

Dunedin's Industrial Heritage Highlights

Dunedin Railway Station 1906

Directions: The start of the tour, this distinctive landmark is at the end of Lower Stuart Street on reclaimed land.

Description: This is the fourth railway station in the area, designed by Government Architect George Troup and celebrated its centenary in 2006. It is the most photographed building in New Zealand, and is listed in the top 200 must visit places in the world. Dunedin grew rapidly and became New Zealand's largest & richest city during the Otago gold rush. Railways linked the deep-water port at Port Chalmers, north to Christchurch, south and inland to open up the hinterland.



Nees Furniture factory

Directions: On the site of the McKenzie and Willis store on corner of Hanover Street and Anzac Avenue.

Description: Nees began 1863 as cabinet makers; another branch of the family were sawmillers. The company went into receivership in 1990.

Central Fire Station 1930

Directions: On the corner of Castle and St Andrew Streets.

Description: A functional building, incorporating a large garage of fire engines, residential quarters, offices, and a yard at the back. The architects were Mandeno and Fraser and it was built in 1930. The greasy pole is retained. The present Central Fire Station was opened on 21 July 1931 and was the sixth main Dunedin Fire Station. The first three stations were situated on various sites in and around the Exchange area. The fourth station was in the Octagon, 1879-1911, and the fifth in Cumberland Street, 1911-1931. The Duplex fire alarm system was the brainchild of Mr G Porter, chief motorman at the Central Station, who perfected the system in 1911. The Dunedin Fire Board was

the first fire authority in New Zealand to install the Duplex system.

ODT/Evening Star Building

Directions: On the north eastern corner of Stuart and Cumberland Streets.

Description: The Otago Daily Times is the only family owned daily newspaper in New Zealand. The 1865 offices were on the west side of Princes St



between Stafford and Walker (now Carroll) Streets. The next office, in 1878 was designed by architect Henry Hardy, and still stands at the corner of Dowling and Burlington Streets on Queens Gardens (the wedge-shaped building in the photograph). Next was a handsome building behind First Church at the foot of the cliff (now a vacant block and truck park). In 1979 the ODT moved to the Star building (designed by Edward Anscombe, the designer of the 1925-26 Exhibition at Logan Park, for the Evening Star Co., in 1928.) when the Evening Star (started in 1863 in offices in Stafford St) was closed. The huge printing press is housed in a purpose-built press hall built in 1998.

A & T Burt

Directions: On the north western corner of Stuart and Cumberland Streets.

Description: This was one of A & T Burt's warehouses. They were an engineering, plumbing, ventilating and heating, sheet metal and electrical products company. They began in 1862 and expanded throughout New Zealand. They manufactured a very wide range of products including: steam boilers, bridges (including the one over the Clutha River between Clyde and Earnscliffe), the 700 ton pontoons for the huge Lowburn gold dredge, rabbit exterminators and various types of bells, for example the Anglican Church in Maheno has a bell weighing 10 cwt cast by A & T Burt in 1912 originally for use in the Auckland Exhibition of that year.

Cadbury 1900

Richard Hudson biscuits from 1868 and chocolate from 1884

Directions: The factory stands between Cumberland and Castle Streets in the block between St Andrew and Stuart Streets. The public entrance is on Cumberland Street.

Description: The site of the only whisky distillery in New Zealand to be closed by the government as a result of representations from

Scottish distillers. In 1900 Richard Hudson purchased a section on the corner of Cumberland and St Andrew Streets, then a two acre block, when his Moray Place biscuit and chocolate departments were cramped for space. The distillery was replaced by a large three storey brick building, which was rebuilt after a disastrous fire in 1902. The strain of the fire must have taken its toll as Richard died just 10 months later. His six sons took over the business and in 1930 amalgamated to become Cadbury Fry Hudson. The company has always valued its staff, in line with the Quaker Bournville founders in England. Cadbury's has successfully adapted to changing times; the depression, the Schweppes merger of 1969, diversification and commercial competition. In 1996 when the head office moved to Auckland, Managing Director Paul Hudson resigned. He was the last family connection and has subsequently held many offices as a Dunedin City Councillor.

