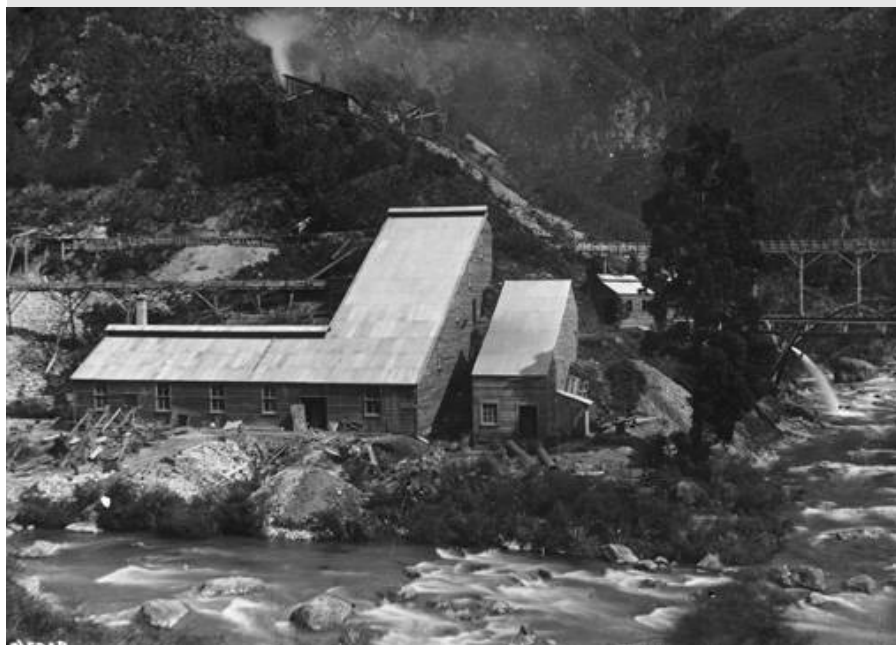


## Woodstock Battery



Woodstock Battery c1885 (photo – Auckland Museum)

**Location:** Confluence of the Ohinemuri and Waitawheta rivers - Waitawheta Gorge, Karangahake

### Heritage Status

**Historic Places Trust Registration Number:**

**Historic Places Trust Category:** Category 2 Historic Place

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

**Other:** Recorded archaeological site (T13/289)

**Physical Description:** 40 stamper battery

**Other known names:**

**Notable features:**

**Style:**

**Materials:** Timber, iron, steel and concrete

**Date of Construction:** 1894

**District Plan Schedule**

**Number:** **HAU300**

**Heritage Category:** **B**

**Heritage Type:**

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

**Date Period:**

**1880-1910**

**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



## Woodstock Battery

District Plan Schedule

Number: **HAU300**

Heritage Category: **B**

**History:** According to the Ohinemuri .org journal 21: This battery consisting of 10 stampers, was erected at the base of Taukani Hill in 1894. Originally, the battery crushed the ore dry but after being enlarged to 40 stampers in February 1897, changed to wet crushing. Many batteries in the early 1890's crushed the ore dry after roasting it in large kilns, but they all changed to crushing wet. This saved the expense of roasting the ore, reduced the dust, and enabled improved cyanide treatment methods to be used.

Further improvements to the battery were carried out in 1901 when a new pipe line to drive the pelton wheel was installed. In 1903, an auxiliary steam plant was installed which drove a 250 HP Corliss engine.

After the Talisman Consolidated Company took over the Woodstock in 1904 the battery building was used to house further compressors. In late March 1910, the battery was damaged by flood waters and then on 10 September of the same year, the buildings were destroyed by fire. Also see HAU026 Woodstock Pumphouse.

**Architect:**

**Designer:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**History of changes:**

**Condition:** Ruins

**Integrity:** Good

**Current Uses:** Walking track

**Former Uses:** Gold mine battery

**Registered owner:** Department of Conservation

**Legal Description:** Te Aroha SD Blk 1, Pt Crown Land reserved from sale (Esplanade Reserve), SO 7257, Pt Sec 105 SO 46968 Kaimai Mamaku Forest Park

**Reference Source:** [www.ohinemuri.org.nz/journal/21](http://www.ohinemuri.org.nz/journal/21), Auckland Museum

# Historic Heritage Inventory

District Plan Schedule

Number: **HAU300**

Heritage Category: **B**

## Woodstock Battery

Associated Pictures:



Map of the Karangahake area.



Woodstock Battery 2010

# Historic Heritage Inventory

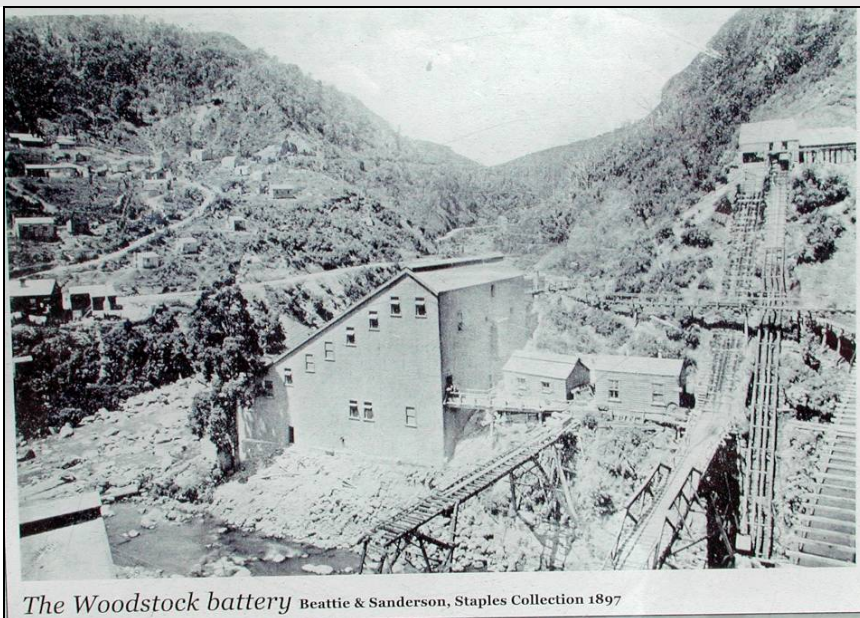


## Woodstock Battery

District Plan Schedule

Number: **HAU300**

Heritage Category: B



*The Woodstock battery* Beattie & Sanderson, Staples Collection 1897

Woodstock Battery c1897 Beattie & Sanderson, Staples Collection