

## Karangahake School



**Location:** Armstrong Street (School Road), Karangahake

**Heritage Status:**

**Historic Places Trust Registration Number:** 127

**Historic Places Trust Category:** Category 1 - Registered Historic Place

**HDC Heritage Category:** A - Heritage Feature. National or Outstanding Regional Significance

**Other:**

**Physical Description:** Victorian double bay villa with steeply pitched hip roof and original fenestration.

**Other known names:** Mackaytown School Building

**Notable features:** Intact building with original fenestration. Still in use as a school building.

**Style:** Victorian

**Materials:** Kauri, corrugated iron

**Date of Construction:** 1888

**History:** In 1886, the part time school at Mackaytown burnt down. It had operated as one of a number of part time schools associated with John Ritchie who had opened a private school in Paeroa in 1875. The Karangahake community petitioned for the opening of a local school. Tenders for the building

**District Plan Schedule**

**Number:** HAU002

**Heritage Category:** A

**Heritage Type:**

- Wahi Tapu
- Cultural Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site
- Other

**Date Period:**

1881-1910

**Significance:**

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Cultural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological

**Thematic Context**

- Maori
- Early Settlement
- Industry
- Extraction
- Forestry
- Agriculture
- Transport
- Communication
- Commerce
- Residential
- Social/Cultural
- Civic
- Health
- Educational
- Church/yard
- Other

# Historic Heritage Inventory



## Karangahake School

District Plan Schedule

Number: **HAU002**

Heritage Category: **A**

of a new school were invited and on 21<sup>st</sup> October 1889, Mr Albert J Moore's tender of £242 was accepted. In 1890, the Mackaytown School building was moved to Karangahake. The date the school opened is unknown, but was probably the beginning of the school year in 1890 (Ohinemuri Journal #34). The new school building was opened under John Ritchie. By 1892, the first full time head teacher, Miss Patterson, was appointed

Following the successful field testing of the cyanide process of gold extraction, Karangahake had reached a population peak of 3000 with a school roll in excess of 500. By 1892, the first full time head teacher, Miss Patterson, was appointed. A school house was built in 1892. The school building was enlarged in 1895 and 1898, growing to five rooms. A side school was opened at Mackaytown in 1902 to deal with the overflow of pupils.

There was major reconstruction in 1907 when the building virtually achieved its present form.

By 1919, the school roll had fallen to 180 as a result of the decline and eventual closure of most of the nearby mines. In 1923, Waikino School was burnt to the ground following a tragic shooting in school grounds and two of the rooms from Karangahake were sent to Waikino as part of a new school. The Mackaytown side school was sold to private ownership in the 1930s. It was rebuilt as a house at the bottom of Turner's Hill. By 1943, the Karangahake School had become sole charge, as it is today.

**Architect:** Henry Allright

**Designer:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**History of changes:**

**Condition:** Good

**Integrity:** Substantially intact

**Current Uses:** School

**Former Uses:**

**Registered owner:** Ministry of Education

**Legal Description:** Sec 32, Pt Secs 3 & 4 Blk IX Karang. Town Blk 1 Aroha SD

**Reference Source:** NZHPT Building Record Form; Climie, N.S. (1969) *Karangahake School and District 80<sup>th</sup> Jubilee*; *Cyclopaedia of New Zealand* (1901).