



HERITAGE PLACES IN THE SOUTH ISLAND

Please note that the properties featured here are just a small selection of the many fascinating heritage places located throughout the South Island of New Zealand. To obtain further details on where to go and how to get there contact the New Zealand Historic Places Trust offices:

- ▶ **Central Regional Office:** Tadox House, 1 Blair Street
PO Box 19173, Wellington
Ph: 04 801 5088 | Fax: 04 802 5180
infocentral@historic.org.nz
- ▶ **Southern Regional Office:** Gough House, 90 Hereford Street
PO Box 4403, Christchurch
Ph: 03 365 2897 | Fax: 03 374 2433
infosouthern@historic.org.nz
- ▶ **Otago / Southland Area Office:** 109 Princes Street
PO Box 5467, Dunedin
Ph: 03 477 9871 | Fax: 03 477 3893
infodeepsouth@historic.org.nz
- ▶ Or call into any Visitor Information Centre.

Group tours are welcome at many of the properties in this brochure and can be arranged in advance by contacting the property directly.

The opening times published in this brochure were correct as of February 2007.

Join the Historic Places Trust

New Zealand Historic Places Trust members are admitted free to all Historic Places Trust properties throughout New Zealand and receive a number of additional benefits and privileges including a free subscription to *Heritage New Zealand* magazine, discounts on heritage merchandise, accommodation and travel, and free admission to hundreds of heritage sites overseas.

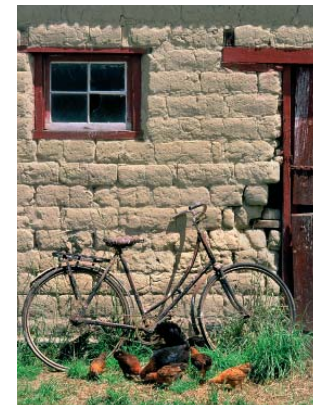
To join the Trust, contact
New Zealand Historic Places Trust Membership Services
PO Box 2629, Wellington
email: membership@historic.org.nz
Toll free 0800 80 20 10



www.historic.org.nz



New Zealand's South Island, *Te Wai Pounamu*, is rich in historic places reflecting this country's fascinating history and culture. The New Zealand Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga manages a wide range of these heritage places, from Kaikoura's oldest building set on whalebone foundations to Totara Estate, birthplace of this country's frozen meat industry.



Images on this spread

- Above: Fyffe House
Photo: Grant Sheehan
- Left: Hayes Engineering Works
Photo: Grant Sheehan
- Above right: Matanaka
Photo: Grant Sheehan
- Right: Timeball Station
Photo: NZHPT



Experience these historic places and learn about their role in New Zealand's development. Meet our staff at Fyffe House, Totara Estate, the Timeball Station, Hayes Engineering Works and Ophir Post Office, and learn what makes these places so special.

Each represents a unique and defining chapter in New Zealand's history. Make sure they feature in your next visit when travelling around the South Island.



