

3.0 Setting

Photo 11: View looking east across to the Rangers Hut and the exotic trees behind it. J. BREEN, DOC, MAY 2006.



There is a range of exotic trees present on the flats to the east of the Rangers Hut (see site sketch plan on page 23). The most notable of these are three macrocarpa trees near the hut, and the nine alders that occur along the edge of the bush line. The alders probably mark the perimeter of the old horse paddocks.

There are a number of apple trees near the Hut, and a lone rose bush was seen between the two macrocarpa trees NNW of the hut.

Other introduced species include blackberry which has run rampant over much of the Flats, and a small patch of raspberry interspersed with bracken directly behind the hut to the east. Both these species were introduced at some stage in the past.³⁸

Piles of tin, metal drums and bottles are in the vicinity, as well as some flat iron, and a bottle dump in the regenerating bush near the small macrocarpa tree (see site plan). There is also a bottle dump under the south room of the hut. Remains of a small iron drum are situated in a creek running along the bluffs to the north of the site.

A few hand cut posts from an old fence line were also found. Searching in the adjacent area did not discover any more. A wire rope has been strung from the bluff behind the hut that was purportedly for slinging loads of firewood down to the hut.



Photo 12: Bottle dump under the Rangers Hut. J. BREEN, DOC, MAY 2006.

The remains of the landing strip to the west of the Hut are likely to still be in evidence, although they were not investigated during the field work undertaken for this report.

DOC staff familiar with the area to the north of the Hut at Strutt's Bluff,

³⁸ Species identification confirmed by consulting Belton, T. 2005

³⁹ report a rough overgrown track that can be followed up over the bluff. The low level route has recently been re-cut and re-marked by the Upper Clutha Tramping Club.⁴⁰ It is likely that this is one of the tracks cut during culling days at Landsborough.

Important elements were found in the setting (archaeological and exotic plantings) which are a product of the history of the hut and its use. These are considered important features in any future conservation work and for public understanding of the hut.



Photo 13: View across the old horse paddock of the large macrocarpa tree to the east of the Hut.
J. BREEN, DOC, MAY 2006

