend Cowie (Vicar), laid by Archbishop Averill, 23 August 1931 (photograph of a copy, courtesy St Andrew's Church personal records).

Figure 39: (Above) Showing construction in progress, viewed from the northeast c. 1932-3 (photograph of a copy, courtesy St Andrew's Church personal records).

The architect, Mr Routly, reportedly visited the site each morning with instructions for that day's work, and used only the best in materials and workmanship. He would inspect the bricks as they arrived at the station; the red bricks having come from Waitakere and the buff bricks from Huntly.⁷⁹ One worker estimated that 85,000 bricks were used in the church's construction and several tons of lead incorporated into the base of the building as a damp course and onto the roof for flashings.⁸⁰

St Andrew's Peace Memorial Church was dedicated on the feast of St James, 25 July 1933, by Archbishop Averill. Over 1,000 people, from every denomination and from all parts of the parochial district, attended the service (although not all could obtain admission) and it has been claimed that *"those who were present will never forget [the] memorable occasion."*⁸¹

Deemed a challenge and a victory, the Gothic-inspired brick and reinforced concrete church building measured 70 feet in length and 56 feet at its greatest width, allowing seating to accommodate for 240 adults.⁸² The total cost of the building was £3,354.⁸³ A newspaper article written on the day of dedication describes the building:

"Within the church stately Gothic arches mark the divisions between nave and chancel and chancel and sanctuary. The stained glass windows give a

⁷⁷ Derbyshire, 110-11; New Anglican Church, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXIX, Issue 21290, 17 September 1932, 10, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 June 2017).

⁷⁸ New Anglican Church, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXX, Issue 21434, 7 March 1933, 10, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 June 2017).

⁷⁹ Morris, 56.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Ibid., 58.

⁸² Church Dedicated, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXX, Issue 21553, 26 July 1933, 10, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 June 2017).

⁸³ Derbyshire, 112.

*diffused light. At the right of the chancel is the organ recess, while to the left are the clergy and choir vestries. The dado in the church is of Huntly brick and the wall above the dado is finished in soft salmon tint. The ceiling trusses are dark mahogany and the ceiling is of polished rimu. The chancel furnishings are also polished rimu. The exterior finish is of brick, while the roof is of Taumarunui tiles.*⁸⁴

On completion, the exterior of the church differed slightly from one of the architectural drawings that revealed proposals for a much taller south-eastern tower. It is likely that restrictions over funds prevented the tower extending beyond the ridgeline of the church as originally intended. The plans also show the provision for a future extension from the west elevation (refer to **Appendix 3**).



Figure 40: Showing the newly completed second St Andrew's Anglican Church with memorial arch viewed from the northeast, 8 November 1933 (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-6312).



Figure 41: Viewed from the southeast, showing a shorter tower, 8 November 1933 (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-6313).

⁸⁴ Church Dedicated, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXX, Issue 21553, 26 July 1933, 10, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 June 2017).



Figure 42: Showing the interior view of St Andrew's Church, looking down the aisle towards the altar with pulpit on left, lectern on right, 8 November 1933 (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-6320).



Figure 43: The altar, 8 November 1933. Constructed of heart rimu with a mahogany cross, it was made by Mr F. Duncan in 1926 and was relocated from the first St Andrew's Church on completion of the new church⁸⁵ (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-6318).

A number of items had to be transferred from the first St Andrew's Church to the new church before it could be used for worship. These included the pulpit, a memorial to Syd Morris; the altar, built by Mr F. Duncan in 1926; and the rimu panelling behind the altar, gifted by Mr and Mrs Bayly in memory of their daughter Ngaire May.⁸⁶

In 1934, a pipe organ was donated by Mr Joseph Catchpole in memory of his wife, Minnie, who died just before the opening of the new church. Mrs Catchpole also bequeathed £1,000 (subject to life interests) to the New Church Fund.⁸⁷ A brass tablet in memory of Minnie Catchpole was installed in the church in 1934 to acknowledge these gifts.⁸⁸

⁸⁵ Morris, 59.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*; Derbyshire, 113.

⁸⁷ Derbyshire, 116.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

It has been suggested that the dedication of the new church and the subsequent conclusion of Reverend Cowie's 19-year ministry, marked the completion of the 'establishment' phase in the parish's history and the entry into the 'modern' period of its history.⁸⁹

The 'modern' history of the church complex

Following the completion of the second St Andrew's Church in 1933, the next key project was the establishment of a parish hall. It had long been the intention to convert the first church into a hall and this was finally undertaken in 1939. The alterations and additions were carried out by working bees, supervised by carpenter, Mr Ted Wood (at no charge) and were completed in a matter of weeks.⁹⁰ Works involved the widening of the floorplan by 12 feet and the replacement of the roof with a lower-pitch structure. Cloakrooms, a store room, a kitchen and a new supper room were added.⁹¹



Figure 44: (Above) The first Anglican church (right) and the new church (left) prior to the conversion of church into the parish hall. Note the absence of the belfry (Derbyshire, 129, courtesy AADA, P81:3).

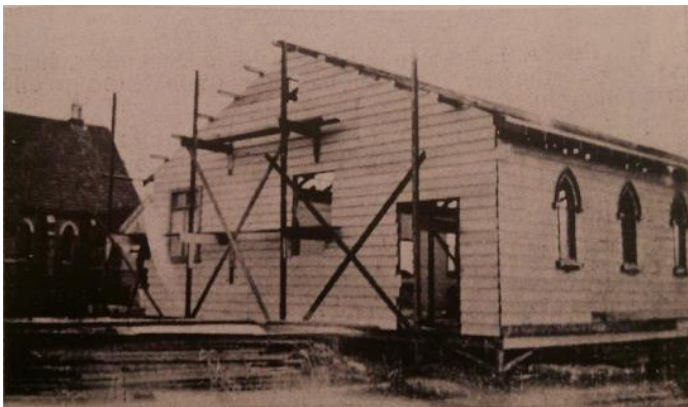


Figure 45: (Left) The conversion of the first Anglican church into the parish hall in 1939. Note the widening of the building's footprint and lower-pitched roof structure (Morris, 65).

The Second World War resulted in changes on both the Pukekohe community and the parish. Some parishes were missing a number of diocesan clergy, who were called up for chaplaincy work, resulting in Pukekohe being given responsibility for the neighbouring parishes of Waiuku (between 1941-2) and Bombay (between 1942-55).⁹²

For over 20 years, it had been the intention to install a memorial window above the altar (at the east end of the church). A fund had been established for this very purpose during Reverend Cowie's time as vicar, to which contributions from the Anzac Day

⁸⁹ Ibid., 122.

⁹⁰ Morris, 65.

⁹¹ Ibid., 66.

⁹² Derbyshire, 134-5.

services were added each year.⁹³ In 1947, two years after the end of the Second World War, it was resolved that a stained glass window should be installed as a memorial to those who lost their lives in both world wars, and this would serve as a memorial for the whole parish.⁹⁴ The parish contacted the Warham Guild in England, their work synonymous with “*outstanding design, high-quality workmanship, and good taste.*”⁹⁵ A design by G. E. Sheedy was accepted, which comprised a three-light window depicting the Apostle St Andrew (left light), Christ in Glory (centre light), and St Mark the Evangelist (right light) and bore the inscription: ‘1914-1918 In Memory of the fallen from this parish 1939-1945’.⁹⁶ It cost £500. Bishop Simkin dedicated the window on 24 February 1952.⁹⁷ The memorial window replaced another three-light window, installed in the church during its construction in 1932-3. Following its removal in 1952, the window was stored under the church where it remained church until 2001, when it was repaired, restored and installed in the present-day Nora Brown Hall.⁹⁸

That same year, a decision was made to demolish the old Sunday School, built in 1913 and extended with timber from the old stable. Using material salvaged from the old building, voluntary labour constructed a new building to the design of Mr John Duncan senior, which reached completion in November 1953. The new junior Sunday School Hall was dedicated by Bishop Simkin on 19 September 1954.⁹⁹

Other changes during the 1950s involved the introduction of carpets in the church in 1953 and the replacement of the old seating (that had relocated from the first church) with new pews in 1957.¹⁰⁰

By the mid-1960s, Pukekohe’s status had been raised from a parochial district to a parish, and its population had increased almost two-fold since the end of the Second World War from 3,309 in 1945 to 6,547 in 1966.¹⁰¹ The pipe organ, donated in 1934, was modernised in 1966, and rebuilt between 1974-6.¹⁰² That same year, a working bee carried out work on the church timber floor, which involved clearing the nave, and sanding and varnishing the entire floor.

Despite the impending centenary celebrations, the 1970s brought a number of challenges for St Andrew’s Church. In 1972, the proposed introduction of a ‘ring road’ by reorganising existing streets in the town centre and extending Wesley Street was a great cause of concern for the parish.¹⁰³ The proposals would involve the partial loss of the existing church complex, specifically the land upon which the parish hall and junior Sunday school stood, which led the vestry to consider abandoning the site altogether.¹⁰⁴ Instead, it was decided to move the buildings to a location directly behind the church. Plans for the relocation and redevelopment of the buildings were drawn up by Lillian Chrystall of Reed Architects in 1977 (refer to **Appendix 3**), and by early 1978 work had begun. The new Sunday school hall was named the Nora Brown Hall in tribute to a parishioner and long-time teacher. Bishop Selby Spence rededicated the complex of buildings on 20 August 1978.¹⁰⁵ Around the same time, the vicarage was refurbished.

In 1974, consulting engineers, Birch and Airey, carried out an inspection of the church, following the appearance of cracks in the eastern and northeastern portions of the

⁹³ Morris, 75.

⁹⁴ Ibid.; Derbyshire, 144.

⁹⁵ Alistair Parke, *Anglican Parish of Pukekohe: The Windows of St Andrew’s Church Past and Present*, n.d.

⁹⁶ Ibid.; Derbyshire, 144.

⁹⁷ Derbyshire, 144.

⁹⁸ Parke.

⁹⁹ Derbyshire, 146-7.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid., 130.

¹⁰¹ Ibid., 141.

¹⁰² Morris, 59.

¹⁰³ Derbyshire, 182.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid., 196.

building.¹⁰⁶ It was considered that the problem was caused by foundation settlement. Exposure of the concrete foundations confirmed that they were poorly compacted and dry weather conditions over the previous year had exacerbated the issue.¹⁰⁷ By the end of 1976, Mr Owen Duncan constructed buttresses to the northeastern and southeastern corners of the altar and to the northeastern corner of the vestry (refer to **Appendix 3**). Six months later, the cracks were re-plastered.¹⁰⁸

In early 1987, plans for the development of the southwestern portion of the church site were put forward to “provide affordable homes close to town for older members of our community.”¹⁰⁹ It took four years for the project, which comprised the construction of five self-contained units, to reach fruition (refer to **Appendix 3**). The development was named ‘St Andrew’s Court’, and by St Andrew’s Day 1990, the first two units were blessed.¹¹⁰

In 2004, Reverend Jan A. Wallace became St Andrew’s new vicar. The work carried out to the parish complex since then has been regarded as “one of the most attractive and impressive parish centres in New Zealand.”¹¹¹ Renovations carried out to the Sunday school hall complex were completed in 2006.¹¹² Three years later, Bishop John Paterson dedicated a memorial garden. Located on the south side of the church, it was a place where ashes could be interred with the provision of plaques affixed to the church wall. A memorial garden was also established in the grounds of the vicarage, comprising a gazebo, a water feature in memory of Helen Graham, garden seats in memory of Noeline Phillips, and a tablet on the garden gates in memory of Mills and Monnie Haslam.¹¹³ In 2015, a new manual organ was installed, and dedicated on 14 February 2016.¹¹⁴

Chronological summary

Chronology of events and changes

The following table provides a chronological summary of known key events and physical changes associated with the St Andrew’s Church and the present-day complex.

Date	Event/Change
1868	The first Anglican service in Pukekohe was held on 4 May 1868.
1872	Anglican services were held monthly at a small schoolroom in Nelson Street.
1875	A half-acre site was vested in the name of the Bishop of Auckland, the Right Reverend W. G. Cowie, on 23 April 1875.
1876	The first Pukekohe Anglican Church was dedicated by Bishop Cowie on 23 April 1876. The modest timber building was designed by architect, Mr J. Wrigley and named ‘St Andrew’s Church’.
1896-7	Land that formed part of original Allotment 33, Suburban Section 2, Parish of Pukekohe was acquired for £45. St Andrew’s Church was subsequently relocated to the site.
1905	Pukekohe became a parochial district.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid., 195.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid., 221.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Ibid., 251.

¹¹² Ibid., 252.

¹¹³ Ibid., 253.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.,

1906	The first vicarage was built on the corner of present-day Coronation Avenue and West Street. The eight-roomed building was designed by architect, Mr Bartley.
1911	The church was extended to accommodate the growing congregation.
1913	The vestry purchased two acres of land adjacent to the church for £700 as a site for a new church and vicarage. The first vicarage was subsequently sold. A Sunday school was built.
1915	The new vicarage was formally opened on 25 September 1915. The single-storey brick villa was designed by local architect, F. W. Mountjoy.
1920	It was decided that the new church would be a fitting thanksgiving for peace.
1921	A concrete memorial arch was dedicated by Dr Averill, the Bishop of Auckland on 10 September 1921. Donated by notable parishioner, Mr Robert Bilkey, the arch was erected between the church and vicarage and commemorated the men of the district who lost their lives in the First World War.
1926	An altar was built by Mr F. Duncan, and later moved into the new church.
1931	Architectural plans for the new church were drawn up by local architect and Pukekohe Mayor, Mr John Routly and approved by parishioners on 29 April 1931. The foundation stone was laid by Archbishop Averill on 23 August 1931.
1933	St Andrew's Peace Memorial Church was dedicated on 25 July 1933 by Archbishop Averill. The Gothic-inspired building cost £3,354.
1934	A pipe organ was donated by Mr Joseph Catchpole and brass tablet installed in the church in memory of Minnie Catchpole.
1939	Alterations and additions were carried out to the first church building to accommodate a parish hall.
1952	A memorial window was installed in the church in memory of those in the parish who lost their lives in the two world wars. The three-light window was designed by G. E. Sheedy in England and cost £500.
1953	Carpet was laid in the church.
1954	A new Sunday school hall, constructed from material salvaged from the old Sunday school, was dedicated on 19 September 1954.
1957	New pews were introduced.
1966	The pipe organ was modernised.
1974-6	The pipe organ was rebuilt and the timber floors of the church sanded and varnished.
1976	Buttresses were constructed on the eastern walls of the church in an attempt to address foundation settlement that had resulted in cracks appearing inside the church.
Post-1976	Sometime after 1976, a ramp was built to provide access into the Choir Room.
1978	The parish hall and Sunday school were relocated to the west of the church to make room for the new 'ring road' that was being introduced in the town centre. The buildings were redeveloped and the new complex rededicated on 20 August 1978. The vicarage was refurbished.
1987	Plans for the development of the southwestern portion of the church site to provide affordable homes for older members of the community were carried out.
1990	The first two units of 'St Andrew's Court' were blessed.
2006	Renovations were carried out to the Sunday school hall complex.
2009	A memorial garden was dedicated on the south side of the church.
2016	A new manual organ, installed in 2015, was dedicated on 14 February 2016.

APPENDIX 2

Supplementary information: Historical

Historical images and aerials



Figure 46: The first St Andrew's Anglican Church c.1915. It was originally built on Wellington Street in 1876 (South Auckland Research Centre, FRA: II, Footprints 04623, reproduced by courtesy of Waiuku Museum Society, 3692).



Figure 47: Viewed from the northwest, 8 November 1933 (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-6314).



