



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero – Report for a Historic Place **Field Hut, TARARUA FOREST PARK (List No. 9821, Category 1)**



Field Hut, west elevation, Tararua Forest Park. Natalie Marshall, Heritage New Zealand, 10 March 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to provide evidence to support the inclusion of Field Hut in the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero as a Category 1 historic place.

Summary

Field Hut, constructed in 1924 within Tararua Forest Park, has special significance as New Zealand's earliest surviving purpose-built public tramping hut, built by the country's first tramping club. The hut is a significant landmark within the Tararua Range, being strongly linked to both the development of tramping as a national recreational pursuit and a growing awareness of, and appreciation for, the country's natural environment, particularly alpine areas and the bush. Field Hut is one of the latest examples of pit-sawn timber construction in New Zealand and it has long been held in high esteem, demonstrated through its continued use for almost 100 years and by efforts to retain and maintain the hut. Little altered from its original plan, the hut is intimately connected to the development of tramping culture and infrastructure in this country.

Numerous traditions provide accounts of the naming of the Tararua Range. Whātonga, who captained the Kurahaupō waka and originally settled at Nukutaurua on the Māhia Peninsula, encountered the range during his exploration of Te Ika a Māui and the north of Te Wai Pounamu and named it after his two wives, Hotuwaipara and Reretua. Another tradition maintains that the range is named after the son of Hotuwaipara, Tara Ika I Noho (Tara), from whom the people of Muaūpoko are descended. Subsequently travelled by generations of tangata whenua of different iwi, trails developed along the ridges of the range. In the mid-nineteenth century, Māori guides assisted Pākeha surveyors and geologists, and the range enticed further exploration in following decades, drawing prospectors, hunters, and walkers. By the early twentieth century the popularity of the range increased with the formation of organised outdoor groups, spurring a growing awareness of backcountry safety and the construction of huts.

Tararua Tramping Club was formed in 1919 and their first purpose-built tramping hut was Field Hut, constructed with a donation from the club's inaugural president, W H (Willie) Field, and a government grant. Legendary bushman Joe Gibbs and Jack Fisk were contracted to build the hut, which they did over five months, using timber from trees felled in the bush surrounding the hut site, worked at an onsite bench saw pit. The pit sawing method produced distinctive saw marks that are visible on surviving original timber. The hut's design reflects the club's ethos through its provision of communal

and democratised spaces, marking a departure from earlier hut designs that provided separate sleeping quarters for men and women.

When Field Hut was threatened with removal in the 1990s, the outdoors community petitioned for its preservation. Renovation and maintenance work has been undertaken at different times, but the structure largely retains its original form. Furthermore, the archaeological remains of the bench saw pit used in the construction are mostly extant. The hut has influenced the design of subsequent recreational huts, which in turn have influenced contemporary domestic architecture. Its location has ensured the hut's accessibility – it shelters and brings together high numbers of trampers, day walkers, hunters, climbers, biodiversity workers, and tourists each year. Originally named to commemorate a founding member of Tararua Tramping Club, Field Hut has become a tribute to the club's contributions, a source of pride, and a symbol of tramping's place within the national culture.

1. IDENTIFICATION¹

1.1. Name of Place

Name

Field Hut

Other Names

Fields Hut, Field's Hut

1.2. Location Information

Address

Tararua Forest Park
Wellington Region

Additional Location Information

E1790021.09m; N5469027.35m (NZTM)

Local Authority

Kapiti Coast District Council

¹ This section is supplemented by visual aids in Appendix 1 of the report.

1.3. Legal Description

Part Ngakaroro 2B Block, Tararua Forest Park (*NZ Gazette* 1900 pp.103-104 & *NZ Gazette* 1967 pp.1551-1553), Wellington Land District.

Field Hut has no specific legal description. It is contained within a State forest park.

1.4. Extent of List Entry

Extent includes part of the land described as Part Ngakaroro 2B Block, Tararua Forest Park (*NZ Gazette* 1900 p.103 & *NZ Gazette* 1967 p.1551), Wellington Land District, and the building known as Field Hut thereon. (Refer to map in Appendix 1 of the List entry report for further information).

1.5. Eligibility

There is sufficient information included in this report to identify this place. This place is physically eligible for consideration as a historic place. It consists of land and a building that is fixed to land which lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand.

1.6. Existing Heritage Recognition

Local Authority and Regional Authority Plan Scheduling

Scheduled in the Kapiti Coast District Plan, operative 30 June 2021 (as amended 1 November 2023), Register number B82 in Schedule 7 – Schedule of Historic Heritage. Demolition and relocation are discretionary activities.

Reserve

This place is part of a State forest reserve. *NZ Gazette* 1900, p.103; *NZ Gazette* 1967, p.1551.

2. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

2.1. Historical Information

Tangata whenua in the Tararua Range

The Tararua Range, visible in its entirety from Wellington, comprises parallel ranges stretching 100 kilometres from the Manawatū Gorge in the north to the Remutaka Range.² Once part of an ancient plain, most of its summits are between 1,300 and 1,500 metres, and the range has two distinct parts: northern and southern, each dominated by a central peak, with Arete in the north and Mount Hector in the south, the latter having been named after Sir James Hector but is also known as Pukemoumou (hill of desolation).³

There are numerous accounts of the naming of the Tararua Range, two of which maintain the range was named by Whātonga, who captained the Kurahaupō waka and originally settled at Nukutaurua on the Māhia Peninsula.⁴ Whātonga explored Te Ika a Māui and the north of Te Wai Pounamu, and after he encountered the range, he named it after his two wives, Hotuwaipara and Reretua.⁵ Another tradition maintains the range was named for Tara Ika I Noho (Tara).⁶ The people of Muaūpoko are descended from Hotuwaipara, through her son Tara Ika I Noho (Tara), and the people of Rangitāne are descended from Reretua, through her son Tautoki; both have lived beside these mountains for centuries.⁷ In the early twentieth century, Pākehā ethnologists and historians recorded other accounts of the naming of this mountain range, including a Ngāti Kahungunu oral tradition that maintains it was named by Rangi Kaikore (Rangi the foodless), who broke two bird spears (tara) while hunting there.⁸

After Whātonga returned to the Māhia Peninsula, members of his community undertook their own exploration of this area, and the journey of Haunui-a-Nanaia (Hau) led to his

² Chris Maclean, 'Wellington places - Tararua Range', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/wellington-places/page-16>, accessed 13 Feb 2024.

³ Maclean, Chris, *Tararua: The Story of a Mountain Range*, Whitcombe Press, Wellington, 1994, p. 26.

⁴ Maclean, *Tararua*, pp. 26, 58; Darren Reid, 'Muaūpoko - Early history', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/muaupoko/page-1>, accessed 13 Feb 2024.

⁵ Traditions maintain that the range's name refers to the genitals of the wives of Whātonga, also that the ridgeline of the range represents the women's bodies. See Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 56; 'Whātonga names the Tararua mountains', Rangitāne of Wairarapa Education, <https://rangitaneeducation.com/whatonga-names-the-tararua-mountains>, accessed 4 Mar 2024.

⁶ Pers. comm. Chief Executive Officer, Muaūpoko Tribal Authority Inc., 2 Mar 2024, HNZPT File 12002-024.

⁷ Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 56.

⁸ *ibid*, pp. 56-57.

naming of many of the Tararua waterways including Ōtaki River.⁹ These reconnaissance journeys prefaced the migration of tangata whenua south into the lower North Island. Tara and his descendants who became Ngāi Tara, settled around Wellington Harbour (Te Whanganui a Tara) and on the Kāpiti Coast. They subsequently became Muaūpoko, signalling that they lived at the head (ūpoko) of Te Ika a Māui.¹⁰ Tautoki married Waipuna, a descendant of Kupe, and it was from their son that the iwi Rangitāne took their name, subsequently migrating to Tāmakinui-a-Rua, Wairarapa, Te Whanganui a Tara, Wairau, Manawatū, and Horowhenua.¹¹ The Tararua Range had been explored as early as the twelfth century, shortly after the reconnaissance of Whātonga, and then travelled by subsequent generations, resulting in trails that extended along the top of the range.¹²

The introduction of muskets in Aotearoa triggered a significant restructuring of iwi in Te Ika a Māui. From the 1820s iwi including Ngāti Toa and Te Āti Awa moved to the south of the North Island on both sides of the Tararua Range, and Muaūpoko were forced to move to Horowhenua and Manawatū.¹³ The Tararua Range became tapu after Te Rauparaha declared it to be the backbone of his nephew, warrior and leader Te Rangihaeata, but tracks across the range continued to be used, for instance, by Ngāti Kahungunu warriors who escaped captivity in the Horowhenua and traversed the southern Tararua mountains to reach the Wairarapa.¹⁴

In the early 1800s, people of Ngāti Raukawa migrated south from the Maungatautari and Wharepūhunga districts, settling eventually in the Rangitīkei, Manawatū, Horowhenua, and Kāpiti districts.¹⁵ A claim presented to the Waitangi Tribunal in 2023 included evidence that Ngāti Raukawa had advocated for their mana in the Tararua range during the 1870s and 1880s but despite receiving small payments and some acknowledgement of mana, the Crown had purchased a large part of the Tararua Range, known as the Tararua Block (103,000 acres), from Muaūpoko, Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu in 1873.¹⁶

⁹ Maclean, *Tararua*, pp. 58-59.

¹⁰ Reid, 'Muaūpoko'.

¹¹ Mason Durie and Meihana Durie, 'Rangitāne - The origins of Rangitāne', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/rangitane/page-1>, accessed 16 Feb 2024.

¹² Maclean, *Tararua*, pp. 60-61.

¹³ Reid, 'Muaūpoko'.

¹⁴ Maclean, *Tararua*, pp. 63, 65.

¹⁵ Te Ahukaramū Charles Royal, 'Ngāti Raukawa - 19th-century migrations', Te Ara the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/ngati-raukawa/page-3>, accessed 16 Feb 2024.

¹⁶ 'Tribunal hears claims of hidden evidence about Tararua Ranges land dealings', *Horowhenua Chronicle*, 16 Jun 2023, <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/horowhenua-chronicle/news/tribunal-hears-claims-of-hidden-evidence-about-tararua-ranges-land-dealings/5DF2TUDSKZFLBDRWJKR532D7E/>; Maclean,

Pākehā exploration of the Tararua Range

Although the Tararua Range was initially viewed as an obstacle to those wishing to advance Pākehā settlement, exploration of the range began soon after organised immigration commenced. Ngāti Raukawa guides accompanied early Pākehā explorers such as New Zealand Company surveyor Charles Kettle (1842) and Provincial Geologist James Coutts Crawford (1862-1864) on their expeditions into the Tararua Range, searching for viable crossings to the Wairarapa, arable land, and gold.¹⁷ Surveyors had placed trig stations on some of the key summits by 1870 and surveyor Morgan Carkeek produced the first partial map of the range in 1875.¹⁸

Crawford's recollections of his expeditions in the Tararua Range with his guide Manahi show how struck he was by the extensive views, achieved through hours of steady climbing, at times through dense forest; the changeable weather; and the remoteness, noting that from his camp beside a small stream that feeds into the Waiotauru River:

'[i]t is impossible to imagine in any part of the world a more secluded spot...At a distance of a day and a half's wading from any settlement we reposed under the base of Tararua...The only sounds were those of the wind and of the constant rush of water....I can recommend the locality as an admirable site for a hermitage; the seclusion is complete.'¹⁹

Tararua, p. 104.

¹⁷ Maclean, *Tararua*, pp. 80-82; L. Rosier, 'Crawford, James Coutts', Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, first published in 1990. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1c26/crawford-james-coutts>, accessed 15 Nov 2023.

¹⁸ Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 89; Pascoe, John, *Land Uplifted High*, Whitcombe & Tombs Limited, Christchurch, 1952, p. 3.

¹⁹ Crawford, James Coutts, *Recollections of Travel in New Zealand and Australia*, Trübner & Co., London, 1880, p. 203.

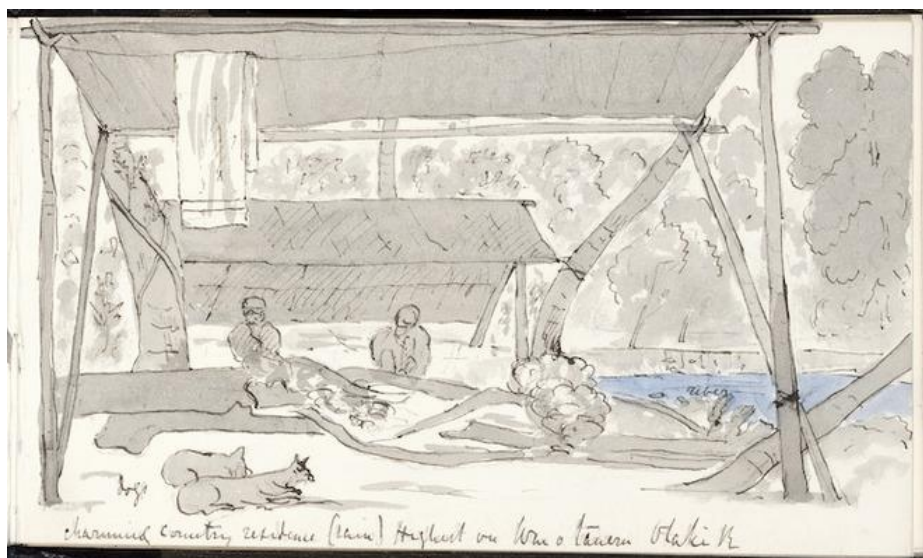


Figure 1: Crawford, James Coutts, 1817-1889: Charming country residence (rain). Highest on Wai o taueru. Otaki R. [April 1863]. [Crawford, James Coutts] 1817-1889: Wairarapa and Manawatu sketchbook 1863. Ref: E-172-052. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/22836718

The botanical exploration of the Tararua range began in 1872 when a surveyor, J Mitchell, brought alpine plants down for identification. John Buchanan, excited by the samples, visited Holdsworth and in the early 1880s organised a major expedition, during which over 1500 plants were collected.²⁰

In 1881 approximately one-third of the Tararua Block (36,000 acres) was classified as State Forest; this was extended to 250,000 acres by 1900.²¹ At the same time that the government was increasing its commitment to conservation, public attitudes towards indigenous flora and fauna were changing.²² More New Zealanders began exploring bush and alpine areas for enjoyment, reflecting an international trend, and attempts to open up the Tararua Range began in 1895, with a committee starting work on a tourist track from Greytown to Ōtaki.²³ By 1900, Ōtaki Forks had become the established western entry point to the Tararua Range.²⁴

Tramping in the Tararua Range

To tramp is to 'tread or walk with a firm, heavy, resonant step'.²⁵ In New Zealand the term describes the outdoor activity that is known as hiking, trekking, rambling, and bushwalking in

²⁰ Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 26.

²¹ *ibid*, pp. 104, 106.

²² *ibid*, p. 106.

²³ Maclean, *Tararua*, pp. 107-108; Pascoe, *Land Uplifted*, p. 3.

²⁴ Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 83.

