

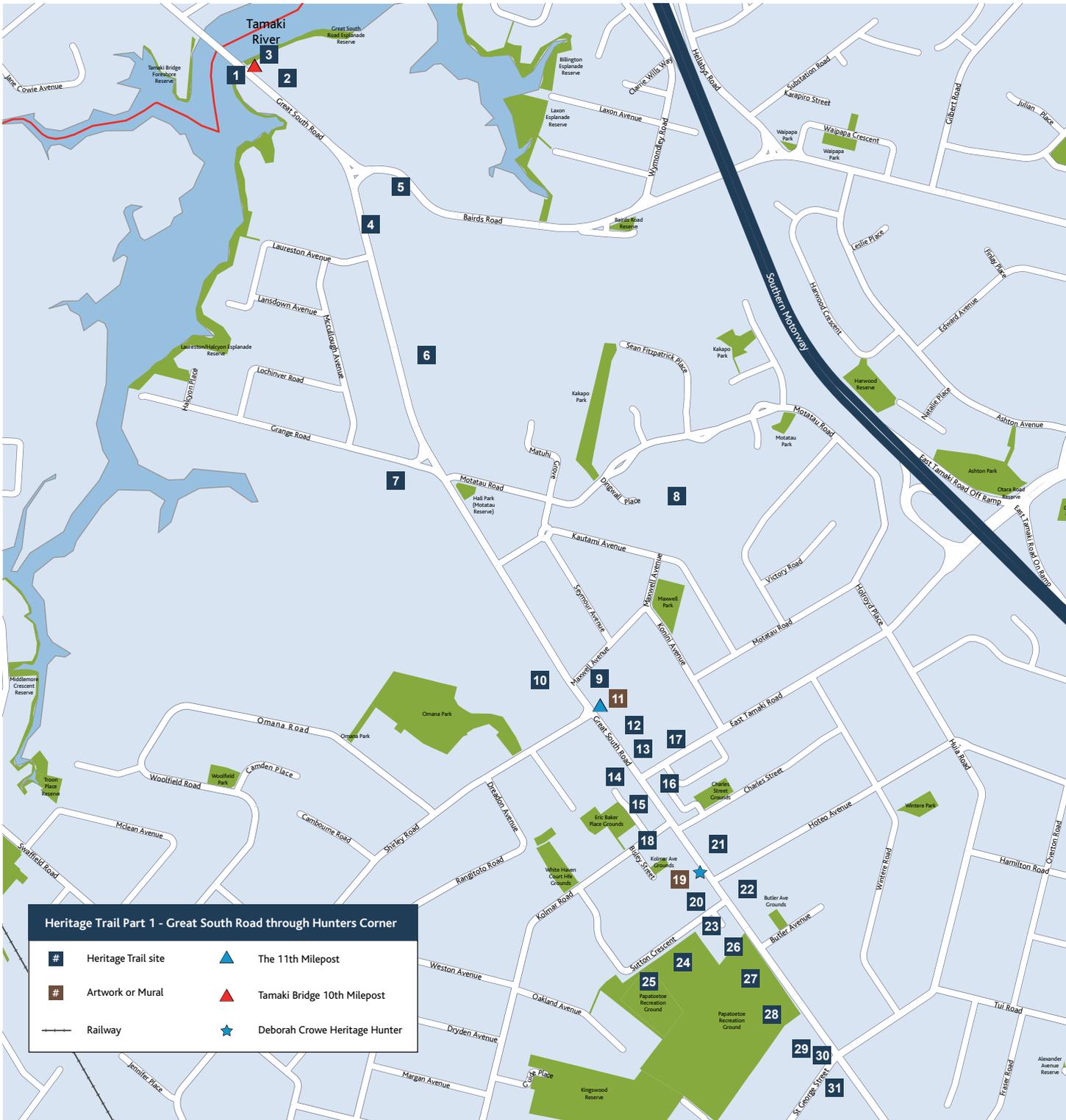
Papatoetoe Heritage Trail 2013



**Ōtara-Papatoetoe
Local Board**



Auckland Council



Heritage Trail Part 1 - Great South Road through Hunters Corner

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|-----|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| # | Heritage Trail site | ▲ | The 11th Milepost |
| # | Artwork or Mural | ▲ | Tamaki Bridge 10th Milepost |
| —+— | Railway | ★ | Deborah Crowe Heritage Hunter |

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Introduction

This heritage trail was launched to celebrate Papatoetoe's 150th Jubilee in 2012.

The trail acknowledges aspects of Māori and colonial histories in the area. It identifies a range of foundation buildings and areas including the Tāmaki River, the Great South Road, Hunters Corner and old Papatoetoe to the Kohuora wetlands.

This trail features a selection of heritage sites and well-known landmarks that help us to understand and honour Papatoetoe's rich history and great community spirit. Stroll to The Grange Golf Club and the Papatoetoe Sports Centre, visit the site of New Zealand's first supermarket and see the artworks created to celebrate the Jubilee.

Three new artworks were commissioned to celebrate the Jubilee. The artworks (by Denis O'Connor, Deborah Crowe and Regan Gentry) can be seen at points along the trail.

The trail consists of two sections, the first runs 2.5km along the Great South Road through to Hunters Corner while the second section covers around 2.2km of St George Street and Station Road through to old Papatoetoe. Both sections can be completed in a few hours or over several visits and the trail runs along a paved walkway.

The maps in the brochure show the route of the walks, with a numbered key to the location of the sites.

A brief history of Papatoetoe

Kohuora ki te uru, Tāmaki moana ki uta he toetoe hei tīpare ki waenganui.

Kohuora to the west, the shores of the Tāmaki river, and a headdress of toetoe in the middle.

Te Ākitai whakataukī (proverb) describes the boundaries of Papatoetoe, with the Kohuora Crater to the west, the shores of the Tāmaki River to the east, and Papatoetoe in the middle as the garland headdress.

Papatoetoe was a portage area for early ancestors of the *Tainui* canoe and Te Waiohua, and an important trade link for many Māori on the east and west coasts until the 1860s. Goods such as vegetables, dried fish, and flax were transported by canoe via Papatoetoe for trade in the wider Tāmaki Makaurau area. However, the flat narrow terrain was not ideal for pā (fortified settlements) because of the numerous war parties passing through during the 1700s and early 1800s. One pā site of which remnants survive (Kohuora Pā) is now part of the Hillside South Park.

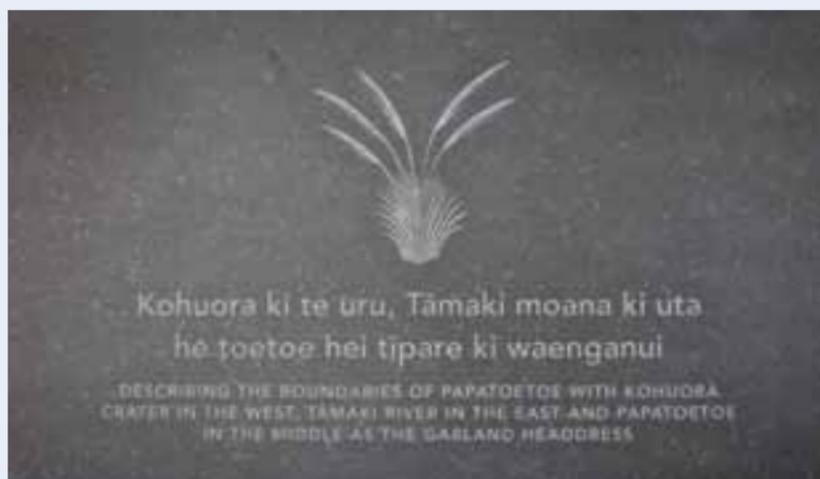
In January 1836 the missionary William Thomas Fairburn purchased a vast tract of land from local tribes extending from the mouth of the Wairoa River almost as far as Papakura. The Crown later reviewed his claim, substantially reduced the acreage, and sold the remainder as Crown grants, including the area to the south of the Tāmaki River that became known as Papatoetoe. Settlement in this area was encouraged by the opening of a bridge across the river to the south of Ōtāhuhu in April 1851.

By 1855 there were enough settlers in the area to open a Presbyterian church beside the Great South Road not far south of the Tāmaki Bridge. The area's first school was opened in the church the following year.