McLeod Brothers 1869

Directions: On the site of the Cadbury warehouse.

Description: Opened in 1869 and became during 100 years one of New Zealand's leading soap and candle manufacturers. 'Laundrine' soap was the major brand. Closed in August 1989 and the site is now occupied by Cadbury's warehouse.

Otago Museum 1877

Directions: The museum stands between Great King and Cumberland Streets, in the block between Albany and Union Streets.

Description: The Museum was built on an area of swampy ground and the main entrance was on Great King St. The architect was David Ross, one of Dunedin's most important architects, and if the two wings had been built they would have added to the impressiveness of the building. However the Hocken Wing (1908), and Fels Wing, (1930), are different styles of architecture.

University of Otago

Directions: The main campus is bounded by Cumberland, Albany, St David and Clyde Streets.

Description: The university was established in 1871 in the Post Office Building in the Exchange, but was moved to the present site when space became insufficient. The Clock tower building, designed by Maxwell Bury, was completed in 1879 less the south wing. It was extended by the addition of the Oliver classrooms in 1914 and by the Physics Department in 1922, both designed by Edmund Anscombe. The clock in the tower was added in 1931, the gift of Sir Thomas Sidey, Chancellor. The first Schools were Law, Medicine and Mining, followed by Dental and Home Science. Women were admitted to the University from the beginning, and the first woman graduated in 1877. Other departments include geology, surveying, computer and information sciences.

Willowbank Brewery

Directions: Willowbank Street, at the northern end of Great King Street North.

Description: The brewery produced beer and whisky. Fizzy drinks were produced by Hemsleys in Great King Street on the west side in the block before Duke Street. The stone buildings belong to the original brewery of Wilsons where malt extract was also produced. Whiskey was made in NZ until 1880 and then not marketed again until 1975. This was done in conjunction with W Gregg and Co. another long-established local firm.

George Street bridge 1903

Directions: At the northern end of George Street, over the Water of Leith, near the Pine Hill Road overhead bridge.

Description: The photograph shows the bridge under construction. The George Street bridge was constructed in 1903 as part of the electrification of trams project to bring the network into North East Valley. The horse trams to Normanby and Bethune's Gully had used Great King street as their route, crossing the Water of Leith by the existing Great King Street bridge. On completion it was claimed to be the first reinforced concrete arch bridge in New Zealand.

Workers' Cottages

Directions: On the eastern side of George Street, just south of the bridge.

Description: Established to provide housing for the workers of the Willowbank distillery. The red brick cottages are in the English style.

Irvine and Stevenson's St George Co. Ltd.

Directions: Filleul Street, at the intersection with Hanover Street, on the site of the Smiths City building.

Description: This company were makers of jam and canners of meat, fish and fruit and began business in 1881. The trademark of "St George and the Dragon" was registered in 1885. From 1924 it had a close association with W Gregg and Co., another Dunedin manufacturer. The Company was taken over by Sharland and Co. and was closed down in 1977. Information held by the Hocken Library on the St George brand contains recipes for company products including 23 types of jam, the processes for canning meat, jellied eels, toheroa soup, rabbits, crayfish, whitebait, mushrooms and many more.

Speight's Brewery 1876

Directions: Rattray Street, above the intersection with MacLaggan Street.

Description: For many years Dunedin was regarded as the brewing capital of New Zealand. The first in 1856 was McKinnon & Wickens on the corner of Pitt St, Heriot Row and

Royal Terrace. Nearby on the corner of Elder St was the Victoria Brewery established in 1862; also the Dunedin Brewery in Filleul St. McGavin's near the Leith at the north end of Cumberland St was the last big Dunedin brewery in 1882.

Speight's was established in 1876 as "City Brewery" and is still on its original site. The architect was Robert Forrest, born and educated in Scotland. He came to New Zealand in 1862 and was one of the first students to attend the School of Art where he studied architecture in 1870. Many additional buildings have been added as the business grew to accommodate changing needs such as the bottling plant which includes a fine example of industrial Art Deco. Brewery giants and national mergers have ended local ownership resulting in downsizing through rationalisation.