Figure 48: Viewed from the north, 8 November 1933 (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-6315).



Figure 49: Stereoscopic view showing the pulpit in the Church, 8 November 1933 (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-5003).



Figure 50: Stained glass window at the Church (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-6323).



Figure 51: Stained glass window at the Church (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-6324).



Figure 52: St Andrew's Church and Memorial Arch in the 1950s (photograph of a copy, courtesy St Andrew's Church personal records).



Figure 53: St Andrew's Church and Vicarage (distant right) in the 1950s (photograph of a copy, courtesy St Andrew's Church personal records).



Figure 54: St Andrew's Choir in the 1950s after the Memorial Window was installed (photograph of a copy, courtesy St Andrew's Church personal records).



Figure 55: Aerial view of Pukekohe from the west, 22 April 1954, highlighting the church complex (WA-35464-F, Whites Aviation Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library).



Figure 56: Close-up aerial view of Figure 55 showing St Andrew's Church and the Vicarage.



Figure 57: Aerial view of Pukekohe from the west, 23 February 1955, highlighting the church complex (WA-37240-F, Whites Aviation Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library).



Figure 58: Close-up aerial view of **Figure 57** showing St Andrew's Church, the Vicarage and the Memorial Arch.

Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) records

SO 364



Figure 59: (Above) Plan of the Pukekohe Block, c.1875, highlighting Allotment 33 of Suburban Section 2 Parish of Pukekohe, upon which the St Andrew's Anglican Church Complex was later established (Plan SO 364, LINZ records).

Figure 60: (Left) Close-up of above plan, showing Allotment 33 and the name of the then owner of the land – Samuel Morrison.

DP 8854

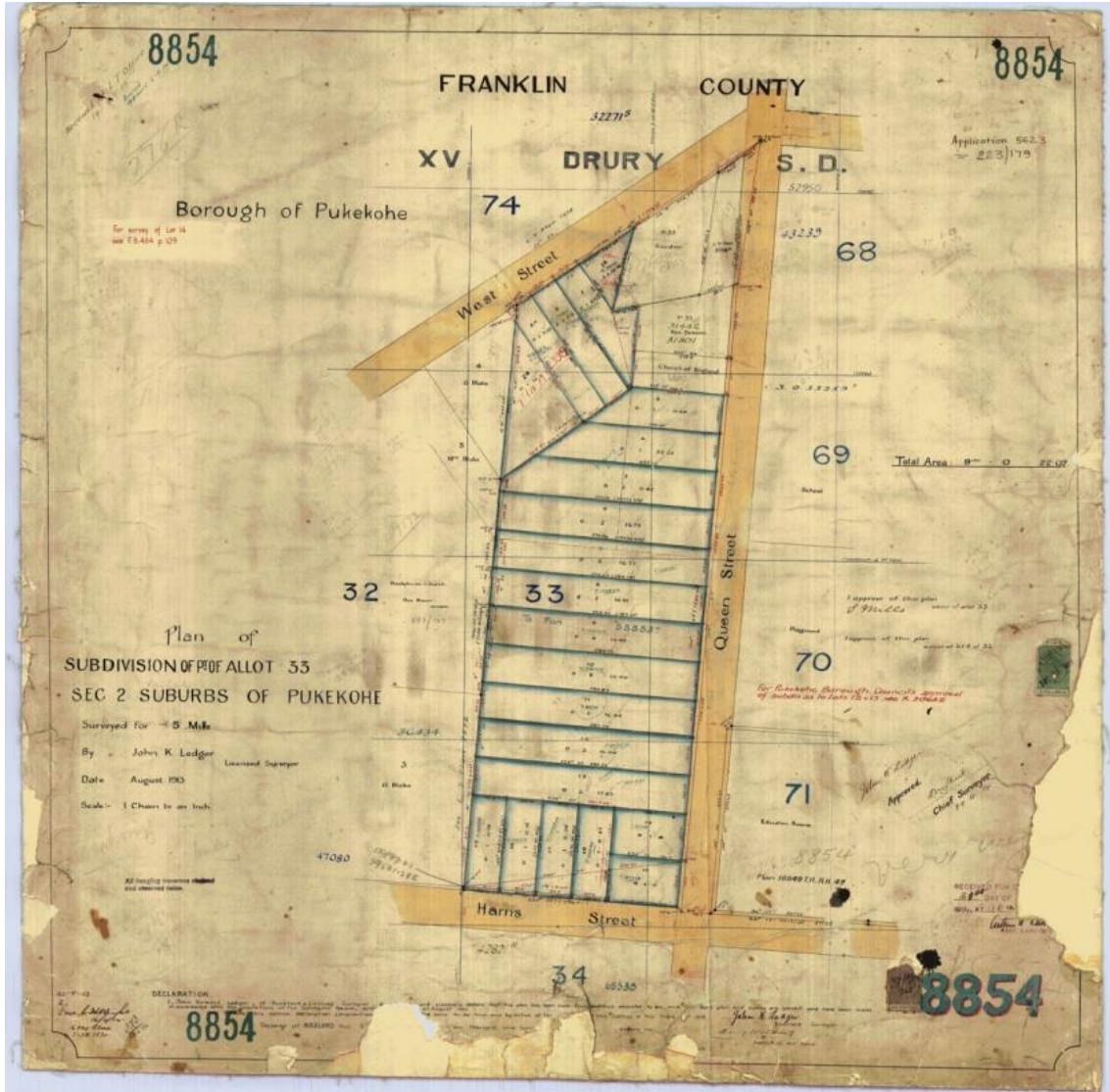


Figure 61: Plan showing the site of the 'Church of England', where the first church stood following its relocation in the 1890s, and the subdivision of the rest of Allotment 33 for S. Mills, in 1913. Lots 3-6 were acquired by the Church for the site of a new vicarage (1915) and church (1933) (DP 8854, LINZ records).

Certificate of Title: NA223-179 (1 of 2)

NEW ZEALAND.

[Form E.]

Reference: Vol. , Folio
Transfer No.
Application No. 5623
Order for N/O No.

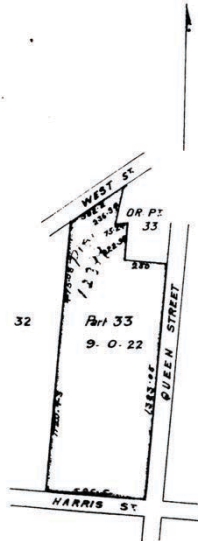


Register-book.
Vol. 223, folio 179

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT.

This Certificate, dated the Second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, under the hand and seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of Auckland Witnesseth that Samuel Mills of Pukekohe in the Provincial District of Auckland New Zealand farmer —

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 indorsed 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 nine (9) acres and twenty-two (22) perches more or less being all the land on the plan deposited in the Land Registry Office at Auckland under No 8551 which said parcel of land is portions of (Allotment No 33 (thirty-three) of Duburstan Section No 2 (two) in the Parish of Pukekohe



Scale 5 Chains to an inch

[Signature]
District Land Registrar.

X.4436 entered by the District Land Registrar entered the 2nd day of July 1914 at 11.10 am

Transfer 81117 Samuel Mills to George Octavia Morris, John Walter John Albert Edward Mathison, Robert E. Kelly, William Henry, and Thomas William Lakewood, John Edmund Roney, George Francis Smith, et al. 2nd 11.5.16 on plan 8551 produced 21 July 1914 at 1.16 am caveat 11/11/14 X.4436 withdrawn in Case 2000

Transfer 81140 Samuel Mills to Daniel Goodman et al 1st on plan 8551 produced 22nd July 1914 at 11.55 am withdrawal from caveat of 11/11/14

Transfer 81653 Samuel Mills to George William Mathison et al of 11/11/14 and 23 on plan 8551 withdrawal from caveat 11/11/14 produced the 10th August 1914 at 1.11 pm 22/7/14

Transfer 8251654 Samuel Mills to Robert Miller et al 11 on plan 8551 withdrawal from Case 21112 produced the 10th August 1914 at 2.35 pm

CANCELLED.

CANCELLED


Transfer No 11558 Samuel Mills to William George Graham of lot 19 on plan 8854 produced the 20th April 1915 at 11:27 am
Withdrawal of caveat No 4456 as to lot 9 on plan 8854 entered the 1st August 1916 at 11:2 am
 Transfer No 94664 Samuel Mills to Thomas C. C. Coeur of lot 9 on plan 8854 produced the 1st August 1916 at 11:4 am
Withdrawal of caveat No 4456 as to lot 9 on plan 8854 entered the 1st August 1916 at 11:2 am
 Transfer No 98715 Samuel Mills to Joseph Franklin Deane of lot 10 on plan 8854 produced the 12th April 1917 at 10:55 am
 Withdrawal of caveat No 4456 as to lots 1 and 2 on plan 8854 produced the 22nd August 1918 at 12:30 pm
 Transfer No 104750 Samuel Mills to Herbert Theo Bailey of lot 1 and 2 on plan 8854 produced the 22nd August 1918 at 2:31 pm
Withdrawal of caveat No 4436 as to lot 17 on plan 8854 entered the 2nd February 1919 at 11:45 A.M.
 Withdrawal of caveat No 4436 as to lot 17 on plan 8854 entered the 2nd February 1919 at 11:45 A.M.
 Transfer No 11358 Samuel Mills to James Roger of lot 14 on plan 8854 produced the 14th March 1919 at 10:31 A.M.
Withdrawal of caveat No 4436 as to lot 15 on plan 8854 entered the 2nd May 1919 at 2:22 pm
 Transfer No 113244 Samuel Mills to Thomas Matthews Phillips of lot 10 on plan 8854 produced the 2nd May 1919 at 2:22 pm
 Transfer No 127139 Samuel Mills to E. and Conrad Roberts of lot 15 on plan 8854 produced the 23rd June 1920 at 10:19 am

Transfer No 132539 Samuel Mills Thomas McKeown of lot 2 on plan 8854 produced the 13th September 1920 at 10:7 am
 Transfer No 145057 Samuel Mills to William Adams of lot 15 on plan 8854 produced the 16th June 1921 at 10:16 am
 Transfer No 146277 Samuel Mills to George Willimerson Blake of lots 12 and 13 on plan 8854 produced the 24th July 1921 at 12:27 pm
Withdrawal of caveat No 4436 as to lot 17 on plan 8854 entered the 11th May 1922 at 12:15 pm
 Transfer No 155980 Samuel Mills to Joseph Sandy Collins of lot 17 on plan 8854 produced the 11th May 1922 at 12:15 pm

Wholly Cancelled

NEW ZEALAND. [Form B.]

Reference: Vol. 226, Folio 144
Transfer No. S1117
Application No.
Order for N/G No.



Register-book,
Vol. 226, folio 14

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT

DUPLICATE DESTROYED

REGISTER

This Certificate, dated the twentyfirst day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, under the hand and seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of Auckland Witnesseth that

All the persons whose names appear in the schedule hereunder written are seized

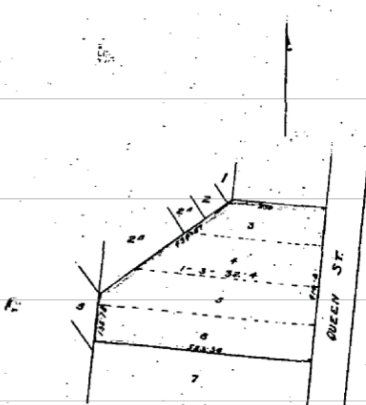
of an estate in fee-simple (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial under written or intorsed hereon, subject also to any existing right of the Crown to take and lay off roads under the provisions of any Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand) in the land hereinafter described, as the same is delineated by the plan hereon bordered green, be the several aldimasurements a little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing one acre three (3) rods and thirty two and four tenths (32 4/10) perches more or less being Lots Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 (shown to be (div) both inclusive on a plan deposited in the Land Registry Office at Auckland under N^o 55311 which said parcel of land is part of Section 212 (two) of the Parish of Pukekohe.

on 96791 lodged 23/6/78

[Signature]
District Land Registrar.

The Schedule

- X Sydney Jolliffe & Coirs of Pukekohe South Auckland
- (2) John Walter Johns of Pukekohe Taranaki
- X (3) Robert Edward Dickinson of Pukekohe Taranaki
- (4) Robert Bickey of Pukekohe Taranaki
- (5) William Davy of Auckland Taranaki
- (6) Thomas William Lofwood of Pukekohe Taranaki
- X (7) Charles Edmund Dewar of Pukekohe Taranaki
- (8) George Frederick Mills of Hauramarama Taranaki



Scale 2 Chains to an inch.
see det.

[Signature]
Dist Land Regr.

Memorandum No. 6539A
to the Queen's Bench
Produced on 21/4/1916
at 11:35 pm

Transmission No. 32010 to John Walter Johns Robert Bickey, William Davy, Thomas William Lofwood, and George Frederick Mills as trustees
Entered 14/11/1932 at 11:40 am

Transfer No. 255283, the registered proprietors to the Pukekohe Central Vestry Trust Board, etc. Pukekohe, duly incorporated under the Religious Trusts and Charitable Trusts Act 1908 produced 14/11/1932 at 11:42 am

METRIC AREA IS 7901 m²
7901 m²

NA226-14 (2 of 2)

226/14

226/14

REGISTER

Mortgage No 221166 The Pukekohe
Central District of New Zealand
Produced 8/3/1933 at 10:25am
A.L.R.

10/11/14
Mortgage No 221166
Produced 10-11-1933 at 10:25 am
A.L.R.

Mortgage No 221166
Produced 10-11-1933 at 10:25 am
A.L.R.

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.
G. G. Stewart
D.L.R.

425624.1 (Cancelled as to Lot 1
8.4.1976 } Plan 78641 and new
C.T. issued
34/11/29 worked
and

671428.1) Cancelled as to Lot 2 Plan 86991
ONCT) and new C.T. issued; 44D/255
21.9.1978).
A. Crawford
A.L.R.

Cancelled.

⊗

REGISTER

NEW ZEALAND.

[Form B.]

Reference: Vol. 223 . Folio 49
 Transfer No. 110525
 Application No.
 Order for N/C No.

Register Book
 Vol. 286 No. 43

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT.

This Certificate, dated the 23rd day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twentieth, under the hand and seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of Auckland, witnesses that Herbert Shotbolt of Pukekohe, in the Provincial District of Auckland, Esq.

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 to be the several admeasurements little more or less, that is to say: All that parcel of land containing two (2) rods and sixteen and eight tenths (16/10) perches more or less being lot 107 being on a plan deposited in the Land Registry Office at Auckland under No. 8254 which said parcel of land is a portion of Offshoot No. 100 (being 22 (twenty two) of Section No. 2 (two) of the Parish of Whangapoua)

Plan 86991 lodged 23/6/78

District Land Registrar.

Government respecting fencing contained in Transfer No 110525.

Mortgage No 84433 made by Shotbolt to George Hill on 16.2.78

Transfer No 145735 Herbert Shotbolt to Frank Hubbard of Pukekohe, Esq. produced 14th July 1921 at 10.29 am.

Commission No 24325 of the above land to Frank William Ward Hubbard of Hamilton, farmer, and Ernest Henry Hubbard of Pukekohe, farmer, as auctioneers. Entered 14/4/1929 at 2.50.

Transfer No 211180 Frank William Ward Hubbard and Ernest Henry Hubbard to Debra and Stanley, Esq. and Mrs. of Auckland, Esq. and Mrs. produced 1/10/21 at 11.30 am.