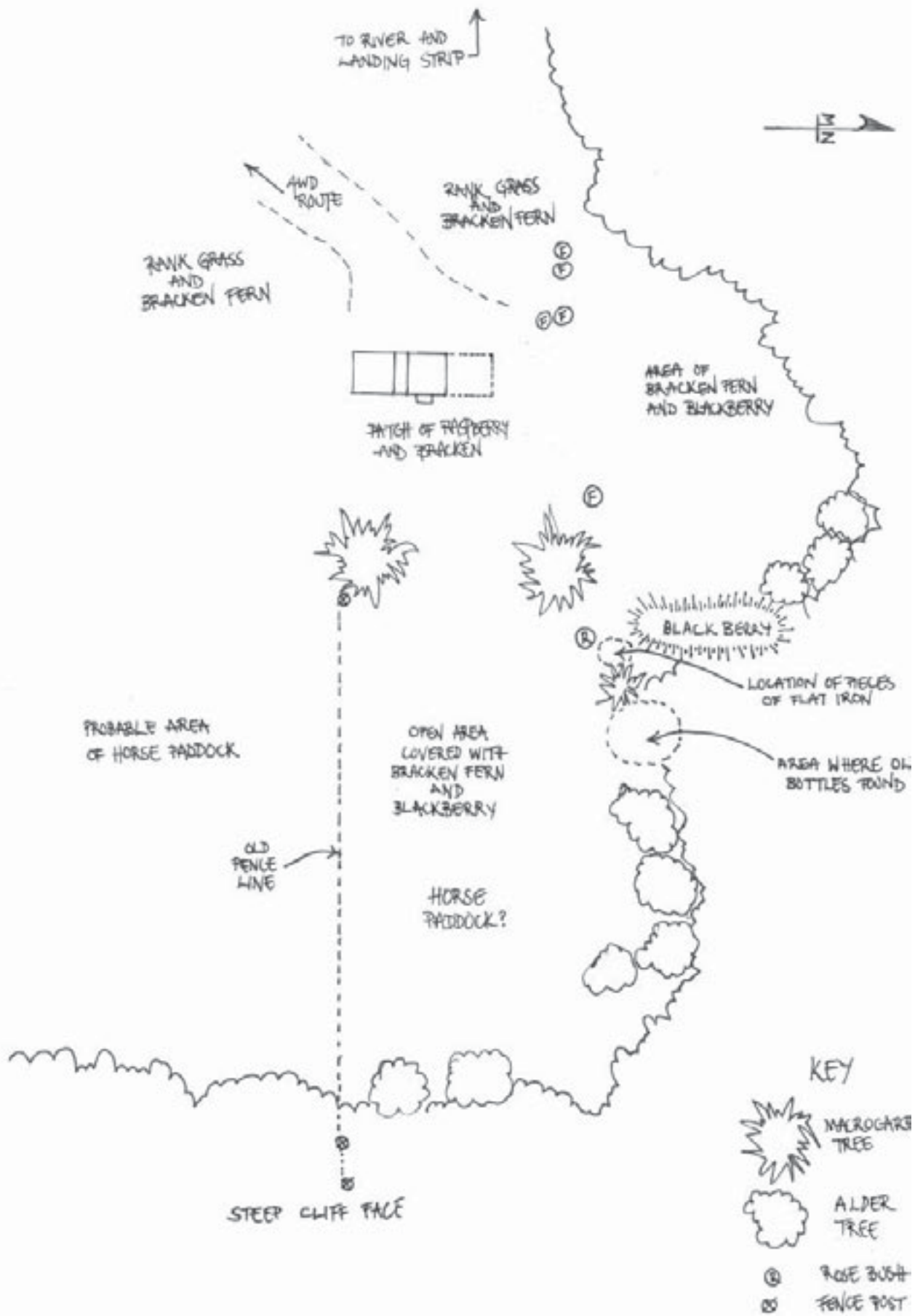


Photo 14: Fence post near the cliff face.
Photo 15: Bottle dump in east of hut.
J. BREEN, DOC, MAY 2006



³⁹ van Klink personal comment June 2006.

⁴⁰ Dymock, Peter 2006. Landsborough Valley access improved. *Wilderness* (July) : 10



SKETCH PLAN OF LANDSBOROUGH RANGERS

HUT AND GENERAL SETTING

NOT TO SCALE

JACKIE BREEN MAY 2006

4.0 Fabric Description

4.1 EXTERIOR



Photo 16: View of the Hut
in the late 1990s.
VAMS IMAGE.

Until the last few years, the Rangers Hut had three rooms - a central room with a large fireplace flanked by what were presumably bunk rooms (see image left and the plan drawing on the following page).

While file notes only record two tent frame huts being re-built at Rangers Flat, it could have been that the third hut was one of the two remaining huts in storage in 1941 that were to be built the following year. Alternatively the third room could have been the ex-Civil Aviation PWD hut from the Landsborough Aerodrome.⁴¹

In the following description of fabric, the rooms are referred to as:

North room — room that no longer exists

Middle room — room with the fire place and three west facing windows

South room — room with two west facing windows

Material considered to be original or of historic value to the hut is listed as (hf) historic fabric. This material should be conserved and used as the basis for any new or replacement elements. Material listed as (nhf) non-historic fabric is either recent or considered to detract from the historic value of the hut.