²⁵ Oxford English Dictionary, <https://www.oed.com>, accessed 26 Feb 2024.

other countries. The popularisation and formalisation of tramping grew out of changing attitudes towards the New Zealand bush and alpine areas. Some early Pākehā settlers had regarded the country's bush and mountains as oppressive and obstructive, but by the 1890s tourism was increasing, fuelled by a growing appreciation of wilderness areas, which was partly a response to significant levels of forest clearance.²⁶

The development of infrastructure facilitated access to scenic areas, but in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries the expansion of outdoor recreation generally depended upon government funding, which was not wholly reliable. Track committees were formed on either side of the Tararua Range in 1895, but work lapsed until 1909 when money was eventually committed and track cutting could be resumed, ultimately resulting in the Southern Crossing.²⁷ By 1910 as many as 1,000 visitors a year were visiting the range's most accessible peak, Mount Holdsworth, and after the formation of the Tararua Tramping Club in 1919, both the Tararua Range and tramping in general rose in popularity.²⁸ For generations of trampers it has been a special place. Club member Mavis Davidson, who began tramping in the Tararua Range in 1934 and went on to become one of New Zealand's top climbers, reflected:

'I have tramped and climbed in the Southern Alps for over forty years, and yet the Tararua retains its magic for me....drifting down to sanctuary in Field in absolute peace and contentment.'²⁹

The range has also received strong criticism from trampers though. John Pascoe declared:

'For sheer miserable monotony of contour, rigour of weather, and bleakness of outlook it is hard to beat the Tararuas. They are to Wellington trampers what oatmeal is to Scottish people; dull solid fare which gives them staple virtues.'³⁰

Tramper and historian Chris Maclean describes this as 'Tararua bashing', a popular prejudice that saw the ranges 'become known for their reputedly bad weather, muddy tracks and lack of spectacular features...[tramped by] dour, joyless sloggers'.³¹

²⁶ Barnett Shaun and Chris Maclean, *Tramping: A New Zealand History*, Craig Potton Publishing, Nelson, p. 45.

²⁷ Barnett and Maclean, *Tramping*, p. 109.

²⁸ Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 15. The number of visitors to Mount Holdsworth in 1910 was cited by Maclean: Girdlestone, H E, 'Tararua History', Department of Lands, Annual Report, AJHR, 1911. Reprinted in *Hutt Valley Tramping*, 1973.

²⁹ Maclean, *Tararua*, pp. 28-29. Letter from Mavis Davidson to Chris Maclean, 21 July 1993.

³⁰ Pascoe, *Land Uplifted*, p. 1.

³¹ Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 16.

In fact, it is the climate and geological complexity of the Tararua Ranges that has made it an ideal location for search and rescue training, including the School of Bush and Mountain Warfare during the Second World War and police training in the 1990s.³² Edmund Hillary was stationed at Ohakea during the war and he made several Tararua excursions, including a winter Southern Crossing.³³ Today, the Tararua Range is one of the most frequented alpine areas in the country.³⁴

Tararua Tramping Club: The country's first tramping club



Figure 2: William Hughes (Willie) Field, ca 1900, taken by an unidentified photographer, General Assembly Library collection, Alexander Turnbull Library, PAColl-0838-2-539, /records/23092830

Outdoor recreation clubs began in New Zealand with the formation of geologist James Park's Alpine Club in 1883.³⁵ By the beginning of the First World War, other outdoor clubs had formed, including the Ohakune Ruapehu Alpine Club (1910), the Ruapehu Ski Club (1913), and the Stratford Mountain Club (1914).³⁶ Tramping, which had begun in the late nineteenth century, became established with the Tararua Tramping Club (1919), and gained momentum with the example of support they provided, including transportation, guidance and expertise.³⁷ The co-founders were William Hughes Field (1861-1944) and Fred Vosseler. Field, known as Willie, was a politician who represented the Ōtaki electorate, a lawyer, and a

³² Maclean, *Tararua*, pp. 20, 21; Pascoe, *Land Uplifted*, pp. 12-13.

³³ Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 18.

³⁴ *ibid*, p. 21.

³⁵ Barnett and Maclean, *Tramping*, p. 108.

³⁶ *ibid*, p. 109.

³⁷ *ibid*, p. 10.

lifelong trapper.³⁸ He served as the club's first president, succeeded by Vosseler, and Field Hut, along with Field Peak and Field Track, are memorials to him.

The club built tracks and huts in the Tararua and Remutaka ranges; contributed to search and rescue; taught botany; wrote about the outdoors; instructed in bushcraft, mountain skills and skiing; introduced members to places of beauty and wildness; and advocated for preservation of the natural environment. The club's large membership has at times boasted three generations of the same families and it has been called 'the most successful marriage bureau in Wellington.'³⁹ The club reached its centenary in 2019 and continues to celebrate its history.⁴⁰

The club's legacy extends beyond its membership and the Tararua Range. It has played a significant role in the development and flourishing of organised tramping throughout New Zealand. The club's culture and activities, such as being open and unrestrictive to women members, have helped mould the country's outdoor culture.⁴¹ Tramping is now a well-established recreational activity with its own traditions, literature and even language.⁴²

Meeting places of an outdoor culture: The construction of backcountry huts

Backcountry huts have been constructed in New Zealand since the 1890s for private or commercial use; Sayer Hut (Waiohine River, 1909), for instance, was Tararua Range's first private hut.⁴³ Just three years after the formation of the Tararua Tramping Club, Esmond Kime and Alan Bollons were attempting the Southern Crossing and had almost reached Mount Hector when a south-easterly storm prevented them from continuing. Although found by a club search party, Kime did not survive and the need for shelter was brought into stark

³⁸ Joan Maclean. 'Field, William Hughes', Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, first published in 1996. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/biographies/3f6/field-william-hughes>, accessed 12 Jan 2024.

³⁹ Brown, Michael, Replay Radio, and Tararua Tramping Club, 'Songs of Billy & Pack', sound recording, Replay Radio, Radio New Zealand, Wellington, 2004; Field Hut Jubilee, recording, 1974, part 1, in Brown, Michael, 'Making Our Own—Two Ethnographies of the Vernacular in New Zealand Music: Tramping Club Songs and the Māori Guitar Strumming Style', PhD thesis, Victoria University of Wellington/Massey University, 2012, Appendix.

⁴⁰ Club meeting rooms have been renovated and modernised, a history was commissioned, a van was purchased, and the climbing programme was reinvigorated: Maclean, *Tararua*, pp. 312-313, 316.

⁴¹ Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 329.

⁴² Barnett and Maclean, *Tramping*, p. 24.

⁴³ Gazley, Tony, 'Sayer Hut – the oldest hut in the Tararua', Wellington Tramping and Mountaineering Club, <https://wtmc.org.nz/uncategorized/sayer-hut-2/>, 5 Oct 2016.

focus. Field Hut, the club's first purpose-built tramping hut, was built in 1924 to protect travellers in what can be a very harsh, inhospitable environment.⁴⁴

Increasing safety has generally driven hut construction but huts have also served as places to meet people or to enjoy isolation; bases for outdoor recreation, biodiversity work, and search and rescue parties; and places for quiet reflection and fellowship. Even for strangers, sharing a hut can evoke 'the intimacy and intensity of family life.'⁴⁵ Trumper and author Geoff Spearpoint argues that tramping huts are special and memorable because they are:

'the meetings places of an outdoor culture and are about the only tangible expression of it...we have a responsibility to value them as cultural treasures, to look after them and maintain them as we do our biodiversity.'⁴⁶

The basic amenities in most huts mean that visitors must carry their food, bedding, and other necessities. Hut maintenance has often been undertaken by active trampers, with working parties serving as ways for clubs to build morale and camaraderie.⁴⁷ Day-to-day management requires all users to contribute, for instance, hut etiquette requires visitors to keep huts clean, replace firewood, and sign the intentions book.⁴⁸

Tararua Tramping Club's first hut: The construction of Field Hut and its early years



Figure 3: F W Vosseler, President of Tararua Tramping Club, beside Field Hut's fireplace on the opening day of the hut, 27 October 1924. W H Denton Album, Field Hut Photo Display booklet, Collection of Tararua Tramping Club.

⁴⁴ Kime Memorial Hut was built in 1930; Barnett, Shaun, 'A History of Huts in One Tararua Tramp', *Wilderness*, 23 Mar 2011.

⁴⁵ Barnett and Maclean, *Tramping*, p. 28.

⁴⁶ Spearpoint, Geoff, 'Introduction', pp. 11-18, in Barnett, Shaun, Rob Brown and Geoff Spearpoint, *A Bunk for the Night: A Guide to New Zealand's Best Backcountry Huts*, Nelson, 2016, pp. 11, 13.

⁴⁷ Pascoe, *Land Uplifted*, pp. 4-5.

⁴⁸ Barnett and Maclean, *Tramping*, p. 28.

Joseph (Joe or Old Joe) Henry Gibbs (1879-1969) had only been a member of the Tararua Tramping Club for a year when the club decided to cut the Marchant Ridge track in order to provide access to the Tararua Range from Ōtaki.⁴⁹ Renowned for his bush skills, Gibbs was contracted to do this work, which he undertook with Jack Fisk in 1922.⁵⁰ Improved access led to higher visitor numbers and a greater need for shelter. Gibbs and Fisk were contracted to enlarge Alpha Hut (1915-1952, Tararua Range) in 1922, then, having proved their abilities, were contracted to build Field Hut.⁵¹ Before the hut could be built, however, a track was needed for packhorse access.

The Public Works Department agreed to assist with the building of the hut and track, and Willie Field donated £100.⁵² Gibbs and Fisk were paid £460.⁵³ They worked on the track from 3 June to 17 August 1924 and on the hut until 10 November 1924, labouring seven days a week.⁵⁴ After cutting the track, they felled trees from the bush surrounding the hut site and used Gibbs' horses to draw the logs to a sawpit that had been dug close to the site.⁵⁵ Although steam-powered sawmills became the norm in the nineteenth century, pit sawing continued to be used in isolated or difficult areas.⁵⁶ It was used for backcountry shelters such as Ellis Hut (1884, Ruahine Range) and Waihohonu Hut (1904, Tongariro National Park), but was very rare by the 1920s, and therefore Field Hut is one of the most recent buildings constructed in New Zealand using this method.⁵⁷

Pit sawing could be carried out on site by two people, with the 'top notcher' working on top guiding the blade of a 3-metre saw, and the second person working in the pit, making it

⁴⁹ Field Hut Jubilee, recording, Brown, 'Making Our Own'.

⁵⁰ *ibid.*

⁵¹ Alpha Hut was built by the Ōtaki and Greytown hut committees. Field Hut Jubilee, recording, Brown, 'Making Our Own'; 'Alpha Hut', Greater Wellington Backcountry Network Inc., <https://tarhc.org.nz/our-huts/alpha-hut/>, accessed 12 Mar 2024.

⁵² Letter from District Engineer, Public Works Department, to the Secretary of Tararua Tramping Club, 29 May 1924, MS-Papers-1003-28, Field's Hut, Geoffry Burns Wilson papers, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

⁵³ Hugh Barr, 'Field Hut Builder Honoured at Hut's 80th Birthday', Tararua Tramping Club, <https://www.ttc.org.nz/TTC/FieldHut80th>, 12 Nov 2004.

⁵⁴ Letter from Joe Gibbs to Mr Smith of Tararua Tramping Club, 11 Nov 1924, Field's Hut, Geoffry Burns Wilson papers, MS-Papers-1003-28, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

⁵⁵ Field Hut Jubilee, recording, Brown, 'Making Our Own'.

⁵⁶ Isaacs, Nigel, 'Tree to timber', *BUILD*, 114, Oct/Nov 2009, pp. 98-99, p. 98.

⁵⁷ Cochran, Chris, 'Field Hut, Tararua Forest Park, Wellington: Heritage Inventory', Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai, 20 Apr 1996, pp. 24-25; 'Waihohonu Hut, Tongariro National Park', List No. 7098, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 1993.

viable for Gibbs and Fisk, although hard and slow.⁵⁸ Pit sawing produces distinctive straight saw marks, some of which can be seen on the original timber in Field Hut.



Figure 4: Saw pit used for timber preparation for Field Hut, 1924, showing a canvas fly over the pit, Joe Gibbs (left), and Gibbs' temporary hut with a sacking roof over a timber frame, taken by H C Milne. Album 2, Collection of Tararua Tramping Club.



Figure 5: Pit sawing timber for Field Hut, 1924, showing framing being cut from a small, squared length of timber, taken by an unidentified photographer. C Cochran, 'Field Hut Heritage Inventory', p. 6, Collection of Tararua Tramping Club.

⁵⁸ Isaacs, p. 98.

Early outdoor recreation huts typically featured a room for eating and separate sleeping quarters for men and women.⁵⁹ Waihohonu Hut, for instance, conceded 'to Edwardian social requirements...with two bunk rooms so that men and women were separated.'⁶⁰ Field Hut's interior comprised two open rooms, one of which was a loft, accessed by a ladder. By not having separate sleeping spaces, the hut marked a significant departure from early backcountry hut designs. Although originally designed to have a doorway and external gangway from the loft, the main access was, and remains to be, a door on the south elevation. A verandah ran along the west and south facades.

The hut was opened on Sunday, 26 October 1924, shortly before construction was completed. The event was attended by 20-30 members of the Tararua Tramping Club who had tramped from the west; bad weather prevented a further 40 people from joining from the east.⁶¹ Club president F W Vosseler 'congratulated the contractors upon the exceptionally good job...in making so commodious and comfortable a hut'.⁶²



Figure 6: Group inside Field Hut on its opening day, 27 October 1924, taken by an unidentified photographer. C Cochran, 'Field Hut Heritage Inventory', p. 11, Collection of Tararua Tramping Club.

⁵⁹ Cochran, p. 25.

⁶⁰ 'Waihohonu Hut'.

⁶¹ 'Tararua Trampers: New hut opened', *New Zealand Times*, Vol. LI, Iss. 11974, 31 Oct 1924, p. 7.

⁶² *ibid.*



Figure 7: Field Hut (west and south elevations), February 1930, when Joe Gibbs was staying at the hut while pit-sawing timber for the construction of Kime Hut, possibly taken by Wally Neill. Album 38, Collection of Tararua Tramping Club

In 1930 Gibbs and Fisk were contracted to build Kime Hut, a job that would not have been possible without having Field Hut as a base.⁶³ Gibbs also built the first Tauherenikau Hut (1930).⁶⁴ His contribution has been acknowledged at events such as Field Hut's jubilee celebrations (1974) and its 80th anniversary (2004). At the former, Wally Neill delivered a toast to the hut's builders, stating:

'[i]t was a wonderful thing for the Tararua Tramping Club when Gibby became a member in 1921... he found his heart's desire...and he did all these wonderful things for the Tararua Tramping Club.'⁶⁵

⁶³ Wally Neill recalled Gibbs making this statement; Field Hut Jubilee, recording, Brown, 'Making Our Own'.

⁶⁴ Gibbs often stayed at this hut during his retirement; Hugh Barr, 'Field Hut Builder Honoured at Hut's 80th Birthday', Tararua Tramping Club, <https://www.ttc.org.nz/TTC/FieldHut80th>, 12 Nov 2004.

⁶⁵ Field Hut Jubilee, recording, Brown, 'Making Our Own'.