Cover images

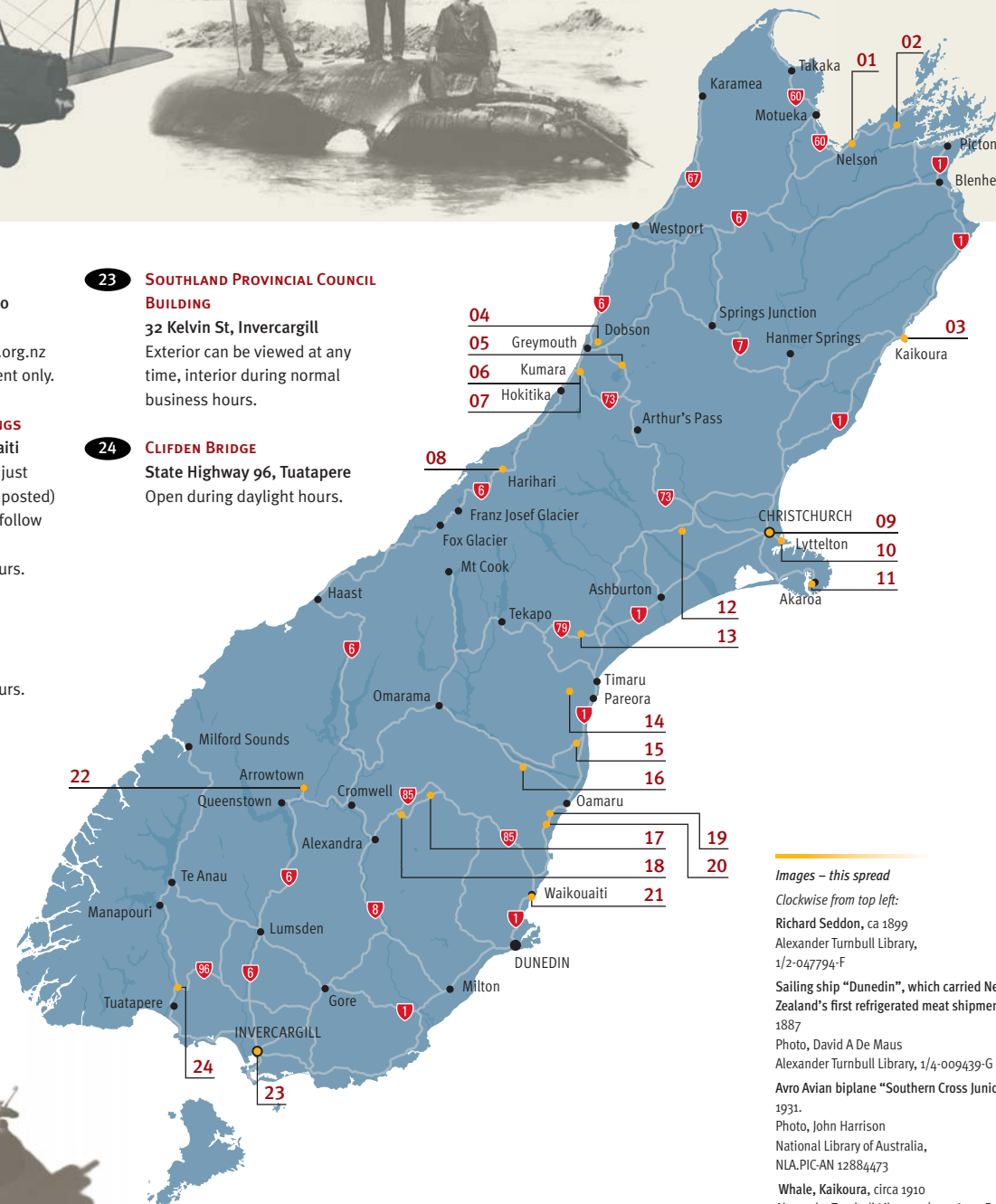
- Clockwise from top left:
- Timeball Station
Photo: NZHPT
- Fyffe House, whale vertebrae used as house piles
Photo: NZHPT
- Totara Estate
Photo: John Lamb





Location MAP

He mahere whenua



1 BISHOP'S SCHOOL
43 Nile St, Nelson
TEL: (03) 548-4794
E: rawlence@clear.net.nz
School visits only,
TEL: (03) 547-9740
Open by local arrangement.

2 RAI VALLEY COTTAGE
Opouri Rd, Rai Valley,
near Nelson
Located at Carluke, about 1.5 km
from Rai Valley township.
Outside viewing through glass
panels during daylight hours.

3 FYFFE HOUSE & POU
62 Avoca St, Kaikoura
TEL: (03) 319-5835
FAX: (03) 319-5837
E: fyffe@historic.co.nz
Open: 1 Oct–30 Apr, daily
10AM–6PM. 1 May–31 Sept,
Thur–Mon 10AM–4PM.

4 BRUNNER INDUSTRIAL SITE
Grey Valley, near Dobson
From State Highway 7 or
Taylorville Blackball Road,
approx 11 km east from
Greymouth.
Open during daylight hours.

**5 JACK'S MILL SCHOOL MINIATURE
BUNGALOW**
Jack's Mill School, Kotuku
TEL: (03) 738-0049
Exterior viewing during daylight
hours. Open Sun 2–5 PM.
Tours by appointment.

6 SEDDON HOUSE SITE
Seddon St, Kumara
Open during daylight hours

8 GUY MENZIES LANDING SITE
La Fontaine Rd, Harihari
Viewing area near La Fontaine
Swamp.
Open during daylight hours.

9 NGAIO MARSH HOUSE
37 Valley Rd, off Sherwood Lane,
Cashmere, Christchurch
TEL: (03) 337-9248
E: info@ngaio-marsh.org.nz
www.ngaio-marsh.org.nz
Tours by appointment only.
Prebooking essential.