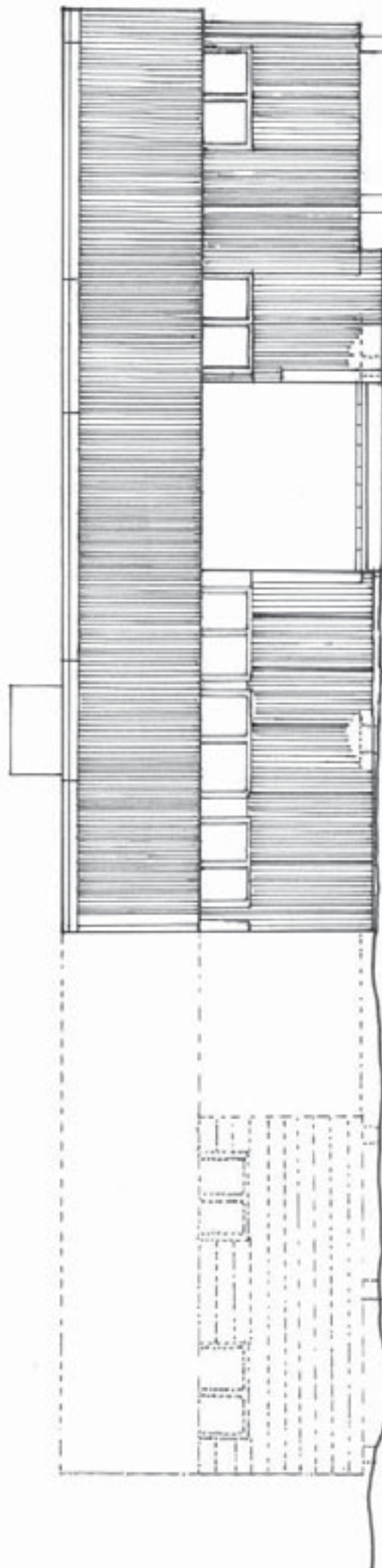
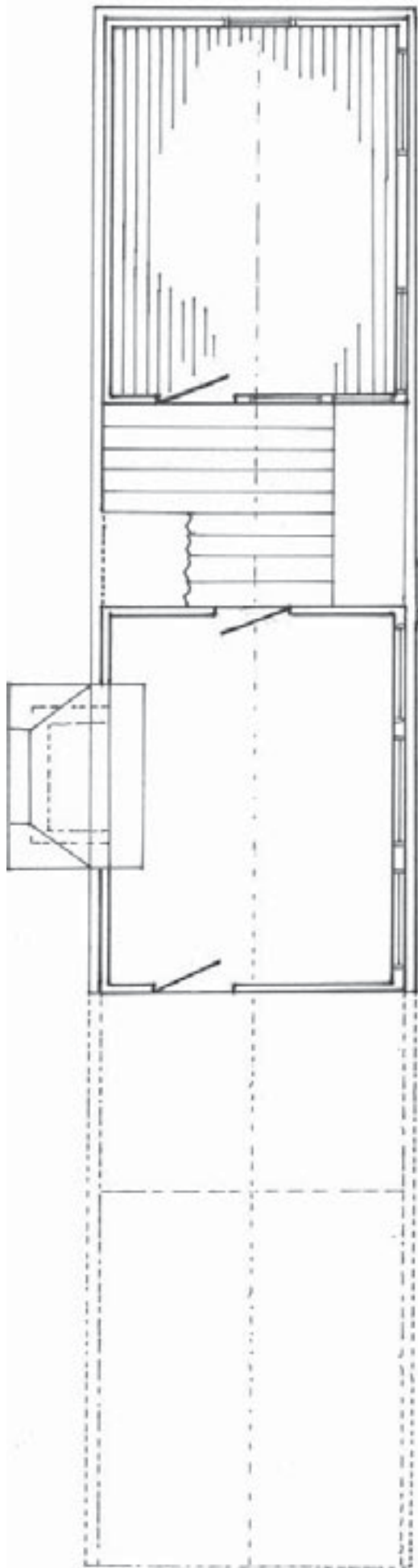
Photo 17: Ranger Hut view
looking east.
J. BREEN, DOC, 2005.

There are the remains of a few rock slabs running to the north from a patch of concrete at the north-west corner of the middle room. These slabs are probably the remains of a step up to the porch between the middle room and the north room. The patch of concrete has a 1947 penny set into it but it is unclear if this has any correlation to the date the third room was added (hf).

Cladding: The hut is currently clad in corrugated iron (nhf). This is a recent addition added to the hut to weather-proof it.⁴²

⁴¹ 9th May 1941. Letter from B. Vercoe (as acting director of Deer Operations) to the Under Secretary for Internal Affairs re: purchase of the PWD huts. IAD HO 48/51/1 Pt 1; Memo from A. G. Harper, Under Secretary for Internal Affairs to the Commissioner of Works, Ministry of Works, 8th August 1950, 48/10/2 part 2

⁴² Dave Robinson personal comment 2005. Dave (former station manager of Landsborough) reported that he had pulled down the dilapidated north room and used the salvaged galvanised iron to re-clad the remaining two rooms in an effort to slow any further deterioration.