Gibbs has also been celebrated in popular culture. Ian Mackersey's novel *Crusader Fox King* (1955) features a bushman named Joe Taranui who was based upon Gibbs.⁶⁶ Furthermore, Tony Nolan's tramping song 'Up at the Kime' begins with lyrics about Gibbs.⁶⁷

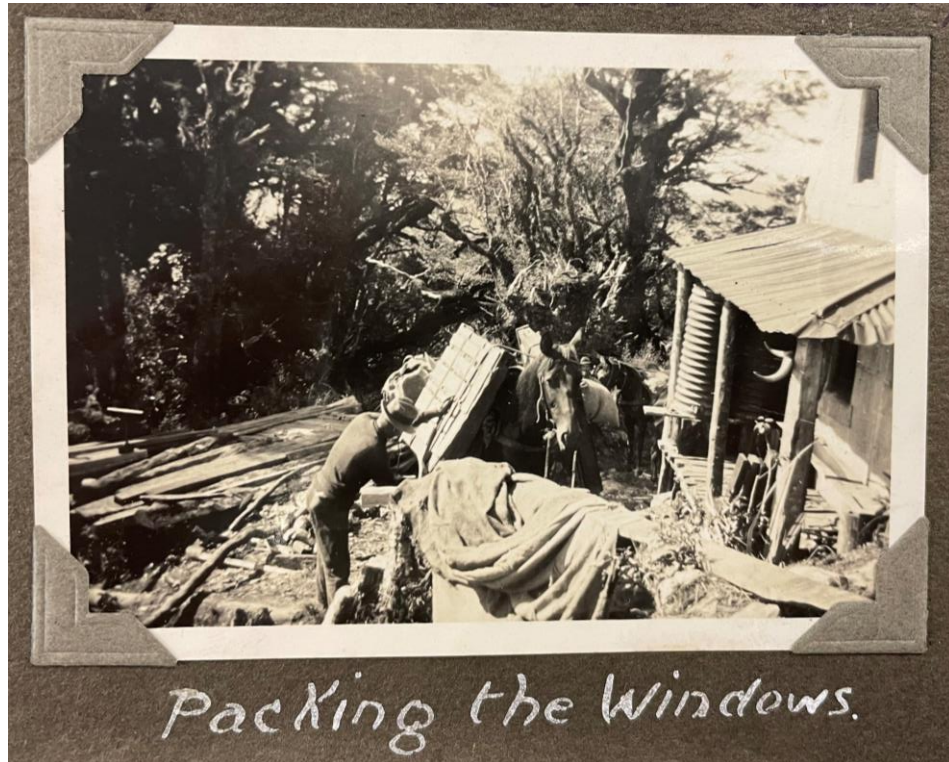


Figure 8: Joe Gibbs packing up windows for Kime Hut outside Field Hut, February 1930, taken by Wally Neill. Album 38, Collection of Tararua Tramping Club

Until the establishment of the 40-hour working week, trampers would only have one and a half day weekends.⁶⁸ At Field Hut's jubilee celebrations, John Gaffertys proposed a toast in which he shared his memories of staying in the hut in the 1930s:

'In those days of course we worked till midday on Saturday and by the time we came out to the Forks, particularly during wintertime, we had a long slog up here in the dark and I can assure you we were mighty grateful to get here.'⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Mackersey, Ian, *Crusader Fox King*, Robert Hale, London, 1955. The novel focuses on the survivors of a plane crash, who encounter Taranui in the Tararua Range. Taranui is a possum hunter described as being 'rugged and weather beaten' like 'the terrain he trekked', p. 57.

⁶⁷ The song begins: 'Old Joe Gibbs, he built a hut – called it Kime / Old Joe Gibbs, he built a hut – called it Kime / Oh he built it for a song, and he built it good and strong / For the weather's always wrong, up at Kime'; Tararua Tramping Club, *Tararua Song Book*, Tararua Tramping Club Inc., Wellington, 1971, p. 11.

⁶⁸ Brown, Michael, 'Off the Beaten Track: The Vernacular and the Mainstream in New Zealand Tramping Club Songs', in Sarah Baker, Andy Bennett, and Jodie Taylor (eds.), *Redefining Mainstream Popular Music*, Routledge, New York and London, 2013, pp. 177-189, p. 178.

⁶⁹ Field Hut Jubilee recording, Brown, 'Making Our Own'.

Leslie Adkin, who lived near and frequently explored the Tararua Range, stayed at Field Hut on 16 July 1938 with members of various tramping clubs of the Wellington region. He noted the downside of short weekends: 'Daylight was just about gone when we reached Field Hut, our immediate objective, at 5.22.'⁷⁰ The hut, however, provided more than just shelter – it was a space for socialising and amusement:

'Despite damp & green wood a good fire was soon going under the expert hands of Wilf. Ransom, & the customary hearty meal prepared for the hungry gathering. Sleeping bags were sought about 9.30, but not for sleep, a continuous barrage of jest & humour, largely sustained by the wit of Arthur Harvey, continuing until about midnight.'⁷¹

Ten members of the group decided to climb Mount Hector in time to 'witness the sunrise'. They returned to Field Hut at 1 pm, where Adkin photographed the hut, and then made the return trip, with Adkin arriving home at 5.30 pm: 'A hot bath, tea & bed brought a most interesting outing & experience to an appropriate ending.'⁷²



Figure 9: Horowhenua Geological and Tararua Range, 16 July 1938, by Leslie Adkin. Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa (A.006715)

Groups of US Marines visited Field Hut in 1943. Several thousand Marines arrived in the country from June 1942 and were based in camps predominantly in the Wellington and

⁷⁰ The trip was organised by the Levin-Waiopahu Tramping Club and they were joined by members of the Ruahine Tramping Club and Miss Oliver Stansell of the Tararua Tramping Club. Adkin, George Leslie, personal diary entry, Saturday, 16 July 1938, Museum of New Zealand, Te Papa Tongarewa, CA000245/002/0005; Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 14.

⁷¹ Adkin.

⁷² *ibid.*

Wairarapa regions.⁷³ In preparation for deployment in the Pacific, training was provided in the Tararua Range.⁷⁴ Members of the Tararua Tramping Club joined the School of Bush and Mountain Warfare and led exercises for groups of soldiers.⁷⁵ Lt Carson wrote in the hut's logbook on 21 March 1943:

‘There can be little doubt that it always rains here. Beautiful weather for duck hunting but no ducks. Beautiful weather for a fire but no wood in. Ah well, plenty of shelter and it can't rain for ever. Look [sic] like no shooting to-day.’⁷⁶

On 31 August 1943, 31 members of the Third Platoon (Scouts) D Co 2nd Tank Bn visited Field Hut during a five-day trip.⁷⁷

Through the middle of the twentieth century the hut continued to provide shelter, often serving as a place for people to have new experiences and to be challenged. Pete Lusk, during a speech entitled ‘How Tramping Changed My Life’ given to the Massey University Alpine Club in 1975, recalled: ‘In the Tararua huts you'd all sleep together on the wide sleeping platforms, called Maori bunks, and for the first time in your life you slept with other people, including women, and really enjoyed it.’⁷⁸ Numerous members of the Tararua Tramping Club met their future spouse through tramping.⁷⁹

A place of happy memories: Preserving and celebrating Field Hut

Field Hut's fiftieth jubilee was a weekend-long event attended by 120 people, comprising: a dinner for approximately eighty people; toasts to Queen Elizabeth II, the founders of the Tararua Tramping Club, and past and present members who contributed to the hut and the club; singing ‘Happy Birthday’ and ‘Tararua Ranges’; banners; a cake that took the form of the hut; and the sharing of memories, including those of Bill Young who described the hut as a ‘place of happy memories’.⁸⁰

⁷³ Pacey, Mark, ‘A Brief Respite – The United States Marine Corps in the Tararua Ranges’, *Otaki Historical Journal*, vol. 42, 2021, pp. 48-49, p. 48.

⁷⁴ Pacey, p. 49.

⁷⁵ *ibid.*

⁷⁶ ‘Leaves from the Field's Hut Log Book’, *The Tararua Trampler*, Dec 1943, p. 6.

⁷⁷ *ibid.*

⁷⁸ Platform bunks in a hut were often known as Māori bunks, see Barnett and Maclean, *Tramping*, p. 304; Pete Lusk, ‘How Tramping Changed My Life’, *Massif*, 1975, annual of the Massey University Alpine Club, Palmerston North, p. 10, quoted in Barnett and Maclean, *Tramping*, p. 19.

⁷⁹ For instance, Betty and Frank Fitzgerald met at a hut in the Tararua Range and were married for 60 years; Barnett and Maclean, *Tramping*, p. 270.

⁸⁰ Field Hut Jubilee recording, Brown, ‘Making Our Own’; ‘Official Opening of Field Hut Historic Display’, Tararua Tramping Club, <https://www.ttc.org.nz/TripReports/1998-04-25FieldHut-HistoricDisplay-Opening>, accessed 12 Mar 2024.

During his speech on this occasion, a former Tararua Tramping Club guide stated that at the end of its first half century, Field Hut:

‘[is] not only is a standing memorial to the builders but also a tribute to the tradition of this club, which we are all justly proud, and this doesn’t just happen, it happens throughout the years by their effort and determination to keep the club to the tradition and standard we all know. When we first put the celebration of this hut on the fixture card, we thought oh well, perhaps maybe half dozen or dozen or couple of dozen people come up just to celebrate it. We had no idea the turnout to be like this.’⁸¹

The builders of the hut, particularly Joe Gibbs, were also acknowledged, as well as those who had looked after it since its construction.



Figure 10: Group at Field Hut for its 50th jubilee, November 1974, including Nancy Stevenson (left foreground) preparing to cut the cake, taken by Barry Durrant for the *Dominion and Sunday Times*

Alongside celebrating the hut’s milestone anniversaries, its community has maintained Field Hut, with substantial refurbishments in 1983 costing just over \$6000.⁸² Working parties spent many hours replacing the roof, putting in new piles, and building a new verandah; wherever possible, the original structural timber was retained. At an event marking the work’s completion, Ross Hodder, chairman of the Tararua Forest Park advisory committee praised

⁸¹ Field Hut Jubilee recording, Brown, ‘Making Our Own’.

⁸² Field Hut reopening event, audio recording, 1983.

the Tararua Tramping Club for its 'very fine and substantial effort in the reconstitution of this hut', further noting that the club had 'made a substantial contribution to the Forest Park.'⁸³



Figure 11: Working party, 5-6 March 1983, taken by Wally Neill. Album 2, Collection of Tararua Tramping Club.

⁸³ Field Hut reopening event, audio recording.

The ownership of Field Hut has remained with the Tararua Tramping Club, but management shifted to the Department of Conservation (DOC).⁸⁴ When DOC began a major review of their outdoor facilities in the 1990s, it was proposed that the number of huts in Tararua Forest Park be reduced and Field Hut be replaced with a 36-bunk hut on Table Top.⁸⁵ It was argued that the hut was too small and its facilities did not meet the expectations of trampers, in terms of comfort and bed numbers.⁸⁶ This proposal was opposed by Tararua Tramping Club and the wider outdoors community.⁸⁷ A report commissioned by DOC, written by conservation architect Chris Cochran in 1996, recognised the importance of Field Hut.⁸⁸ A maintenance plan was drafted in 2001 and the hut continues to be one of the heritage sites looked after by DOC.⁸⁹

The history of the hut and key people associated with it are acknowledged in a display of historic photographs within the hut, opened on 25 April 1998.⁹⁰ An additional panel, which celebrates the hut's builder, Joe Gibbs, was unveiled by the Director General of DOC, Hugh Logan, on 6 November 2004 as part of Field Hut's 80th birthday.⁹¹

In 2003, work costing \$35,000 (partly funded by revenue generated by hut fees) was undertaken by DOC to address issues with increased use and health and safety.⁹² Mattresses were installed for the first time, long after most other huts in the range had them; an upstairs fire exit was built; the windows were fitted with laminated safety glass; and a new toilet and a deck were installed.

Field Hut has been in continual use since its initial construction and remains a popular overnight hut. DOC's records show that each year around 1,000 people reach Table Top, and

⁸⁴ Barnett, Shaun, 'A History of Huts in One Tararua Tramp', *Wilderness*, 23 Mar 2011.

⁸⁵ Barnett and Maclean, *Leading the Way*, p. 281.

⁸⁶ Cochran, p. 37.

⁸⁷ Barnett.

⁸⁸ Barnett and Maclean, *Leading the Way*, p. 281.

⁸⁹ Murray, Russell, 'Field Hut Tararua Forest Park Maintenance Plan', prepared for Chris Cochran, for the Department of Conservation, Wellington Conservancy Office, 2001; Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai, 'Heritage sites in Wellington/Kapiti', <https://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/heritage/by-region/wellington-kapiti/>, accessed 14 Nov 2023.

⁹⁰ Tararua Tramping Club, 'Official Opening'.

⁹¹ Hugh Barr, 'Field Hut Builder Honoured at Hut's 80th Birthday', Tararua Tramping Club, <https://www.ttc.org.nz/TTC/FieldHut80th>, 12 Nov 2004.

⁹² Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 301.

it is believed that use of the hut itself is likely to be even higher.⁹³ Prior to a large slip that forced the closure of the Ōtaki Forks Road and increased the walk to the hut by 1-2 hours, approximately 3,200 persons used the track to Field Hut each year.⁹⁴ DOC's intentions books provide insight into the range of people who have used Field Hut and their experience. While visitors are predominantly from the lower North Island, international visitors have frequently visited the hut.⁹⁵ British tourists, including two-year-old Olive Rigby, stayed in the hut in October 2016. Despite wet weather, their entry shows they were: '[h]appy we came to such a historic hut for our daughter's first hut night, and she didn't walk a step!'⁹⁶ Keely and Lucy made a daytrip in fine but snowy conditions in July 2015 to '[s]ave our souls from the concrete jungle' of Wellington; they reported it was a '[b]eautiful hut. Just what we needed xoxo thanks DOC/W H Fields'.⁹⁷

Tramping huts have inspired the design of contemporary domestic architecture. Luggate House by Chaney & Norman Architects is an alpine home inspired by DOC huts.⁹⁸ A holiday house in the Coromandel, designed by Richard Naish and RTA Studio (2015), fulfilled the desire of one of its owners to reproduce the simplicity and robustness of tramping huts where he had found solace.⁹⁹ Mitchell Stout Dodds Architects Ltd's clients suggested a tramping hut design for their King Country house, which won the 2013 Waikato/Bay of Plenty architecture award.¹⁰⁰

Tramper and author Shaun Barnett has stated: 'To me, Field is a symbol of that great endeavour by clubs to open up the backcountry, not for some pecuniary purpose, but for the sheer love of tramping through bush and over mountains. For recreation, not

⁹³ Pers. comm. 13 February 2024, Department of Conservation, HNZPT File 12002-024.

⁹⁴ *ibid.*

⁹⁵ International tourists that have visited Field Hut include visitors from USA, Australia, Canada, the UK, and UAE. See *Intentions Book*, Department of Conservation, 2015-2016, Collection of Taranaki Tramping Club.

⁹⁶ *Intentions Book*, Department of Conservation, 2015-2016, Collection of Taranaki Tramping Club.

⁹⁷ *ibid.*

⁹⁸ 'New Zealand alpine architecture: Seven homes at height that deliver design excellence', *HOME*, 5 May 2021, <https://homemagazine.nz/7-alpine-homes/>.

