

The Tiritiri Matangi Island lighthouse is a listed Category 1 historic place. It comprises the tower itself, as well as three keepers' houses, a workshop, three **foghorns**, and a **signal** tower.

It was first lit in 1865, brought over from England on a sailing ship. The prefabricated **cast** iron tower and light were designed by Maclean & Stillman and manufactured by Simpson & Co. Construction. Twelve bullocks hauled the 75 tons of material up the **Island**.

The second-order dioptric light used a Fresnel lens with thick glass prisms to focus the relatively weak light from an oil **lamp**. The lamp initially burned canola oil and was fixed so the light shone in all directions. The lamp was progressively upgraded to paraffin, pressurised kerosene in 1916, an automatic acetylene lamp in the 1920s, and electricity in 1955. In 1882, a red glass panel was fitted over a portion of the light beam to warn shipping to avoid Flat Rock near Kawau Island.

From 1965-1984, Tiritiri was the **brightest** light in the southern hemisphere. The old Fresnel lenses were replaced by the **Davis** Marine Light with a xenon bulb. Every 15 seconds, the Tiritiri Matangi light swept a brilliant beam across the bedroom walls of Auckland's North Shore.



The Davis light men, 1965.

The lighthouse was automated and demanned in 1984. Ray Walter was the last lighthouse keeper, but he remained on Tiritiri Matangi to manage the restoration project and was the DOC Ranger until he retired in 2006.

Today, solar panels and batteries supply electricity to a 1.2-million-cp light, with a diesel generator backup.





Tiritiri Matangi lighthouse lighting up the night sky.