10 LYTTELTON TIMEBALL STATION
2 Reserve Terrace, Lyttelton
TEL: (03) 328-7311
FAX: (03) 328-9116
E: timeball@historic.org.nz
www.timeball.co.nz
Open: 1 Oct–30 Apr,
daily 10.00AM–5.30PM.
1 May–31 Sept, Wed–Sun
10.00AM–5.30PM. Closed
Christmas Day & Good Friday.

**11 BRITOMART MEMORIAL
–TAKAPUNEKE**
Green's Point, Takapuneke
Access via Beach Rd or Stanley
Place, off Onuku Rd, Akaroa.
Viewing during daylight hours.

12 COTON'S COTTAGE
Cotons Rd, off Bealey Rd,
Hororata
TEL: (03) 318-6876
Open: Sept–May, fine Sundays
1.30–4 PM. Other times by
appointment.

13 KAKAHU LIME KILN
Hall Rd off State Highway 79,
between Geraldine and Fairlie
Exterior viewing during daylight
hours.

**14 MAUNGITI/FRENCHMAN'S GULLY
ROCK ART**
Frenchman's Gully Rd, south of
Pareora
Turn off State Highway 1 south of
Pareora onto Pareora River Rd,
left onto Craigmere Valley Rd,
then left onto Frenchman's Gully
Rd (limited parking at roadside).
Open during daylight hours.

15 THE CUDDY
Te Waimate Station, State
Highway 82, Waimate
TEL: (03) 689-7199
Viewing by appointment only.

16 TAKIROA ROCK ART SITE
Kurow-Dunroon Rd, State
Highway 83
Southern bank of Waitaki River,
approx. 2 km west of Duntroon.
Open during daylight hours.

17 HAYES ENGINEERING WORKS
Hayes Rd, off Ida Valley,
Omaka Rd, Oturehua
TEL: (03) 444-5801
FAX: (03) 444-5817
E: hayes@historic.org.nz
Open weekends, 1 Aug–31 May,
11AM–4PM. Other times by local
arrangement.

18 OPHIR POST OFFICE
Swindon St, Ophir
TEL: (03) 447-3738
Open: Mon–Fri, 9.00AM–12AM.
Closed on public holidays.

19 TOTARA ESTATE
State Highway 1, approx 8 kms
south of Oamaru
TEL/FAX: (03) 434-7169
E: totaraestate@historic.org.nz
www.totaraestate.co.nz
Open: 1 Oct–30 Apr,
10.00AM–5.00PM daily. Closed
Good Friday & Christmas Day.
Special guided tour at 10.30AM.
Pre-booking essential, charges
apply.
1 May–30 Sept,
10.00AM–4.00PM, Wed–Sun.

20 CLARK'S MILL
State Highway 1, Maheno
TEL/FAX: (03) 434-7169
E: totaraestate@historic.org.nz
Open by local arrangement only.

21 MATANAKA FARM BUILDINGS
Matanaka, near Waikouaiti
Turn off State Highway 1 just
north of Waikouaiti (signposted)
onto Edinburgh St, then follow
private road to carpark.
Open during daylight hours.

**22 ARROWTOWN CHINESE
SETTLEMENT**
Arrowtown
Open during daylight hours.

**23 SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL COUNCIL
BUILDING**
32 Kelvin St, Invercargill
Exterior can be viewed at any
time, interior during normal
business hours.

24 CLIFDEN BRIDGE
State Highway 96, Tuatapere
Open during daylight hours.

Images – this spread
Clockwise from top left:
Richard Seddon, ca 1899
Alexander Turnbull Library, 1/2-047794-F
Sailing ship "Dunedin", which carried New
Zealand's first refrigerated meat shipment,
1887
Photo, David A De Maus
Alexander Turnbull Library, 1/4-009439-G
Avro Avian biplane "Southern Cross Junior",
1931.
Photo, John Harrison
National Library of Australia,
NLA.PIC-AN 12884473
Whale, Kaikoura, circa 1910
Alexander Turnbull Library, 1/2-026954-F
Ngaio Marsh, 1940s
Christchurch City Library ADQ-4294