The name Papatoetoe – 'flat land where the toetoe grows' – came into use in the late 1850s. The misspelled version 'Papatoitōi' was more common until 1897, when the name of the local post office was changed to 'Papatoetoe'.

The Papatoitōi Highway District was first defined in 1865 under the Highways Act 1862, and the Highway Board first met in 1868. There have since been the Papatoetoe Town Board (1919), Papatoetoe Borough Council (1946), and Papatoetoe City Council (1965). Papatoetoe City was amalgamated with Manukau City in 1989, which was in turn incorporated into the enlarged Auckland city in 2010.

Denis O'Connor: *Toetoe Dreaming* - Heritage Markers Tāmaki Bridge to Kohuora Park



Denis O'Connor, Toetoe Dreaming, detail, 2013 (Auckland Council)

As a physical manifestation of Papatoetoe's 150th Jubilee celebrations, in 2012 New Zealand artist Denis O'Connor was invited to create a suite of heritage markers that would be unique to the area. These were installed in early 2013 at selected sites along a route running from the Tāmaki Bridge via Hunters Corner and old Papatoetoe to Kohuora Park. The completed heritage trail, which includes a total of 38 site markers, was launched in June 2013.

Denis O'Connor's inspiration for the triangular markers, rectangular interpretation blocks, and milepost artworks, was the original set of tōtara mileposts that were installed along the main route south between Auckland and Drury in 1863. His designs honour the original mileposts by utilising their triangular shape. This is combined with the use of bluestone – similar to the 'blue chip' formerly used to surface the local roads.

The artist designed a special 'toetoe' motif that acknowledges the cultural and historical significance of this plant in the area, and selected a typeface which reflects back to the time when Papatoetoe began to develop as a commercial hub around the 1920s. The design traverses the decades between the 1860s and today, referencing key elements and events in the development of the community.

Heritage Trail Part 1

Great South Road through Hunters Corner

Tāmaki River

The Tāmaki River has long been a transport route for both Māori and Pākehā. In pre-European times, the Otaki Creek, a small branch of the Tāmaki River, was the first stage of a toanga waka, or canoe portage, between the Tāmaki River and the Manukau Harbour. A difficult overland haul took the canoe to the Waokauri Creek and out into the harbour. This portage provided an alternative to the Ōtāhuhu route.

Even after the Great South Road was formed southward from Ōtāhuhu, the Tāmaki River remained a major transport artery, with cutters plying the waters and a number of wharves built along its banks.

Tāmaki Estuary – Ecological Features

The Tāmaki Estuary is a regionally significant wildlife habitat, boasting considerable areas of intertidal mudflats with extensive shellfish beds and mangrove forests.

There are numerous roosting sites used by hundreds of wading birds that feed within the estuary, including threatened species such as the migrating bar-tailed godwit, pied oystercatcher, New Zealand dotterel and wrybill. Over 10,000 godwits can be seen working the tides each day during February and March, by far the largest movement of birds within the Auckland Isthmus.

The main natural roosting sites for waders within the estuary are found at Tāhuna Tōrea (a sand-shell spit near the entrance), in the Pakuranga Creek, and along the eastern banks of the river.

The shores of the river are dominated by mangroves adjoining mud-lined channels. Mangroves are important components of the coastal ecosystem, providing habitat to a range of native fauna, enhancing water quality by filtering run-off and protecting shorelines from erosion.

There are several geological features of national and regional importance along the banks of the estuary. One such site is the Waiouru Tuff mound, which is one of the oldest features of the Auckland volcanic field.

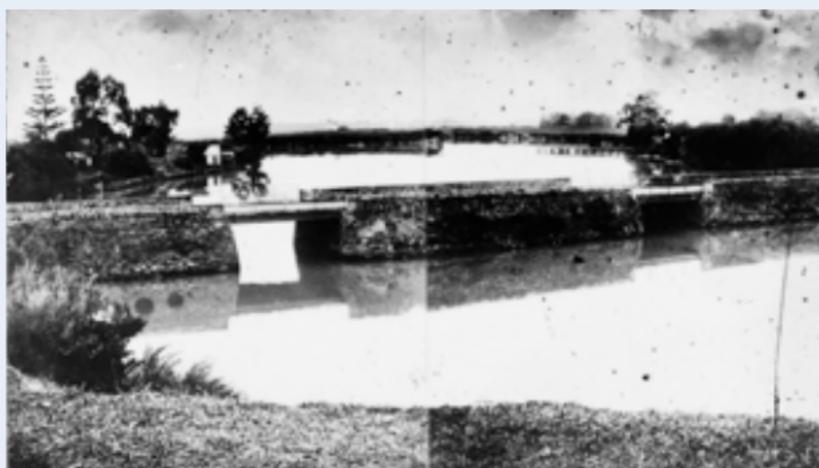
Great South Road

Work began on the Great South Road in 1843. By 1855 the road reached Drury, from where a bridle track cut onwards through the bush towards the Waikato River.

Troops were set to work extending the Great South Road southward from Drury prior to the outbreak of the Waikato War. In 1862 Lieutenant-General Duncan Cameron deployed every available soldier to clear bush and fell trees for this work.

Toll houses were set up on the Great South Road in the 1860s, in order to help pay for the road's upkeep. Travellers complained about excessive cost, and tolls were abolished in 1875.

1 Tāmaki Bridge



Tāmaki Bridge, Ōtāhuhu, ca 1910 (Walter Reid/Auckland Libraries Footprints 04317)

Tāmaki Bridge first opened in 1851. It was originally built as dry-stone scoria piers connected by wooden platforms. The bridge was substantially rebuilt in 1859.

In the late 19th century, traffic accidents caused frequent damage to the sides of the bridge. It was an offence to drive over the Tāmaki Bridge faster than walking pace. Doctor Erson, mayor of Onehunga Borough, was charged with this offence in 1900. He was not penalised because he had been called to attend an urgent medical case.

In 1932 Ōtāhuhu Borough Council and Manukau County Council again widened the bridge, concreted the arch and roadway, and constructed new abutments. Very little of the original fabric of the bridge is visible today.

2 Former Foodtown supermarket 626 Great South Road



Ōtāhuhu Foodtown building, ca 1975 (W.A. Austin/Ōtāhuhu Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 05099)

Greengrocers Tom Ah Chee, Norm Kent and John Brown built New Zealand's first supermarket here in the mid-1950s. The Ōtara Foodtown, sometimes known as the Ōtāhuhu Foodtown, first opened for business on 18 June 1958. Within an hour of the opening, hundreds of people turned up to experience this new shopping phenomenon. The supermarket closed down in October 1991.

3 Tāmaki Bridge 10th Milepost 626 Great South Road

In the early 1860s, a series of wooden mileposts were installed along the Great South Road between Auckland and Drury. Some sources suggest they had a military origin, others that the Auckland Provincial Council put them up.

Military historian Maurice Lennard discovered a fleeting newspaper reference to mileposts being installed as far as Newmarket in March 1863. It seems reasonable to assume that work on the mileposts was then continued southwards.

Whatever their purpose and date of origin, many of the mileposts disappeared during the reconstruction of the Great South Road during the 1920s.

In 1936 the Auckland Automobile Association marked the locations of the surviving posts with signs that dated them at 1860. This date has been used in many sources since.

The 10th milepost was originally installed immediately south of the Tāmaki Bridge, but was later relocated to the Foodtown supermarket entrance. This milepost disappeared some time after 1998.

4 DB Breweries 660 Great South Road



Waitemata Brewery under construction, ca 1929 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02239)

The DB Breweries complex, on the corner of Bairds Road and Great South Road, originally opened as the Waitemata Brewery on 5 November 1929. Mrs Helen Baird and members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) organised a prayer meeting in protest outside the brewery on the day. The brewer, William Coutts, seized the opportunity to provide free beer for the onlookers.

The diamond-shaped piece of land facing the Great South Road in front of the brewery, referred to as the 'Grass Plot', is preserved to commemorate the WCTU protest. Dominion Breweries took the brewery over in 1930. The buildings have since been modified and extended, but the magnificent original copper vats can still be glimpsed through the first floor windows.