⁹⁹ Oliver, Henry, 'New Zealand tramping huts inspired the design of this getaway near Tairua', *HOME*, 25 Dec 2015, <http://homemagazine.nz/new-zealand-tramping-huts-inspired-tairua-bach/>.

¹⁰⁰ 'Otoparae House', Te Kāhui Whaihanga New Zealand Institute of Architects, <https://nzia.co.nz/awards/national/award-detail/3492>, accessed 9 Jan 2024.

remuneration.¹⁰¹ In his introduction to *A Bunk for the Night: A Guide to New Zealand's Best Backcountry Huts*, Geoff Spearpoint writes:

'[f]ew things are so utterly, deeply satisfying as reaching a hut in a storm. But huts aren't just about shelter. They are also places where people celebrate life events, meet friends and introduce kids to the hills. They provide a base for fishing, hunting, tramping and climbing. They offer handy refuges for those doing biodiversity work. And they are fantastic places to enjoy a brew and discuss all the issues of the world deep into the night, or hole up with a book on a wet day.'¹⁰²

Associated List Entries

NA

2.2. Physical Information

Current Description

Setting

Field Hut, on Judd's Ridge within Tararua Forest Park, is situated along the Southern Crossing, Tararua Range's classic tramp which runs between Ōtaki Forks and Kaitoke. The hut's attractive setting, below the bush line at an altitude of 900 metres, provides sweeping views over nearby valleys. Field Hut is accessed by a walk of approximately four hours from Ōtaki Gorge Road, which is 19 kilometres inland from Ōtaki township.¹⁰³ The hut is surrounded by trees including beech, kōtukutuku, mountain cabbage tree, and kamahi.

¹⁰¹ Barnett.

¹⁰² Spearpoint, Geoff, 'Introduction', pp. 11-18, in Barnett, Shaun, Rob Brown and Geoff Spearpoint, *A Bunk for the Night: A Guide to New Zealand's Best Backcountry Huts*, Potton & Burton, Nelson, 2016, p. 11.

¹⁰³ Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai, 'Field Hut', <https://www.doc.govt.nz/parks-and-recreation/places-to-go/wellington-kapiti/places/tararua-forest-park/things-to-do/huts/field-hut-historic/>, accessed 13 Nov 2023.



Figure 12: View from helicopter pad above Field Hut, looking south. Natalie Marshall, Heritage New Zealand, 10 March 2024.

Exterior

Originally constructed using locally sourced pit sawn timber and corrugated iron, the hut has retained its original form: a simple structure with a 45-degree pitched gable roof enclosing a rectangular plan.¹⁰⁴ Despite repairs and modifications, the building remains largely unaltered. A verandah that was originally on the western and southern sides of the hut was replaced with a new shelter around the main entrance on the southern side in 1983, but parts of the original construction are extant in the walls and roof.¹⁰⁵ A helipad is positioned above the hut on its south side and a modern long drop toilet is located below the hut to the north-west.

In the mid-1990s it was estimated that the hut had about 25 percent of its original materials remaining.¹⁰⁶ Since then windows have been replaced and now none of the six (six-light) windows appear to date from the hut's original construction. The main door (south elevation) is early, if not original, and is lined with modern sheet material. Original material

¹⁰⁴ Cochran, pp. 23-24.

¹⁰⁵ Photographs of a working party at Field Hut, 5-6 March 1983, taken by Wally Neill, Album 2, Collection of Tararua Tramping Club.

¹⁰⁶ Cochran, Chris, Heritage Inventory, p. 32.

includes pit-sawn timber floor joists in the upper storey, some of the roof framing and sarking, individual piles, and individual members in the east, north and west walls. Some of the original corrugated iron cladding is still in place on the east and north elevations and the gable of the west elevation, as well as the roof of the verandah, where iron from the main roof was reused in 1983.¹⁰⁷



Figure 13: Field Hut's door (left), fire escape (middle), and verandah on the south elevation (right).
Natalie Marshall, Heritage New Zealand, 10 March 2024.

Interior

The original plan layout has largely been retained and it comprises two main spaces: an open plan area on the ground floor and a sleeping area on the first floor (loft). The north wall contains some original pit-sawn studs and dwangs.¹⁰⁸ The pit-sawn timber exhibits the texture and wavering line of the cut of this method of timber production. Furthermore, some of the original wall finish is extant, comprising chicken mesh, building paper and the inside face of the corrugated iron, visible between the framing timbers.

The interior's most significant features on the ground floor include the original fireplace on the south wall, which is currently occupied by a cast-iron stove, and a ladder that provides access to the loft. It is not known if the ladder is original but it is early, although some rungs have been replaced. There is a cooking bench along the western wall, with plywood lining above the bench. The western wall has some original pit-sawn studs (beech) and some modern repair material (radiata pine).¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁷ Cochran, p. 29.

¹⁰⁸ *ibid*, p. 47.

¹⁰⁹ *ibid*.



Figure 14: Ground floor, Field Hut, looking west. Natalie Marshall, Heritage New Zealand, 10 March 2024.

The interior walls are painted white and are decorated with information panels that include reproductions of early photographs of the hut and people associated with its construction, including an evocative image of Fred Vosseler smoking a pipe while staring into the fire at Field Hut, shortly after its completion. The eastern end of the hut has a bunk with modern plywood lining on the floor and walls.

The wall framing on the western end of the loft is pit-sawn timber, as is some of the north-facing roof structure and sarking.¹¹⁰ The original floor has been covered with plywood sheeting since at least 1996.¹¹¹ There is some graffiti dating from the 1960s. External fire exit steps from the upper level were added to the rear of the hut (east elevation) in 2003.

¹¹⁰ Cochran, p. 51.

¹¹¹ *ibid*, p. 50.



Figure 15: Loft, Field Hut, looking west. Natalie Marshall, Heritage New Zealand, 10 March 2024.

Comparative Analysis

Most backcountry huts built in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries were constructed using basic materials, such as corrugated iron (see, for instance, Defiance Hut (List No. 5046)). They typically took a simple form, comprising just one or two rooms, with the earliest providing separate sleeping quarters for men and women (see, for instance, Waihothonu Hut (List No. 7098)). They were constructed in order to provide shelter and basic amenities, including heating and cooking. Field Hut deviates from this pattern through its democratised spaces, loft space, and its comparatively late use of pit-sawn timber. It is Field Hut's social and historical associations, however, that make it a hut of outstanding significance.

Construction Professionals

Joseph (Joe) Henry Gibbs (Designer and Builder); Jack Fisk (Builder)

Joseph (Joe) Henry Gibbs

An experienced bushman, horseman, and deer hunter, Joseph Henry (known as Joe or Old Joe) Gibbs (1879-1969), son of Joseph and Ellen Gibbs, spent his early life in Longford on the Buller River. As a young adult, he served in the South African War, travelled and worked in North America, managed packhorses in New Zealand high country stations, and fossicked for

gold on the Buller River. Gibbs was introduced to the Tararua Range while working on Wellington's waterfront and he joined the Tararua Tramping Club in 1921, just two years after its formation. He led trips, served as club vice president for a term, and received life membership in 1944.

Renowned for his bush skills, Gibbs cut the Marchant Ridge track (1922), and cleared and improved other tracks, prior to being contracted to build huts: Alpha Hut extension (1922) and Field Hut (1924) with Jack Fisk, and Kime Hut (1930). The latter two were constructed with the use of a saw pit, dug close to the site of Field Hut. Gibbs spent a lot of time alone, having never married, in Tauherenikau Hut, which he built in 1930. He is celebrated in a tramping song, novel, a sign at the site of Tauherenikau Hut, and a hut that was built in his memory.

Jack Fisk

Jack Fisk and Joe Gibbs were contracted to cut the Marchant Ridge track (1922), extend Alpha Hut (1922), and build Field Hut (1924), all within the Tararua Range.

Construction Materials

Pit-sawn timber (beech), radiata pine, corrugated iron, chicken mesh, plywood

Key Physical Dates

1924 (June)	Other – Work begins on pack track to the site of Field Hut
1924 (August-November)	Original construction
1945-1946	Refurbishment/renovation – New concrete fireplace, floor repaired, chimney extended, porch enclosed, stand built for water tank, tap installed inside hut ¹¹²
1966	Refurbishment/renovation – Chimney repaired; porch constructed ¹¹³
1978	Maintenance/repairs – New toilet; broken window glass replaced with perspex ¹¹⁴
1983	Addition – South wall rebuilt including new verandah; extension of the south slope of the roof and loft floor

¹¹² Cochran, p. 20.

¹¹³ Cochran, p. 20.

¹¹⁴ Cochran, p. 20.

Maintenance/repairs – New corrugated iron fixed to roof; framing timbers repaired
Structural upgrade – Piles strengthened¹¹⁵

2003
Maintenance/repairs – Laminated safety glass on windows; new toilet; new deck; mattresses installed for the first time
Fire protection improvements – Construction of fire exit comprising external steps from loft¹¹⁶

Uses

Civic Facilities – Tramping/Mountain Hut

2.3. Chattels

There are no chattels included in this List entry.

2.4. Sources

Sources Available and Accessed

The histories of tramping and the Tararua Tramping Club are the focus of recent publications by Shaun Barnett and Chris Maclean. Maclean and Kirstie Ross have produced valuable literature on New Zealanders' association with the country's natural environment, including the ways in which the concept of 'the bush' has contributed to New Zealanders' cultural identity. New Zealand's backcountry huts have been discussed in various books and articles, and a particularly significant, and more specific, source is a heritage inventory of Field Hut by Chris Cochran, which was commissioned by the Wellington Conservancy of the Department of Conservation in 1995. Archival sources include photographs, plans, and logbooks, held by the Alexander Turnbull Library and Tararua Tramping Club archives. These records document the hut's construction, maintenance, and use over the last 100 years, which in turn contribute to an understanding of the communities associated with Field Hut and the values they have assigned to it.

¹¹⁵ Cochran, p. 20.

¹¹⁶ Maclean, *Tararua*, p. 301.

Further Reading

Barnett, Shaun, and Chris Maclean, *Leading the way: 100 Years of the Tararua Tramping Club*, Wellington, 2019

Barnett, Shaun, and Chris Maclean, *Tramping: A New Zealand history*, Nelson, 2014

Cochran, Chris, 'Field Hut, Tararua Forest Park, Wellington: Heritage inventory', Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai, 30 April 1996

Maclean, Chris, *Tararua: The Story of a mountain range*, Wellington, 1994

Ross, Kirstie, *Going bush: New Zealanders and nature in the twentieth century*, Auckland, 2008

3. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT¹¹⁷

3.1. Section 66 (1) Assessment

This place has been assessed for, and found to possess archaeological, architectural, historical, social, and technological significance or value. It is considered that this place qualifies as part of New Zealand's historic and cultural heritage.

Archaeological Significance or Value

Field Hut's largely intact bench saw pit site, which is not well represented in historical documents, is likely to provide significant information about pit saw technology in New Zealand, a country in which timber has been an especially popular building material. The saw pit was used for the construction of both Field Hut (1924) and Kime Hut (1930), which are rare examples of the use of pit-sawn construction in the twentieth century and are believed to be amongst the most recent uses of this method of construction in New Zealand.

Furthermore, the remains of Field Hut's early verandahs and rubbish pits have the potential to provide information about hut construction, the early use of the hut, and recreational activities in the vicinity that are not well covered in documentation.

¹¹⁷ For the relevant sections of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 see Appendix 4: Significance Assessment Information.

Architectural Significance or Value

Field Hut is a significant example of architecture associated with the New Zealand bush. Constructed using locally sourced pit sawn timber that was prepared on site, the hut literally draws upon its natural setting. It strongly demonstrates the emergence of a New Zealand vernacular tradition of hut building and provides insight into the planning, construction methods, and materials used in building in remote locations in this country.

Furthermore, the place represents an important shift in the design of alpine huts of the period. Field Hut's design did not allocate dedicated spaces for eating or separate sleeping quarters for men and women. Instead, its larger and more open floorplan marked a move towards more communal and democratised spaces, thereby acting as a physical embodiment of Tararua Tramping Club's ethos. The original modest and utilitarian design, including its layout, is still intact, increasing Field Hut's significance. It is an early and influential example of this building type, which has influenced modern New Zealand architecture by serving as a source of inspiration for architects designing contemporary houses.

Historical Significance or Value

Back country huts have played a significant role in the exploration of the New Zealand wilderness. Field Hut has special historical significance for being New Zealand's first purpose-built public tramping hut. The hut reflects the establishment of tramping as a national recreation pursuit and, as such, it contributes to an understanding of the history of outdoor recreation in this country. This value is enhanced through the continued use of the hut for its original purpose and by Field Hut being largely intact, particularly its floorplan, which marked a departure from earlier hut designs. Its construction helped establish the Tararua Tramping Club as an influential organisation. This club modelled values and behaviours that have helped shape New Zealanders' association with the outdoors in respect to both recreation and conservation.

Social Significance or Value

Since 1924, Field Hut has sheltered thousands of trampers, day walkers, hunters, climbers, biodiversity workers, and tourists, both local and international. Beyond its practical value to these communities and individuals, the special social significance of the hut lies in its role in bringing people together to meet friends, celebrate life events, and share the natural environment with family. The hut has facilitated collective and personal connections, and its very purpose speaks to communal benefit and enjoyment. When Leslie Adkin stayed in the

hut during the Levin-Waiopēhu Tramping Club's 1938 trip to Mount Hector, it was dark when the group reached Field Hut, but they had soon lit a fire and cooked a 'hearty meal', which was followed by 'a continuous barrage of jest & humour...continuing to about midnight.' Tararua Tramping Club has been described as 'the most successful marriage bureau in Wellington', and tramps and work party trips to Field Hut are regularly included on the club's fixture card.

When Field Hut was threatened with removal in the 1990s, the outdoors community petitioned for its preservation. It has been in constant use since 1924. It continues to be maintained by its communities and its milestone anniversaries are celebrated, demonstrating the sense of pride that is felt towards this place.

Technological Significance or Value

Field Hut has technological significance as one of the latest examples of pit-sawn timber construction in New Zealand. Although powered sawmills became the norm in the nineteenth century, pit sawing continued in the early 1900s because it provided a solution to the challenges of building in isolated places and in areas with difficult terrain. Trees from the bush surrounding Field Hut's site were felled and then worked at a pit that had been dug onsite. The pit sawing method produced distinctive saw marks, which are visible on some of the original pit-sawn timber that is extant in Field Hut, which includes the structure of the loft floor, some roof framing and sarking, individual members in some walls, and individual piles. The significance of this physical evidence within Field Hut is strengthened by the existence of the archaeological remains of the bench saw pit adjacent to the hut.

3.2. Section 66 (3) Assessment

This place was assessed against the Section 66(3) criteria and found to qualify under the following criteria: a, b, e, g, and h. The assessment concludes that this place should be listed as a Category 1 historic place.

- (a) The extent to which the place reflects important or representative aspects of New Zealand history

The hut is intimately linked to the development of tramping as a national recreational pursuit. Built at a time when New Zealanders were formalising their association with the natural environment through the development of clubs and associations, Field Hut provided

shelter in a part of the country renowned for challenging and quickly changing weather. This place is of special significance for being the first purpose-built hut built by the country's earliest tramping club. Furthermore, despite the fact Field Hut is approaching its centenary, its form and layout are little altered from when it was first opened.