Places to VISIT

Ngā wāhi hei toro



Unless otherwise stated all photos in this spread are the property of New Zealand Historic Places Trust

Property photographs:
 Bishop's School (1) | Rai Valley Cottage (2)
 Brunner Industrial Site (4) | Jack's Mill School Miniature Bungalow (5) | Hayes Engineering Works (17) | Clark's Mill (20) | Matanaka Farm Buildings (21) | Ah Lum's Store, Arrowtown (22)
 Photos: Grant Sheehan
 Takiroa Rock Art Site (16)
 Photo: Paul Thompson
 The Granary, Totara Estate (19)
 Photo: John Lamb

Historic images:
 Gambling rules in Chinese, 1887
 Presbyterian Archives, Knox College
 Ngati Toa chief Te Rauparaha, ca 1843
 Isaac Coates
 Alexander Turnbull Library, A-286-012
 Kumara Swimming Pool
 Photo: Rosemary Russell
 Seddon House (6)
 Photo: West Coast Historical Museum, Hokitika
 Guy Menzies Landing (8)
 Photo: Jim Jamieson Collection



1 BISHOP'S SCHOOL

2 RAI VALLEY COTTAGE

3 FYFFE HOUSE & POU

4 BRUNNER INDUSTRIAL SITE

5 JACK'S MILL SCHOOL MINIATURE BUNGALOW

6 SEDDON HOUSE SITE

7 KUMARA SWIMMING POOL

8 GUY MENZIES LANDING SITE

As part of Bishop Selwyn's plan to establish Anglican schools in the colony's main towns, a brick school-house opened in Nelson in 1844. When the school house was rebuilt in timber in 1880 it incorporated a brick wall from this building. Closing in 1895, the school was later used as a library, meeting room, private primary school, and Scout and Guide room. Restored by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust in 1975, the school contains furniture and equipment from the Victorian era. It is owned by Marsden House Funeral Services, adjacent to the school.

This colonial cottage built from pit-sawn totara slabs was home to Charles and Matilda (Tilly) Turner and their four children from the early 1880s until 1909. Although Charles was a London-trained architect and surveyor, their life was typical of early pioneering families. Charles felled bush and worked on roads in the area while Tilly stayed home looking after the children and growing vegetables to feed the family and passing travellers. Their house can be viewed through glass panels during daylight hours.

Built on whalebone foundations, Fyffe House is Kaikoura's oldest building. The original two roomed cottage was constructed in 1842 as part of the Waioipuka whaling station founded by whaler Robert Fyfe. Still with its native timbers, lath and plaster interior, and mud and straw insulation, it has remained virtually unchanged since it was extended by his cousin George Fyffe (different spelling) and wife Catherine in about 1860. Nearby, a carved pou, depicting Tangaroa God of the Sea, traces the significant impact of the whale on both Maori and European cultures.

Thomas Brunner discovered coal here in 1848 and New Zealand's first commercial mine opened in 1864. Production peaked in 1901 before tailing off in 1942. Brunner was also the site of this country's worst mining disaster in 1896 when 65 lives were lost. The former mine area includes ruins of coal mining structures and rare coke ovens. Spanning the Grey River, the rebuilt 1876 suspension bridge enables visitors to explore both northern and southern parts of the site.

A group of 11 and 12 year old school children made history when they designed, built and furnished a half-sized bungalow at the former Jack's Mill School, Kotuku, under the watchful eye of their progressive headmaster Edward Darracott. The unique house, completed in 1939, included a stove, fireplace and bath, all built to scale. It also had running water and electricity and was initially used for home economics classes. The bungalow and school are now part of an historic reserve.

Richard John Seddon, Premier of New Zealand from 1893 until his death in 1906, was a hotel keeper and bush lawyer as well as politician. Known to all as King Dick, he is remembered as one of New Zealand's most colourful political figures and this country's longest serving Prime Minister. His reputation has outlasted his Kumara house where only the foundations remain. An interpretation panel at the site tells the story of his life and political career which saw him dominate New Zealand's political scene for more than a decade.

Built of gold tailings from adjacent workings during the Depression, the former swimming pool complex was once a popular recreational spot. Iron pipes that had supplied water to old sluicing claims carried water to the 26M x 30M main pool and two shallow pools. Voluntary labour and unemployed relief workers constructed the complex in 1933-34. Known to many as the 'Frog Pond' it closed in the early 1940s and is now an attractive picnic area.