5 Baird Homestead

The Baird family's homestead, 'Fairview', originally stood opposite the brewery, where the storage vats are situated today. Reverend John Macky conducted the first church service ever held in Papatoetoe in Thomas Baird's storage shed, on the banks of the Tāmaki, on 27 August 1854. The storage shed survived well into the twentieth century, before being destroyed by fire in 1963.

After Samuel Christie Baird's death in 1892, trustees of his estate sold some of his land to the owner of Waitemata Breweries (now DB Breweries).

6 Papatoetoe Intermediate School 702 Great South Road



Aerial view, Ōtara Intermediate School, 1953 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02117)

The Auckland Education Board built this school in 1952. They planned to name it Middlemore Intermediate, but the name was changed to Ōtara Intermediate when it opened in February 1953.

Another school named Papatoetoe Intermediate opened in 1958, but was renamed Kedgley Intermediate School in 1967 to honour its late foundation principal, Mr M.R. Kedgley. Ōtara Intermediate School was then renamed Papatoetoe Intermediate School.

7 The Grange Golf Club 2 Grange Road



Ōtāhuhu Golf Club members outside the clubhouse, 1933 (Ōtāhuhu Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 03794)

The Ōtāhuhu Golf Club, formed in 1924, moved to this site in 1931. Its clubrooms were originally based in 'The Grange' homestead. The club changed its name to The Grange Golf Club in 1956. It opened a new clubhouse in August 1957.

8 Dingwall Home 8 Dingwall Place



Aerial view, Dingwall Presbyterian Orphanage, 1949 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02175)

Dingwall Home was financed under a bequest by businessman and philanthropist David McNair Dingwall. It was opened on a 39-acre site as the Dingwall Presbyterian Orphanage on 6 February 1930.

The original buildings, designed by the well-known architectural firm Gummer and Ford, included three cottage-style units for 60 orphans, a hall, kitchen and laundry, plus a hospital building and separate cottage for the farm manager.

The site is now occupied by the Dingwall Trust Child and Family Support Service.

9 Ōtara Luxury Cinema 66 Great South Road



Coffee bar, Ōtara Luxury Cinema, 1957 (Trevor Penman/Auckland Libraries Footprints 01477)

The former cinema building on the corner of Maxwell Avenue and Great South Road opened as the 650-seater Ōtara Luxury Cinema on 16 September 1957.

The world premiere of veteran director Rudall Hayward's feature film, *To Love a Māori*, was held here on 17 February 1972. The cinema was renamed the Starlight Cinema in 1975. It closed down in 1992 and was converted into a block of shops.

10 The former Grange homestead 59 Great South Road

William John Young moved to Papatoetoe with his wife Jane in 1860, purchasing a 112-acre block of land fronting the Great South Road opposite the Presbyterian Church from Mr Overton. The property was known as 'The Grange'.

The original Grange homestead was a one-storey brick house. A later owner, Henry Wade, added a second storey in 1890. The homestead was located near the corner of Shirley Road and Great South Road, behind what is now 59 Great South Road.

The land was sold to the Ōtāhuhu Golf Club in the 1930s. Its successor, The Grange Golf Club, sold the homestead and land along its Great South Road frontage in 1957, and the new owner demolished the homestead.

Shirley Road

Mary Jane Grant named this road after her young nephew, Shirley Masters, when she subdivided her land in 1922.

11 The 11th Milepost 82 Great South Road



Denis O'Connor, Milepost, detail, 2013

The original 1863 milepost on this site marked the halfway point between Auckland and Drury – 11 miles each way.

By 1968, the original 11th milepost had disappeared, although its former location was marked by an AA sign outside the old St Johns Presbyterian Church manse (since demolished). At an unknown date, a replica 11th milepost was installed opposite the end of Shirley Road, along with an AA sign reading "Historic/Halfway/Military/Milepost/Erected 1860".

In early 1998, this replica post was broken off at ground level in a traffic accident. The above-ground portions of both the replica post and the AA sign were acquired by the Papatoetoe Historical Society and are now held in its museum.

12 St Johns Presbyterian Church and Graveyard

120 Great South Road



St Johns Presbyterian Church after completion, 1923 (St Johns Presbyterian Church archives)

The present St Johns Presbyterian Church is the third church on the site. The original church was built on a plot of land donated by Thomas Baird in 1855. It was initially known as the Ōtāhuhu Presbyterian Church, then as the Ōtara Presbyterian Church, and from about 1907 as the Papatoetoe Presbyterian Church. Samuel Baird also provided the land for the cemetery in 1856 and added another three acres for a manse and a glebe (for grazing horses) in 1876.

The first church was replaced in 1863, after which the old church served as the church hall. The foundation stone of the present brick church was laid by Prime Minister William F. Massey on 30 December 1922.

After the third St Johns was completed, the second church in turn served as the church hall, until its demolition to make way for a Christian Education Centre in 1980.

The first burial in the graveyard adjoining the church took place in 1856. It was the only cemetery in the district until 1931. Many well-known Papatoetoe and East Tāmaki identities are buried in the graveyard, including Thomas Baird, who donated the land for the church, and the Reverend John Macky, who was its first minister.

13 Hunters Corner 132 Great South Road



Looking southward along the Great South Road, Papatoetoe, ca 1930. Mrs Hunter's tearooms can be seen to the right (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02342)

The Great South Road/East Tāmaki Road intersection was known as Weighbridge Corner in the late nineteenth century. Named after a weighbridge (used to weigh produce carried in carts), it was set up on the northern side of East Tāmaki Road in 1886. The weighbridge was removed in the 1920s.

After Sam Docherty opened a smithy on the south-eastern corner in 1900, it became known as Docherty's Corner. During the 1920s, a milk stand stood outside the smithy where local farmers brought their cans of milk to be collected by milk lorries. Sam Docherty acted as a voluntary and unpaid vet for the district for many years.

14 Mrs Hunter's tearooms 129 Great South Road

In 1912 a Scottish couple, James and Elizabeth Hunter, built a house on the Great South Road, opposite East Tāmaki Road. Mrs Hunter soon opened a haberdashery and sweet shop in the front of the house, and later turned this into tearooms.

When the first motor bus service between Auckland and Papatoetoe began in the 1920s, the service terminated outside the Hunters' premises. The bus company advertised 'Hunters' as the terminal, giving Mrs Hunter's phone number (7) for inquiries. The name 'Hunters Corner' has stuck.

The first public telephone box on the Great South Road was outside the store. A call to Auckland cost threepence.

15 Bert Moe's garage 137 Great South Road



Bert Moe's garage, Great South Road, ca 1916 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02570)

Bert Moe's garage, opened in 1912, was situated immediately south of Mrs Hunter's tearooms. Bert Moe taught many Papatoetoe residents to drive, and his garage was at one time the only one between Auckland and Hamilton. He sold Harley Davidson motorcycles and was the agent for the luxury Moon motorcar, which was sold from his sales section in Auckland.

16 Papatoetoe's first store/ George Court building 138 Great South Road



Looking southward towards the intersection of Great South Road and East Tāmaki Road, ca 1962. George Court's Papatoetoe branch is to the left (Trevor Penman/Auckland Libraries Footprints 01452)

The early residents of Papatoetoe mostly did their shopping in Ōtāhuhu. A Mr Biehler opened the first store in Papatoetoe on East Tāmaki Road around 1903. He at first sold soft drinks and confectionery from the front room of his house, and later expanded into groceries and grains. In 1962 the former site of Papatoetoe's first shop was incorporated into a branch of George Court Ltd. The building later became a furniture store.

17 East Tāmaki Road five-acre farmlets East Tāmaki Road

The block of shops on the north-east corner of East Tāmaki Road stands on land once occupied by stock holding paddocks. Stock was kept there overnight en route to the saleyards at Westfield. East Tāmaki Road itself was once lined with five-acre farmlets, mostly owned by retired farmers.

In 1904 the Friedlander brothers named Kolmar Road, opposite East Tāmaki Road, after the town in Alsace where their family had originated.

18 Former site of McCauley's General Store 149 Kolmar Road



McCauley's General Store (Papatoetoe Historical Society)

This store was built by the Harrisons in 1908 (Mrs Harrison was Elizabeth Hunter's sister). McCauley's General Store, run by the McCauley family, operated here from 1920-1957. This store sold just about everything – including kitchen sinks. A stationery shop later opened here operated by Ian and Glenis McGeachie from 1982-2006.