(b) The association of the place with events, persons, or ideas of importance in New Zealand history

Field Hut has significance for its association with William Hughes Field, who pioneered the Southern Crossing, contributed funds to the hut's construction, and was both a founding member and the first president of the Tararua Tramping Club, the country's earliest tramping club. Field was particularly influential in improving access to the Tararua Range and increasing the safety of visitors.

The place's association with the Tararua Tramping Club reinforces its special significance due to the club's major contributions, including influencing the establishment of tramping as a national recreational pursuit, supporting conservation, and modelling gender equality through club activities. Field Hut was the first purpose-built shelter built by the club. It influenced subsequent recreational backcountry huts through its design, including its departure from separate sleeping quarters for men and women. This is further augmented by the hut having continually served its original purpose for almost a century, with a largely unchanged floor plan.

(e) The community association with, or public esteem for the place

Since its construction Field Hut has been a public hut and its location within the Tararua Range has ensured its accessibility to most levels of trampers, hunters, and other recreationists. It is regularly used by clubs, most notably the Tararua Tramping Club, as well as high school and tertiary groups, family and whānau groups, as well as individuals who benefit from the communal aspects of the hut's use. There is a high level of community association with Field Hut, with meaningful connections being reinforced through celebrations of milestone anniversaries, working parties to maintain the hut, and calls to retain the hut when its future is threatened. The Tararua Tramping Club honours the place's age – it is amongst the country's first purpose-built tramping huts – and acknowledge its role in representing the purpose of the club, its founding, and its longevity, as well as the club's strong association with the Tararua Range.

(g) The technical accomplishment, value, or design of the place

Despite several instances of repair, Field Hut has technical value for its relatively little-altered design, which remains close to its original form. Field Hut was one of the country's earliest purpose-built tramping huts and it has influenced the design of recreational huts, which in turn has influenced contemporary domestic architecture. The form of the basic gable-roofed structure is largely intact and parts of its walls and roof hold particular value because they date from the time of original construction. The pit-sawn timber used for the structure was produced onsite from trees felled in the vicinity of the hut and the significance of the surviving timber is strengthened by the archaeological remains of the bench saw pit.

(h) The symbolic or commemorative value of the place

Field Hut is dedicated to William Hughes Field, who donated money towards the costs of its construction. Field is a person of significance in New Zealand history as a founder of the Tararua Tramping Club, the earliest tramping club in the country, and as its inaugural president. The building of the hut was entrusted to Joe Gibbs, a 'legendary bushman' who has been commemorated within popular culture in both a tramping song and a novel. The place's association with these two men continues to be remembered, most notably through the hut's name, the celebration of its significant anniversaries, and an interpretative display within the hut that documents their contributions.

Furthermore, the hut has special significance as a tribute to the tradition of the Tararua Tramping Club and as a symbol of the establishment of tramping as a national recreational pursuit. As such, for almost a century Field Hut has been celebrated by a community that both maintains it, honours its history, and advocates for its protection.

Summary of Significance or Values

Field Hut is of special heritage significance to New Zealand. It is a significant landmark within the Tararua Range, being strongly linked to both the development of tramping as a national recreational pursuit and a growing awareness of, and appreciation for, the country's natural environment, in particular its alpine areas and bush. Little altered from its original floorplan, the hut is intimately connected to the period in which tramping began to be formally supported through the construction of tracks and shelters. Furthermore, it is one of the latest examples of pit-sawn timber construction in New Zealand.

Field Hut has been held in high esteem by the community since its opening, demonstrated through its continued use for almost 100 years; efforts by parties to retain and maintain the hut; the installation of interpretative panels in the hut; and numerous commemorative events for both the hut and its builder. Originally named to commemorate a founding member of Tararua Tramping Club, the hut has become a tribute to the club's contributions and a symbol of tramping's place within the national culture.

DRAFT

4. APPENDICES

4.1. Appendix 1: Visual Identification Aids

Location Maps



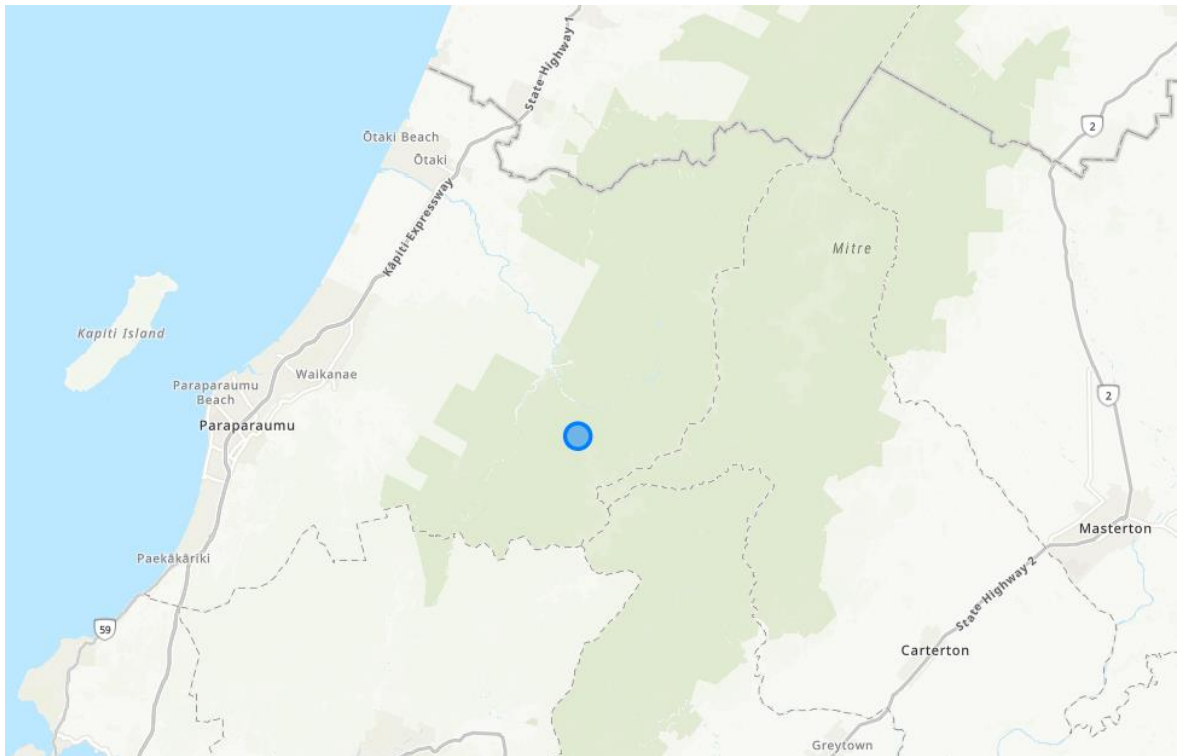


Figure 16: Field Hut, marked by a blue dot, within Tararua Forest Park.

[Image: Heritage New Zealand Pātaka database]

Maps of Extent

id: 3880595	
id	3880595
Appellation	Part Ngakaroro 2B Block
Affected Surveys	ML 192
Parcel Intent	DCDB
Topology Type	Primary
Statutory Actions	[Create] State Forest Park [Tararua State Forest Park] New Zealand Gazette 1967 p 1551 [Create] State Forest [Tararua State Forest Park] New Zealand Gazette 1900 p 103
Land District	Wellington
Titles	
Survey Area	
Calc Area	1360699
row_date_id	8D816991-4513-F0D4-9E26-0DE2E108B7D3

Figure 17: Field Hut is part of Tararua Forest Park, Part Ngakaroro 2B Block, Tararua Forest Park (NZ Gazette 1900 pp.103-104 & NZ Gazette 1967 pp.1551-1553), Wellington Land District.

[Image: Heritage New Zealand Pātaka database]



Figure 18: Field Hut is part of Tararua Forest Park. Extent includes part of the land known as Part Ngakaroro 2B Block, Tararua Forest Park (*NZ Gazette* 1900 pp.103-104 & *NZ Gazette* 1967 pp.1551-1553), Wellington Land District, and the structure known as Field Hut.

[Image: Landonline]



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

Declaring State Forests in the Land District of Wellington.

(L.S.) RANFURLY, Governor.
A PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue and in exercise of the powers and authorities vested in me by "The New Zealand State Forests Act, 1885," and of every other power and authority enabling me in that behalf, I, Uchter John Mark, Earl of Ranfurly, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said colony, do hereby set apart the forest land described in the Schedule hereto, forming part of the Crown lands in New Zealand, as and for State forests within the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing about 3,400 acres, more or less, being part of the Maharahs (Wharite) Block, Blocks XI., XII., XV., Pohangina Survey District. Commencing at the north-eastern angle of Section No. 4, Block XI., Pohangina Survey District, and bounded generally towards the north by part of Section No. 9, Block XI., and by Subdivision No. 5 of the Tamaki Block; generally towards the east and south-east by the Provincial District of Hawke's Bay; generally towards the south-west by Section No. 4 and part of Section No. 1, Block XV.; and generally towards the north-west by Sections Nos. 7A and 4, Block XI., to the point of commencement: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61A, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing by admeasurement 3,156 acres 1 rood, more or less, being part of Subdivision No. 1, Tamaki Block, Blocks IV. and VIII., Pohangina, and XIV., Umutoi Survey Districts. Commencing at the most western angle of Subdivision No. 4, Tamaki Block, and bounded towards the north-east by the said Subdivision No. 4; towards the south-east by the Provincial District of Hawke's Bay; towards the south-west by Subdivision No. 2 of the Tamaki Block; and towards the north-west by Section No. 47, Block VIII., and by Section No. 65, Block IV., Pohangina Survey District, to the point of commencement: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61B, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing about 6,760 acres, more or less, being part of Subdivision No. 1, Rangiwaea Block, Block XV., Ruapehu, and Blocks II. and III., Karioi, Survey Districts. Commencing at a point on the north-western boundary of the said Subdivision No. 1 about 114 chains north-east of Trig. C, Panimawera, and bounded towards the north-west by the Waiaakaki Block; generally towards the north-east by the National Park and the northern boundary of the said Subdivision No. 1; towards the south-east by part of Subdivision No. 4r, Rangiwaea, and Subdivisions Nos. 4r No. 15 and 4r No. 17, to the most westerly angle of the last-mentioned subdivision; and towards the south-west by a right line from the last-mentioned point to the point of commence-

ment: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61C, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing by admeasurement 45,146 acres, more or less, being Subdivisions Nos. 2A and 3A, Kaimanawa Block, situated in Waioitaka and Mangamaire Survey Districts. Commencing at the most eastern angle of Subdivision No. 2a, Kaimanawa, and bounded generally towards the north-east by Subdivisions No. 2b and No. 1r, Kaimanawa; generally towards the east and south-east by the Mangamaire Stream, Orouamatua-Kaimanawa No. 1 Block, and by a tributary of the Moawhanga River; and towards the west and north-west by Subdivision No. 3a, Kaimanawa, and the Te Hautu Block, to the point of commencement: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61D, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing about 23,800 acres, more or less, being part of Mangoira and Ngamoko Blocks, situated in Ruahine and Umutoi Survey Districts. Commencing at the southernmost angle of Section No. 5, Block IX., Ruahine, and bounded generally towards the north and north-east by the said Section No. 5, by the Pourangaki Stream, by Subdivisions Nos. 1A, No. 3A, 1A, No. 3B, and No. 1A, No. 3, South Awarua Block; generally towards the east and south-east by the eastern boundary of the Mangoira Block, by part of the north-eastern boundary of Ngamoko Block, by part of the Provincial District of Hawke's Bay; towards the south-west by Te Obu Block; and generally towards the west by a road-line, by the Makiekie or Coal Creek, by Sections Nos. 3, 2, and 1, Block VIII., Umutoi Survey District, by Sections Nos. 28, 27, 26, 46, and 6, Block IV., by a road-line, and by Sections Nos. 23 and 24, by a road-line, by Sections Nos. 18, 17, 16, and 4, Block I., and by Sections Nos. 16, 15, 6, and 5, Block XIII., Ruahine Survey District, to the point of commencement: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61E, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing by admeasurement 1,807 acres 2 roods 5 perches, more or less, being Section No. 4, Block XI., Kaitawa Survey District. Bounded towards the north-east by part of Section No. 10, Block VII., and by part of Section No. 2, Block XII., Kaitawa Survey District; towards the south-east by Sections Nos. 5 and 7, and by part of Section No. 4, Block XII.; towards the south-west by Subdivision No. 40, Ngarara West O Block; and towards the north-west by Sections Nos. 3, 2, and 1, Block XI.: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61F, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing about 7,620 acres, more or less, being the Umataora Block, Block IV., Pohangina, and Blocks X., XII., XIII., and XIV., Umutoi Survey Districts. Commencing at the most western angle of the Piripiri Block, and bounded towards the north by the Piripiri Block; towards the south-east by the Provincial District of Hawke's Bay; towards the south-west by Subdivision No. 4 of the Tamaki Block; and

generally towards the north-west by Section No. 17, Block IV., Pohangina Survey District, by a road-line, and by Sections Nos. 11 and 1, Block X., Umutoi Survey District, to the point of commencement: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61g, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing by admeasurement 1,520 acres, more or less, being Section No. 1, Block XV., Kaitawa Survey District. Bounded towards the north-east by Subdivision No. 40, Ngarara West C Block; towards the south-east by part of Section No. 5, by Section No. 6, Block XVI., Kaitawa Survey District, and by part of Section No. 8, Block III., Akatarawa Survey District: towards the south-west by Subdivision No. 18, Ngarara West C Block; and towards the north-west generally by a road-line, and by Section No. 39, Block X., Kaitawa Survey District: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61h, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing about 2,400 acres, more or less, situated in Blocks II. and IV., Gorge Survey District. Bounded towards the north-east by Sections Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Block II.; towards the north-west by Section No. 5 aforesaid; again towards the north-east by Sections Nos. 9, 10, 12, and 13 (Malton Farm Homestead Association Block), Block II. aforesaid; towards the south-east by the Provincial District of Hawke's Bay; towards the south-west by a forest reserve; and again towards the north-west by Subdivision X. of the Manchester Block: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61i, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing about 45,000 acres, more or less, being Rangipo North Subdivisions Nos. 2b, 3b, 5b, 7a, and 7b, and portions of Nos. 1b, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, and 6b, situated in the Ruapehu, Pihanga, and Kaimanawa Survey Districts. Commencing at the south-western angle of Rangipo North 1c Subdivision, and bounded towards the north by Rangipo North Subdivisions Nos. 1c, 2c, and the Poutu River to its confluence with the Waikato River; generally towards the east and south-east by the Waikato River, by Subdivisions Nos. 2d and 3c, again by the Waikato River, by Subdivisions Nos. 4c, 5c, 8, and 7c, to the southernmost angle of the last-mentioned subdivision; generally towards the south and south-west by Rangipo-Waiu Block No. 1, by Rangipo North Subdivision No. 6c and part of the south-west boundary of Subdivision No. 6n to the western boundary of the National Park; and generally towards the west and north-west by the National Park to the point of commencement: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61j, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing about 80,800 acres, more or less, situated in Piopiotā, Kaitiaki, Tongariro, Manganui, and Ruapehu Survey Districts. Commencing at the most northern angle of Subdivision No. 1, Taurewa Block, on the Whakapapa River, and bounded generally towards the north by Subdivision No. 4 and Subdivision No. 2n, Taurewa Block, again by Subdivision No. 4 and by part of Subdivision No. 8x, Okahukura Block, to the National Park; generally towards the east and south-east by the National Park to the Mangaturuturu Stream; generally towards the south by the Mangaturuturu Stream; generally towards the west and north-west by Sections Nos. 17, 14, and 12, by a road-line, and by Sections Nos. 8 and 6, Block XII., Manganui Survey District, by the Manganui-a-te-Ao Stream, by Sections Nos. 18 and 13, by the Makotote Stream, and by Sections Nos. 9, 8, 4, and 19, Block VIII., to the north-eastern angle of the last-mentioned section, thence by a right line to the western boundary of Block V., Ruapehu Survey District, by the western boundaries of Blocks I. and V. to the south-eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 4, Waimarino Block, by the last-mentioned Subdivision No. 4 to its north-eastern angle, thence by a right line to the south-western angle of Native Reserve F, Waimarino Block, by the southern boundary of the last-mentioned reserve to the Whakapapa River, thence by the Whakapapa River to the point of commencement. The area of Tawhai North Block, and Subdivision B, Mahula Block, falling within the above-described boundaries, are excluded therefrom. As the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61k, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing about 21,000 acres, more or less, situated in Rimutaka, Pencarrow, and Onoke Survey Districts. Commencing at the most southern angle of Section No. 94, Block XVII., Rimutaka Survey District, and bounded generally towards the north by the said Section No. 94, by an area reserved for timber and water-supply, by a forest reserve, by Section No. 100, Block V., Wairarapa Survey District, and by a road-line to the southernmost angle of Section No. 108, Block IX.; generally towards the east and south-east by Section No. 76, Block IX., Wairarapa Survey District, by Sections Nos. 74, 73, 72, Block I., Onoke Survey District, by Sections Nos. 71, 60, 104, and 59, Block II., by