METRIC AREA IS 2449 m²
2449 m²

OVER

286/43

REGISTER

286/43

DISCHARGED
 2ndly, *DISCHARGED* (1951) executed by Stanley Childs
 at 11.33 o'clock

ALR
 Mortgage No. 208513 produced to the Bank of New Zealand
 at 11.30 at 11.33 o'clock

ALR
 Variation of terms of mortgage No. 208513
 produced at 11.15 at 11.51 o'clock

ALR
 Transmission of 1/233 of Maxpage 20/316
 to James Dennis O'Connor, Edward
 George Foster and Wesley Everett
 Richards entered 12.8.1978 at
 11.50 a.m.

ALR
 Transmission of 1/2045 to Lewis Harrison
 Clerk of Pukekohe Borough Council
 at 11.15 o'clock

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.G. Gloman D.L.R.

069191.1 Transmission to George
 William Weston company director,
 Audrey Joy Copsey married woman and
 Stanley Crawford Childs solicitor
 as the surviving executors - 10.7.1974
 at 11.26 o'clock

SK Gundry
 for A.L.R.

DISCHARGED
 069191.2 Mortgage No. 19774
 Malcolm at 11.26 o'clock

SK Gundry
 for A.L.R.

606414.1 Transfer to Pukekohe
 Central Vestry Trust Board
 - 9.3.1976 at 9.07 o'clock

SK Gundry
 for A.L.R.

Pursuant to Section 352 (3) of the
 Municipal Corporations Act 1954 Lot 3 is
 vested in the Pukekohe Borough Council as
 Street

M. Cooper
 A.L.R.

671428.1 } Cancelled as to Lot 1 and Pt.
 ONCT } Lot 2 Plan 86991 and new C&T
 21.9.1978 } issued - 44D/254, 44D/255

M. Cooper

CANCELLED DUPLICATE DESTROYED

A.L.R.

⊕

Newspaper articles

New Anglican Church, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXVIII, Issue 20959, 24 August 1931, 10, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 June 2017).

NEW ANGLICAN CHURCH. CEREMONY AT PUKEKOHE. FOUNDATION-STONE LAID

[BY TELEGRAPH.—OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PUKEKOHE, Sunday

The foundation-stone of a new Anglican Church at Pukekohe was laid this afternoon, a special service being held to mark the occasion. The new church is to be built in permanent materials and will be larger than the present wooden church which it will replace. The site selected is a little to the south of the old church, facing the junction of Queen Street and Wesley Street.

Archbishop Averill laid the foundation-stone in the presence of a large congregation, using a silver trowel presented to him for the purpose by Mr. R. Bilkey, one of the church wardens. The archbishop commended the parishioners on having put their hand at this time to the work of providing a much-needed new church. Many people would say that the present time was most inopportune to endeavour to carry through such a project, but to his mind there could be no better time as it was a revealing of the faith of the parishioners to undertake such a work in difficult economic circumstances.

The document which will repose under the foundation-stone, commemorating the occasion, was read by the vicar, the Rev. J. P. Cowie. The Rev. C. A. Vaughan, vicar of Tuakau, and the Rev. W. C. Wood, vicar of Papakura, assisted in the service. The new church is estimated to cost approximately £3000; at present, some £1500 is in hand.

New Anglican Church, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXIX, Issue 21290, 17 September 1932, 10, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 June 2017).

NEW ANGLICAN CHURCH DECISION AT PUKEKOHE

COST ESTIMATED AT £2900

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

PUKEKOHE, Friday

Authority to proceed with the erection of the new Anglican Church at Pukekohe was given by the church committee last evening at a large and representative gathering of parishioners. Archbishop Averill and Archdeacon Simkin were present, while the vicar, the Rev. J. P. Cowie, presided.

The new building, which is to be constructed of faced brick, is to have seating accommodation for 165 persons, with additional floor space available for seats for a further 35 or 40 people. The plan allows for extensions in future years as required. The estimated cost of the work now to be put in hand is £2900.

New Anglican Church, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXX, Issue 21434, 7 March 1933, 10, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 June 2017).

NEW ANGLICAN CHURCH PROGRESS AT PUKEKOHE

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

PUKEKOHE, Monday

Good progress is being made with the erection of the new Anglican Church at Pukekohe, and it is anticipated that the building will be ready for occupation in June. The outer walls, which are of brick, are up to full height, and the principals and rafters are in position for the roof, which is to be of Marseilles tiles.

Since the contract was let, it has been decided to lengthen the nave to obviate the necessity for future extensions, at least for a considerable period. Erection has proceeded to the new dimensions, which will give a church with a seating capacity for 200 people.

NEW ANGLICAN CHURCH BUILDING AT PUKEKOHE DEDICATION NEXT WEEK

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

PUKEKOHE, Thursday

The fine new Anglican church, St. Andrew's, at Pukekohe, which has been erected in permanent materials at a cost of about £3500, is to be dedicated by the Primate, Archbishop Averill, next Tuesday evening. The dedication service is to be followed by a social in the old church, which is to be used in future as the parish hall.

The early 'sixties marked the infant days of settlement in the district, and at that time Church of England services were held at Pukekohe by the Rev. V. Lush, vicar of Howick, and

later by his successor at Howick, the Rev. R. A. Hall. In 1869, the Rev. Joseph Bates, of Papakura, included Pukekohe in his district and made monthly visits. It was at this time that Mr. James Graham began collecting funds for the erection of the wooden church, which the new building is now superseding, and on Sunday, April 23, 1876, the church was opened by Bishop Cowie. It was named St. Andrew's.

The wooden church was first erected on a site about half a mile nearer Pukekohe Hill than the present site. The removal took place about 20 years later. Meanwhile, Pukekohe had become part of the Bombay parish. In 1905, a new parochial district was formed with Pukekohe as the centre, and since 1916 the Rev. J. P. Cowie has been the vicar.

CHURCH DEDICATED

NEW PUKEKOHE BUILDING

ADDRESS BY ARCHBISHOP

THE CHALLENGE OF FAITH

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

PUKEKOHE, Tuesday

The new St. Andrew's Anglican church at Pukekohe was dedicated by Archbishop Averill at a service this evening. The church was crowded, a large number being unable to obtain admission.

The prayers were led by the Rev. J. P. Cowie and the lessons were read by two former vicars, Canon E. J. McFarland, and the Rev. P. S. Smallfield. Messrs. J. B. Sim and H. E. Kissling were confirmed as lay readers.

"We are living in an age when world forces are struggling for domination and aiming to dethrone God and banish religion from the earth," said Archbishop Averill. "The world is challenging Christ in every department of life, and seeking not only to undermine the Christian faith, but also the Christian standard of morality. Are the followers of Christ to fail him in this 20th century world attack, or by their faith to win through?" he asked.

"It is no use thinking or talking platitudes," Archbishop Averill continued. "This new church is a very real answer to the question. Your faith shown by the erection of this church is a challenge and a victory."

The new church is of Gothic design and is constructed in reinforced concrete and brick. The architect was Mr. John Routly, of Pukekohe, and the builder Mr. William Massey, also of Pukekohe. The length is 70ft. and the greatest width 56ft. There is seating ac-

commodation for 240 adults, but provision has been made in the plan for extensions.

Within the church stately Gothic arches mark the divisions between nave and chancel and chancel and sanctuary. The stained glass windows give a diffused light. At the right of the chancel is the organ recess, while to the left are the clergy and choir vestries.

The dado in the church is of Huntly brick, and the wall above the dado is finished in soft salmon tint. The ceiling trusses are dark mahogany and the ceiling is of polished rimu. The chancel furnishings are also polished rimu. The exterior finish is of brick, while the roof is of Taumarunui tiles.



— NEW ANGLICAN CHURCH BEING ERECTED AT PUKEKOHE
A photograph taken this week of the new Pukekohe Anglican Church, which is being erected at a cost of £3000. The church will have seating accommodation for 200 people.

Figure 62: New Church being erected at Pukekohe, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXX, Issue 21462, 8 April 1933, 9, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 June 2017).



FINE NEW ANGLICAN CHURCH AT PUKEKOHE.
The new Anglican Church at Pukekohe, which is now nearing completion and is expected to be ready for use in July. The church will provide seating accommodation for 200 people.

Figure 63: Fine New Anglican Church at Pukekohe, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXX, Issue 21503, 29 May 1933, 6, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 June 2017).

APPENDIX 3

Supplementary information: Architectural (general)

Architect: John Routly (1868-1941)

The St Andrew's Peace Memorial Church was designed by local architect, John Routly¹¹⁵. The eldest son of pioneer settlers, William and Ann Maria Routly, he was born in a weatherboard house on his family's farm at Tuakau Road, Pukekohe West in 1868.¹¹⁶ Educated locally, he spent his early years working on the farm and took over the estate's management on his father's death in 1887.¹¹⁷

Routly showed an interest in public affairs from a young age, and soon became a well-known and respected citizen in the local community. At the age of 25, he was a member of the Pukekohe Road Board and became Chair of the Fire Board from its inception in 1926 until 1937.¹¹⁸ In 1921, he began his first term in office as Mayor of Pukekohe, which lasted a period of fourteen years. In 1938, he entered his second term as Mayor, a position he retained until his death on 23 May 1941.¹¹⁹

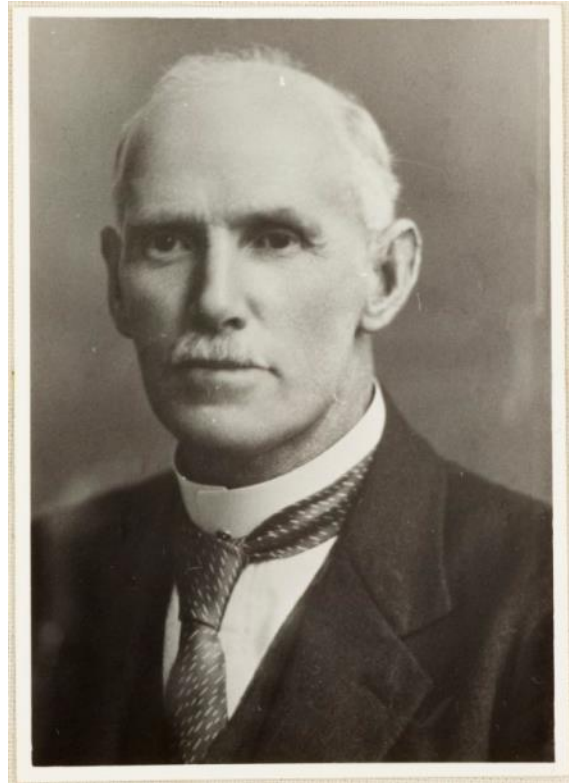


Figure 64: John Routly, architect and long-serving Mayor of Pukekohe, c.1925 (Auckland Libraries, Pukekohe Library, Footprints 07943).

In addition to his valuable contribution to local politics, Routly demonstrated himself to be a competent architect and road engineer. With a career that spanned over 30 years, he designed an array of residential, commercial and civic buildings throughout Auckland, but was most prolific in his hometown of Pukekohe.

The first known record of Routly's architectural work was in 1906, when he was commissioned to design a ten-roomed residence and carry out alterations to a store in Pukekohe.¹²⁰ By 1909, Routly had established offices in the Empire Buildings, Swanson Street, Auckland, advertising himself as "*a practical builder, and graduate in architecture*", offering "*designs and supervision for anything, from a cottage to a*

¹¹⁵ Sometimes spelt 'Routley'.

¹¹⁶ BDM Online, 1868/15314 and 1878/15666,

<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Search/Search?Path=querySubmit.m%3fReportName%3dBirthSearch%26recordsPP%3d30#SearchResults>; Long Public Service, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXXVIII, Issue 23973, 24 May 1941, 11, [Papers Past](#); The Late John Routly, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXXVIII, Issue 23981, 3 June 1941, 9, [Papers Past](#) (all accessed 9 June 2017).

¹¹⁷ Pukekohe, The Cyclopaedia of New Zealand, NZETC website <http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-Cyc02Cycl-t1-body1-d3-d2-d9.html>; Long Public Service, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXXVIII, Issue 23973, 24 May 1941, 11, [Papers Past](#) (both accessed 9 June 2017)

¹¹⁸ Long Public Service, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXXVIII, Issue 23973, 24 May 1941, 11, [Papers Past](#); Pukekohe Fire Board, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXXIV, Issue 22768, 30 June 1937, 17, [Papers Past](#) (both accessed 9 June 2017)

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Derbyshire, 106.

¹²⁰ News from Country Districts, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume XLIII, Issue 13285, 18 September 1906, 7, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 11 June 2017).

mansion.¹²¹ Other services involved high building construction, the use of the American steel frame system, and reinforced concrete work.¹²² His offices remained in the Empire Buildings for over two decades, following which time he relocated to 33 City Chambers.¹²³

By 1915, Routly was an associate of the New Zealand Institute of Architects and, according to tender notices advertised in contemporary newspapers, had already been involved with around 46 design projects (refer to table below).¹²⁴ These ranged from residences and shops to a presbytery, tennis pavilion and a slaughterhouse. One of his first high-profile civic buildings was the Papatoetoe Town Hall (1917, **Figure 66**), a prominent brick structure located in the town centre. The design of the Ambassador Hotel (demolished) on Quay Street was also attributed to him.¹²⁵ In 1922, Routly served as engineer to the Tuakau Town Board.¹²⁶

Despite his political commitments, the 1910s and 1920s were extremely productive for Routly, during which time he designed a considerable number of buildings that helped change the face of Pukekohe during a period of significant growth and development. Examples include St Joseph's School (1916, demolished), a number of shop premises on King Street (1920s), the Franklin Electric Power Board building (1927), the Plunket Room (1927), and the Fire Brigade Station (1930, **Figure 67**). He also maintained a personal and professional relationship with the church, designing several church buildings over his career. The earliest was a manse in Pukekohe (1908), followed by additions to a church (1911), and St Patrick's Presbytery (1913, **Figure 70**). Routly was also responsible for St Heliers Bay's Presbyterian Church (1916, **Figure 68**), which was relocated to Glendowie in the 1950s, and possibly the design of St John's Church, Papatoetoe (1922) (although this has not been verified). St Andrew's Peace Memorial Church (1931-3) represents one his last church commissions.

Routly continued to work (albeit less frequently) on architectural projects during the 1930s, with his last known commission being the design of a house on Totara Avenue, Pukekohe in 1939, just two years before his death.

Examples of Routly's known work

The following table lists around 100 known works of John Routly undertaken between 1906 and 1939. The list is not necessarily exhaustive, being largely based on tender notices advertised in newspapers of the time. Whilst some notices include a building's name, the majority refer only the building type and street or suburb, making it difficult to make a connection between the notice and a particular building. Where a possible association has been made, based on other sources, this has been included in brackets. It is also possible that a number of the buildings no longer exist.

Whilst the majority of Routly's commissions involved the design of new buildings in Pukekohe, he worked throughout Auckland. In addition to residences and shops, Routly was also responsible for the design of a number of municipal buildings, a school, garages, and church buildings. Despite designing a number of timber buildings, he had a propensity for both brick and concrete.

¹²¹ Page 3 Advertisements Column 3, *Auckland Star*, Volume XL, Issue 208, 15 December 1909, 3, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 11 June 2017).

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Page 20 Advertisements Column 2, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXVIII, Issue 20915, 3 July 1931, 20, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 11 June 2017).

¹²⁴ New Zealand Institute of Architects, *Progress*, Volume XI, Issue 1, 1 September 1915, 20, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 10 June 2017).

¹²⁵ Auckland Libraries, Record ID 97775, Reference file 442.

¹²⁶ Long Public Service, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXXVIII, Issue 23973, 24 May 1941, 11, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 9 June 2017); Page 8 Advertisements Column 6, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LIX, Issue 18227, 21 October 1922, 8, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 10 June 2017).