The block of land opposite McCauley's Store was originally part of Chapman's farm, later Hrstich's vineyard (1941-1957). The Papatoetoe Hotel (also known as Hunters Inn) opened on the site of the former vineyard in May 1960. This was Papatoetoe's first-ever licensed hotel, and the first licensed hotel built on the Great South Road between Ōtāhuhu and Manurewa since the Raglan Hotel at Woodside (Wiri) burned down (for the second time) in 1893. The hotel sold the corner site to Westpac in 1982.

19 Deborah Crowe: *Heritage Hunter*
217 Great South Road



Deborah Crowe, *Heritage Hunter*, detail, 2013

Heritage Hunter is a visual and virtual treasure hunt, based on the notion that an understanding of heritage comes to life when diverse strands of information are woven together.

The artwork at Hunters Corner holds an array of 'clues' that relate to Papatoetoe's past and present. These include images and text that are also available online at www.heritagehunter.co.nz

These samples, which include heritage photos of Papatoetoe, have been collected in the manner of bricolage, using found and discovered objects collected from local people, archives, organisations and institutions.

Near the entrance to the shopping centre, passersby can hunt for images that evoke Papatoetoe's heritage, people, architecture, sports, and local history. Careful viewing reveals heritage images collaged into an abstract pattern alongside geometric shapes, recent photographs and QR codes. These codes, when scanned by a smart device, connect the viewer to a webpage with photographs and information expanding that particular sample, strand or local story. These offer further links to local community networks.

An artist maintaining a multidisciplinary practice for over thirty years, Deborah Crowe also teaches at Manukau Institute of Technology's School of Visual Arts.

20 Hunters Plaza 217 Great South Road

Hunters Plaza has entrances off both Sutton Crescent and Great South Road. This \$52m indoor mall opened on 14 October 1991, with a total of 60 shops, banks and department stores. Miss Louise Hunter, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hunter of Hunters Corner fame, did the honours.

21 Kadampa Buddhist temple 202-204 Great South Road

Kadampa Buddhist temple opened in March 2008. The Tibetan style building incorporates a Grand Sutra Hall, meditation rooms, library, offices and accommodation. This was previously the site of local identity Alan Shaw's funeral home.

22 Last private house in Hunters Corner 238 Great South Road

The house at 238 Great South Road is at the time of writing (2013) the last remaining private house on this section of the Great South Road. The Watkins family who occupy it have strong links with the area. Mrs Beatrice (Ena) Watkins' family owned Butler's Garage, which opened opposite the bowling club in 1922. Mrs Bessie Butler operated the pumps by hand in those days.

Sutton Crescent

Sutton Crescent was named after the Sutton family, who once owned all the land between the Recreation Reserve and Kolmar Road. The Sutton homestead was set back from the Great South Road with a big garden out the front. The Hunters Corner post office boxes are located on the former homestead site. Sutton Crescent was formed in the 1950s.

23 Former Papatoetoe East Post Office 225-227 Great South Road



*Official opening ceremony, Papatoetoe East Post Office, 1963
(Trevor Penman/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02127)*

The first Papatoetoe East Post Office opened in August 1935 inside a family store further up Great South Road. It moved to its own building in 1953 as the increasing population saw growing demand for postal services. This site was the post office's third location.

Local MP, Sir Leon Gotz (also the Minister of Internal Affairs) ceremonially opened the building on 19 August 1963. Its name changed to the Hunters Corner Post Office in April 1977.

By the late 1980s it had again outgrown its premises, and in January 1990 was replaced by a larger building nearby, which brought together the main Papatoetoe Post Office (formerly located on the corner of St George Street and Kolmar Road) and the Papatoetoe East Post Office. This has since been replaced by a post shop within a bookshop in Hunters Plaza, leaving only a post office box facility behind.

24 Papatoetoe Sports Centre 12 Sutton Crescent



Papatoetoe Sports Centre, March 2011

Sutton Crescent and the adjoining Papatoetoe Recreation Ground have long been centres of sporting activity in Papatoetoe.

The Papatoetoe Tennis Club moved to Sutton Crescent in 1955. Its pavilion and courts were located on what is now the site of the artificial hockey pitch. The Papatoetoe Croquet Club was also located in Sutton Crescent until its demise in 2005.

The multi-sport Papatoetoe Sports Centre formally opened on 5 March 2011. The result of a \$12 million partnership between the Papatoetoe Sports and Community Charitable Trust and the former Manukau City Council, the new complex was built on the site of the Papatoetoe District Cricket Club and Southern District Hockey Club's old pavilion. It now houses Papatoetoe's soccer, hockey, cricket, tennis and rugby clubs, along with the Papatoetoe Contract Bridge Club.

25 Papatoetoe Centennial Pools Access from Sutton Crescent



The Mayor of Papatoetoe, Mr L.I. Murdoch, turns the first sod, 1963 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 01520)

The open-air Olympic-sized Papatoetoe Centennial Swimming Pool first opened to the public on 19 December 1964 (the official opening ceremony was held in 1965). An indoor complex was added in 1997.

26 Papatoetoe Hunters Corner Bowling Club 247 Great South Road



A day's play at the Papatoetoe Bowling Club, 1927 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02158)

The Papatoetoe Bowling Club formed in 1912. When the bowling club and the associated croquet club's first pavilion and greens formally opened on 8 November 1913, the first jack was thrown by 94 year-old Mr Thomas Wyllie, one of Papatoetoe's oldest residents. A second storey was added to the original pavilion in 1924. The current pavilion opened on 30 September 1972.

27 Papatoetoe Recreation Ground 249 Great South Road

The Papatoetoe Recreation Ground (best viewed from the car park off Great South Road) dates back to 1909, when the Papatoetoe and Surrounding Districts Progressive League bought a five-acre portion of the Kolmar Estate for a community sports ground.

Cricket was the first sport played on the 'Rec', from 1910 onwards. At the time, players in the far north-west corner of the ground could not be seen from the Great South Road because the dip was so bad. During the 1930s Depression, relief workers spent 18 months levelling the grounds using wheelbarrows and shovels.

Over the years, the grounds were substantially enlarged by the Papatoetoe Town Board and Papatoetoe Borough Council. The recreation ground became home to a wide range of sports clubs, including bowls, croquet, tennis, hockey, rugby and soccer.

28 Former St John Ambulance Brigade Cadet Hall 311 Great South Road



*Opening ceremony, Papatoetoe Cadet Hall, 1958 (Trevor Penman/
Auckland Libraries Footprints 45)*

Governor-General Viscount Cobham and Lady Cobham opened the St John Ambulance Brigade Cadet Hall on 22 April 1958. The site was formerly used by pupils at Papatoetoe Central School to graze their horses during the day. The Cadet Hall building later became a youth centre for Papatoetoe Adolescent Charitable Trust (PACT).

29 Papatoetoe Central School 317 Great South Road



Ōtara School, 1884 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 01429)

Papatoetoe Central School began life in 1856 as the Ōtara Presbyterian Day School, based at St Johns Church. It became a non-denominational school in 1870, and was renamed the Ōtara School in 1873. The school moved to the present site in 1884, changing its name to Papatoitōi School in 1889 and to Papatoetoe School in 1923. Some of the oak, pōhutukawa and tōtara trees in the grounds were planted on the school's first Arbour Day in 1892.

By 1948 the school was the largest primary school in New Zealand, with a roll of 1100. Overflow classes were held in tents, a tin shed across the road, the Orphan Home in Wyllie Road, and the former military camp at Cambria Park, Puhinui.

Pressure on the school reduced after the opening of Papatoetoe West School in 1949. Most of the old school buildings were demolished in 1983, but one old double-classroom block still remains in use. The school celebrated its 150th Jubilee in March 2007.

30 Papatoetoe First World War Memorial Corner St George Street and Great South Road



Papatoetoe First World War memorial, 1922 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02212)

The stone arch and gates here were built as a district war memorial after World War I. An obelisk was initially favoured as the design for the memorial, but this was eventually replaced by gates of honour. Bricklayer and stonemason William John James travelled from Mt Eden to Papatoetoe daily to build the arch.