Sections Nos. 58, 51, 45, 40, and 36, Block IV., by Sections Nos. 32, 29, 21, and 1, Block VI., by a road-line along the sea-coast to the south-east angle of Section No. 3, Block V., by Section No. 3, by Henakitaka Native Reserve, by Section No. 2, Block VI., Pencarrow Survey District, and again by a road-line along the sea-coast to the north-eastern angle of the Orongorongo Block; generally towards the south-west and west by a portion of the Orongorongo Block, by Section No. 83, Block V., Pencarrow Survey District, by Grace's Stream, by Sections Nos. 61 and 63, Block I., and by Sections Nos. 65, 97, 96, 95, and part of 74, Block XVII., Rimutaka Survey District, to the point of commencement: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61l, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing by admeasurement about 32,000 acres, more or less, situated in Haurangi, Waipawa, and Kaiwaka Survey Districts. Commencing at the most southern angle of Section No. 92, Block III., Haurangi Survey District, and bounded generally towards the north and north-east by part of the said Section No. 92, by Sections Nos. 93, 91, 46, 45, 44, 93, and 1, Block III., by Section No. 3, Block IV., by Sections Nos. 1, 6, Block VIII., by Sections Nos. 1, 2, and 4, Block XII., Haurangi Survey District, by Section No. 5, Block IX., and by Section No. 1, Block XIII., Waipawa Survey District, to Trig. Rough Hill East; generally towards the east and south-east by part of Section No. 188, by Section No. 189, Block XIII., Waipawa Survey District, by Sections Nos. 200, 201, 25, and 26, Block IV., Kaiwaka Survey District, by Sections Nos. 28, 12, 13, 14, 15, Block VIII., by Section No. 28, Block XI., and by a road-line along the sea-coast to the south-eastern corner of Waitatuma Block; and generally towards the west by the Waitatuma Block, by the Turanganui River, by Crown lands, by Sections Nos. 79 and 78, Block X., Haurangi Survey District, by part of Section No. 42, by Sections Nos. 41, 39, and part of Section No. 38, Block VI., to the point of commencement: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61m, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

All that parcel of land in the Wellington Land District, containing about 155,000 acres, more or less, situated in Ararua, Tararua, Waiopēhu, Mikimiki, Taungata, Kaitiaki, Tiffin, Eritonga, Waiohine, and Akatarawa Survey Districts. Commencing at the south-western angle of forest reserve in Block VIII., Ararua Survey District, and bounded towards the north-east by the above-mentioned forest reserve, being a right line passing through Ararua Trig. Station; towards the east and south-east by Sections Nos. 1, part of 9, 2, 3, 7, 8, and part of 6, Block II., Tararua Survey District, by Sections Nos. 8, 11, 13, 14, 17, 21, 22, 24, 26, and 27, Block IV., by Sections Nos. 33, 35, and 38, Block VII., by Sections Nos. 42, 45, and 1, Block VI., by Sections Nos. 1, 3, 9, 6, 7, 11, Block IX., to the western angle of the last-mentioned section; thence by right lines bearing 199° 53', 23000 links, 109° 53', 16800 links, and 199° 53', 45000 links respectively, to Trig. Station Te Mara; thence by right lines to Trig. Stations Pinnacle and Waiohine; generally towards the south-west by Crown lands set aside for the Greytown water-supply to the south-western angle of the last-mentioned area, by unsurveyed Crown lands, and by a gazetted forest reserve to the western angle of the last-mentioned reserve; generally towards the west and north-west by part of Section No. 11, by Sections Nos. 10 and 9, Block IV., Akatarawa Survey District, by Sections Nos. 8, 2, and 1, Block XVI., Kaitawa Survey District, by Sections Nos. 6, 4, and 3, Block XII., by Sections Nos. 20 and 19, Block V., Taungata Survey District, by part of the Waiohanga No. 1c Block, by Sections Nos. 71 and 70, Block I., by Sections Nos. 69, 68, and 61, Block XIV., Waiopēhu Survey District, by Section No. 60, Block X., part of the Muhunua No. 2 Block, part of Section No. 55, and by Section No. 53, by part of Subdivision No. 13, Horowhenua Block, by Sections Nos. 4 and 5, Block IV., Waiopēhu Survey District, by the Mangahao River, by Sections Nos. 3, 2, and 1, Block XI., Ararua Survey District, by Section No. 15, Block IX., by Sections Nos. 5, 4, 3, and 2, Block X., and by Sections Nos. 318, 317, 316, and 315, Block VIII., to the point of commencement: as the same is delineated on the plan marked 71/61, deposited in the office of the Chief Surveyor, Wellington.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Right Honourable Uchter John Mark, Earl of Ranfurly; Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies; and issued under the seal of the said Colony, at the Government House, at Wellington, this eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

JOHN MCKENZIE,
Commissioner of State Forests.

Approved in Council.

ALEX. WILLIS,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

on the plan marked L. and S. 10/92/28A, deposited in the Head Office, Department of Lands and Survey at Wellington, and thereon edged red.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General, and issued under the Seal of New Zealand, this 6th day of September 1967.

[L.S.] DUNCAN MACINTYRE, Minister of Lands.
 GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
 (L. and S. H.O. 10/92/28; D.O. D.P.F. 631)

Declaring Land in the Wellington Land District, Vested in the Wanganui Education Board as a Site for a Public School, to be Vested in Her Majesty the Queen

BERNARD FERGUSSON, Governor-General
 A PROCLAMATION

PURSUANT to subsection (6) of section 5 of the Education Lands Act 1949, I, Brigadier Sir Bernard Edward Fergusson, the Governor-General of New Zealand, hereby proclaim and declare that the land described in the Schedule hereto, being an area vested in the Wanganui Education Board as a site for a public school, shall be vested in Her Majesty the Queen, freed and discharged from every education trust affecting the same, but subject to all leases, encumbrances, liens, or easements affecting the same, at the date hereof.

SCHEDULE

WELLINGTON LAND DISTRICT—WAITOTARA COUNTY

LOT 2, D.P. 10834, being part of Rangitatau Block, situated in Block IV, Nukumarū Survey District: Area, 1 rood 0.1 perches, more or less. All certificate of title, Volume 456, folio 22.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General, and issued under the Seal of New Zealand, this 6th day of September 1967.

[L.S.] DUNCAN MACINTYRE, Minister of Lands.
 GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
 (L. and S. H.O. 6/6/1044; D.O. 8/1/1)

Crown Land Set Apart as Provisional State Forest Land

BERNARD FERGUSSON, Governor-General
 A PROCLAMATION

PURSUANT to section 18 of the Forests Act 1949, I, Brigadier Sir Bernard Edward Fergusson, the Governor-General of New Zealand, hereby set apart the Crown land described in the Schedule hereto as provisional State forest land.

SCHEDULE

NORTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT—AUCKLAND CONSERVANCY—MANGONUI COUNTY

SECTIONS 9, 10, and 11, Block VIII, Opoe Survey District: Total area, 75 acres 1 rood 35 perches, more or less. (S.O. Plan 21149.) As shown on plan numbered 2/10 deposited in the Head Office of the New Zealand Forest Service at Wellington, and thereon bordered red.

Also, Section 89, Block VIII, Opoe Survey District: Area, 81 acres 1 rood 27 perches, more or less. (S.O. Plan 45324.) As shown on plan numbered 2/15 deposited in the Head Office of the New Zealand Forest Service at Wellington, and thereon bordered red.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General, and issued under the Seal of New Zealand, this 5th day of September 1967.

[L.S.] DUNCAN MACINTYRE, Minister of Forests.
 GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
 (F.S. 6/1/187; L. and S. H.O. 10/91/39)

Permanent State Forest Land Set Apart as State Forest Park

BERNARD FERGUSSON, Governor-General
 A PROCLAMATION

PURSUANT to section 63A (1) (a) of the Forests Act 1949, I, Brigadier Sir Bernard Edward Fergusson, the Governor-General of New Zealand, hereby set apart the permanent State forest land described in the Schedules hereto as a State forest park, to be known as Tararua State Forest Park.

FIRST SCHEDULE

ALL that area in the Wellington Land District containing 229,811 acres, more or less, bounded by a line commencing at Trig. Station Renata G on the boundary of Blocks III and VII, Akatarawa S.D., and proceeding north-easterly along the south-eastern boundaries of trig. reserve and Sections 12, 11, 10, and 9, Block III, Akatarawa S.D., Sections 3, 2, and 1,

Block XVI, Kaitawa S.D., Sections 6, 4, and 3, Block XII, Kaitawa S.D., a right line to, and along, the south-eastern boundaries of Sections 20 and 19, Block V, Taungata S.D., Waihoanga 1c, Sections 71 and 70, Block I, Taungata S.D., Sections 69 and 68, Block XIII, Waiopēhu S.D., the abutment of Manakau South Road, Section 61, Block XIV, Waiopēhu S.D., and Sections 60, 55, and 53, Block X, Waiopēhu S.D., to the eastern corner of the said Section 53; thence north-westerly along the south-western boundaries of Horowhenua 12 and 6A, to the left bank of the Makaretu Stream and generally north-easterly along that bank to and along the north-eastern boundary of Horowhenua 6A, the south-eastern boundaries of Horowhenua 3E 5B and 3E 5A, the south-western, north-western, north-eastern, and south-eastern boundaries of part Horowhenua 3E 5, the south-western and south-eastern boundaries of Section 1, Block VII, Waiopēhu S.D., the south-eastern and north-eastern boundaries of Section 8, Block VII, Waiopēhu S.D., the north-western boundary of Horowhenua 7B, the north-eastern boundaries of Horowhenua 7B and 7A, the south-eastern boundaries of Horowhenua 4A, 4B, and 5, the north-eastern boundaries of Horowhenua 5, 4B, and 3C 4E, to, and along, the north-western boundary of Section 9, Block III, Waiopēhu S.D., and the north-western and generally northern boundaries of Section 8, Block III, Waiopēhu S.D., to the eastern end of roadside distance 357 links, as shown on S.O. Plan 12665; thence due east to the western boundary of Section 4, Block IV, Waiopēhu S.D.; thence northerly along the western boundaries of Sections 4 and 3, Block IV, Waiopēhu S.D., and generally south-easterly along the north-eastern boundary of the said Section 3, to, and along, the generally western and south-western boundaries of part Section 3, aforesaid, defined on S.O. Plan 17560, and the production of the last-mentioned boundary, to the right bank of the Mangahao River; thence generally north-easterly along that bank to a point in line with the south-eastern boundary of Section 3, Block XI, Ararua S.D., to, and along, that boundary and the south-eastern boundaries of Sections 2 and 1, Block XI, Ararua S.D., Section 15, Block IX, Ararua S.D., Sections 5, 4, 3, and 2 (including the abutment of a road), Block X, Ararua S.D., and Sections 318, 317, 316, and 315, Town of Fitzherbert, to the easternmost corner of the said Section 315; thence south-easterly by a right line to Trig. Station AA Ararua, on the south-eastern boundary of Block VII, Ararua S.D.; thence north-easterly by right lines to Trig. Station F Marima, in Block V, Mangahao S.D., and to the north-western corner of Section 9, Block IX, Mangahao S.D.; thence south-westerly along the north-western boundaries of Sections 9 and 12, the abutment of Tainui Valley Road, Sections 22 and 23, and the abutment of Naenae Road, Block IX, Mangahao S.D., Sections 22 and 21, Block XIII, Mangahao S.D., Sections 1, 9, 2, and 3, the abutment of Manawatu Road, Sections 7 and 8, Block II, Tararua S.D., and the abutment of Mangahao South Road, to the north-western corner of Section 6, Block II, Tararua S.D.; thence generally easterly, southerly, and north-westerly along the generally northern, eastern, and south-western boundaries of Section 6, aforesaid, to its north-western boundary; thence south-westerly along the production of that boundary to the left bank of the Mangahao River, and westerly along that bank to a point in line with the north-western boundary of Section 8, Block IV, Tararua S.D.; thence generally south-westerly to, and along, that boundary and the north-western boundaries of Sections 11, 13, and 14, and the north-eastern, south-eastern, and south-western boundaries of Section 17 (crossing Kakariki West Road), Block IV, Tararua S.D., to a point in line with the north-western boundary of Section 21A, Block IV, Tararua S.D.; thence to, and along, that boundary and the north-western boundaries of Sections 22, 24, and 26, the abutment of a road, and Section 27, Block IV, Tararua S.D., Section 33, Lots 2 and 1 of Section 35, and Section 38, Block VII, Tararua S.D., Sections 42 and 45, Block VI, Tararua S.D., the south-eastern boundary of Section 45, aforesaid, the north-western and south-western boundaries of Section 1, Block VI, Tararua S.D., the north-western boundary of Section 1, the north-eastern and north-western boundaries of Section 3 (crossing Clarks Road), the north-western boundaries of Sections 9, 6, and 7, the south-western boundary of Section 7, and the north-western boundary of Section 11, all being sections of Block IX, Tararua S.D., to the westernmost corner of the said Section 11; thence generally easterly along the south-western boundary of the said Section 11 and its production to the eastern side of Mangatainoka Valley Road, along that side to, and along, the south-western, south-eastern, and north-eastern boundaries of Section 10, the south-eastern and north-eastern boundaries of Section 5, the south-eastern boundary of Section 4, the south-western and south-eastern boundaries of Section 8, and the south-western and south-eastern boundaries of Section 2 (including the abutment of a road), all being sections of Block IX, Tararua S.D., and the south-eastern boundaries of Sections 35, 36, and 37, to the western boundary of Section 24, all being sections of Block X, Tararua S.D.; thence generally south-westerly along the western boundary of Section 24, aforesaid, the north-western boundaries of Sections 41 and 39, the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of Section 42, and the north-western boundaries of Section 40, Block X, Tararua S.D., the northern boundaries of Sections 29, 30, and 32, the western boundary of Section 32, and the northern boundary of Section 34, Block XIV, Tararua S.D., the northern and western boundaries of Section 2, the generally north-western and southern and eastern boundaries of