Date	Project (tenders for):	Source
1906	10-roomed residence for Mr T. G. Usher at Pukekohe	Papers Past Papers Past
1906	Alterations to Mr R. McCowen's store, Pukekohe	Papers Past
1907	House at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1908	House at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1908	Manse at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1908	5-roomed house and offices at Buckland	Papers Past
1908	House at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1909	Cottage at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1909	House at Wairangi	Papers Past
1910	Single-storey drapery shop, party walls of brick and reinforced concrete	Papers Past
1910	Villa at Remuera for Mrs McElwain	Papers Past
1910	Farm residence at Te Awamutu	Papers Past
1910	House at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1910	Two-storey block in wood at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1911	Alterations and additions in wood to General Store at Waikumete	Papers Past
1911	Additions to Church at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1911	Residence at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1911	Two cottages in Pukekohe	Papers Past
1911	Removing and reinstating a farmhouse at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1912	House at Te Kauwhata (Wairangi) in camerated concrete or wood	Papers Past
1912	Public Hall in wood and iron at Mercer	Papers Past
1912	Residence in wood, Warrington Road, Remuera	Papers Past
1912	Cottage at Tuakau	Papers Past
1912	House in wood at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1912	Bungalow, in wood, in Croydon Street, Mount Roskill	Papers Past
1912	Reinforced concrete arch culvert, Tuakau for the Pukekohe East Road Board.	Papers Past
1912	Cottage at Greenlane	Papers Past
1912	Alterations and addition of an extra storey to house in Grafton Road	Papers Past
1912	House in wood at Papatoetoe	Papers Past

Date	Project (tenders for):	Source
1913	Residence in wood at Papatoetoe	Papers Past
1913	Cottage at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1913	Cottage at St Heliers Bay	Papers Past
1913	Slaughterhouse, Waikumete	Papers Past
1913	Renovations to cottage at junction of Ponsonby Terrace and Bayard Street	Papers Past
1913	Alterations and additions to house in Grafton Road	Papers Past
1913	Two-storey brick building at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1913	House in wood at Onewhero	Papers Past
1913	St Patrick's Presbytery at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1913	Wharf at Waiau Pa, Manukau Harbour	Papers Past
1913	Residence at Papatoetoe	Papers Past
1914	Residence in Victoria Avenue, Remuera for Mr Lambourne (see Figure 70)	Papers Past
1914	Residence at Papatoetoe	Papers Past
1914	House at Pura Pura	Papers Past
1914	Alterations and additions to premises in Pukekohe	Papers Past
1914	Tennis pavilion at Papatoetoe	Papers Past
1914	Raising, altering and renovating a house in Pukekohe	Papers Past
1915	Alterations and additions to Messrs W. G. Shotbolt and Co.'s drapery premises.	Papers Past
1915	Additions in brick to Messrs. Cooper and Curd's Coach factory, Pukekohe	Papers Past
1915	House in wood at Papatoetoe	Papers Past
1916	Residence in Pukekohe	Papers Past
1916	Business block, in brick for F. Perkins and Co., Pukekohe	Papers Past
1916	Presbyterian Church, St Heliers Bay (moved to Glendowie in c.1956).	Papers Past
1916	Bungalow in wood at Papakura	Papers Past
1917	Papatoetoe Town Hall (Papatoetoe Road Board offices and public hall)	Papers Past
1917	Motor garage and workshop in brick in Grey Street	Papers Past
1918-20	Office for the Franklin A. and P. Society at Pukekohe	Papers Past Papers Past
1919	House at Waikumete in brick or wood	Papers Past
1919	House in wood at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1919	St John's Presbyterian Church at Papatoetoe in brick	Papers Past

Date	Project (tenders for):	Source
1919	Two brick shops at corner of Dominion Road and Prospect Terrace	Papers Past
1920	Manse in wood at Howick	Papers Past
1921	Two-storey brick premises, 22ft by 42ft, in King Street, Pukekohe for Mr W. T. McClintock	Papers Past
1922	House at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1922	Two brick or concrete shops in Mt Eden Road	Papers Past
1922	House at Tuakau	Papers Past
1922	Catholic school, Pukekohe (St Joseph's School)	Papers Past
1922	Brick premises for Messrs Gallagher and Howe, Pukekohe (Sunshine House?)	Papers Past
1922	Brick garage at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1923	Addition in brick to NZ Towel Supply Co.'s premises, Federal Street	Papers Past
1923	Bungalow in Garnet Road, West End	Papers Past
1923	Concrete house at Takapuna	Papers Past
1924	Two-storey accommodation house in brick and timber, St Heliers	Papers Past
1924	Bungalow in wood in Hayden Avenue, One Tree Hill	Papers Past
1924	Repainting and repairs to house in Clonbern Road, Remuera	Papers Past
1924	Erection of two brick shops in King Street, Pukekohe, possibly for Mr David Roulston	Architecture Archive, R869L
1925	Alterations to house in Bayview Road, St Heliers	Papers Past
1925	Two cottages in wood at Pukekohe for the Franklin Power Board	Papers Past
1925	Cottage at St Heliers	Papers Past
1926	Residence in wood off Rahiri Road, Mount Eden	Papers Past
c.1926	Ambassador's Hotel, Quay Street, Auckland	Auckland Libraries 97775
1927-8	Franklin Electric Power Board building in brick	Papers Past
1927	Plunket Room, Pukekohe	Papers Past
1927	Residence in wood at Onewhero, near Opuatia Bridge	Papers Past
1928	Three new shop fronts in Remuera Road	Papers Past
1928	Additions to Messrs. Johnson and Sons' premises in Alpha Road, Parnell	Architecture Archive, R869L
1929	Residence in wood in Seddon Street, Pukekohe	Papers Past
1929	House at Buckland in wood or in Simpson's concrete bricks	Papers Past
1930	Pukekohe Fire Station, corner of Edinburgh Street and Massey Avenue	Papers Past Papers Past
1931-3	St Andrew's Church of England at Pukekohe in reinforced concrete and brick	Papers Past

Date	Project (tenders for):	Source
1935	Single-storey building in brick and concrete, 50ft by 42ft at Pukekohe, possibly for Cooper and Curd	Papers Past
1935	House at Tuakau in wood	Papers Past
1936	House in wood at Buckland, possibly for Mr R. T. Wright	Papers Past
1936	House in wood in Helvetia Road, Pukekohe	Papers Past
1938	Maori Rest Room and Clinic, Franklin Road, Pukekohe	Papers Past
1937	House in wood in Totara Avenue, Pukekohe	Papers Past
1937	House in wood in Victoria Street, Pukekohe	Papers Past
1937	House in wood at Paerata	Papers Past
1937	Conversion of premises in King Street, Pukekohe into three shops	Papers Past
1939	House in wood at Pukekohe East	Papers Past
1939	House in Totara Avenue, Pukekohe in wood or brick veneer	Papers Past



Figure 65: St Heliers Presbyterian Church, 1915, in the process of being moved to Glendowie in the 1950s (Auckland Museum, PH-NEG-M643 (22-24)).



Figure 66: Papatoetoe Town Hall, 1917, photograph c.1925 (Auckland Libraries, Manukau Research Library, PAP: I, 8, no. 1. Footprints 01433).



Figure 67: St John's Presbyterian Church, Paptotetoe, 1922, photograph 1978 (Auckland Libraries, Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 415-61).



Figure 68: Pukekohe Fire Brigade Station, 1930, photograph 1987 (Auckland Libraries, Manukau Research Library, Courier collection, box 17/4, Footprints 00493).

Residences by Mr. John Routly, Architect, Auckland



Corner of Dining Room in Mr. N. T. Lambourne's Residence



Mr. W. T. Lambourne's Residence, Victoria Avenue, Remuera



Residence at Papatoetoe for Mr. F. C. Western. Mr. L. W. Orr, Builder



House at Papatoetoe for Mrs. F. Ernest



House at Pukekohe for Mr. Motion



St. Patrick's Presbytery, Pukekohe

Figure 69: Several residences designed by John Routly by 1914 (Residences by Mr. John Routly, Architect, Auckland, *Progress*, Volume IX, Issue 12, 1 August 1914, 34, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 10 June 2017).

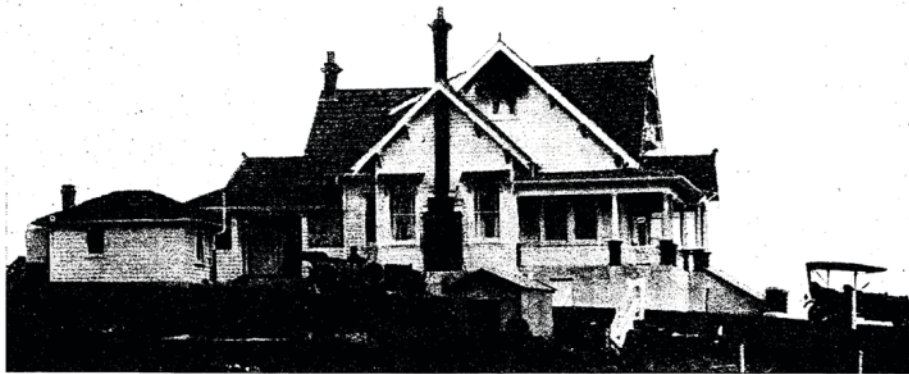
underrate workers clause. The award has been made for a term of three years.

MEMORANDUM

The following memorandum was attached to the Dunedin Award:—"The award in this case embodies for the most part, the terms of agreement made by the N.Z. Federated Builders and Contractors Industrial Association of Employers in the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners at a meeting of representatives from these bodies held recently in the North Island. Some minor terms were agreed

form of the award by making alterations in and additions to the machinery clauses.

The only question in dispute at the hearing was whether this award should contain the provision in the last award allowing certain factories to work up to 46½ hours per week without paying overtime (Book of Awards Vol. 12, p. 879), as this award will be in effect the Dominion Award and as both builders and workers desire uniformity on the subject, the Court has decided not to make any special provision in connection with factories and they will be governed therefore by the general provisions as to hours."



Residence at Pukekohe of Mr. Ivan A. Motion

John Routly, Architect, Auckland

Residence at Pukekohe

on by the representatives of the parties to the present dispute in Dunedin. The increase of 1½d. in the minimum wage was stated by employers as a recognition of the expense incurred by workers for the upkeep of tools.

Some trouble has been taken by the Court in putting the terms agreed on by the parties into proper shape, and the present way is really the form in which awards will be made in the other centres. It will be useless, therefore, for the assessors in these centres to attempt to improve the

We illustrate on this page a villa owned by Mr. Ivan A. Motion containing 11 rooms and conveniences. It has been erected at a cost of £1600 to designs of Mr. John Routly, of Auckland. The foundations are concrete, the exterior wood of totara and the interior flatted rimu, with Marseilles tiles roof. The house is lighted throughout with acetylene.

Figure 70: Varying elevations of the storey-and-a-half building designed by John Routly for Mr Motion, Pukekohe (Progress, Progress, Volume IX, Issue 5, 1 January 1914, 15, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 10 June 2017).

Architect: F. W. Mountjoy (1882-1963)

St Andrew's Vicarage was designed by local architect, F. W. (Francisco/Francesco William) Mountjoy. Born in 1882 as the eldest surviving son of Annie and Joseph Mountjoy, little is known about his early life, or where he studied and trained.¹²⁷ In 1908, he was living at 33 Austin Street, Wellington with his mother.¹²⁸ That same year he began work at the Messrs James McAndrew and Co.'s sash and door factory in Paeroa, and by 1911 was foreman at the firm.¹²⁹ In 1911, he married Ruby Mary Johnson and had a daughter, Joan Catherine, five years later.¹³⁰

By 1913, Mountjoy had established offices in the Premier Hall Buildings, Pukekohe, offering services as an architect and structural engineer.¹³¹ It is possible however, that he had been working as an architect in the township for a couple of years prior.¹³² Based on tender notices advertised in contemporary newspapers (refer to table below), Mountjoy worked principally in Pukekohe, but was also responsible for buildings in other parts of south Auckland and in the Waikato. One of his earliest known architectural commissions involved the design of a church hall at Otorohanga and a Presbyterian church at Otau. In 1915, his offices moved to the Legal Chambers, Pukekohe.

Whilst a number of his buildings were of timber or brick construction, he also designed properties in reinforced concrete – a much less commonly used building material at that time. Examples include the Otorohanga Town Hall (1914, **Figure 72**), the Whakatane Council Chambers (1914, **Figure 73**), a striking country residence near Tuakau (1916, **Figure 74**), and the McClintock Building at Pukekohe (1916), the latter reputedly being the first reinforced concrete building in the township.¹³³

In 1917, Mountjoy removed his office in Pukekohe from the Legal Chambers to his residence at the corner of Manukau Road and Harris Street, however little is known of architectural endeavours after this time.

It appears that by the late-1920s, Mountjoy had relocated to the Onehunga/Royal Oak area, and took an active interest in community affairs. In 1929, he became a member of the Onehunga Borough Council, and a candidate for the mayoralty of Onehunga four years later.¹³⁴ In 1934, he was president of the Onehunga Citizens' Band and president of the Onehunga Ratepayers and Citizens' Association in 1937.¹³⁵ By 1938, he was in business in Royal Oak selling electrical apparatus and appliances.¹³⁶ His

¹²⁷ BDM Online, 1882/4220,

<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Search/Search?Path=querySubmit.m%3fReportName%3dBirthSearch%26recordsPP%3d30#SearchResults> (accessed 12 June 2017).

¹²⁸ Burglars at work, *Evening Post*, Volume LXXV, Issue 107, 6 May 1908, 8, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 11 June 2017).

¹²⁹ Presentation, *Ohinemuri Gazette*, Volume XXII, Issue 2885, 22 December 1911, 22, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 11 June 2017).

¹³⁰ BDM Online, 1911/6954, 1916/13022,

<https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Search/Search?Path=querySubmit.m%3fReportName%3dMarriageSearch%26recordsPP%3d30#SearchResults> (accessed 12 June 2017).

¹³¹ Page 2 Advertisements Column 2, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 2, Issue 144, 11 November 1913, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 12 June 2017).

¹³² House Building Trouble, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 4, Issue 79, 6 September 1915, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 12 June 2017).

¹³³ Local and General, *Pukekohe & Waiuku Times*, Volume 5, Issue 191, 14 July 1916, 2, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 12 June 2017).

¹³⁴ Onehunga Mayoralty, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXX, Issue 21452, 28 March 1933, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 11 June 2017).

¹³⁵ Onehunga Residents, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXXIV, Issue 22915, 18 December 1937, [Papers Past](#); Onehunga Citizens' Band, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXXI, Issue 21786, 28 April 1934, 16, [Papers Past](#) (both accessed 11 June 2017).

¹³⁶ Page 3 Advertisements Column 3, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXXV, Issue 23012, 13 April 1938, 3, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 11 June 2017).

company, F. W. Mountjoy and Sons Limited was incorporated in 1946. Mountjoy died in 1963 at the age of 81 years.¹³⁷

Examples of Mountjoy's known work

The following table lists the known works of F. W. Mountjoy undertaken between 1913 and 1916. The list is not necessarily exhaustive, being largely based on tender notices advertised in newspapers of the time. Whilst some notices include a building's name, the majority refer only the building type and street or suburb, making it difficult to make a connection between the notice and a particular building. It is also possible that a number of the buildings no longer exist.

It appears that Mountjoy's career as a self-employed architect and structural engineer was short-lived. Despite his relatively modest portfolio, he was responsible for the design of a variety of buildings, including residences, shops, offices, municipal buildings, a church, church hall, and a vicarage.