A combined schools commemorative ceremony was held at the site on Anzac Day 1922, with more than 350 children attending to lay wreaths and floral emblems in front of the memorial. The official unveiling ceremony was held on 29 September 1922. These gates once served as the main entrance to the school.

31 Former Shell Petrol Station 355 St George Street

A Shell petrol station was formerly located on the south-west corner of Great South Road and St George Street. The station had a drive through, cut-the-corner serving bay. The garage was owned by Walter and Dot Cairns from 1932 to 1954. Accommodation was added above the forecourt in 1936.

Heritage Trail Part 2: St George Street through old Papatoetoe

St George Street

Formerly known as Station Road East, the name of this road was changed to St George Street in 1930, after the Papatoetoe District School held a competition for a new name. Standard 6 pupil Norman Thomas received ten shillings for his winning suggestion. He suggested naming it 'St George Street', after the patron saint of England, because his class was studying English history at the time.

32 Clow's engineering workshop Near the St George Street and Kingswood Road intersection



AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT AT THE DOMINION SHOW, RECENTLY HELD AT AUCKLAND: "DAISY" WINDMILLS. MANUFACTURED AT PAPATOETOE, AUCKLAND.

"Daisy" Windmills exhibit at the Auckland Show, detail, January 1914. (Sir George Grey Special Collections/Auckland Libraries AWNS-19140101-54-2)

Number 7 Kingswood Road was once the site of Thomas Roger (Tom) Clow's engineering workshop. Mr Clow manufactured windmills, artesian boring machines and hay making implements. Some of his windmills were known as 'Daisy' windmills, named after his daughter. He also had four sons. Before the development of Papatoetoe's reticulated water supply in 1929, many Papatoetoe residents depended on windmills to pump bore water.

33 Former McCullough Homestead 230 St George Street

St Christopher's Hospital and Residential Home in St George Street is located on the site of the former McCullough homestead (named 'Rouken Glen' after an area of Glasgow, Scotland). Sam McCullough was a farmer and builder.

34 Dilkusha 5 Scott Road



Owner Jim Dowd in front of 'Dilkusha', Scott Road, Papatoetoe, 1979. Mr Scott planned to develop the house as an art gallery (Fairfax Media/Auckland Libraries Footprints 00235)

This substantial Californian-style bungalow was built for Mrs Margaret Goodfellow in 1914, complete with servants' quarters and stables. It was renamed 'Dilkusha', meaning 'Heart's Desire' by a later owner.

Wilmay Avenue

Wilmay Avenue was named about 1930, probably by combining the names of two adjoining landowners, Frederick James Wills and Frederick Walton May.

35 204 St George Street

The Papatoetoe Anglican church hall was originally located at 204 St George Street, opposite Dr Valentine's house. The hall was built there in 1909 on land donated by Hugo Friedlander, but was shifted to Landscape Road in the 1920s. Well-known former New Zealand international cricketer Gary Troup and his family later moved to the site.

Carruth Road

Formerly known as Runciman's Lane, this road was named after the Carruth family, who bought land backing on to Runciman's farm in 1856. John Carruth came to New Zealand from Scotland on the *Bengal Merchant* in 1839. He died in 1861, leaving his wife to run the farm in true pioneer fashion until her son Robert was old enough to take over. One of the Carruth daughters, Mrs Eliza Wallace, lived on the corner of Carruth Road and St George Street until she was well into her nineties. Her house was demolished to make way for the fire station.

36 197 St George Street

The intersection of St George Street and Carruth Road has medical associations. The house on the corner was occupied for many years by a Dr Sharpe. Dr Valentine, a dapper dresser and skilful cricketer, lived in the house on the St George Street side of the corner house (number 197) and a dentist, Mr Chamberlain, whose skills earned him the nickname 'The Murderer', was next door. The transitional villa, which formerly stood at number 197, was relocated in 2010.

37 Church of the Holy Cross 23 Carruth Road



Church of the Holy Cross, Papatoetoe, 1962 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02222)

The original Catholic Church of the Holy Cross was built here in 1925 and demolished on 30 April 2013.

The present church was dedicated on 5 December 1971. Holy Cross Primary School was opened in March 1953.

38 Mahon Grove
151 St George Street

The small grove of trees here was planted in memory of Mr Cyril J. Mahon, a former mayor of Papatoetoe (1953-59).

39 Papatoetoe Fire Station/Youthline
145 St George Street



Papatoetoe Fire Station Opening Day 1959 (Papatoetoe Community Ex Fire Fighters Charitable Trust Inc.)

The new Papatoetoe Fire Station opened here in 1959, replacing an earlier station situated behind the Papatoetoe Town Hall.

The three kauri trees in front of the building were planted as a memorial to three young fire brigade members who drowned in a boating accident on the Firth of Thames in 1979.

In 2004 the fire station was closed and relocated to Lambie Drive. Manukau City Council purchased the old building for community use in 2006. It is now leased by Youthline.

Youthline Cafe hours are Monday to Friday 7.30am-4pm and Saturday 8am-3pm.

40 Landscape Park Apartments 143 St George Street



*Relocation of the Former Baptist Church to the rear of the site, 1970
(Trevor Penman)*

Landscape Park apartments opened on the site of the former Papatoetoe Baptist Church in 2005. Papatoetoe's first Baptist Church opened here on 3 February 1934. The second church, opened on 28 March 1971, was demolished in 2004. Its replacement, the Manukau Baptist Church, opened on 22 March 2009 in a converted commercial building (formerly a roller skating rink) in Lambie Drive. Landscape Road was formed in 1921. It was named by Arthur Lipscombe after a street in Three Kings where his wife had lived.

41 St George the Martyr Anglican Church 5 Landscape Road



*Cars parked outside St George's Anglican Church in Landscape Road,
1970 (Fairfax Media/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02647)*

The Papatoetoe Anglican Church hall was moved from St George Street to the newly developed Landscape Road in 1922, where the building was extended and dedicated to St George the Martyr.

In December 1961, a new church building opened, and the old church (shifted back on the section) became the church hall. It was named the Davis Hall in honour of a former vicar. It now houses the church offices.

42 General Store 128 St George Street



Worden's Grain, Coal and Coke Store, next to his general store, later Bryetts Store, c1914 (City of the Toetoe: A History of Papatoetoe)

In 1910 Mr Worden built Papatoetoe's second general store on a site near the present-day junction of St George Street and Landscape Road.

George Bryett bought the store in 1912, and sold it to his cousin, Mrs Kate Thompson, in 1924. The building burnt down in 1986, and a service station was established on the site (since closed). The interior of Bryett's store is depicted in a mural near the entrance on the car park side of the Papatoetoe City Mall.

43 Burnside Park 99 St George Street

Burnside Park, formerly known as St George Gardens, was officially renamed in 2004 to recognise the contribution that the Burnside family had made to the development of Papatoetoe over almost a century.

The picnic mural by Ron Van Dam was unveiled on 2 December 1995. This was the first mural in Mainstreet Papatoetoe's Old Papatoetoe mural trail series.

44 Stoupe's Corner 91 St George Street



Stoupe's Corner, 2009 (Papatoetoe Historical Society, Kristen Sherriff)

William and Rebecca Stoupe (both members of St Johns Presbyterian Church) lived in a house on the corner of Wallace Road from 1913 to 1943. The local RSA used Mr and Mrs Stoupe's garage as their first premises.

The house was known for the very prominent orange tree growing on the front lawn. The corner was known to locals as Stoupe's Corner. The corner shops here were built on the house site in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

45 Mawkes Lane 12 Wallace Road

Named after Mr and Mrs Mawkes, whose daughter, Kitty, was the wife of Papatoetoe's mayor at the time, Bob White. The Mawkes lived here from 1928 to 1949. Mr Mawkes' shoemaking and repair workshop was located in a back room of the house.

46 Regan Gentry: *Learning Your Stripes*
22-30 Wallace Road



Regan Gentry, *Learning Your Stripes*, detail, 2012

Learning Your Stripes is a multi-part artwork that encompasses the RSA memorial and Burnside Park. Created by one of New Zealand's top artists, it is a key component of the heritage trail project.

To develop the project, Regan Gentry learned about local views and aspirations for the site. It was agreed that Burnside Park required rejuvenation and the RSA memorial area needed to be a more uplifting, attractive and vital space.