NORTH ROOM

MIDDLE ROOM

SOUTH ROOM

LANDSBOROUGH RANGERS HUT

J. GREEN 2006

SCALE 2:1



Photo 18: Detail of a pile cut from the bush.
J. BREEN, DOC, 2005.

Originally cladding was rusticated weather boards. The remains of these can still be seen on the interior of the hut (hf - see 1996 photos 20 & 21).

Windows: The windows on the west facing walls of the remaining rooms of the hut are all roughly the same size - 900 mm x 450 mm. The windows on the north wall of the south room are both different, one a 900 mm x 450 mm, and 560 x 415 mm - top hung single pane (all hf).

Roof: The roof is clad in corrugated iron. This is consistent with the original specifications (hf).

Chimney: The chimney consists of a large concrete base, with a tapered flat iron flue (hf). This was added to the Hut in 1941 when re-built at Rangers Flat.

Porch: The porch is an addition, put in when the huts were re-built at Rangers Flat in 1941 (hf).

Sub-floor framing and piles: The sub floor consists of both joists and bearers (hf) that sit on piles that

have been cut from bush timber and shaped by hand adzing (hf). The sub-floor framing and piles in the middle room are in relatively poor condition when compared to that of the south room. This is largely due to the rooms' respective height from the ground. The joists have slots cut out of them that rest in tongues of wood on the bearers. No nails are used (hf). A couple of lengths of zinc coated metal strapping have been nailed in a criss-crossed manner between the piles on the western side of the south room (see photo 12 p.21 - nhf).



Photo 19: Detail of sub floor framing, south room. J. BREEN, DOC, 2005.



Photo 20: Porch looking north. J. BREEN, DOC, 2005.



Photo 21: Porch looking south. J. BREEN, DOC, 2005.



Photo 22: Rangers Hut
looking south.
J. BREEN DOC 2005.



Photo 23: Rangers Hut
looking north east.
J. BREEN DOC 2005.



Photo 24: Rangers Hut, rear
view, looking south west.
J. BREEN DOC 2005.

4.2 INTERIOR

Framing and lining: Framing consists of sawn timbers of various dimensions. Other pieces have been added for structural integrity, some of it sawn timbers, some pole timber cut from the surrounding bush (mostly hf). The framing in the south room is one of the most important aspects of the hut as it is covered in over 40 years of graffiti, dating from the 1938 road builders, cullers in the 1940s and 1950s, through to use by private individuals in the 1960s. The 1938 graffiti gives certainty to the assertion that most of the framing dates from its original use as a PWD road worker accommodation (hf).

The length of the studs is 152 cm, or 5 feet. This is longer than 4'6" in the specifications of the 1930 plan, but is consistent with specifications of other later 1930s depression huts. The dimensions of the timbers used for the framing is also greater than the 1930s specifications, but again is



Photo 25 (left): Detail of corner joins.
N FREER, DOC, MAY 2006.



Photo 26 (right): General view in the south room looking north. Note the tent still present in patches, and the weatherboard cladding underneath.
N FREER, DOC, MAY 2006.



Photo 27: Fire place in the middle room. N. Freer, DOC 2006.



Photo 28: Interior view of the middle room, looking south.
J. Breen, DOC, 2005..

consistent with later plans.⁴³ A significant proportion of the framing on the east wall of the middle room is in poor condition. This room has been partially lined with T&G lining, as well as with silver sisalisation/building paper (hf). The middle room has also been painted.

The corner studs are bolted together as per the original tent frame hut specification (see photo 25).

The original tent lining is still apparent in some places, but it is in poor condition (hf).

Floor: The floor boards are 85 mm tongue and groove (hf).

Fireplace: There is one fire place in the middle room of the hut. The fire place consists of a large concrete hearth, with a mantle (hf).

4.3 CHATTELS

There are no chattels remaining in the hut. There is a grate and a kettle in the fire place but it is unclear if these are original.

