

26 Kelsey's General Store (1870s) was at the top left of Howe street. The store sold everything including fresh produce, crockery, tar, cattle, patent medicines, stationery, coal, confectionery and more.

27 40 Ridge Road is **Captain J. C. Irvine's homestead**, Prospect Hill, named after his family home in Northern Ireland. He retired to New Zealand, and served as a magistrate in the Howick Courthouse.

28 Cross Ridge Road to the Coronation (QEII) Grove of oaks on **Stockade Hill**. The stockade was constructed of looped sheets of iron, surmounting a ditch and bank enclosing the barracks. Women and children slept here in late 1863 during perceived threats of attack. The stockade was not required. On Christmas Eve 1863, Bavarian mercenary soldiers from Puhoi sang Christmas carols around a tree covered with lights and decorations, and presents were given to local children. The War Memorial commemorates those who died in World War I and World War II. This strategic location's 360 degree views provided views of the three other Fencible positions at Onehunga, Otahuhu and Panmure.

29 Head down to Picton Street, past Crawford Reserve (formerly Howick Bus Depot 1900 to 2002). Cross **Walter McDonald Street**, named after the Catholic Priest 1886-1899.

30 The **Our Lady Star of the Sea Church** (1854) was replaced in 1960 by the present church. Of 773 Fencibles in Howick, 368 were Catholics who left Ireland during the potato famine. Many are buried in the church yard, including 21 children from the 1854 Scarlet Fever epidemic.

31 Picton Street was named after General Picton. **Uxbridge Road** was named after Major General Lord Uxbridge, both war heroes.

32 Site of **Rishworth's Drapery Store** operating here from 1920 to 1990. Next door was the **Howick Post Office**.

33 Bakers Delight is on the site of **Rice's Bakery** brick building where Klissers started making their famous Dr Reizenstein's Vogel's bread.

34 Site of the old **Howick Town Hall**

35 The Prospect of Howick was built in 1930 by James Fletcher. It replaced the large wooden **Marine Hotel** built in 1906 and destroyed by fire in 1925.

36 Fencible Walk Park was the site of the first **Howick Wesleyan Methodist Church** 1852-1866, the **Howick School** 1878-1884 and **Howick Police Station** 1940-2003.

37 Over the road at 137 Picton Street was Jack Howie's **Howick's Harness and Shoe Repair shop**, and BNZ agency.

38 McInness' building (1927) is at the Cook Street-Picton Street corner. It included their Four Square store.

39 The **Monterey Theatre** was built in 1929 in the Spanish Mission architectural style. It was re-purposed for retail and residential in 1999.

40 Site of **Edward Hill's Well** and Cottage. His school was originally run as part of the Anglican Church, then moved to his cottage in Cook Street. Due to the narrow diameter of the well, it is believed dug by children.

41 William Green Lych Gate commemorates the popular headmaster at Pakuranga School and vestryman at All Saints church.

Māori called Howick Owairoa, meaning long waters when viewed from Stockade Hill. Ngāi Tai Iwi have lived here for over 800 years.

Howick was named after the third Earl Grey, formerly Viscount Howick, Minister for State & Colonies in the British Government who was responsible for sending soldier-settlers, called Fencibles, to Howick in 1847.

The Fencibles and their families came as part of the first NZ Government assisted immigration scheme. Their arrival from 1847-1854 almost doubled the number of European settlers in Auckland. Howick, the largest, and Panmure, Onehunga and Otahuhu were the four Fencible settlements strategically located to protect Auckland.

Visit the Howick Historical Village, a living museum showcasing original buildings and life in a Fencible Settlement in the 1850s, at Bells Road, Pakuranga www.historicalvillage.org.nz

Download Howick's Heritage App for more information at www.stqry.app/projects/970

All Saints Church photography by Nathan Kavumbura



HOWICK — VILLAGE —

HISTORICAL WALK

WITH INFORMATION SUPPLIED
BY ALAN LA ROCHE, MBE
HOWICK HISTORIAN



All Saints Church, East Auckland's Oldest Building

The Howick Village Historical Walk takes about 2.5 hours at a leisurely pace.

1 All Saints (Anglican) Church is the oldest building in East Auckland. Built in 1847 under Bishop Selwyn, it was designed by Frederick Thatcher ready for the arrival of the first Europeans, Fencibles (soldier-settlers) in November 1847. Originally in the form of a cross, it was made at St Johns College yard at Kohimarama and transported to Howick on the college vessels, *Undine* and *Marian*, where college associates, using carts from local farmers, hauled the large timbers up to the knoll overlooking Waipaparoa/Howick Beach.

Near the church porch and the lych gate, three children of Howick's first resident Vicar, Rev. Vicesimus Lush, and Blanche, his wife, are buried. They died within 9 days of each other during a scarlet fever epidemic in 1854 in which fifty Howick children died.

2 Opposite the new church is a path to Uxbridge Road. The rock wall supported **Howick's first bowling club**, built by Howick entrepreneur, Hugh K. Gilmour in 1907.

3 Site of Howick Manse home to the **Presbyterian Minister** from 1921 to 1990 near the Uxbridge Presbyterian Church, now Uxbridge Arts and Culture Theatre.