One of the aims was to make the memorial space more usable for ANZAC celebrations as well as on an everyday basis. The flagpole now stands in a more prominent place. Two walls are enlivened with a 10-metre span of powder coated aluminium stripes that are oversized likenesses of war medal ribbons. The stripes are placed in the chronological sequence of the campaigns in which New Zealanders served.

Adjacent to the RSA memorial is a large tōtara tree, a symbol of strength and leadership in Māori society. The tōtara also figures in the proverb *he tōtara haemata*, which translates as 'a sapling snapped off', and refers to a person killed while still young. In this context, the enduring tōtara is an embodiment of the returned serviceman, and reminds us – as we are reminded on ANZAC Day celebrations – of those who do not return from war to grow old. If cared for, this tree will live another 900 years.

The two main areas of *Learning Your Stripes* are linked by curved, poppy-red wooden benches which wrap around selected trees.

47 Papatoetoe RSA 22 Wallace Road



New Papatoetoe RSA clubrooms, 1974 (Neil Closey/Auckland Libraries Footprints 01509)

The Papatoetoe RSA clubrooms in Wallace Road opened on 9 March 1974. The clubrooms were originally located at the rear of the civic war memorial building in St George Street, next to the town hall. The Wallace Road clubrooms were extended in 1999.

48 Papatoetoe War Memorial Library 30 Wallace Road



New Papatoetoe library building, 1979 (Papatoetoe City Council/Auckland Libraries Footprints 01544)

The Papatoetoe War Memorial Library officially opened on 26 February 1979, replacing the former library building in the civic war memorial building in St George Street. In 1989 the library became a branch library of the Manukau Libraries system, and is now part of Auckland Libraries.

49 O'Loughlen's house 40 Wallace Road



O'Loughlen house, 2009 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Jenny Clark)

The old kauri homestead at 40 Wallace Road dates back to 1912. It is sometimes known as O'Loughlen's house, after its original owner. In 1979 the Roman Catholic Sisters of the Good Shepherd bought the house for use as a nuns' retirement home, and added to the building in the original style. The property was sold in 1995.

Stadium Lane



Papatoetoe stadium and cycling track, 1932 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02333)

In 1926 the Papatoetoe Town Board agreed to purchase a tract of land between Wallace Road and the railway line for recreation purposes. The Wallace Road Reserve was formally opened behind the Town Hall in February 1929, along with a band rotunda. A children's playground was also opened there in November 1930.

As a result of the Depression, a national Unemployment Board was established on 20 November 1930 to implement relief schemes for the unemployed. The Ōtāhuhu Unemployment Committee, set up in December 1930, administered these public work schemes. Projects included the formation of the Papatoetoe cycling stadium, built in a low-lying site near the railway line. It opened on 24 October 1932.

The steeply banked cycling track had six laps to the mile, and was regarded at the time as one of the best in the country. There was a 220-yard grass running track in the centre.

The stone walls and pillars that stand beside Wallace Road were built in 1932, at the time the stadium was developed, allowing people to walk down through the park from Wallace Road to the stadium.

During the Empire Games in 1950, cyclists used the stadium as a training track. The local athletic club used to meet at the stadium until 1979.

Further development of the precinct included an open-air roller skating rink which was opened in 1959. This was enclosed in 1976, but at the time of writing (2013) the building is due for demolition as part of an Auckland Council scheme to develop affordable high-density housing in the area.

In 1988 the Papatoetoe City Council started building a community and recreation centre on the site of the former sports stadium. This was completed after the amalgamation of Papatoetoe City and Manukau City in 1989, and was formally opened on 26 May 1990.

In August 1990, the Papatoetoe Light Opera Company opened the Spotlight Theatre at the rear of the building. In 1994 the complex was officially named the Allan Brewster Recreation Centre to honour the late Allan Brewster, the last mayor of Papatoetoe City (1986-1989). In 2009 Manukau Performing Arts undertook a major redevelopment of the Spotlight Theatre at the southern end of the building.

50 Former Wallace homestead
Corner of Wallace Road and St George Street



The Wallace homestead, 'Hillside' (Papatoetoe Historical Society)

James and Maria Wallace's two-storey homestead, 'Hillside', once stood close to the corner of Wallace Road and St George Street. In the early twentieth century the house was moved back on the site to make way for a block of shops. It was demolished in 1970.

51 Central Theatre
77 St George Street



Central Theatre ca. 1939 (Papatoetoe Historical Society collection)

The Central Theatre was part of the Central Buildings complex - the area's first commercial development. The Theatre opened on 12 September 1928. Built for Mr Ronald Corbett to show silent movies, it was regarded

at the time as one of Auckland's finest suburban cinemas.

The theatre seated 500, and was initially staffed entirely by women, except for the projectionist. The first movie (*Thief of the Dark*) was free thanks to the generosity of the local Member of Parliament.

The clock above the building was designed and built by Mr J.S. Gibbons in Onehunga and originally had a ship's bell to strike the hours.

On 19 August 1928, a large house next to the partially completed theatre building caught fire. The newly formed Papatoetoe Volunteer Fire Brigade, attending its first fire, managed to save the theatre but not the house.

Mr Victor M. Tracey took the theatre over in 1932, and it was later managed by Mrs Freda Tracey. The cinema was very popular with the American troops stationed at the nearby Cambria Park military camp during the Second World War.

Dr Tom Plunket, and later Dr Tom Caffell, had consulting rooms next to the theatre. To the right of the theatre, Sam Seel once ran an ironmongery and crockery business. During the 1940s, H.V. and M.R. Manson ran a hairdressing business here with separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

The theatre closed in May 1987, and the building was redeveloped for shops and offices. The apartment block on the corner of St George Street and Wallace Road was built in 1995 in the same style as the façade of the Central Theatre building.

52 Papatoetoe City Centre Mall 63 St George Street



*Papatoetoe City Centre Mall, St George Street, Papatoetoe, 1981
(Fairfax Media/Auckland Libraries Footprints 00373)*

Papatoetoe City Centre Mall officially opened here on 17 May 1972. Almost exactly a year later, a fire destroyed the supermarket and several adjacent shops. The supermarket reopened in July 1974, along with McKenzie's department store.

Christine Trout's general store mural at the entrance to the mall was unveiled on 7 June 1997. This depicts the first store in the area, built by a Mr Worden at 128 St George Street in 1910. Arthur Brewer, one of the town's first *Herald* delivery boys, is depicted at the back of the shop on the left.

The 'Bottle-O' mural by Christine Trout was unveiled at the far end of the mall on 2 March 1996. It shows Mr Roy McIndoe driving his horses 'Prince' and 'Tiger' on his rounds. From 1932-1968 Mr McIndoe collected bottles and scrap metal in Papatoetoe and surrounding areas for resale.

53 61 St George Street

The three shops at number 61 were built across the front of Mrs Piggin's section in 1963.

54 Hazel's Milkbar 49-55 St George Street

William and Hazel Smith bought a half-acre strip of land between St George Street and the park in 1956, and built a block of four shops (numbers 49 to 55 St George Street) in front of their residence. This became known as 'Smith's Building'. A milkbar (known as 'Hazel's Milkbar') opened at the town hall end. Hazel Smith later opened the Peter Pan's children's centre at the other end. The milkbar closed in 1977.

55 Carter's Hardware 41-47 St George Street

The shops at numbers 41 to 47 were built in 1958 on a section owned by Harvey Taylor. Carter's Hardware was located in number 47 from 1958-1994.

56 Papatoetoe Town Hall and
Civic War Memorial
35 St George Street



*Papatoetoe Town Hall, ca 1925 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/
Auckland Libraries Footprints 01433)*

Sir Frederick Lang MP officially opened the Papatoetoe Town Hall on 27 February 1918. It became known as the Papatoetoe Town Hall after the formation of the town district the following year. It was the centre of Papatoetoe's civic and social life for many years, being used for events such as concerts, shows, dances, charity functions, meetings and wedding anniversaries.



*Papatoetoe Civic War Memorial Building with the library
downstairs, 1956 (Papatoetoe Borough Council/Auckland Libraries
Footprints 01543)*

One charity function in 1938 took the form of a Halloween Party. It was attended by over 300 people to raise funds for St Mary's Home. The Auckland Star reported: "The hall presented a weird scene, with skulls, hats, cats, witches, ghosts and numerous flowers. The function was arranged by Mrs H. Peacocke and Miss Sutton, assisted by a large committee." The Town Hall was also used as a cinema until 1930.