4.4 SUMMARY OF FABRIC VALUES

The majority of the fabric of the hut is original fabric with significant historic value. I estimate that around 80% of the remaining fabric is original. The main non-historic fabric component is the corrugated iron cladding on the walls of the hut that was added during the last few years. There are a few small pieces of tanalised timbers that have been added to the framing.

⁴³ See 1930 plan GR 4387 for tent frame hut for 4 workers and 1936 'Framed tent for Labour Department gold prospecting scheme'. Both plans from Opus Greymouth, microfiche collection. Copies in West Coast Conservancy Historic Archives.

5.0 Assessment of Historic Heritage Values

Most historic places in New Zealand are assessed using a recognised heritage values system. It is proposed to assess the significance of this place using the criteria contained within the Historic Places Act 1993. The Historic Places Trust is the national authority on the assessment of the significance of historic places. The current Trust assessment criteria are used in its Registration Proposal form.

These criteria are:

Historical, cultural, aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, scientific, social, spiritual, technological and traditional significance or value.

For the purposes of this plan these criteria have been amalgamated under three headings: Historical (historical, social); Physical (archaeological, architectural, scientific, technological); and Cultural (aesthetic, spiritual, traditional).⁴⁴

5.1 HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Deer stalking:

Landsborough Flats was a favourite area used by deer stalking parties for a short time between 1920 and 1933 as to set up base camp, so much so that it was the site chosen to build the first Rangers Hut in 1928. There are no other places on the West Coast that were managed for their association with deer stalking.

1930s depression road building:

The association of the hut with the 1930s depression relief work schemes is significant, especially the building of the Haast Pass Road. The nature of this work was hard, and often in remote places. As stated elsewhere, the design of huts used was '*practicable, portable and cheap*'.⁴⁵ These huts were used extensively on the West Coast and in Southland with the building of the Milford Road.⁴⁶

The construction of the Haast Pass Road stands alongside the building of the Milford Road as one of the last great road projects that opened

⁴⁴ Copied from Egerton, R. 1998. *Dumpling Hut, Milford Track, Fiordland National Park: Assessment of effects on heritage values of future management actions*. Department of Conservation, Southland Conservancy.

⁴⁵ Bradley K. and Egerton R. 1995. Marian Corner Road Construction Camp Conservation Plan. Unpublished report, Department of Conservation, Southland Conservancy.

⁴⁶ For images from the Southland examples see *Men of the Milford Road*, Anderson, H.J. 1985. Craig Printing Company, Invercargill. Numerous examples of these types of camps used in the building of the road south of Fox Glacier, West Coast CO Archive.

up remote parts of New Zealand. Noonan in her history of the Public Works Department/Ministry of Works states:

[t]hey stand as monuments to both the old and new methods of construction. Begun because of the availability of cheap labour [during the Depression], they were completed with the most modern contemporary machinery.⁴⁷

The Haast Road was not completed until the 1960s but its importance to the South Westland area cannot be overstated. As the Commissioner of Works commented in 1965:

It will form an important part of the national state highway system, and is vital to the economic welfare of the West Coast of the South Island.⁴⁸

Government Deer Culling:

Only a few years after the initiation of government deer control, it became clear effective 'control' depended on more than on just cullers spending time in the hills. More remote areas were not being shot effectively because cullers were spending a considerable amount of time getting to and from base camp, establishing camp, and packing goods to camps. The development of infrastructure to support culling operations (huts, tracks and river crossings) became a common topic of discussion at DIA staff conferences. The Director of Deer Control, Major Yerex supported the idea of such developments, and in 1939 stated:

We do not want to make pack horses of our men. They will work better if they have less carrying to do.

Also in 1939 was the establishment of what were called 'permanent stations' where a field officer and a ranger/deer hunter were stationed all year round, the winter season was spent on track work, hut building, equipment overhaul etc. The first 'permanent stations' were set up on Stewart Island and in the Te Urewera/Waikaremoana area, with future bases planned for in Fiordland National Park and the Tararua ranges.⁴⁹ While a base was not planned for the Landsborough, all notes on file point to it being used as more of a permanent base type facility, with Bill Chisholm (field officer) and Jack McNair stationed there over winter in 1940.