Guy Menzies' record breaking flight across the Tasman Sea in his single engine bi-plane *Southern Cross Junior* ended in a Harihari swamp on 7 January 1931. The 21-year-old aviator - the first person to fly solo across the Tasman - had flown from Sydney in 11 hours 45 minutes. Although the plane tipped forward after landing, Menzies clambered out virtually unscathed and became an instant hero. His flight is celebrated at Harihari's Guy Menzies Park and a viewing area near La Fontaine Swamp. A wind sock marks the landing site.



9 DAME NGAIO MARSH HOUSE

10 LYTTELTON TIMEBALL STATION

11 BRITOMART MEMORIAL - TAKAPUNEKE

12 COTON'S COTTAGE

13 KAKAHU LIME KILN

14 MAUNGITI/FRENCHMAN'S GULLY ROCK ART

15 THE CUDDY

16 TAKIROA ROCK ART SITE

Internationally acclaimed crime fiction writer, Shakespearean producer and artist, Dame Ngaio Marsh (1895-1982) lived in this house for 77 years. Designed by Christchurch architect Samuel Hurst Seager, the house was built when Marsh was 10 years old. Visitors can appreciate the family treasures and antiques she collected from around the world, experience the place where she composed her most famous works, and imagine the elegant parties she hosted in the Long Room.

Standing castle-like above Lyttelton Harbour, the Timeball Station once played a key role in maritime navigation. From 1876 to 1934 the dropping of the Lyttelton timeball signalled Greenwich time to shipping in the harbour. This enabled navigators to check their chronometers and accurately calculate their position of longitude once back at sea. A masterpiece of Victorian engineering, the time ball is one of the few original mechanisms still in working order in the world. The flagpole in the grounds was part of a flag signalling relay system until 1941.

The Britomart Memorial marks the site where Captain Stanley from *HMS Britomart* raised a flag to establish British sovereignty on 11 August 1840, effectively thwarting French plans to colonise Akaroa. From the memorial on Green's Point visitors can view the slopes of Takapuneke where Ngati Toa chief, Te Rauparaha, and 100 of his warriors from the North Island massacred up to 200 Ngai Tahu after entering Akaroa Harbour aboard the British brig *Elizabeth* in 1832.

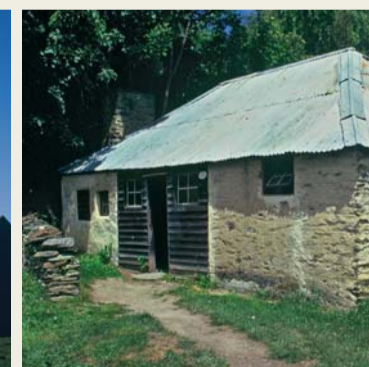
In 1864 Bentley Coton and his wife bought 50 acres of land at Hororata on the Canterbury Plains. Coton built the Canterbury Plains. Coton built a small cob cottage that originally consisted of five rooms including an attic bedroom. The property became an historic reserve in 1974 and its day-to-day management was transferred to the Hororata Historical Society. The Society largely rebuilt the cottage in 1977, reusing many of the original materials. A second building was relocated on the reserve and became a local museum.

The fortress-like round pot kiln is one of several kilns built in the Kakahu Bush district in the 1870s and 80s. It is believed to have been constructed for Christchurch businessman William Langdown by James Walker and Charles McDougall. Barrow loads of wood, coal and lime were continually loaded into the opening at the top using a ramp on the hillside behind. The wood was fired from the base and burnt lime was extracted from the lower level and used for building construction in Timaru.

The 'birdman' with five birds on outstretched arms is one of the drawings etched into the smooth walls of this accessible limestone outcrop in South Canterbury. See if you can identify and interpret the other 'birdman', fish and dog figures which are also visible. Like many drawings in the area they were created by early Maori as they moved through the landscape during the last 700 years. Images are fading or have been obscured by stock rubbing and lichen. Moa bones were discovered near the shelter when the site was upgraded in 2006.