The building was extended in 1956, when a new stage and supper room were added. Further renovations were carried out in 1986.

The Papatoetoe Volunteer Fire Brigade was based behind the town hall until 1959, as was Papatoetoe City Council's works depot until 1971.

The Papatoetoe Civic War Memorial building formally opened next to the town hall on 8 October 1955. The new war memorial building incorporated a ladies' rest room, the council chambers and offices, and the new library, with the RSA clubrooms at the rear of the building. The interior of the former civic building was substantially altered over the years.

In 1974 the RSA moved to new clubrooms in Wallace Road, and in 1979 the library also moved to Wallace Road.

57 Walker's Building 27 St George Street



Walker's Building, 2009 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Kristen Sherriff)

Walker's Building was constructed in front of Gleeson's bakehouse in 1925. Mr Walker's bakery was at the railway end, a grocery in the middle, and Harry Swaffield's

butchery at the town hall end. This store continued in use as a butcher's shop until 1999.

The former bakehouse and the brick storage loft, into which flour used to be lifted with a flour hoist, can still be seen down the walkway. The hoist has gone but the loading door remains.

58 Claudia Pond-Eyley cameo mural



Claudia Pond-Eyley, Cameos of Papatoetoe Women, 2000
L-R: Gwendoline Smith, Vera Skeen, Dame Augusta Wallace,
Jenny Clark (Papatoetoe Historical Society)

This mural by artist Claudia Pond-Eyley was unveiled in 2000. It contains portraits of a selection of women featured in the book *Cameos of Papatoetoe Women* published in 1996.

59 ANZ 17 St George Street



ANZ Bank, St George Street, ca 1967 (Trevor Penman/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02569)

The ANZ Bank first set up a branch at number 17 in 1952, taking over a building formerly occupied by a dairy and hairdressing salon. The bank opened a new building there in 1965, but moved to the corner of Wallace Road in 1996.

The stone walls beside the footpath here were built at the entrance of the walkway to the Papatoetoe Stadium in 1932. The pillars were reduced in height in 1972 when the far end of the walkway was blocked by the construction of the Papatoetoe Licensing Trust's St George Tavern. The St George Tavern was demolished in 2005.

60 Tavern Lane

Two railway houses were built on this site in 1875. One was removed when the modestly sized police station building was built here in 1958; the other went when the tavern's parking area was formed in 1972. Tavern Lane was formed to provide access to the St George Tavern parking area.

61 Relocated Papatoetoe Railway Station 1 St George Street



Relocated Papatoetoe Railway Station, 2012 (Auckland Council)

The former Papatoetoe Railway Station was shifted to this site in December 1999, restored by members of the Papatoetoe Railway Station Preservation Trust and formally reopened for community use on 31 October 2004.

62 Papatoetoe Railway Station Shirley Road



Papatoetoe Railway Station, ca 1925 (R.W. Winship/Papatoetoe Historical Society/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02104)

The Papatoetoe Railway Station was first opened on a site near the present-day Station Road bridge in 1875. In 1914 the building was moved to a new site on the western side of the tracks, but was later redeveloped on an 'island' site. The building was substantially extended in 1919. The station was also closed in 1987 and subsequently fell into disrepair. It was removed from the site in 1999.

In 2005, the 85-year-old railway pedestrian bridge was moved to a new site on the Puhinui Stream near Aerovista Drive, to use on a walkway being developed along the stream.

63 Grove of native trees Western side of railway station

The grove of native trees between the railway line and Station Road was originally planted by the Papatoetoe Town Board in 1933.

64 Papatoetoe West School 1 Hillcrest Road

Papatoetoe West School, Papatoetoe's second primary school, opened in February 1949.

65 Kohuora Park and wetlands

36 Station Road



Walkway through Kohuora Wetlands, 2012 (Auckland Council)

Kohuora, Kohuaora rānei, tetehi o ngā tapuwa o Matāoho. Na ona tapuwae nga ahi tipua o Tāmaki Mākaurau I pupuke. Kohuora (mist of life) also called kohuaora (cauldron of life) was created by Matāoho the giant Waiōhua God whose footsteps gave rise to the volcanoes of Tāmaki Mākaurau.

Kohuora Park is located in a crater surrounded by restored wetlands and rare native plants. The crater is a V-shaped depression about 30m deep and forms part of a complex of predominantly explosive volcanoes in and around Papatoetoe. This field includes Kohuora, Pūkaki, Cemetery Crater and Crater Hill.

Kohuora Crater is a large, low profile, double-lobbed tuff crater, with about four explosive vents. It is the only known freshwater wetland associated with a tuff ring left in the Auckland region. A tuff ring is a prominent rim of shattered and consolidated rock encircling an explosion crater left behind after a volcanic event.

Deep within the wetland are valuable layers of peat (soil formed of dead but not fully decayed flora) and lacustrine soil (a fine-grained soil resulting from material brought into an area by streams or rivers).

Kohuora wetland provides an important habitat for indigenous bird and plant species. Plant species growing here include: raupo, swamp sedge (pūrei), jointed wire rush (oioi), rautahi, small spiked sedge (utu'utu) and a locally rare sedge: *Carex subdola*. Types of New Zealand bird species recorded here include: pukeko, pied stilt (poaka), pied shag (karuhiruhi), kingfisher (kotare) and white faced heron (matau-moana).

Coronation Road

Coronation Road was most likely named in 1911, the coronation year of King George V.

66 Burnside Brothers Corner Shirley and Coronation Roads



Burnside Brothers Ltd, Shirley Road, 1964 (Murray Freer/Fairfax Media/Auckland Libraries Footprints 00074)

William and Frederick Burnside, from a well-known local farming family, purchased a plot of land on the corner of Coronation and Shirley Roads as a depot in 1914. The contracting firm, Burnside Brothers, has since occupied this corner site.

Originally the Burnsides used horse-drawn vehicles and equipment for their activities as agricultural and roading contractors. They completed their first roading contract for Manukau County Council in March 1914. Burnside Brothers also operated a taxi service prior to 1929.

Colin Burnside and his nephew Noel (a former Manukau City Councillor) sold their firm in 2011. The new owner continued trading under the 'Burnside' name. The present office building is located on the site of the former blacksmith's shop.

67 27-29 Shirley Road

A billiard saloon operated at number 29 from the 1920s until the mid-1960s. At number 27, Fred Pohlen formerly ran a panel-beating workshop. Mrs Annie Pohlen was a well-known midwife. Mrs Christina Pohlen opened a hair salon, and her daughters developed a beauty salon business.

68 The first Papatoetoe Post Office 17-21 Shirley Road



The old Papatoetoe Post Office, 1966 (R.V. Closey/Auckland Libraries Footprints 01497)

The Papatoetoe Post Office was shifted from a railway house to a rented building on the site of 17 Shirley Road in 1901. After the post office was moved into its new building in 1915 on the site of 21 Shirley Road, Mr Clifton Webster established a boot shop on the site of number 17.

Prime Minister William Ferguson Massey opened Papatoetoe's first purpose-built post office building at 21 Shirley Road on 8 March 1915. In 1966 it was replaced by a larger building further along St George Street. The site is now a car park.

69 9-13 Shirley Road

View from the intersection of Station Road and Wyllie Road, looking towards St George Street, 1965 (Trevor Penman/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02340)

Tom Smytheman moved to Papatoetoe with his wife and children in 1917. He served as chairman of the Papatoetoe Town Board in the late 1920s and later as mayor of Papatoetoe (1948-1953).

In the 1920s, he bought a block of shops on Shirley Road housing a shoe repairer and a grocery store. He used the other shop for his real estate agency. His son Vic converted the grocery store into a hardware shop, which was later bought by G. Cruickshank and then by N. Wright. The building was later taken over by the Manukau Urban Māori Authority.

70 Manukau Urban Māori Authority 7 Shirley Road



*Manukau Urban Māori Authority, 2009 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/
Kristen Sherriff)*

The Manukau Urban Māori Authority Inc (formerly the Manukau Māori Employment Authority Inc) was established in 1986, opening an office at 7 Shirley Road.