It is in this context, in 1941, that a purpose built base was established at Rangers Flat 'up the Landsborough'. While other huts had been built in a piecemeal fashion in other parts of the country, Ngatamatea (1940) in Te Urewera, and Clarkes Hut (1941), Fiordland National Park, the establishment of Rangers Hut was part of the first hut building scheme in New Zealand where a network of huts (10 huts in 1941) were established aimed specifically at facilitating more effective deer control.

The early deer control work done in South Westland was some of the

⁴⁷ Noonan 1975, p160

⁴⁸ Quoted in Pascoe, J. D. 1966. *The Haast is in South Westland*. A.W. & A. H. Reed, Wellington. p. 102

⁴⁹ 1939 Conference of Field Staff, IAD 48/26 Part 1

5.2 PHYSICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Setting

The maturity of the plantings suggests an age of around 70 years⁵⁴ and as such it is likely that they are associated with the building of the first Rangers Hut, either during its use by deer stalkers, or in the early days of government deer culling.

The remains of horse paddocks (old fence line), the abandoned air strip on the flats to the west, and the remains of an over-grown track over Strutt's Bluff are an important assemblage of related infrastructure that enhance the importance of the setting.

Hut

Public Works Department road making camps were designed to be temporary and utilitarian.⁵⁵ They were never designed to last for any length of time. The fact that the Landsborough Rangers Hut still remains, albeit in a slightly modified form, is highly significant. The rooms of Rangers Hut are sole survivors of a once common form of temporary worker accommodation. There are no other known examples of this type of hut associated with 1930s depression road building in the country.⁵⁶ Apart from the Haast Road itself, the Rangers Hut is one of the few physical links to the men who endured hardships during depression years to build the road.

While the condition of the hut is variable (from very deteriorated in the south east corner of the middle room to moderate in the south room) the fact that the building retains a surprising amount of original fabric increases its physical significance markedly. All the aspects of the original design of a 8'x10' PWD tent frame hut are still evident, from the remains of the tent, rusticated boards present as cladding, to the use of bolts as fastenings in the corner joints.

The presence of historic graffiti on the framing in the south room dating from the 1930s depression to the 1940s and 1950s government culling days, adds to the physical value of the hut, providing a tangible link to those men who used it.

⁵⁴ Belton, T. TSO Weeds personal comment, June 2006.

⁵⁵ See Bradley, K. and Egerton, R. 1995. *Marian Corner Road Construction Camp Conservation Plan*. Unpublished report, Department of Conservation, Southland Conservancy for discussion of temporary nature of 1930s depression road camps in the context of the Milford Road construction.

⁵⁶ The West Coast CO does actively manage Garden Gully Hut, a 1930s depression gold scheme hut - built in the mid-1930s. This hut is highly modified having had a significant amount of upgrade work carried out on in over the last 30 years.

5.3 CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

As commented elsewhere, for other huts built for deer control,⁵⁷ the cultural significance of Landsborough Rangers Hut is its strong association with the early days of deer culling in New Zealand. These days of the DIA deer culling are firmly a part of the New Zealand cultural mythology. A useful précis of this idea is articulated in the draft of Michael Kelly's draft *Wild Animal Control Huts: a heritage identification study* (2004):

Few pastimes or occupations in New Zealand have given rise to the level of literary output that hunting has. Since Joff Thomson's book Deer Hunter, nearly 50 years ago, hundreds of books have been written by professional and amateur hunters in New Zealand, many of them mythologizing the pastime and all of them adding to an iconic image of a man alone, or with his mates, hunting the four-legged pest.

The reasons for this are two fold. One was the life of the hunter. It was essentially solitary, with the only company a dog or the occasional hunting partner, and it was very hard, especially in the days before air drops. So hunting was really only suitable for a certain type of man (there were of course no women) who enjoyed his own company and was very resourceful. This ultimately encouraged the development of a stereotype who could be eulogised, parodied and iconicised.