The Speight's Brewery heritage tour is well worth a visit.

Horse Sale Yard 1889

Directions: In MacLaggan Street, next to The Warehouse in the block between Rattray and Clark Streets.

Description: The horse sale yard opened in 1889 as a Horse Bazaar by Wright Stephenson and Co and was once the leading selling centre in New Zealand for all classes of horses with a show parade 61m long. Horses were essential for transport and farming before motorized transport and rail. It is the only one of its type known to exist in New Zealand.

Mackintosh Caley Phoenix

Directions: The site was on the other side of MacLaggan Street from the Horse Sale yard.

Description: This was a prominent biscuit and confectionery manufacturer with its head office in Dunedin and branches in the other major cities. It was taken over by AB Consolidated and the factory closed in 1976.

Exchange

Directions: The Exchange area is centred on the corner of Princes and Rattray Streets.

Description: The Exchange was the central business district and an important transport hub for horse drawn vehicles, cable cars, trams, trolley and diesel buses. Its name comes from the stock exchange (which previously housed the Post Office and University), which operated at the time when Dunedin was the country's commercial capital. The Photograph shows the Exchange in the 1950s. Note the electric trolley buses.

Other prominent buildings were the telegraph office (very important in pre-email days), Provincial Council offices, Otago Bank, BNZ,

Union Bank, National Bank, Grand Hotel (now the Southern Cross Hotel) and the first railway station.



New Zealand Express Co. Building

Directions: Bond Street, in the block between Water and Rattray Streets.

Description: This prominent exchange building is Dunedin's first skyscraper, the head quarters of the New Zealand Express Co., which was completed in 1908. The architect was Alfred Luttrell. The building employed a ferro-concrete raft foundation and reinforced concrete frame with precast reinforced concrete slabs. It is built on reclaimed land and was considered to be 'ahead of its time'.

Chief Post Office 1937

Directions: East side of Princes Street, between Water and Liverpool Streets.

Description: Dunedin's Chief Post Office was its first earthquake proof building. It was built on the original high water mark before reclamation, on site of the Provincial Government Building which was demolished in 1928. Designed by Government Architect John Mair, the contractors were Fletcher Construction, and construction during the depression suffered many delays. The wooden piles were completed in 1931 and the foundation stone was officially laid in 1935. The style is similar to some London buildings of the 1920s. The official opening was in 1937, and the building housed many Government departments as well as the Post Office. The new automatic telephone exchange was on the third floor and 'Elsie', the computer for drawing bonus bonds, designed by a local postal officer, could be observed in operation by the general public from a theatre, with police on duty.

Ross & Glendining

Directions: 8 Stafford Street

Description: Otago once had more woollen mills than any other New Zealand province. Ross and Glendining established themselves as warehousemen in 1862, opened the Kaikorai Valley mill which was built in 1879 (which was the first manufacturing concern in New Zealand to be lit with electricity);

a clothing factory in 1881; a hat factory in 1901; a footwear factory in 1908 and a neckwear factory in 1957. In 1948 the company had a staff of more than 2000 spread throughout New Zealand. The Company was taken over in various stages from 1966-69.



Sew Hoy

Directions: The north side of Stafford Street, in the block between Manse and Hope Streets.

Description: In 1874 Choie Sew Hoy, a prominent Dunedin merchant, pioneered the first gold dredge in the world capable of dredging river flats as well as the river bed. With his son he revitalised the Northern Southland goldfields from 1894 with the great Nokomai sluicing venture. This building was erected in 1878 for Kempthorne Prosser Ltd. It was used for large scale clothing manufacture.

Kempthorne and Prosser Warehouse

Directions: Kempthorne and Prosser had many warehouses and an office building in Stafford Street.