Made of vertical totara slabs with cob plugging, the Cuddy was built in 1854 by the Studholme brothers, assisted by George Brayshaw. John, Michael and Paul Studholme arrived in Lyttelton from Cumberland in 1852 and established Te Waimate sheep station. The two-roomed cottage is architecturally and historically significant as an example of early settlers' ingenuity before dwellings of sawn timber could be built. Remarkably intact, it stands today in the garden of the present Te Waimate Homestead.

The Takiroa rock art site, managed by the Ngai Tahu Rock Art Trust, is located on the south side of the Waitaki River to the west Duntroon. One of the most well preserved figures here is the 2m 'scroll work' executed in red pigment. It is believed to depict many stylised human figures. Early European sailing vessels can be seen at both Takiroa and Maerewhenua, east of Duntroon. Removal of many figures from both sites in 1916 has left holes and caused erosion.



17 HAYES ENGINEERING WORKS

18 OPHIR POST OFFICE

19 TOTARA ESTATE

20 CLARK'S MILL

21 MATANAKA FARM BUILDINGS

22 ARROWTOWN CHINESE SETTLEMENT

23 SOUTHLAND PROVINCIAL COUNCIL BUILDING

24 CLIFDEN BRIDGE

'Kiwi ingenuity' and inventiveness is alive and well in these rural engineering works made from stone, mud brick and corrugated iron. Ernest Hayes established a small workshop at Oturohua in 1895. By 1935 it had grown into a business with an international reputation, providing farmers with everything from wire strainers to windmills. While the manufacturing business was transferred to Christchurch in 1952, the original Central Otago works have been preserved and appear very much as they did in their heyday.

Serving the goldfields town of Ophir since 1886, this purpose built post office still operates today as a postal agency, complete with its original 'VR' cipher. Its internal layout is largely unchanged since the time of construction. The building reflects the era when Ophir, formerly known as Blacks, was a prosperous goldfields community. Constructed from local schist with contrasting plaster detail, it is now an important feature in the well preserved Ophir township and wider cultural landscape.

Discover the birthplace of New Zealand's meat export industry. It was from here in 1882 that the first shipment of frozen meat was sent to Britain, establishing New Zealand's economic direction for much of the next century. Today's park-like grounds and their buildings were once part of an estate covering 15,000 acres. The four Oamaru stone buildings have been restored to reflect the working history of the era. Live sheep, panel displays, artefacts and vintage machinery also represent the meat industry's colourful history.

Clark's Mill was built in 1866 to grind oats and wheat for the owners of the nearby Totara Estate. The four story mill, constructed of Oamaru stone, was originally powered by a water wheel and produced flour from 1867 to 1976. It is now the only surviving mill of its type in New Zealand and much of the original machinery still exists within the building. For safety reasons access to the mill is restricted.

Located in a grand setting high on a windswept seaside cliff east of Waikouaiti, the Matanaka Farm Buildings are the oldest still in existence in New Zealand. Built in the early 1840s by Johnny Jones, a Sydney-born whaler turned pioneer farmer, businessman and benefactor, the buildings evoke the tough, isolated life faced by migrants in the early days of settlement. The complex includes stables, granary, store, schoolroom and a unique three-seat privy. Jones's home-stead, to the south of the complex, is privately owned.

This was one of at least 10 Chinese settlements that developed adjacent to gold mining towns in Otago after 1866. Although only about 200 metres from the main street of Arrowtown, the settlement and the men who lived there were socially quite separate from the rest of the town. By 1885, the enclave included an extensive garden area, about ten huts, a large social hall and at least two stores. One of these was operated by Ah Lum who lived there until his death in 1927.

Built in 1864 as Invercargill's first Masonic Hall, the building was bought two years later for use as the Southland Provincial Council Chambers until 1870. It then served as both the Supreme Court and Borough Council Chamber until 1906, when that Council moved into the new Town Hall. The building, then known as Kelvin Chambers, became a public hall and was later used for storage until its acquisition and restoration by the Historic Places Trust. Today it is leased as a retail outlet.

The Clifden Suspension Bridge was built in 1899 over Southland's Waiu River to replace an earlier punt service that operated across a swift and often dangerous waterway. One of the longest suspension bridges in New Zealand, it was instrumental in opening up this land for settlement. The bridge was used until 1978, when a new bridge was built further downstream. With its 27 steel cables, timber decking and concrete pillars made to resemble stone, it is still an elegant structure.