Date	Project (tenders for):	Source
1913	Presbyterian Church Hall at Otorohanga	Papers Past
1913	Presbyterian Church at Otau	Papers Past Papers Past
1914	Office premises for Messrs E. Mahony & Son, Pukekohe	Papers Past
1914	Bungalow residence in wood and rough cast at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1914	Otorohanga Town Hall and Council Chambers in reinforced concrete, and part reinforced concrete and wood.	Papers Past Architecture Archives, M9286j
1914	Shop and office premises for C. K. Lawrie, Esq., Pukekohe	Papers Past
1914	Relocation of Messrs Stokes and Earl building, Papakura	Papers Past
1914	Residence in wood and rough cast for Mr A. Grant	Papers Past
1914	Council Chambers at Whakatane in reinforced concrete	Papers Past Architecture Archives, M9286j
1914	Additions to Puni Store for Mr Robert Fulton	Papers Past
1914	Shop premises for Mr C. Roadley, King Street, Pukekohe	Papers Past
1915	St Andrew's Vicarage in brick veneer	Papers Past
1915	Cottage for Mr O'Callaghan, Pukekohe Hill	Papers Past
1915	Hall at Papakura	Papers Past
1915	Shop premises for Messrs Shotbolt and Co., Pukekohe	Papers Past
1915	Cottage at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1915	Residence at Pukekohe for Mr H. H. Short	Papers Past

¹³⁷ BDM Online, 1963/23716, <https://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz/Search/Search?Path=querySubmit.m%3fReportName%3dDeathSearch%26recordsPP%3d30#SearchResults> (accessed 12 June 2017).

Date	Project (tenders for):	Source
1915	Cottage at Te Hirua	Papers Past
1915	Cottage at Onewhero (same as above?)	Papers Past
1915	Shop premises in wood, at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1915-16	Reinforced concrete country residence near Tuakau for Mr D. Cameron	Papers Past Papers Past
1916	Residence in wood at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1916	Two cottages in wood at Pukekohe	Papers Past
1916	Two-storey reinforced concrete building for Mr W. F. McClintock in King Street, Pukekohe	Papers Past



Figure 71: Otorohanga Town Hall, 1914, photograph n.d. (University of Auckland, Architecture Archives, M9286j).



Figure 72: Whakatane County Chambers, 1914, photograph c.1964 (University of Auckland, Architecture Archives, M9286j).



Figure 73: The striking country residence designed for D. Cameron (later known as Cameron's Castle), in Onewhero, 1916, photograph 1980 (Auckland Libraries, Manukau Research Library, Courier collection, box 11/19, Footprints 00346).

Architectural plans: St Andrew's Church

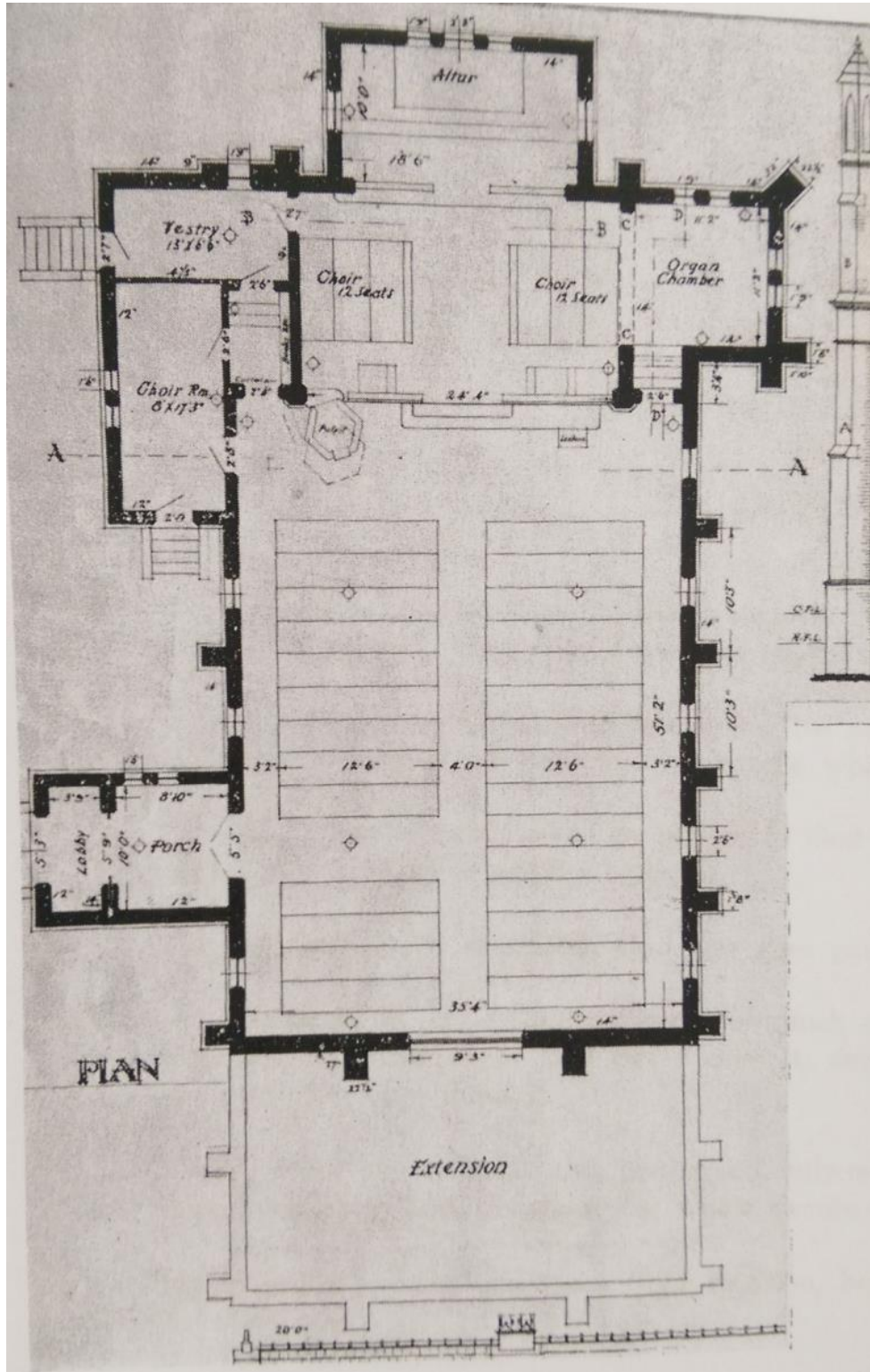


Figure 74: The floorplan of St Andrew's Church. It is assumed that the drawing is a copy of the original plans drawn by architect, John Routly, but this has not been verified (photograph of a copy, courtesy St Andrew's Church personal records).

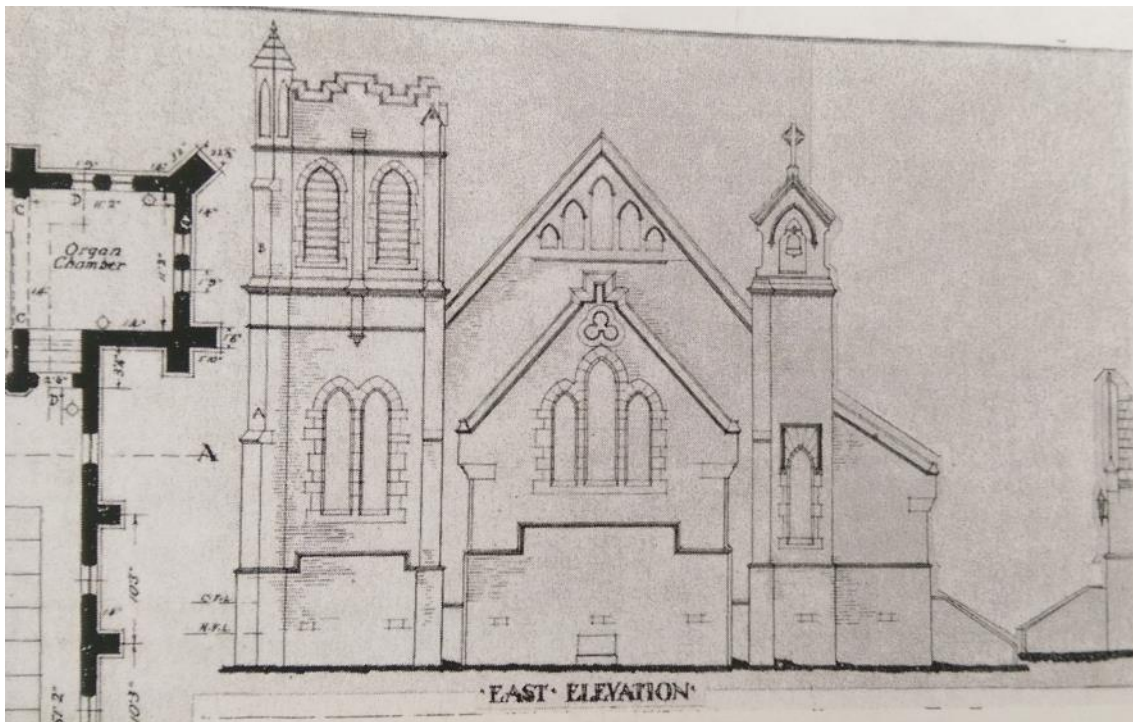


Figure 75: The east elevation of St Andrew's Church. It is assumed that the drawing is a copy of the original plans drawn by architect, John Routly, but this has not been verified. Note proposed taller tower (photograph of a copy, courtesy St Andrew's Church personal records).

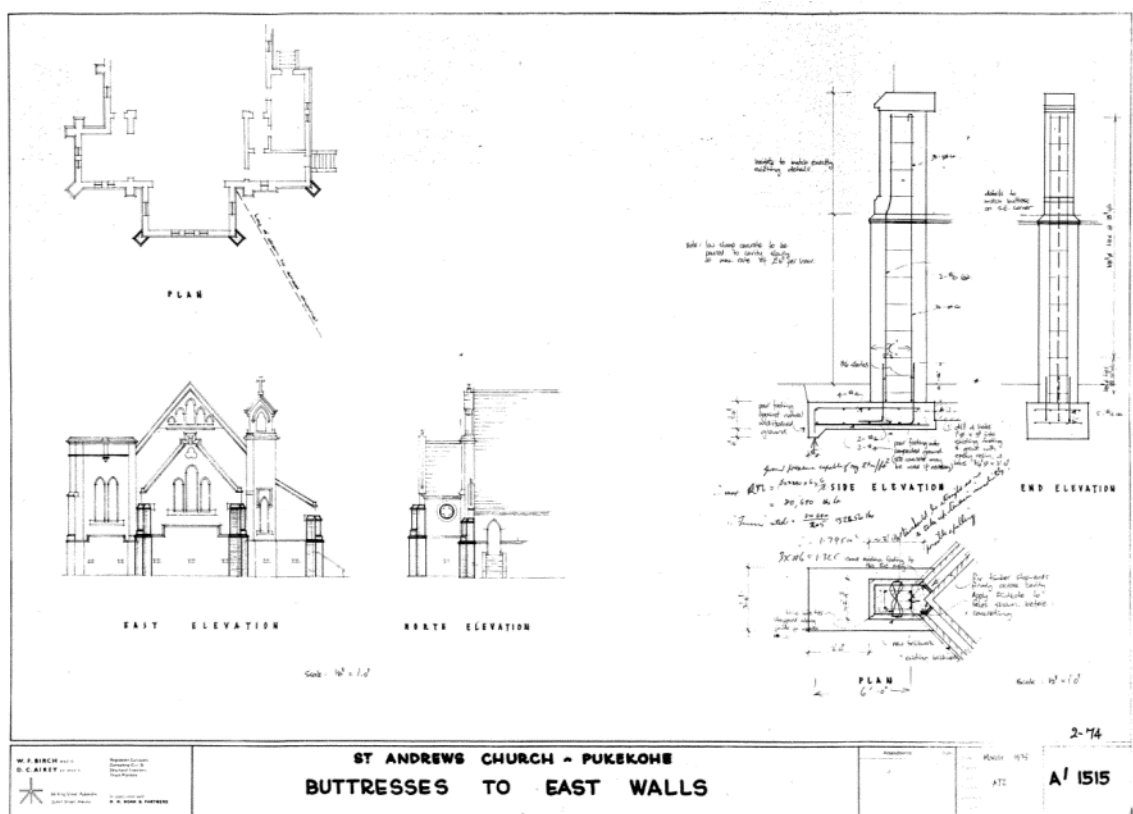


Figure 76: Plan, elevation and section drawings showing the buttresses proposed to the east walls, 1975 (Auckland Council property records).

Architectural plans: Vicarage

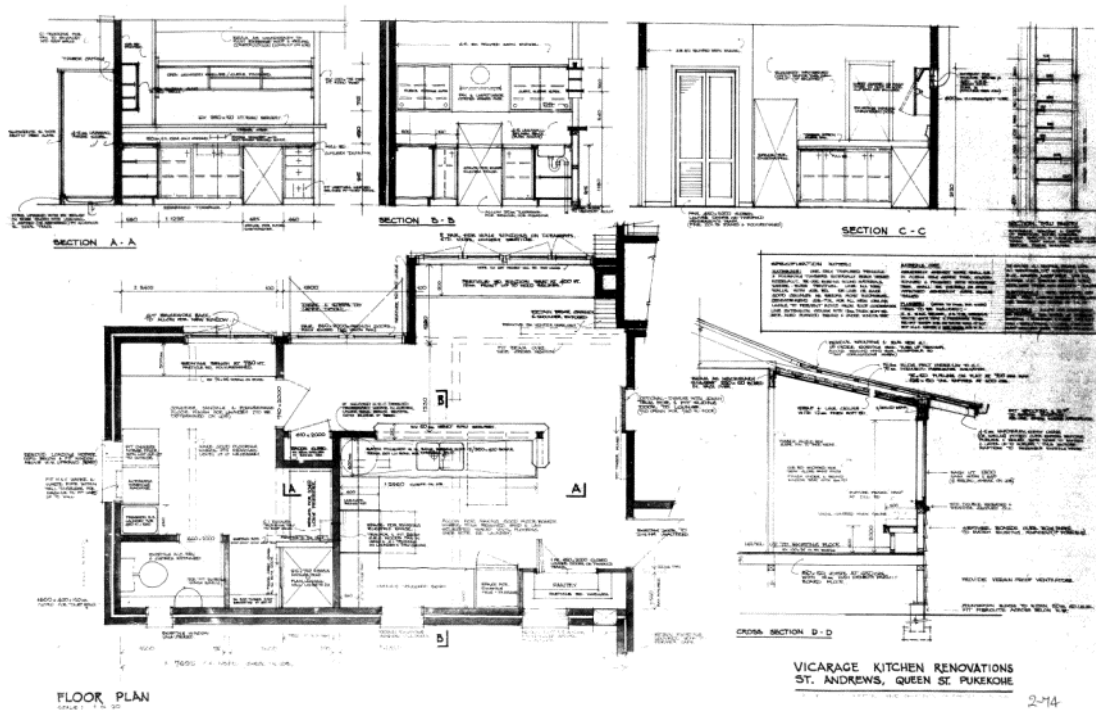


Figure 77: Plans, elevation and section drawings showing proposed kitchen renovations to the Vicarage, n.d. (Auckland Council property records).