4 Hughes Bakery operated here from 1880 to 1921. The bread oven, located in the present owners' garden, was built using taiaire timber from Mangemangeroa. Some locals wouldn't buy the bread as it was downhill from the graveyard.

5 Gulf Views Rest Home opposite, was formerly the old **Howick Obstetric Hospital** from 1940 - 1991.

6 Howick's first Hospital, managed by Nurse Froode, was where Doctors from Otahuhu, Papatotoe and Remuera treated the predominantly farming community of Howick.

7 58 Selwyn Road is a house built in 1898 from the demolished **Prince of Wales Hotel** (formerly at the corner of Gibraltar and Moore Streets). A ceiling brace still has 'Prince of Wales' painted on it.

8 Site of the first **Howick jail** which was built of wood. Several accounts exist of prisoners escaping, getting into mischief and returning to jail!

9 Builder Dan Strong's cottage at 64 Selwyn Road has been altered. He helped build the Howick Stockade in 1863.

10 Shamrock Cottage, the second oldest building in East Auckland, opened as a wet canteen (liquor store) in 1847 soon after the Fencibles arrived. Fencible Benjamin Lewis opened the Royal Hotel here in 1848 (as it stands today). The Hotel had 11 rooms downstairs and three upstairs, as well as stabling for horses and good wines. The well at the back is 33 feet deep.

11 75 Selwyn Road, **La Monte Villa**, was built in 1985 as a replica of a Fencible officer's home.

12 Websters' Store (now business premises) was built for the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary in 1937. Note the "W" in the lead light windows. It operated as a general store and also sold refreshments to beach visitors.

13 102 Selwyn Road, **Wainui**, was a beach bach built in 1910 for Robert Millen, a Pakuranga blacksmith.

14 112 Selwyn Road was built in 1890 for Captain J.A. Wyatt as **accommodation for summer visitors** arriving on ferries from Auckland at the Howick Wharf. It was known as Bungalow Boarding House.

15 Māori have lived in Howick for over 800 years and called it Owairoa (long water). There was a **Pā (fortified village) in Marine Parade** above Howick Reef, which was destroyed by Ngāpuhi from Kaipara in about 1628.

16 The Fencibles, their wives and families arrived here in November 1847 and were accommodated in **two 100 foot (30.48m) long weatherboard sheds**, called by James White, "an apology for a pigsty". The sheds were at the sea end of Uxbridge Road. Many preferred to move onto their acre allotments, into raupo cottages built by the friendly Ngāi Tai Māori.

17 The World War II Gun Emplacement was built in 1942. Many Auckland beaches were protected with rolls of barbed wire when Japanese threatened attack.

18 A 900 foot (274m) long wharf was built in 1896 when Prime Minister Richard Seddon wanted his party member Major Harris to be returned MP for this area. The wharf was an 'election carrot', replacing a short wharf built in 1854 by the 58th Regiment for use at high tide. Motor transport in the 1920s saw the ending of the Auckland ferry service. The cut off wharf piles are visible at low tide.

19 Selwyn Road was the '**pioneer path**'. Settlers arriving at Howick Beach in 1847 walked up the clay ridge to All Saints Church and the village in the valley beyond.

20 Head up Sale Street. Many cottages located along this stretch, built as **miners' cottages** at the Thames or Coromandel goldfields, were shipped to Howick when the gold ran out.

21 At 1 Tanglewood Place note the **Keppoch Lodge** plaque. The house, built in 1850 for Captain Alexander MacDonald, officer of the *Sir Robert Sale*, is an excellent example of a Fencible officer's home. He married his cousin Mary, both descendants of the 17th Chief of Keppoch killed at Culloden in 1746.

22 Sale Street was named after Sir Robert Sale, a Victorian Military hero. Cross Cook Street to Abercrombie Street, named after General Abercrombie. Most **Howick streets were named** by Colonel Mundy in 1847 after famous military or naval heroes and battles.

23 34 Abercrombie Street cottage was built for Private Henry Rowe and Private William Cherry who both came on the *Sir George Seymour* in 1847. Barely recognisable today, this is the **last remaining Fencible cottage on its original site in Howick**.

Six cottages were relocated to the Howick Historical Village, originally owned by Henry Brindle, Broidy-McDaniel, Maher-Gallagher, Sgt. Barry, Sgt. Michael Ford; also the Howick Arms-Whites General store.

24 Walk down Abercrombie Street, cross Moore Street to **the old parade ground/village green** now called Howick Domain. Being swampy, The Fencibles generally paraded on the ridge near the present Prospect of Howick, then marched to either the Catholic or Anglican Churches. Failing to attend a compulsory Church Parade twice was a 'mutinous act' which incurred forfeiture of their uniform, cottage, acre of land, pension and repayment of their passage from Britain for them and their families. It caused considerable discontent.

25 Walk up Howe Street after crossing Wellington Street (named after the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the Army and Waterloo hero). **Howe Street used to be Howick's main street**, with Wagstaff's Store and Blacksmith's Shop, Howick Arms Hotel and other important buildings around the village green. 60 Howe Street was George and Mary Wagstaff's cottage. After 1900, Picton Street became the main street.



KEY
1 Start Here
 Walking Route
 Toilets