Description: In 1881 the New Zealand Government offered a bonus to any company that would manufacture 50 tons of sulphuric acid per year. The Dunedin firm Kempthorne and Prosser, a drug company, took up the challenge and was the first in New Zealand to mix sulphuric acid and bone dust to make superphosphate at its Burnside plant. Guano had from 1867 been brought from the Pacific Islands and it was also used with the acid. Superphosphate is used as a fertiliser on farms. Kempthorne and Prosser established other plants at Westfield, Hornby and Wanganui. The Dominion Fertiliser Co. set up a rival plant at Ravensbourne in 1931. Through mergers and takeovers Kempthorne and Prosser's interests became controlled in 1979 by a farmer co-operative, the Ravensdown Fertiliser Co-operative. As Ravensdown were only interested in the fertiliser business all the medical and drug company interests were sold off.

Crown Roller Mill 1880

Directions: Manor Place, near the corner with Princes Street.

Description: The first three floors were built in 1867 when steam power drove the millstones. The top two floors were added in 1890 and steel roller machinery installed. It was originally constructed for J Anderson and A Mouat and after 1890 owned by Robt. Anderson and Co.

HE Shacklock building 1892

Directions: The building is on the east side of Princes Street facing the Market Reserve.

Description: Henry Shacklock started the South End Foundry in Crawford Street in late 1871. Two years later he designed and made his own coal range. His ranges did not require being built in as all the flues were enclosed in the cast iron casing. His 'Orion stove' with its cast iron construction, self-setting design and ability to burn New Zealand lignite coal was built substantially unchanged from the 1870's until the 1930's. In thousands of New Zealand homes it heated the water, dried the clothes, burned the porridge and baked the scones. In 1892 the



factory was expanded through into Princes Street (the photograph shows the Crawford St frontage in 1882) and in addition to Orion ranges their products included horse posts, garden seat ends, tomb railings and lasts for boot repairing. The Company diversified into marine engines for fishing boats beginning in 1908 with a 5 h.p. single cylinder and 10 h.p. twin cylinder. In 1925 Shacklock's produced the first electric range made in New Zealand though these failed to become big sellers. Fisher and Paykel bought the firm in 1955 and built a large plant to manufacture home appliances near Mosgiel.

Wax Vesta Match Factory

Directions: Forbury Corner, corner of Hillside Road and David Street.

Description: Established in 1898 by Rutherford, Rutherford and Watson. Closed October 1953 in spite of new machinery recently installed to make wooden matches; the factory could not compete with imported matches.

Market Reserve Tram Sheds

Directions: The southern end of the Market Reserve, now the bus depot.

Description: By the mid-1880s the city was covered by an extensive tram network. Trams ran all the way from Normanby in North Dunedin through to St Clair in South Dunedin with the hub of this extensive network being the market reserve tram sheds.

Donaghy's Rope Works

Directions: Macandrew Road end of Bradshaw Street.

Description: John Donaghy began one of New Zealand's first rope-making plants in 187 as a branch of the Geelong-based Michael

Donaghy Co. The long building along the edge of Bathgate Park in the photograph is the 'rope walk', designed to be one-third longer than the longest rope manufactured.



Hillside Railway Workshops 1881

Directions: The railway workshops are the large buildings on the western side of Hillside Road.

Description: This was opened in 1881 as the Government Railway Workshops to construct locomotives and rolling stock. It underwent major expansion in 1926-29. From 1897—1967, 190 locomotives were constructed here, and during World War II 3 inch mortars were manufactured. It is the largest industrial engineering enterprise in NZ, incorporating the largest metal foundry.

Dunedin Gasworks 1863

Directions: Braemar Street, off Hillside Road, South Dunedin (look for the chimney)

Description: New Zealand's first and last gasworks, built first for street lighting but soon providing new power to fast growing industry and to homes. The site was the whole block of Anderson's Bay and Hillside Roads and Braemar St. With the introduction of new technology for gas manufacture first from



coal, gas treatment, gas pumping and gas storage. New Zealand Historic Places Trust registered, this rare example is now a museum run by the Gasworks Museum Trust, whose members have restored the steam pumps which are fired up on open days. The aim is to reinstate a gas manufacturing plant, to restore all the buildings, and to create a first class industrial heritage site.

Open: the first Sunday of each month, 12.00-4.00.