Section 4, and the southern boundary of Section 1, Block XIII, Tararua S.D., the western boundary of Section 31, and the north-western boundary of Section 6, Block XIV, Tararua S.D., and the north-western boundary of Section 9, Block IV, Mikimiki S.D., to the northern side of Ruamahanga Gorge Road; thence generally westerly along that side, and the end of that road and the left bank of the Ruamahanga River, to a point in line with the western boundary of Section 1, Block III, Mikimiki S.D.; thence generally southerly to, and along, the western and southern boundaries of Section 1, aforesaid, the western boundary of Section 15, the abutment of Te Mara Road, and the western boundary of Section 13, Block IV, Mikimiki S.D., the northern boundaries of Sections 81, 82, and 83, and the western boundary of Section 83, Block VII, Mikimiki S.D., and the production of that boundary to the southern side of a road; thence easterly along that side to, and south-westerly along, the north-western side of Kiriwhakapapa Road, to a point in line with the western boundary of Section 85, Block VII, Mikimiki S.D.; thence southerly to, and north-easterly along, the north-western boundary of Section 85, aforesaid, to its eastern boundary; thence generally south-westerly along the eastern and southern boundaries of Section 85 and the western boundary of Section 86, Block VII, Mikimiki S.D., and the western boundary of Section 8, Block X, Mikimiki S.D., and its production to the right bank of the Mikimiki Stream; thence easterly along that bank and the abutment and southern side of Mikimiki Road, to the western boundary of Section 7, Block XI, Mikimiki S.D.; thence generally south-westerly along that boundary, the northern and western boundaries of Section 4, and the northern boundary of Section 5, Block XI, Mikimiki S.D., and the northern boundaries of Sections 5, 7, and 3, Block X, Mikimiki S.D., and the production of the last-mentioned boundary to the right bank of the Waingawa River; thence generally southerly along that bank and the western boundary of reserve, as shown on S.O. Plan 13930, to the eastern side of Upper Waingawa Road; thence generally northerly along that side to a point in line with the north-western boundary of Section 2, Block X, Mikimiki S.D.; thence generally southerly to, and along that boundary, the south-western boundary of Section 2, aforesaid, the north-western and south-western boundaries of Section 379, and the north-western boundary of Section 384, Taratahi District, to the northern boundary of the land, as shown on D.P. 10247; thence south-easterly along the northern and eastern boundaries of the land shown on D.P. 10247 (crossing Mount Holdsworth Road), to, and westerly along, the left bank of the Atiwhakatu Stream, to the western boundary of Section 390, Taratahi District; thence generally south-westerly along that boundary, the northern and western boundaries of Section 5A, Block II, Tiffin S.D., and the north-western boundaries of Sections 6, 5, and 10, Block I, Tiffin S.D., to the eastern boundary of a reserve along the left bank of a stream; thence northerly along that boundary to a point in line with the northern boundary of Section 3, Block I, Tiffin S.D.; thence westerly to, and along, that boundary and its production to a point in line with the western boundary of Section 3, aforesaid; thence generally southerly to, and along, that boundary, the western boundary of Section 7, and the western and south-western boundaries of Section 8, Block I, Tiffin S.D., the western side of Mangatariri Road, the western boundaries of Sections 11 and 3, Block V, Tiffin S.D., and the abutment and south-western side of Kaipaitangata Road, to the south-eastern boundary of Section 1, Block V, Tiffin S.D.; thence south-westerly along the south-eastern boundaries of Sections 1, 4, and 5, Block V, Tiffin S.D., to, and north-westerly along, the south-western boundary of Section 5, aforesaid, to a point in line with the abutment of Beef Road; thence westerly to, and along that abutment, the northern boundary of Section 6, Block V, Tiffin S.D., the abutment of a road, the eastern and southern boundaries of Section 5, Block IV, Waiohine S.D., and the production of the last-mentioned boundary, to the eastern boundary of Section 3, Block VI, Waiohine S.D.; thence generally southerly and south-westerly along that boundary, the western boundary of Section 10, and the north-western boundary of Section 2, Block VI, Waiohine S.D., and the production of the last-mentioned boundary to the western side of Mount Reeves Road; thence generally south-easterly along that side and the north-eastern boundaries of Lot 1, D.P. 23172, to the south-eastern corner of the said Lot 1; thence generally westerly along the generally southern boundaries of the said Lot 1, to, and generally south-westerly along, the north-western boundaries of Lots 2 and 1, D.P. 5395, the northern and western boundaries of Section 8, Block VI, Waiohine S.D., and the production of the last-mentioned boundary, to the northern boundary of Section 529, Featherston Suburban; thence generally southerly along the generally north-eastern boundaries of Sections 529, 530, and 519, the south-eastern boundary of Section 519, the north-eastern and south-eastern boundaries of Section 549, to, and north-westerly along, the south-western boundaries of Sections 549 and 533, Featherston Suburban, and the production of the last-mentioned boundary, to the north-western side of a road; thence generally south-westerly along that side to a point in line with the north-eastern boundary of Section 536, Featherston Suburban; thence south-easterly to, and along, that boundary, and generally southerly along the south-eastern boundary of Section 536 and the north-eastern and generally eastern boundaries of Section 578, Featherston Suburban, to its southernmost corner; thence north-westerly along the south-western boundary of Section 578, aforesaid, and its production, to

the north-western side of a road; thence south-westerly along that side, crossing the road, to, and along, the south-eastern boundary of Section 539, Featherston Suburban, to its southernmost corner; thence generally westerly along the south-western and north-western boundaries of Section 539, the northern boundary of Section 541, the eastern, southern, and western boundaries of Section 543, the southern and western boundaries of Section 544, Featherston Suburban, and the northern boundary of Section 32, Pakuratahi District, to its intersection with the watershed of the Hut and Tauherenikau Rivers; thence northerly along that watershed, passing through Trig. Station Mount Marchant, in Block V, Eritonga S.D., to Trig. Station Omega, in Block III, Eritonga S.D.; thence westerly along that watershed, passing through Trig. Station S Alpha, in Block III, Eritonga S.D., to Trig. Station Renata G, the point of commencement; save, and excepting, all legal roads.

SECOND SCHEDULE

ALL that area in the Wellington Land District containing 1,807 acres 2 roods 5 perches, more or less, being Section 4, Block XI, Kaitawa S.D. (S.O. 13526.)

THIRD SCHEDULE

ALL those areas in the Wellington Land District containing together 1,887 acres, more or less, being Section 1, Block XV, Kaitawa S.D. and Ngarara West C 18, Section 1, situated in Block III, Akatarawa S.D. (S.O. 13528 and M.L. 4138.)

FOURTH SCHEDULE

ALL those areas in the Wellington Land District containing together 1,325 acres 1 rood 23 perches, more or less, being Lot 2 of Section 18, Block V, Taungata S.D., and the adjoining part of Waihoanga 1c, situated in Block 1, Taungata S.D. (S.O. 18621.)

FIFTH SCHEDULE

ALL those areas in the Wellington Land District, situated in Blocks XII and XVI, Akatarawa S.D., containing together 64 acres and 4.7 perches, more or less, being part Section 34, Pakuratahi District, as described in *Gazette*, 1960, p. 22, and Lot 1, D.P. 19256, being part Section 31, Pakuratahi District.

As shown on plan No. N. 157/1 (2 sheets) deposited in the Head Office of the New Zealand Forest Service at Wellington, and thereon bordered red.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

Gazette references to areas comprised in Tararua State Forest Park.

Area	Description	Gazette Page
A. R. P.		
965 1 28	Sections 543 and 544, Featherston Suburban	1905/2946
155,000 0 0	No appellation generally. Includes part Horowhenua 12	1900/104
544 0 0	Section 11, Block X, Arawaru S.D.	1921/2035
1,681 0 0	Part Sections 4 and 5, Block IV, Waiopahu S.D.	1921/2035
1,600 0 0	Section 1, Block XI, Waiopahu S.D.	1921/2035
4,817 0 0	Part Horowhenua 12	1904/1920
5,370 0 0	No appellation	1905/1887 2765
2,700 0 0	No appellation	1905/1887 2765
16,400 0 0	No appellation (20,000 acres, Wellington City and Suburban Water-supply Act 1927, vested in Wellington City Council, deducted)	1881/668 959
51 0 0	Section 6, Block II, Tararua S.D.	1902/2557 1903/262
1,778 0 0	No appellation (part of original area)	1881/1217 1484
331 1 0	Sections 537 and 539, Featherston Suburban	1963/179
300 1 5	Section 578, Featherston Suburban	1962/11
223 3 0	Section 536, Featherston Suburban	1966/715
895 0 22	Sections 529 to 534, Featherston Suburban	1960/1965
171 1 13	Sections 519 and 549, Featherston Suburban	1962/1351
1,261 2 0	Sections 546 and 547, Featherston Suburban	1927/2122
25 3 13	Lot 1, D.P. 23172	1962/2268
575 1 0	Part Section 3, Block VI, Waiohine S.D.	1962/2268
288 0 0	Section 6, Block IV, Waiohine S.D.	1962/265
636 0 0	Section 5, Block IV, Waiohine S.D.	1963/1251
640 0 0	Section 5, Block V, Tiffin S.D.	1957/1454
557 0 30	Section 1 and Part Section 4, Block V, Tiffin S.D.	1965/866
12 3 10	Lot 1, D.P. 26229	1966/1266

Area A. R. P.	Description	Gazette Page
5,700 0 0	No appellation	1902/221
5,000 0 0	No appellation	1927/2611
3 1 39	Land in D.P. 10247	1960/254
9,365 2 0	No appellation (34½ acres in Gazette 1938/2272 deducted. Area by survey, S.O. 20282)	1934/1388
513 0 0	Section 85, Block VII, Mikimiki S.D.	1961/450
5,200 0 0	No appellation	1934/1388
155 2 0	Section 42, Block X, Tararua S.D.	1961/1300
200 0 0	Section 17, Block IV, Tararua S.D.	1938/1019
1,119 0 0	Part Section 3, Block IV, Waiopahu S.D.	1950/1630
3,113 1 0	Part Sections 4 and 5, Block IV, Waiopahu S.D., and Sections 8 and 9, Block III, Waiopahu S.D.	1950/1878
103 3 15	Horowhenua 7A	1944/358
208 0 0	Horowhenua 7B	1955/1415
798 3 24	Part Horowhenua 3B 5	1944/358
1,506 2 0	Part Horowhenua 6A	1959/9
229,811 2 39		
1,807 2 5	Section 4, Block XI, Kaitawa S.D.	1900/103
1,520 0 0	Section 1, Block XV, Kaitawa S.D.	1900/104
367 0 0	Ngarara West, C 18, Section 1	1930/2017
1,325 1 23	Lot 2 of Section 18, Block V, Taungata S.D., and part Wal- hoanga 1c	1940/1784
63 3 30	Lot 1, D.P. 19256	1957/1224
0 0 14.7	Part Section 34, Pakuratahi Dis- trict	1960/22
5,083 3 32.7		
234,895 2 31.7		

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General, and issued under the Seal of New Zealand, this 5th day of September 1967.

[L.S.] DUNCAN MACINTYRE, Minister of Forests.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
(P.S. 6/3/31)

Boundaries of the City of Manukau Altered

BERNARD FERGUSON, Governor-General
ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government Buildings at Wellington this 11th day of September 1967

Present:

THE RIGHT HON. KEITH HOLYOAKE, C.H., PRESIDING IN COUNCIL
PURSUANT to the Local Government Commission Act 1961, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following order:

ORDER

- The area described in the Schedule hereto is hereby included in the City of Manukau.
- The alteration of the boundaries of the said City hereinbefore made shall be deemed to have been effected under the Municipal Corporations Act 1954.

SCHEDULE

ALL that area in Block VII, Otahuhu Survey District, containing 2 roods 10.8 perches, more or less, being land below mean high-water mark shown on S.O. Plan 44973.

P. J. BROOKS, Clerk of the Executive Council.
(I.A. 176/211/1)

Setting Apart Maori Freehold Land as a Maori Reservation

BERNARD FERGUSON, Governor-General
ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington this 6th day of September 1967

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL
PURSUANT to section 439 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby sets apart the Maori freehold land described in the Schedule hereto as a Maori reservation, for the purpose of a marae of meeting place and burial ground for the Maori people generally.

SCHEDULE

NORTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT

ALL that piece of land situated and described as follows:

A. R. P. Being
1 1 28 Toetoe 4a 1 and 4b 3, situate in Block XVI, Purua Survey District.
P. J. BROOKS, Clerk of the Executive Council.
(M.A. 21/3/552)

Reappointing a Director of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand

BERNARD FERGUSON, Governor-General
ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government House at Wellington this 6th day of September 1967

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL
PURSUANT to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1964, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby re-appoints

Roy Granville McElroy, Esquire, of Auckland,
as a director of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, to hold office during pleasure for a term of three years from the 23rd day of August 1967.

P. J. BROOKS, Clerk of the Executive Council.
(T. 39/4/11)

Appointment of Honorary Consul for Finland at Wellington

His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified that the appointment of

Mr John Henderson Ingram
as Honorary Consul for Finland at Wellington has been recognised.

Dated at Wellington this 4th day of September 1967.
KEITH HOLYOAKE, Minister of External Affairs.

Member of the Council of Legal Education Appointed

PURSUANT to the Law Practitioners Amendment Act 1961, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint

The Honourable Alan Clifford Perry, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand,
to be a member of the Council of Legal Education for a further term of three years commencing on the 7th day of October 1967.

Dated at Wellington this 29th day of August 1967.
J. R. HANAN, Attorney-General.

Member of the Board of Examiners Under the Coal Mines Act 1925, Appointed

PURSUANT to section 43 of the Coal Mines Act 1925

David Kear, Director of the Geological Survey,
is a member of the Board of Examiners under that Act, with effect from the 3rd day of August 1967.

T. P. SHAND, Minister of Mines.

Member of the Board of Examiners Under the Mining Act 1926, Appointed

PURSUANT to section 241 of the Mining Act 1926

David Kear, Director of the Geological Survey,
is a member of the Board of Examiners under that Act, with effect from the 3rd day of August 1967.

T. P. SHAND, Minister of Mines.

Appointment of Pharmacy Authority

PURSUANT to section 6 of the Pharmacy Amendment Act 1954, the Minister of Health hereby appoints

Wilfred Fosberrey Stilwell, Esquire, M.C.,
to be Pharmacy Authority for the period expiring 30 September 1970.

Dated at Wellington this 31st day of August 1967.
D. N. MCKAY, Minister of Health.