The second reason was the most famous and influential of all hunter/writers, Barry Crump (1935-1996), who embellished real events or took the largely fictitious stories other hunters told him and turned them into A Good Keen Man (1960). It sold in the tens of thousands, as did the follow-up Hang on a Minute Mate (1961). They were very appealing to a post-war urban society that had some how lost touch with its rural frontier past, and of course, the humour and the nostalgia evoked were key components in their success.⁵⁸

The hut is currently not used for accommodation. It has been part of an area covered by a grazing lease for a number of years and has not been readily accessible to the public. While this is the case, groups of visitors do make pilgrimages to the hut, for example, two years ago a group of ex-Government Deer Cullers revisited the site as part of one of their regular meetings. They still speak fondly of the times spent there during the culling days.⁵⁹

Currently the site is not a visitor site; visitation is very low. With this being said, even within the short period of time public access has been in place on Landsborough Flats, there has been an increased interest

⁵⁷ Breen, J. 2004a. *Old Cedar Flat Hut Historic Assessment*; Breen, J. 2004b. *Slaty Creek Hut and Tutaekuri Junction Hut Historic Assessment*.

⁵⁸ Kelly, M. 2004. DRAFT. *Wild Animal Control Huts: a heritage identification study*. Department of Conservation, Wellington. pp 19-20. ISBN 978-0-478-14190-0 online.

⁵⁹ Dave Robinson personal comment.

in the area since the re-cutting of the old low level route over Strutt's Bluff.⁶⁰ There are no other places on the West Coast that provide the potential for a significant number of visitors to come into contact with infrastructure relating to the early days of deer culling and it has a significant interpretative potential.

5.4 SUMMARY OF THE RANGERS HUT'S SIGNIFICANCE

Historic significance

Landsborough Rangers Hut was built during the earliest period government deer culling in New Zealand when culling was typified by long hard hours spent in the back country, in the days before the extensive use of air transport and infrastructure development. The Hut is an important part of the history of government conservation management. There are also strong associations with 1930s depression road building on the Haast to Makarora Road, where the hut was originally used.

Physical significance

The fabric of the hut is unique. It is probably the only 1930s depression road builders tent frame hut still in existence, and it is one of the earliest huts built for government deer culling on the West Coast and in New Zealand. The associated infrastructure of the site, the plantings, horse paddocks, airstrip and track over Strutt's bluff make it a good representative of its type. The setting with its connections to deer culling days is also important.

Cultural significance

There are strong associations of the hut with the government deer culler mythology, with old cullers still visiting the site.

⁶⁰ Dymock, Peter 2006. Landsborough Valley access improved. *Wilderness* (July) : 10

6.0 Threats

Loss of purpose

Loss of purpose is a significant threat to the hut as it is to all historic buildings. While the building remains on site in its current condition the purpose will be retained.

Natural

The main natural threats are those associated with fabric deterioration (rust and rot).

Management actions

Lack of planning or poor planning, including inappropriate restoration work or maintenance are a threat to the building. Removal of the building will result in the loss of historic, cultural and physical values at the site. A conservation plan will be needed to guide future management.

Information loss

While there is a certain amount of information on file there seems to be a dearth of images of the hut itself during its period of use. There are a number of published accounts of government deer culling in the Landsborough in the time it was in use but little on the actual hut. To expand our knowledge it would be worthwhile tracking down some of the former deer cullers who used the hut and record oral histories of their experiences culling in the area.⁶¹

⁶¹ Unfortunately many key figures are deceased or too infirm to be interviewed.

7.0 Management recommendations

This hut is nationally unique as possibly the last original tent frame hut on public land associated with PWD road building. It is an important physical remnant of the 1930s depression relief work building of the Haast Pass Road. It is regionally important as the oldest purpose built deer cullers hut on the West Coast and representative of an important era of government wild animal control.

In a wider context, the history of government deer culling in the Landsborough was the beginning of government conservation work on the West Coast. Some of the descriptions of the landscape when the culling started stand in stark contrast to the state of the forest and ecosystems today. While priorities and management techniques may have changed in the Landsborough, the Rangers Hut stands testament to the initial stages in the history of government conservation management and is an important part of DOC's institutional history.

While current visitor use of the hut is low, it is positioned close to a major highway (compared to other deer culling huts), allowing considerable interpretative/heritage appreciation. The hut provides a unique front country opportunity for visitors to see significant aspects of the West Coast's and New Zealand's history:

- 1) to understand early government conservation management via early government deer culling and the hard life of the deer culler; and
- 2) to experience a type of accommodation used extensively in 1930s depression work relief camps.