MUMA is part of the National Urban Māori Authority Collective (NUMA). Like all five organisations under the NUMA banner, MUMA was formed to meet the needs of a growing urban Māori population, providing services and support for all urban Māori in South Auckland.

Over the years a range of programmes have been run from this and the adjoining buildings between 5 and 13 Shirley Road. These programmes and facilities included MUMA Gym, MUMA Cyber Tek, MUMA Training Centre, MUMA Credit Union, MUMA Road Safety and MUMA cafe.

71 Former tearooms 1 Shirley Road

The shops at 1 and 1A Shirley Road were built as tearooms in the 1920s. They still retain the original plaster-and-batten ceilings, wood panelling and windows and doors, although the tiled window surrounds have been painted over.

Since 1941 number 1A has been either a men's or women's hairdresser's shop. Number 1 was also a men's hairdressers for some time, and later a dairy and an antiques shop.

72 Timewell fruit and vegetable shop 8-10 St George Street



Timewell's buildings, 2009 (Papatoetoe Historical Society/Kristen Sherriff)

Mr A.U. Timewell established a fruit and vegetable shop at number 8 St George Street in 1922. This was followed by Clifton Webster's boot shop and Frank Carr's chemist. The building was refurbished in 1946 for the Bank of Australasia, which in 1952 moved across the road. A number of restaurants have been based here since 1970.

Timewell's building at 10 St George Street was built in 1923. For some time Jim Deas (later MP and mayor of Ōtāhuhu) operated a book and stationery shop here. Other shops have included a small cake shop and a grocery. The shop on the right was first occupied by Harry Swaffield (butcher) who later moved across the road to a site beside the Town Hall.

Rangitoto Road

Rangitoto Road was formed in 1913. At that time Rangitoto Island could be seen in the distance on a clear day.

73 Milk stand

Corner St George Street and Rangitoto Road

This corner site was occupied by a milk stand in the early 1900s. The Papatoetoe library building was temporarily moved here in 1955. The site was also occupied by Wilson's Drapery for a short while.

74 A1 Taxis 5 Rangitoto Road

The small concrete building at number 5 served as the office for A1 Taxis from 1950-1964. Mr Gerard Wilkinson then shifted his boot repair business there from a corrugated iron shed next door.

75 Ernest & Bayliss 22 St George Street

The land on this corner was a paddock until 1930, when land agent H.G.C. Ernest established a business at 22 St George Street. This later became Ernest & Bayliss, then Barfoot & Thompson in 1952. Bob Buttimore and Don Fairley shifted their hairdressing business here from Shirley Road in 1961.

76 Invincible Cash Store 26 St George Street

From 1926 to 1965 the building at number 26 housed the Invincible Cash Store. The shop was decorated with distinctive blue and white stripes.

77 Albert Mephan's garage 28 St George Street



Rolls Royce in St George Street, ca 1960 (Trevor Penman/Auckland Libraries Footprints 02134)

Albert Mephan's garage used to stand at number 28, but burnt down in 1928. In 1930, bootmaker Clifton Webster and chemist Frank Carr built two shops in its place.

The chemist shop was bought by W.J. Smillie in 1938 then by Dick and Dawn Slater in 1977. They expanded into the former shoe shop in 1992, and sold the business to St George Pharmacy in 1999.

78 First Balderson drapery 32 St George Street

In 1925 E. E. Balderson started business as a draper at number 32, later moving to number 36. Mr Balderson travelled to Papatoetoe each day on the train. Wilson's drapery moved here in 1955.

79 Bank of New Zealand 34 St George Street

On the site where the Bank of New Zealand now stands, Bill Jordan opened a sweet shop in 1921. Mr Jordan stood for parliament the following year, winning the Manukau seat from Sir Frederick Lang, Speaker of the House. Jordan later moved to Onehunga. He served as New Zealand High Commissioner in London from 1935 to 1951, was knighted in 1952, and died in 1959.

80 Papatoetoe Printing Co. 38 St George Street

The Papatoetoe Printing Company produced a local newspaper, the *Papatoetoe News*, from the building at the rear between 1947 and 1964. A stationery shop opened in the front shop in 1966.

81 Hunt's menswear 40 St George Street

In 1956 H.V. Hunt moved his menswear store to number 40. This was taken over by John Wells in 1966, who moved next door two years later. N.R. Wright's hardware store then moved here from Shirley Road. This became Cowie's in 1975. In 1994 Carter's moved here from across the road, amalgamating the two businesses. The hardware store closed in 2003. John Wells ran a menswear store at number 42 until 1979. This became Gardner's Menswear from 1992 to 1999.

82 Hawthorn & Munro's Butcher's Shop **48 St George Street**

Around 1917 Messrs Hawthorn and Munro set up a butcher's shop at number 48. A butchery operated from this site until 2000. A tile mosaic picture of a cow, now obscured by a sign, used to be visible by the front door.

83 52-56 St George Street

A block of shops between numbers 52 and 56 was destroyed by fire in July 1924. The owner, Waldo Smith (a plumber and ironmonger), occupied one of the shops. His wife occupied two of the other shops for her drapery, and there was also a grocer's and a greengrocer's shop.

84 Former ASB Bank **64 St George Street**

The Auckland Savings Bank set up a branch at number 64 in 1964. The National Bank had a branch next door from 1953-1979. Older residents recall the land in the town's early years as a paddock where customers could leave their horses while shopping. This branch of the ASB closed down on 3 May 2013.

85 Alf Fallwell chemist **72 St George Street**

Alf Fallwell started a chemist shop at number 72 in 1929. George Sainty bought the pharmacy in 1939, but in 1954 built a new shop at number 70 next door. Allan Hodgson continued this business until he retired in 1996.

86 National Bank **Corner Kolmar Road and St George Street**

The building on the north-western corner of Kolmar Road and St George Street was built by Thomas Kennedy as a grocery shop in 1936. Alf Martin took over the grocery business in 1953. The grocery store closed around 1980, when the National Bank shifted into part of the building. The corner shop was used as professional offices for some years, but became a bridal wear shop in 1996, and later a butcher's shop.

87 Former Papatoetoe Post Office Corner Kolmar Road and St George Street



Opening the new Papatoetoe Post Office, 1966 (R.V. Closey/Auckland Libraries Footprints 01495)

The large two-storey building on the corner of St George Street and Kolmar Road, formerly the Papatoetoe Post Office, opened on 14 October 1966. The Post Office closed in January 1990, and a post shop was later established across the road.

The building was occupied by Hardy's Appliances from 1991-1997, the Indian Christian Life Centre from 2000, and the Samoan Assembly of God Church from 2009. It was later occupied by Angel Fashions (NZ) Ltd.

Further information

Additional copies of this heritage trail brochure are available from the Papatoetoe Historical Society, Papatoetoe Library, Ōtara Library, Manukau Library and Research Centre, and Auckland Council's Manukau customer service centre, Kotuku House, 4 Osterley Way, Manukau.

Useful books on the history of Papatoetoe include Ivy F. Smitheyman and Albert E. Tonson, *Our First Hundred Years: An Historical Record of Papatoetoe* (Papatoetoe Borough Council, 1962), Bernard Gadd, *Story of the Toetoe: A History of Papatoetoe*, Dunmore Press, 1987), and *Cameos of Papatoetoe Women* (Papatoetoe Historical Society, 1996). These and other Papatoetoe titles can be consulted at the Auckland Libraries South Auckland Research Centre, 3 Osterley Way, Manukau, phone 09 261 8637 or email Library.SouthHeritage@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Digital resources available include the Auckland Libraries photographic database *Footprints* (<http://manukau.infospecs.co.nz/footprints/search.htm>); the regional chronology *Manukau's Journey* (<http://manukau.infospecs.co.nz/journey/home.htm>); and the local chronology *Papatoetoe: 150 years of civic life*, which can also be found on the Auckland Libraries website (www.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz/EN/heritage/localhistory/countiesmanukau/communities/Pages/papatoetoe150yearsofcivillife.aspx).

Several other Papatoetoe heritage trails have been compiled by members of the Papatoetoe Historical Society. These can be obtained from the historical society, or downloaded for purposes of private study or research from the Auckland Libraries website (www.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz/EN/heritage/localhistory/suburbs/papatoetoe/Pages/papatoetoe.aspx).

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