Architectural plans: Halls

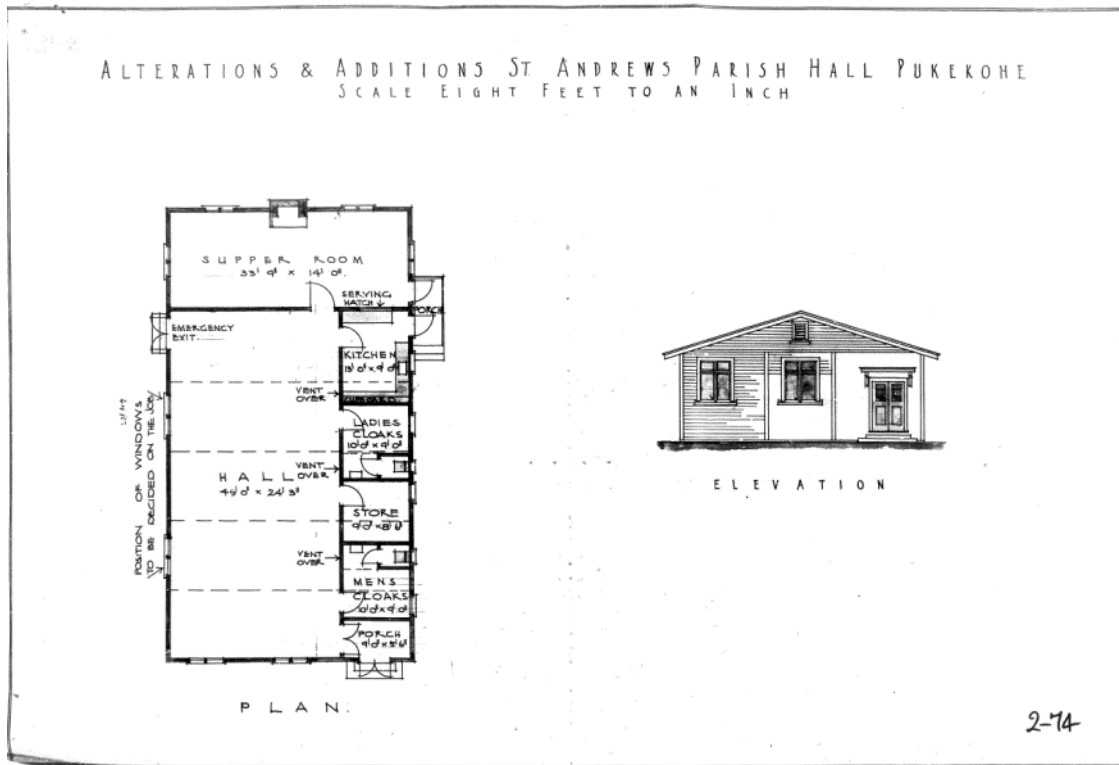


Figure 78: Showing alterations and additions to the parish hall, formerly the first St Andrew's Church, n.d. (Auckland Council property records).

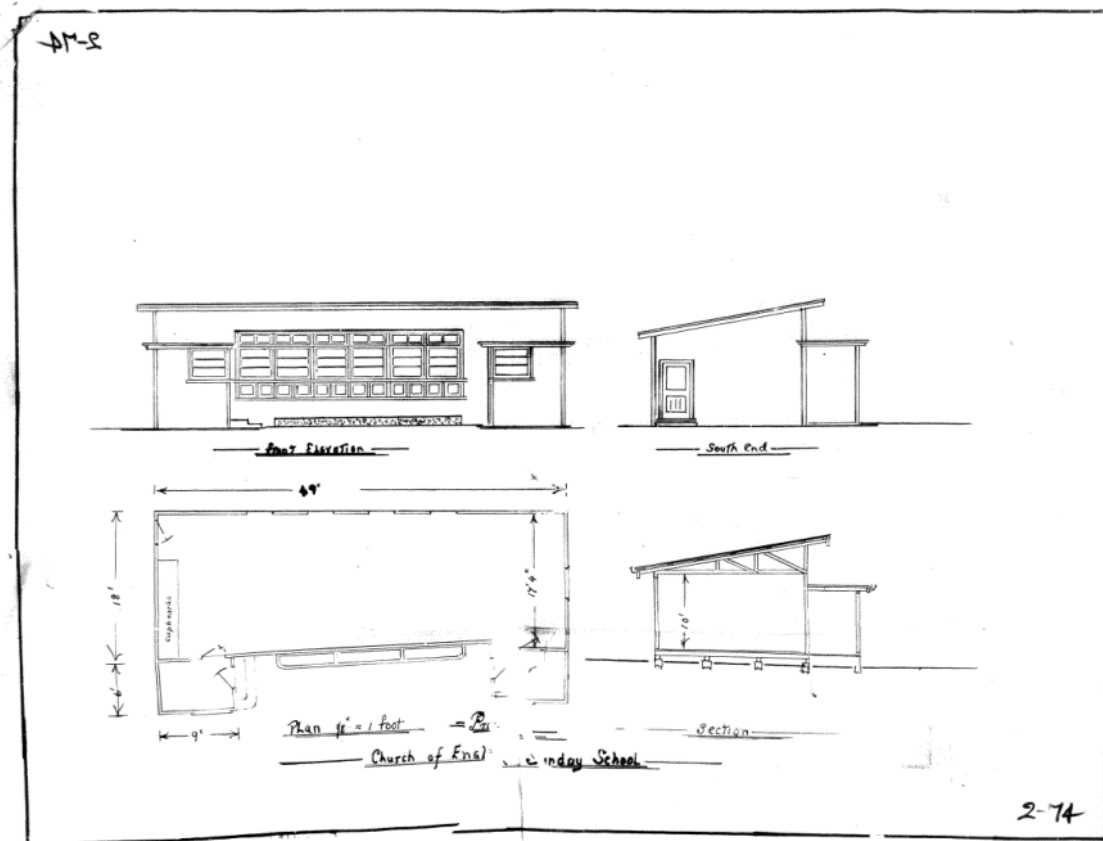


Figure 79: Sunday school hall, n.d. (Auckland Council property records).

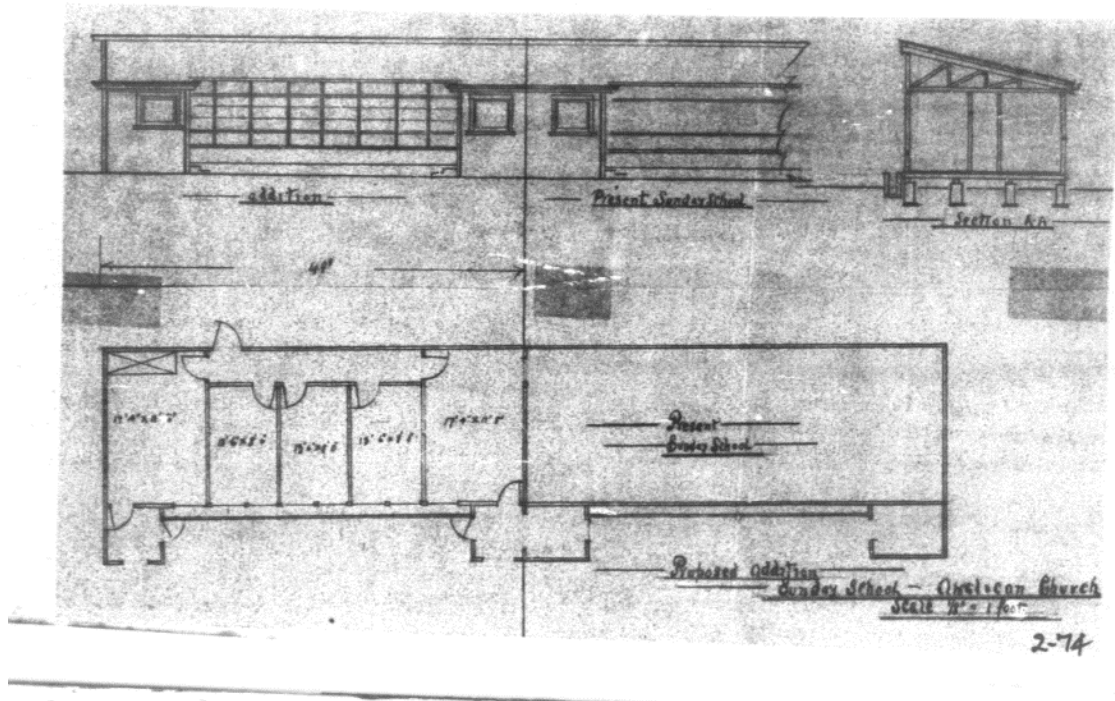


Figure 80: Showing the addition to the Sunday school hall, n.d. (Auckland Council property records).

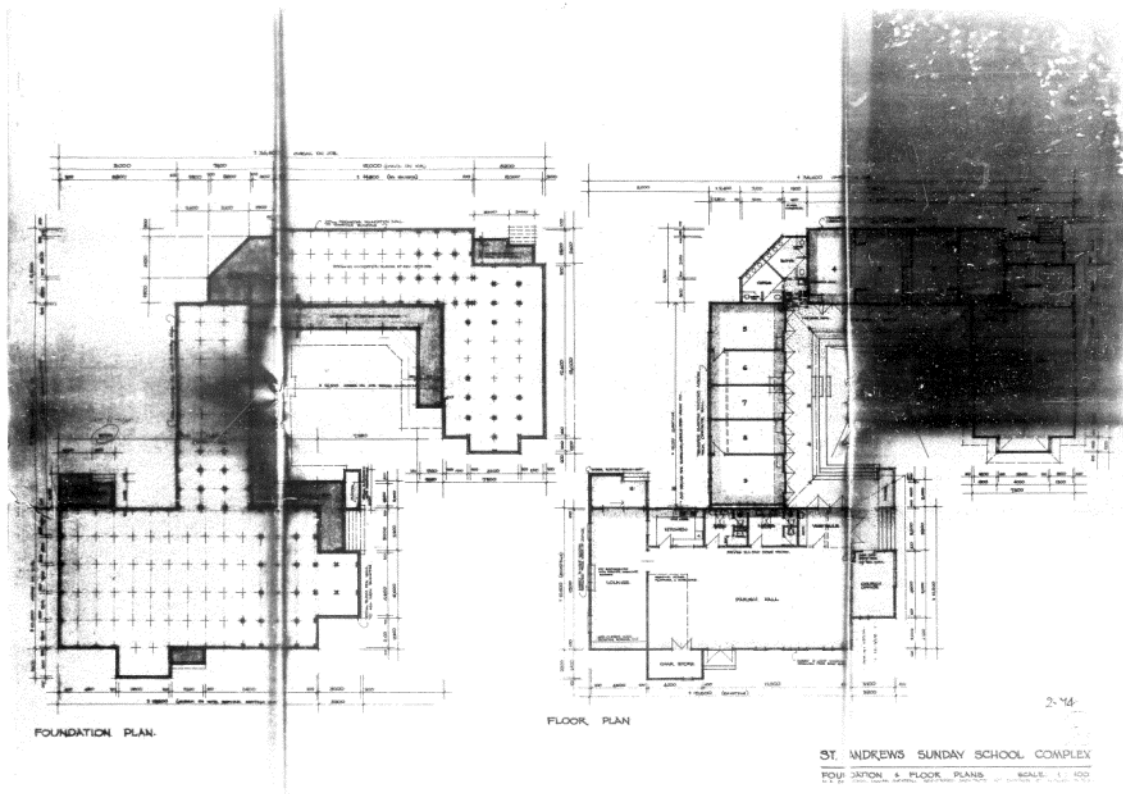


Figure 81: Plans showing the Sunday school complex following the relocation and development of the parish hall (converted and modified first church) and Sunday school hall, c.1977 (Auckland Council property records).

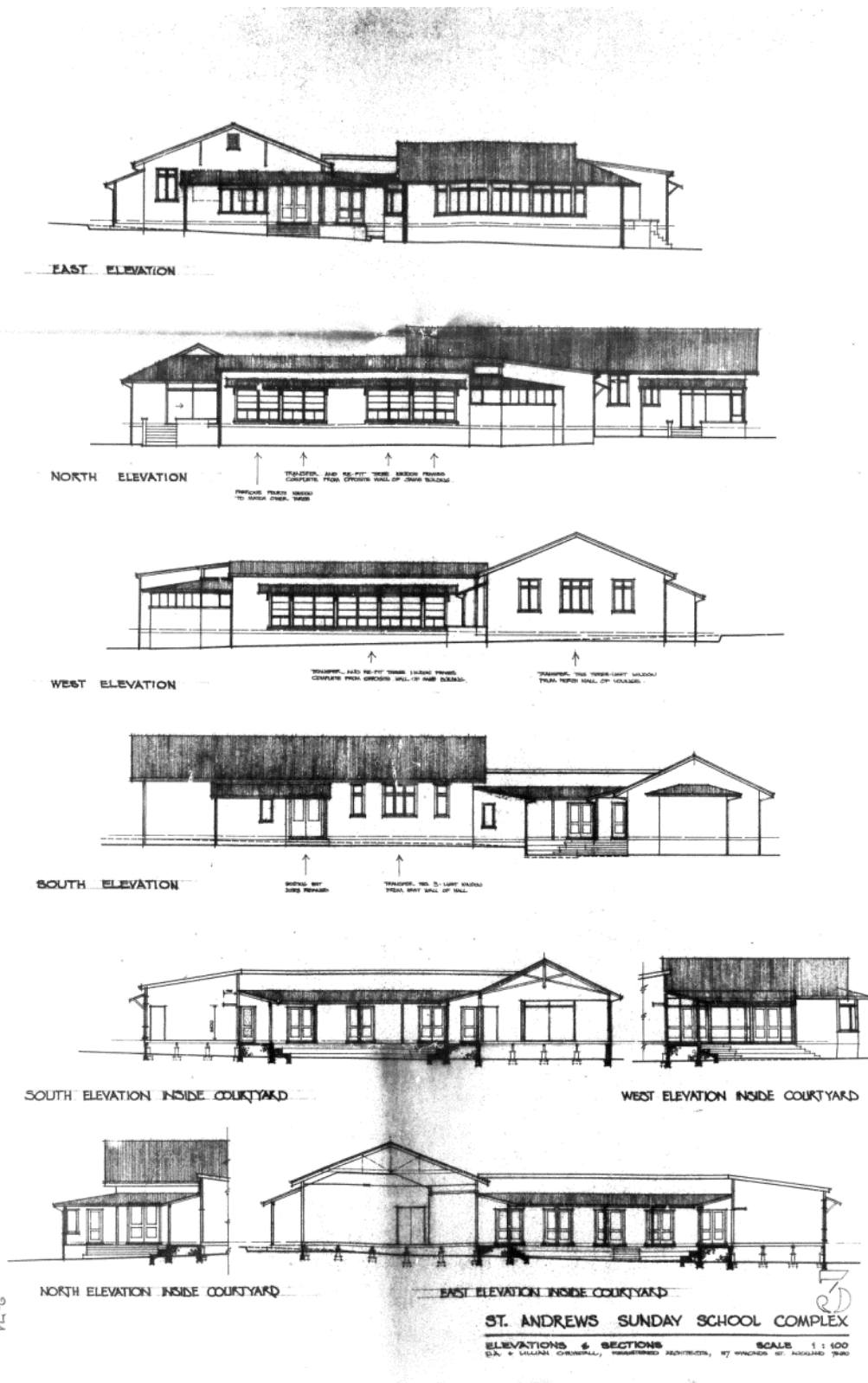


Figure 82: Elevations and sections showing the Sunday school complex following the relocation and development of the parish hall (converted and modified first church) and Sunday school hall, c.1977 (Auckland Council property records).