4.2. Appendix 2: Visual Aids to Historical Information

Historical Plans

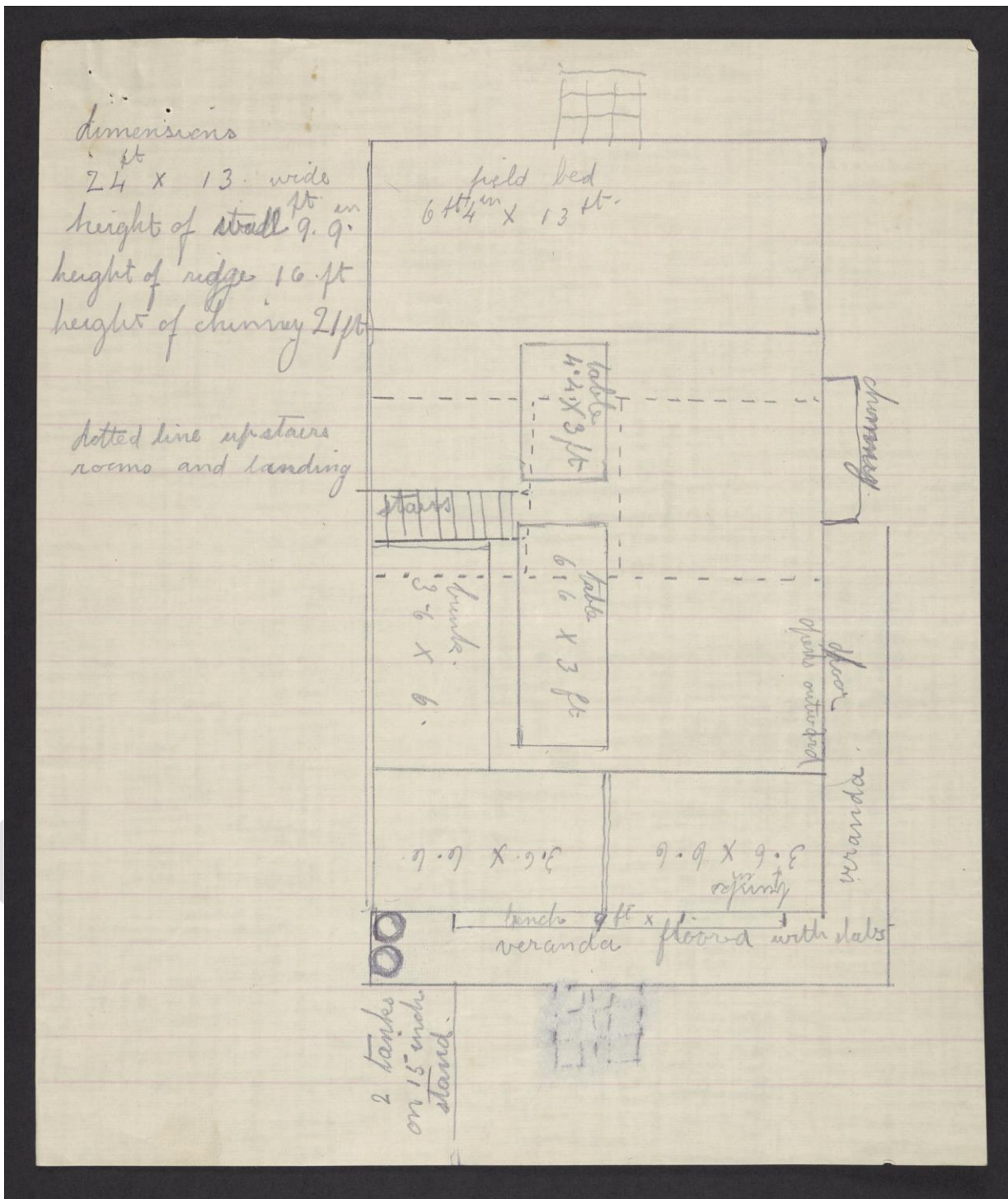


Figure 19: [Floor plan of Field Hut by Joe Gibbs]. 1924. Geoffry Burns Wilson Collection. Ref: MS-Papers-1003-29. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Historical Photographs



Figure 20: Fred Vosseler (left) and Billy Denton carrying a corrugated iron water tank up to Field Hut, c. 1924, taken by unidentified photographer. Album 2, Collection of Tararua Tramping Club.

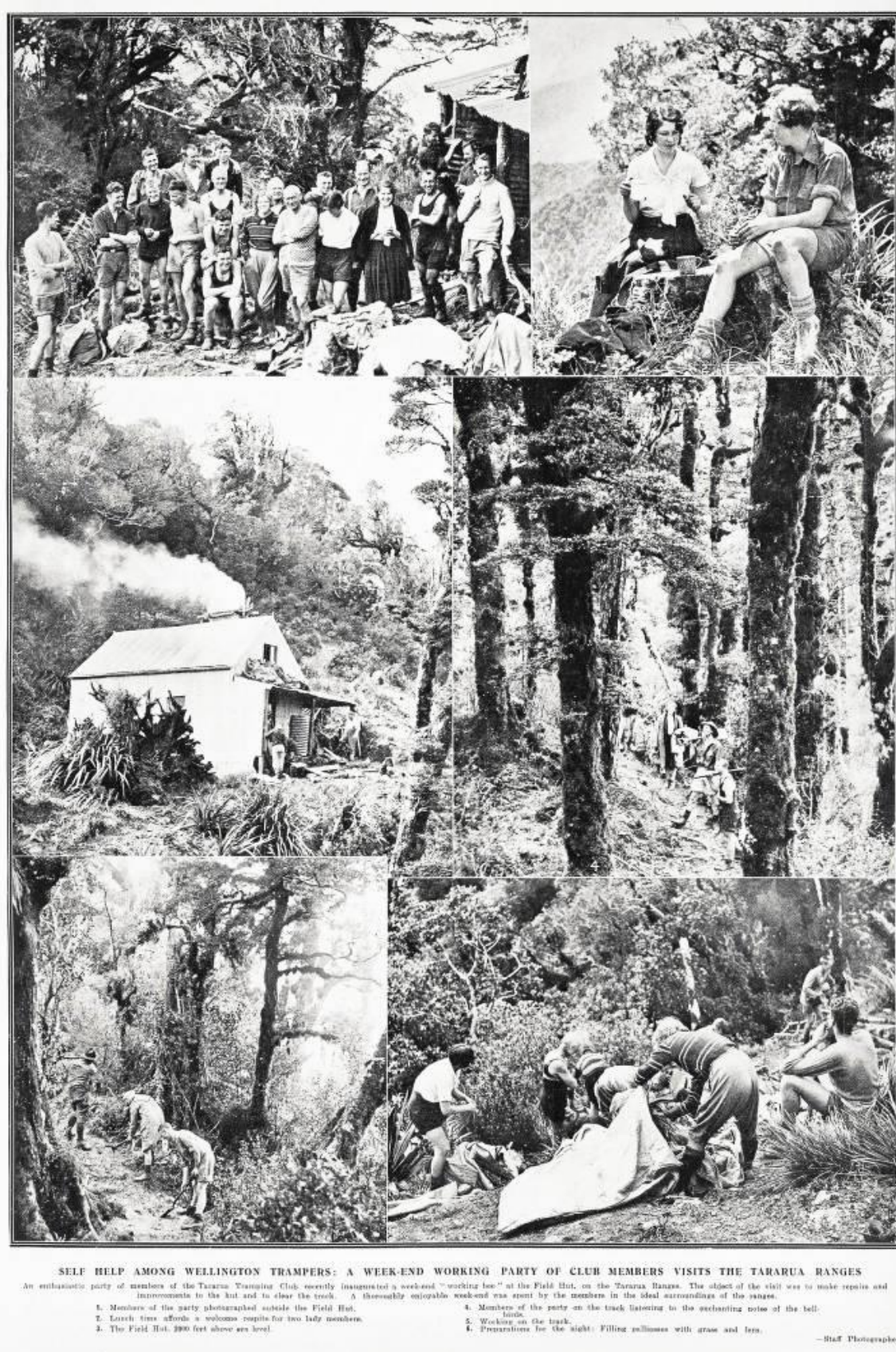


Figure 21: Weekend working party of club members, Tararua Range, 1932. *Auckland Weekly News*, AWNZ-19321207-37-01, Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections.



Figure 22: Horowhenua Geological and Tararua Range, 16 July 1938, taken by Leslie Adkin. A.006716, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.



Figure 23: Field Hut working party taking a break, 5-6 March 1983, taken by Janet Brown. Left to right: Paul Maxim, Brenda Neill, Simon Gunson, Norm Southee, John Gates, June Sowerby, Ken Drayton, Mike Bartlett, Marion Griffen, Ian Daniel. Album 2, Collection of Tararua Tramping Club.

Tararua Tramping Club
Box 1008
Wellington

TARARUA T.C.
P.O. BOX 1008
ARCHIVES

80th&JoesTributeNov04

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Invitation:

You are all cordially invited

to the 80th Birthday of

TTC's Field Hut and

Tribute to Joe Gibbs –

Builder and bushman extraordinaire

Saturday Afternoon, 6 November 2004

at Field Hut

Tararua Tramping Club Inc 1

14/09/2004

Figure 24: Invitation to the 80th birthday celebrations for Field Hut. File 4/C/iii, Collection of Tararua Tramping Club.



Figure 25: Field Hut's 80th birthday, 6 November 2004. Hugh Barr, 'Field Hut Builder Honoured at Hut's 80th Birthday', Tararua Tramping Club, <https://www.ttc.org.nz/TTC/FieldHut80th>, 12 November 2004.

4.3. Appendix 3: Visual Aids to Physical Information

Current Plans

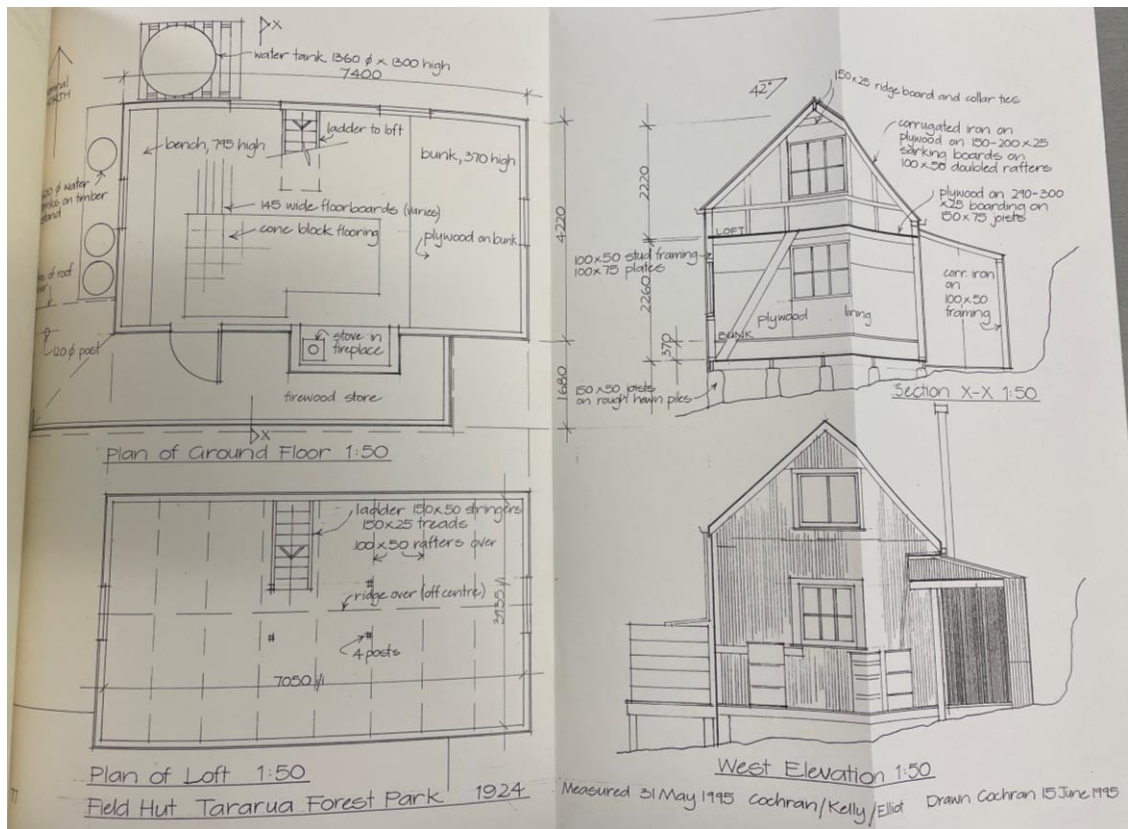


Figure 26: Drawing of Field Hut, by Chris Cochran, 15 June 1995, 'Field Hut, Tararua Forest Park, Wellington: Heritage inventory', Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai, 30 April 1996

Current Photographs of Place



Figure 27: Field Hut, north elevation. Natalie Marshall, Heritage New Zealand, 10 March 2024.



Figure 28: Field Hut, south elevation showing emergency exit from loft at rear of hut. Natalie Marshall, Heritage New Zealand, 10 March 2024.



Figure 29: Loft of Field Hut looking to fire exit window on east elevation. Natalie Marshall, Heritage New Zealand, 10 March 2024.



Figure 30: Main room of Field Hut, south wall. Natalie Marshall, Heritage New Zealand, 10 March 2024.

DRAFT

4.4. Appendix 4: Significance Assessment Information

Part 4 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

Chattels or object or class of chattels or objects (Section 65(6))

Under Section 65(6) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, an entry on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero relating to a historic place may include any chattel or object or class of chattels or objects –

- a) Situated in or on that place; and
- b) Considered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to contribute to the significance of that place; and
- c) Proposed by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for inclusion on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero.

Significance or value (Section 66(1))

Under Section 66(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga may enter any historic place or historic area on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero if the place possesses aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, technological, or traditional significance or value.

Category of historic place (Section 66(3))

Under Section 66(3) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga may assign Category 1 status or Category 2 status to any historic place, having regard to any of the following criteria:

- a) The extent to which the place reflects important or representative aspects of New Zealand history
- b) The association of the place with events, persons, or ideas of importance in New Zealand history
- c) The potential of the place to provide knowledge of New Zealand history
- d) The importance of the place to tangata whenua
- e) The community association with, or public esteem for, the place
- f) The potential of the place for public education
- g) The technical accomplishment, value, or design of the place
- h) The symbolic or commemorative value of the place
- i) The importance of identifying historic places known to date from an early period of New Zealand settlement
- j) The importance of identifying rare types of historic places
- k) The extent to which the place forms part of a wider historical and cultural area

Additional criteria may be prescribed in regulations made under this Act for the purpose of assigning Category 1 or Category 2 status to a historic place, provided they are not inconsistent with the criteria set out in subsection (3)

Additional criteria may be prescribed in regulations made under this Act for entering historic places or historic areas of interest to Māori, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu, or wāhi tapu areas on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero, provided they are not inconsistent with the criteria set out in subsection (3) or (5) or in regulations made under subsection (4).

NOTE: Category 1 historic places are ‘places of special or outstanding historical or cultural heritage significance or value.’ Category 2 historic places are ‘places of historical or cultural heritage significance or value.’