Architectural plans: Site

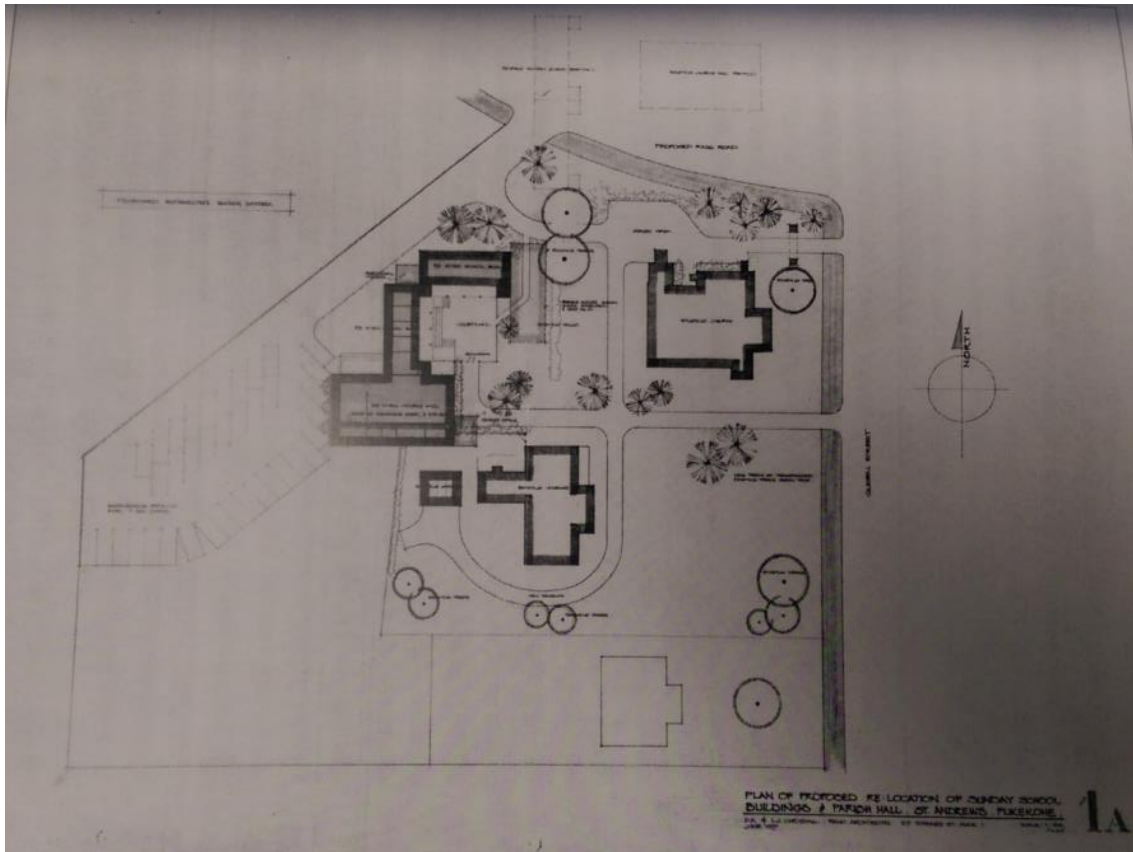


Figure 83: Site plan showing the proposed Sunday school complex to the west of the church, which comprises the parish hall and Sunday school hall, 1977 (Auckland Council property records).

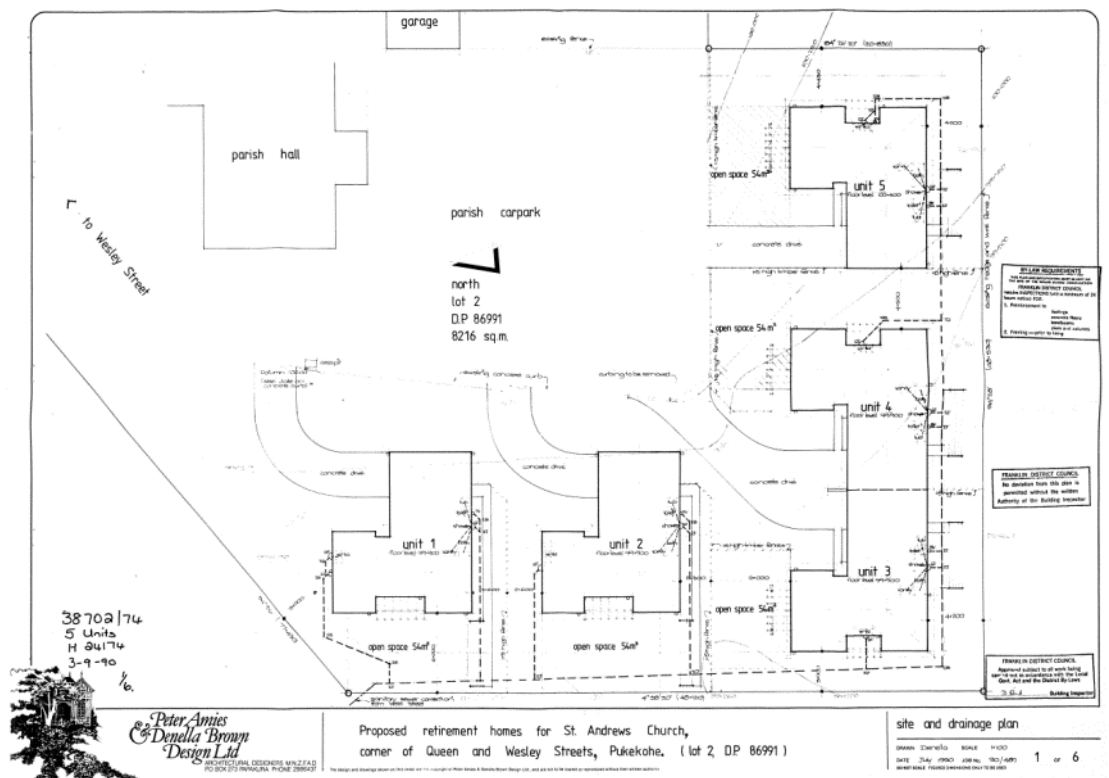


Figure 84: Plans showing the five units of the St Andrew's Court development, 1990 (Auckland Council property records).

APPENDIX 4

Comparative analysis: supplementary information


The following information provides supplementary details to section 6.0 of the report by attempting to identify *known* places/items that can be compared to the structures that make up the St Andrew’s Anglican Church Complex, typically by way of type and function.

The complex comprises two war memorials: St Andrew’s Church (built as a peace memorial) and the Memorial Arch (erected in memory of those who died in the First World War). As such, the first section identifies other war memorial buildings within the Pukekohe locality. More specifically, consideration has also been given to *known* examples of other purpose-built war memorial churches and arches that exist in the Auckland region and those across the country, particularly those that are included on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero.

The final section identifies examples of buildings that can be compared to the Vicarage, whether by way of use, architectural style or construction. 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.

Pukekohe war memorials

Notwithstanding the numerous honours boards, there are eight known war memorials in Pukekohe. In addition to St Andrew’s (Peace Memorial) Church and its Memorial Arch, these include the following:

Pukekohe First World War Memorial (1921)	
 <p>NZ History, image by Jock Phillips and Chris Maclean, c.1986</p>	<p>Location: 14-16 Massey Avenue, Pukekohe AC Schedule: Category B (ref. 02234)</p> <p>The Pukekohe First World War Memorial was unveiled in November 1921 by Prime Minister William Massey, on land at the entrance to Roulston Park. Originally comprising three stone pillars, the central pillar featured a bas-relief sculpture of a soldier that was later replaced by an alternative carving. In 1980, part of the memorial was relocated to the entrance of the Pukekohe War Memorial Town Hall.¹³⁸</p>

¹³⁸ Pukekohe First World War Memorial, NZ History website: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photos/pukekohe-first-world-war-memorial> (accessed 1 May 2017).

Pukekohe School First World War Memorial (1926, 2006)



NZ History, image by Bruce Ringer

Location: Pukekohe Central Primary School, Pukekohe

A grove of memorial trees was planted at Pukekohe Primary School in 1924 in memory of the old boys of the school who had died in the First World War. Memorial stones were placed at the base of the trees. In 2006, the 26 stones were reset in a wall outside the Pukekohe Central Primary School and the memorial was rededicated on 24 April 2006.¹³⁹

New Zealand Wars Memorial, Pukekohe East (1929)



NZ History, image by Margaret Marks

Location: 95 Runciman Road, Pukekohe

The New Zealand Wars Memorial stands in the cemetery beside the Pukekohe East Presbyterian Church. The memorial, which comprises a boulder and plaque, is dedicated to the Maori who were killed in action on the site during the Waikato War in 1863.¹⁴⁰

Pukekohe War Memorial Hall (1958)



NZ History, image by Bruce Ringer

Location: 14-16 Massey Avenue, Pukekohe
AC Schedule: Category B (ref. 02234)

The Pukekohe War Memorial Town Hall was formally opened on 4 October 1958 by the Governor-General Viscount Cobham. It was built solely as a Second World War memorial. In 1992, a memorial stone was also unveiled outside the hall, which commemorates New Zealand and American forces at Franklin military camps during the Second World War.¹⁴¹

¹³⁹ Pukekohe School First World War Memorial, NZ History website: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/pukekohe-school-first-world-war-memorial> (accessed 31 May 2017).

¹⁴⁰ Pukekohe East NZ Wars Memorial, NZ History website: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/pukekohe-nz-wars-memorial> (accessed 31 May 2017).

¹⁴¹ Pukekohe War Memorial Hall, NZ History website: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/pukekohe-war-memorial-hall> (accessed 31 May 2017).

Pukekohe RSA Memorial (1998)



NZ History, image by Bruce Ringer

Location: Pukekohe Municipal Cemetery, Wellington Street, Pukekohe

The brick memorial chaplet was established in 1998 as a replacement to the original chaplet unveiled in 1949 in the Pukekohe Returned Services Lawn Cemetery. The structure comprises several brass panels and plaques commemorate those who served and fell in the New Zealand Wars, Boer War, the First World War, the Second World War, Korea, Malaya and Borneo, Vietnam, the Gulf War and United Nations operations.¹⁴²

Pukekohe East School Memorial Flagpole (2004)



NZ History, image by Bruce Ringer

Location: Pukekohe East School, 137 Runciman Road, Pukekohe

A memorial flagpole was unveiled on 21 July 1919 on the school's Runciman Road frontage. It was erected in honour of the boys of the district who served in the First World War by residents of Pukekohe East. The flagpole was replaced and rededicated on 11 November 2004.¹⁴³

¹⁴² Pukekohe RSA Memorial, *NZ History* website: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/pukekohe-rsa-memorial> (accessed 31 May 2017).

¹⁴³ Pukekohe East School Memorial Flagpole, *NZ History* website: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/pukekohe-east-school-memorial-flagpole> (accessed 31 May 2017).

War memorial churches

Auckland examples

St Martin's Memorial Church, Waimauku (c.1921)



Auckland Council, 2012

Location: 912 State Highway 16, Waimauku
Scheduled: Category B (ref: 00481)

The Bishop of Auckland, Archbishop Alfred Walter Averill, laid the foundation stone for St Martin's Memorial Church on 17 August 1921. Built on land donated by the Hon Mr Mitchelson in 1919, the timber structure was financed by a loan and fundraising. It was the intention from the outset that the church be established as a memorial to the district men who lost their lives in the First World War.¹⁴⁴

Titirangi Soldiers' Memorial Church, Titirangi (1924)



Auckland Council, 2012

Location: 116 Park Road, Titirangi
Scheduled: Category B (ref: 00070)

The Soldiers' Memorial Church was built in 1924 as a memorial to those who served in the First World War. Of concrete block construction, the church is set back off the road behind a timber entranceway.¹⁴⁵

Kings College Memorial Chapel, Otahuhu (1925)



Auckland Council, 2015

Location: 41 Golf Avenue, Otahuhu
Scheduled: Category A (ref: 01666)

Built within the grounds of King's College to a design by well-known architect, R. Atkinson Abbott, the brick chapel was established as a memorial to the Old Boys of the school who died during the First World War. The Governor-General, Lord Jellicoe laid the foundation stone on 12 June 1922. It was dedicated on 25 April 1925. Stained glass memorial windows were installed in the building between 1922 and 1936.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁴ Auckland Council property records: 912 State Highway 16, Waimauku.

¹⁴⁵ Auckland Council property records: 116 Park Road, Titirangi.

¹⁴⁶ Auckland Council property records: 41 Golf Avenue, Otahuhu.

St David's Memorial Church, Auckland (1927)



THS, 2017

Location: 70 Khyber Pass Road, Grafton

Designed by architect, Daniel B. Patterson, the imposing brick and concrete St David's Church replaced an earlier church on two separate sites. The new church had long been envisioned as a memorial to those who had fought in the First World War. The foundation stone of the present church was laid by Mr Duncan Macpherson on Anzac Day in 1927 and the dedication took place six months later.¹⁴⁷

St Augustine's Memorial Church, Devonport (1930)



Auckland Council, 2013

Location: 95A Calliope Road, Stanley Point
Scheduled: Category A* (ref: 01166)
HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 4529)

The site of St Augustine's Church has been used for Anglican worship since 1910. St Augustine's Church was built in 1930 as a memorial to the men of the parish who died during the First World War. The brick structure was designed by architect, W. S. R. Bloomfield predominantly in the Arts and Crafts style.¹⁴⁸

St Andrew's Peace Memorial Church, Pukekohe (1933)



THS, 2017

Location: 31 Queen Street, Pukekohe

Built as the second Anglican Church in Pukekohe, St Andrew's Church was established as a peace memorial to those in Pukekohe who gave their lives in the First World War. The brick and concrete structure was designed by local architect (and Pukekohe Mayor), John Routly. A memorial stained glass window was installed in the eastern wall in 1952. Within the church complex stands a concrete war memorial arch, donated by local parishioner, Robert Bilkey in 1921.

¹⁴⁷ Burgess & Treep Architects, *Historic Heritage Assessment: St David's Memorial Church*, 2015, 25.

¹⁴⁸ Martin Jones, HNZPT List Entry 4529, *St Augustine's Church (Anglican)*, 2012.

Maclaurin Chapel, University of Auckland, Auckland (1964)



Auckland Council, 2012

Location: 18 Princes Street, Auckland Central
Scheduled: Category B (ref: 02005)

The Maclaurin Chapel was built as a result of a gift of £50,000 from Sir William Goodfellow in 1947, in memory of his son, Lt Richard Maclaurin Goodfellow, who was killed in the Second World War. The building also recognises Richard Cockburn Maclaurin, a distinguished graduate of the then University College (University of Auckland) and later President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was designed by renowned architectural firm, Gummer, Ford and Partners, and completed in 1964.¹⁴⁹

HNZPT Heritage Places List examples

Westmere Memorial Church, Whanganui (c.1924)



NZ History website, image by Bruce Ringer, 2015

Location: Great North Road (SH 3), Westmere
HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 2738)

The foundation stone of the Westmere Presbyterian Church was laid on 30 August 1924 and records that the church was dedicated in memory of the men of the parish who fell in the First World War. It appears that the roof of the brick church has been recently renewed and a belfry added (or reinstalled).¹⁵⁰

St Abraham's Memorial Church, Waipiro (1924)



Google Street View, February 2010

Location: 12 Marae Road, Waipiro, Gisborne
HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 3490)

The foundation stone of the brick St Abraham's Memorial Church was laid by the Right Reverend Bishop William Walmsley D. D. on 11 April 1924.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁹ Maclaurin Chapel facilities, *The University of Auckland* website: <https://www.auckland.ac.nz/en/on-campus/student-support/personal-support/spiritual-religious-support/maclaurin-chaplaincy/maclaurin-chapel-facilities.html> (accessed 16 June 2017).

¹⁵⁰ 'Westmere Presbyterian Memorial Church', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/westmere-presbyterian-memorial-church>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 17-Feb-2017 (accessed 16 June 2017).

¹⁵¹ Don Donovan's website: <http://don-donovan.blogspot.co.nz/2009/07/country-churches-of-nz-42-stabraham.html> (accessed 16 June 2017).

Fendalton War Memorial Church (St Barnabas' Church), Christchurch (1926)



NZ History website, image by Bruce Ringer, 2017

Location: 145 Fendalton Road, Christchurch
HNZPT: Category 1 (List no. 3681)

St Barnabas' Church was designed by architect Cecil Wood as a "handsome stone edifice", which replaced an earlier church. The foundation stone was laid by Anglican Archbishop Julius Churchill on 22 March 1926, and the building consecrated by Bishop Campbell West-Watson on 26 November 1926. It was dedicated to the glory of God and in memory of those who gave their lives in the First World War. The west window of the church was donated as a memorial to all the local men who served in the war.¹⁵²

St Mark's Church, Te Aroha (1926)



NZ History website, image by Bruce Ringer, 2014

Location: 7 Kenrick Street, Te Aroha
HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 4290)

In 1919, it was decided by the congregation of St Mark's Anglican Church that a peace memorial church be constructed and the original church be relocated. Designed by architect, Daniel B. Patterson, the foundation stone of the new memorial church was laid on 13 April 1926, and the building dedicated on 24 October 1926.¹⁵³

War Memorial Church, Waerenga, Waikato (1928)



NZ History website, image by Jenny Kelly, 2016

Location: Taniwha Road, Waerenga
HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 4315)

Officially named the 'Waerenga and Taniwha Udenominational War Memorial Church', the timber building opened in 1928. It was built in memory of those who died in the First World War. Roll of Honour memorial tablets were installed inside the church.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵² 'Fendalton war memorial church', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/fendalton-war-memorial>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 19-May-2017 (accessed 16 June 2017).

¹⁵³ 'St Mark's memorial church, Te Aroha', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/st-marks-memorial-church-te-aroha>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 17-Feb-2017 (accessed 16 June 2017).

¹⁵⁴ 'Waerenga First World War memorial', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/waerenga-first-world-war-memorial>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 17-May-2017 (accessed 16 June 2017).

All Saints' Church, Hokitika (1936)



NZ History website, image by Bruce Ringer, 2017

Location: 57 Bealey Street and Stafford Street, Hokitika
HNZPT: Category 1 (List no. 5012)

Consecrated on 1 November 1936, the seventieth anniversary of the foundation of the church in the district, All Saints' Church was built to the glory of God and in memory of those in the parish who fell in the First World War. The reinforced concrete building was designed by Christchurch architect, R. S. D. Harman.¹⁵⁵

Other examples

A list of other examples of New Zealand war memorial churches is included below. Further details can be found on the NZ History website:

<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/search/media/memorial%20churches>

- St Michael's Church, Ohaeawai (1871) (Local Maori erected as a symbol of peace and tribute to Pakeha who died in battle)
- St George's Memorial Church, Gate Pa (1900) (Battle of Gate Pa)
- All Saints War Memorial Church, Rawene (1917)
- Eskdale War Memorial Church, Napier (1920) (individual)
- St George's Memorial Chapel, Crownthorpe, Hastings (1921) (individual son of wealthy landowner in war)
- Uruti War Memorial Church, Taranaki (1925)
- Omaio Soldiers' Memorial Church, Waiapu (1926)
- St Mary's Church, Tikitiki (1926)
- Maungatapere First World War memorial church (1928)
- Scots Memorial Church, Hokitika (1935)
- Moon Memorial Church, Te Uku, near Raglan (c.1950) (individual son RNZAF)
- Lake Tutira Memorial Church, Hawke's Bay (1954)
- Morrinsville Memorial Methodist Church (1954)
- St Margarets Memorial Church (1956) (two individuals)
- Holy Trinity Memorial Church, Torere (1956)
- Barrhill Memorial Church, Methven (n.d.) (dedicated to individual in RNZAF).
- St Andrew Anglican memorial Church, Maheno (n.d.)
- Rotherham Memorial Church (n.d.)
- Pukeatua War Memorial Church (n.d.)

¹⁵⁵ 'All Saints Memorial Church, Hokitika', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/all-saints-memorial-church-hokitika>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 23-May-2017 (accessed 16 June 2017); Melanie Lovell Smith, HNZPT List Entry 5012, *All Saints' Church (Anglican)*, 2002.

Memorial windows

Auckland

- Pitt Street Methodist Church memorial window, Auckland (1921)
- Memorial Chapel at King's College memorial windows, Otahuhu (1925)
- St Andrew's Church memorial window, Pukekohe (1952)

Other examples

- Makara Church memorial window, Makara (1917) (individual Gallipoli)
- East Taieri church war memorial windows (1921)
- East Taieri Church memorial windows, Otago (1921)
- Kaikorai Presbyterian Church war memorial window (1922)
- Knox College war memorial window (1923)
- Timaru Boys High School war memorial window (1924)
- Waitaki Boys' High School memorial window (1927)
- Wellington College memorial window (c.1928)
- Tai Tapu church memorial window (1932)
- St Peter's Anglican Church memorial window, Hamilton (c.1933) (individual)
- Canterbury University College memorial window (1938)
- St John's Union Church memorial window, Opotiki (1946)
- St Mary's Anglican Church war memorial window, Timaru (c.1953)
- All Saints Church memorial windows, Matamata (1962)
- Wellington Cathedral of Saint Paul memorial windows (c.1970s)
- Victoria University memorial window (n.d.)
- St Andrew's Church First World War memorial window, Cambridge (n.d.)
- St Paul's Church war memorial, Oamaru (n.d.)
- Barrhill memorial church, Methven (n.d.) (dedicated to individual in RNZAF).
- Knox Presbyterian Church memorial window, Dunedin (n.d.) (dedicated to individual in Flying Office).
- St Lukes Anglican Church memorial window, Oamaru (n.d.)
- Lowburn Church memorial window, Central Otago (n.d.) (dedicated to a number of family members)
- Mt Somers Church memorial window (n.d.)
- First Church First World War memorial window, Dunedin (n.d.)
- Ruapuna Church war memorial window (n.d.) (dedicated to an individual)
- St Andrew Anglican Church memorial window, Maheno (n.d.)
- Basilica of the Sacred Heart Church memorial window, Timaru (n.d.)
- St John the Baptist Church memorial windows, Dannevirke (n.d.) (individual and thanksgiving)
- All Saints Anglican Church war memorial windows (n.d.) (two individuals)
- Omakere Church war memorial window (n.d.)
- St Mary's Anglican Church memorial window, Geraldine (n.d.)
- Basilica of the Sacred Heart memorial, Timaru (n.d.)
- Fendalton war memorial window, Christchurch (n.d.)

Memorial Arches

Auckland examples

War Memorial Arch, Pukekohe (1921)



THS, 2017

Location: 31 Queen Street, Pukekohe

The War Memorial Arch was erected in 1921 on the edge of the St Andrew's Church site. Built of concrete, it was donated by notable parishioner Robert Bilkey in memory of those who died in the First World War.

Papatoetoe First World War Memorial, Papatoetoe (1922)



Auckland Council, 2012

Location: 317 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.¹⁵⁶

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.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁶ Papatoetoe First World War Memorial, NZ History website: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/south-auckland-war-memorial> (accessed 1 May 2017).

¹⁵⁷ Bombay War Memorial Recreation Ground, NZ History website: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/photo/bombay-hills-war-memorial> (accessed 1 May 2017).

War Memorial Arch, Epsom (1924)



Auckland Council, 2015

Location: Marivare Reserve, corner of Manukau and Ranfurly Roads
AC Schedule: Category B (ref. 02732)

In 1924, the stone arch, located at the entrance to Marivare Reserve, was inlaid with Coromandel granite memorial tablets in memory of the men from the district who fell in the First World War.¹⁵⁸

Arch of Remembrance, Onehunga (1929)



Auckland Council, 2015

Location: Jellicoe Park, corner of Quadrant Road and Park Gardens, Onehunga

Built of local scoria at the entrance to Jellicoe Park in memory of the soldiers who fell in the First World War, the Onehunga War Memorial was unveiled in 1929 and became known as the Arch of Remembrance.¹⁵⁹

HNZPT Heritage Places List examples

The following information is principally derived from the Heritage New Zealand List records and from the NZ History website.

Gates of Remembrance, Westport (1920)



Google Street View, Jan 2010

Location: Russell Street and Brougham Street, Victoria Park, Westport
HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 5032)

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.

¹⁵⁸ Epsom War Memorial, *New Zealand Herald*, Volume LXI, Issue 18726, 4 June 1924, 11, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 May 2017).

¹⁵⁹ Arch of Remembrance, *Auckland Star*, Volume LX, Issue 249, 21 October 1929, 10, [Papers Past](#) (accessed 1 May 2017).

North East Valley War Memorial, Dunedin (1920-1)



Google Street View, Oct 2012

Location: 248 North Road, North East Valley, Dunedin
HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 3183)

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.

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.

Bridge of Remembrance, Christchurch (1923)



Google Street View

Location: Cashel Street, Christchurch
HNZPT: Category 1 (List no. 289)

The Bridge of Remembrance is a triple-arched bridge with triumphal arch, designed by notable architect William Gummer and built of concrete, faced with Tasmanian stone. The bridge is a memorial to those who fought and died in various wars around the world.

Otago Boy's High School Memorial Arch, Dunedin (1923)



Google Street View, Dec 2012

Location: 18 Arthur Street, Dunedin
HNZPT: Category 1 (List no. 375)

Listed as part of the Otago Boy's High School (1885), the Memorial Arch was built in 1923 at the entrance to the school to mark its Diamond Jubilee. It commemorates ex-pupils who fought and died in the First World War. The distinctive stone arch features two soldiers and was designed by Dunedin architect, Leslie Coombs.

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.

Memorial Arch, Hawera (1924)



Google Street View, Nov 2013

Location: Princes Street, Hawera
HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 5423)

The triumphal Memorial Arch was erected to commemorate the local men who fell in the First World War and (later) Second World War. Built of Oamaru stone, grey granite and Takaka marble to a design by Duffill and Gibson, the classically detailed arch is a prominent Hawera landmark. It is located adjacent to the Returned Services' Club.

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.

Methven War Memorial, Methven (1929-30)



Copyright: HNZPT, taken by Dave Margetts, Sept 2010

Location: McDonald Street, Methven, Canterbury
HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 7113)

The Methven War Memorial is a classical triumphal arch leading to Methven Primary School. Designed by Ashburton architect, E. M. Gabites, the arch was constructed to honour those from the Mount Hutt district who served in the First World War and subsequently those who served in the Second World War.

Other examples

A list of other examples of New Zealand memorial arches is included below. Further details can be found on the NZ History website:

<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/search/media/memorial%20arches>

Hera Takuirā Memorial Arch (1921)	Whakarewarewā War Memorial (1950)
Tai Tapu Domain War Memorial (1921)	Otaua War Memorial Bowling Green Arch (1954)
Queenstown War Memorial (1922)	Haumoana War Memorial Park (1956)
West Eyreton War Memorial (1922)	Arowhenua War Memorial (n.d.)
Huntermville War Memorial (1923)	Awahou South School War Memorial (n.d.)
Little River War Memorial (1923)	Awakino War Memorial (n.d.)
Palmerston War Memorial (1923)	Normanby First World War Memorial (n.d.)
Waimate First World War Memorial (1923)	Oamaru Garden of Memories Arch (n.d.)
Thames Central School Memorial (1924)	Raetihi War Memorial (n.d.)
Picton War Memorial (1925)	Tokomaru War Memorial (n.d.)
Rangiriri NZ Wars Cemetery Arch (1927)	Tolaga Bay War Memorial (n.d.)
Waikouaiti War Memorial (1928)	Waipapa Marae Memorial (n.d.)
Apiti War Memorial (1934)	Wakefield War Memorial Arch (n.d.)

Vicarage/Parsonage/Presbytery

Pukekohe examples

Former Parsonage (c.1883)



THS, 2017

Location: 12 Wesley Street, Pukekohe
HNZPT: Category 2 (List no. 7113)

The former parsonage was built with eight-rooms in 1882 on five acres of land.¹⁶⁰ A square-fronted villa, it is clad in timber weatherboards with a corrugated metal roof. In c.1900, two further rooms were added, and in 1927, the building was relocated across the road to its present site on Wesley Street, joining the Wesleyan Church. It is currently in commercial use.¹⁶¹

St Patrick's Catholic Presbytery (1914)



Auckland Council, 2014

Location: 133 Seddon Street, Pukekohe

Built in 1914, the St Patrick's Catholic Presbytery replaced an earlier timber structure. The brick building was designed by well-known local architect, John Routly in the transitional villa style. A single-storey brick extension was added to the rear in c.1966.¹⁶²

St Andrew's Vicarage (1915)



THS, 2017

Location: 31 Queen Street, Pukekohe

St Andrew's Vicarage represents the second vicarage built in Pukekohe. Completed in 1915 to the design of local architect, F. W. Mountjoy, which features early bungalow features. Its cavity brick construction is considered the first of its kind in the locality.



¹⁶⁰ The Cyclopedia of New Zealand, *Pukekohe*, NZETC website: <http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-Cyc02Cycl-t1-body1-d3-d2-d9.html> (accessed 16 June 2017).

¹⁶¹ Auckland Council, *Historic Heritage Evaluation: Saint Patrick's Catholic Presbytery* (Unpublished: 2015).

¹⁶² Ibid.

Contemporary brick structures

Pukekohe examples

Residence (c.1913)	
	<p>Location: 12 Harrington Avenue, Pukekohe AC Schedule: Category B (ref. 01516)</p> <p>Located on slightly elevated ground on the corner of Harrington Avenue and Tobin Street, the building is conspicuous in the streetscape. Designed for a Mr Adam in 1913 by local architect, L. C. A. Potter, the brick transitional villa employs early bungalow features.</p>
Auckland Council, 2014	
Residence (n.d.)	
	<p>Location: 59 Queen Street, Pukekohe</p> <p>Another example of a brick transitional villa/ bungalow. Little is known about the history of the place. The site has been subdivided, resulting in the building now being sandwiched between two later properties. At some stage, it was extended to the rear.</p>
Auckland Council, 2014	

APPENDIX 5

Photographic record

The Heritage Studio Ltd. took the following photographs on 15 March 2017.

St Andrew's Church: Exterior





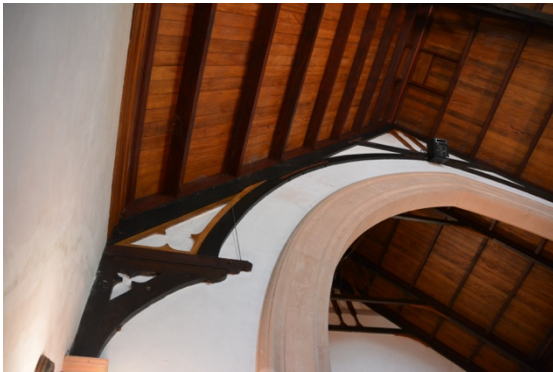
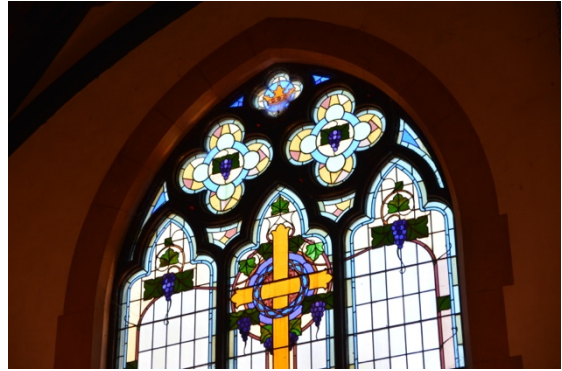




St Andrew's Church: Interior









Vicarage







Memorial Arch





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