It is therefore recommended that the hut and its wider setting be retained and managed as an Actively Managed Historic Place.

7.1 FUTURE WORK REQUIRED

- More detailed recording of the fabric needs to be carried out to ensure all physical information about the hut is captured.
- A programme of oral history recording should be undertaken to capture stories from government cullers who used the hut. This will provide a useful context for ongoing management of the site and provide information to enhance any visitor information produced about the hut.
- All future work at the site should be guided by a conservation plan which should include a plan for managing the setting.
- Any future visitor use of the site must be accommodated with as little disruption as possible to the hut's historic fabric. This should be articulated clearly in the conservation plan.
- It is proposed that the hut be nominated for registration under the Historic Places Act (1993). Conversations with Historic Places Trust

staff indicate that there are no huts like this currently registered with them. The nationally important aspects of the historic and physical significance mean that it would potentially be given a Category 1 registration (the highest level of significance).

- Consider the hut and its values in any appraisal of future management options for the Landsborough Valley.

8.0 Bibliography

- Anderson, H.J. 1985 *Men of the Milford Road*. Craig Printing Co. Ltd, Invercargill.
- Bamford, D.A.C, Neeson, M.P. and Sinclair, H.J. 1978. *The Landsborough Hooker region*. An investigation for the National Parks Authority, Department of Lands and Survey, Hokitika.
- Banwell, D.B.1968. *The Highland Stags of Otago*. A.H. & A.W. Reed, Wellington.
- Belton, T. 2005. Assessment of weeds present at Landsborough Station and Haast Valley, and recommendations for management. Unpublished report, DOC, West Coast Conservancy.
- Bradley K. and Egerton, R. 1995. Marian Corner Road Construction Camp Conservation Plan. Unpublished report, Department of Conservation, Southland Conservancy.
- Breen, J. 2004a. Old Cedar Flat Hut Historic Assessment. Unpublished report, Department of Conservation, West Coast Conservancy.
- Breen, J. 2004b. Slaty Creek Hut and Tutaekuri Junction Hut Historic Assessment. Unpublished report, Department of Conservation, West Coast Conservancy.
- Caughley, Graeme 1983. *The Deer Wars — the story of deer in New Zealand*. Heinemann, Auckland.
- Department of Conservation 2003. *Wairarapa hunting update: autumn 2003*. Department of Conservation, Wairarapa Area Office, Masterton.
- Dymock, Peter 2006. Landsborough Valley access improved. *Wilderness* (July): 10
- Field, Kingsley 1991. *The Master Hunters*. Viking Pacific, Wellington.
- Francis, Ken 1983. *Wildlife Ranger — My Years in the New Zealand Outdoors*. Whitcoulls Publishers, Christchurch.
- Galbreath, Ross 1993. *Working for Wildlife — a history of the New Zealand Wildlife Service*. Bridget Williams Books Ltd & Historical Branch, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington.
- Holden, Philip 1983. *The Golden Years of Hunting in New Zealand*. Hodder and Stoughton, Auckland.
- Holden, Philip 1985. *New Zealand Hunters' Paradise*. Hodder and Staughton, Auckland.
- Holden, Philip 1998. *New Zealand Hunter*. Hodder Moa Beckett, Auckland.
- Lucas, F.J. 1968. *Popeye Lucas*. . A.H. & A.W. Reed, Wellington.
- McKelvey, Peter 1995. *Steepland Forests*. Canterbury University Press, Christchurch.
- McKinnon, A.D. and Coughlan, L. 1961. Data on the establishment of some introduced animals in New Zealand forests. Volume 3 — extracts from Annual Reports of Department of Internal Affairs 1916-1957. New Zealand Forest Service, Wellington
- McNair, Jack 1971. *Shooting for the Skipper*. A.H. & A.W. Reed, Wellington,
- Noonan, R.J. 1975. *By Design — A brief history of the Public Works Department Ministry of Works 1870-1970*. A.R. Shearer, Government Printer, Wellington.
- Pascoe, J.D. 1966. *The Haast is in South Westland*. A.W. & A.H. Reed, Wellington
- Ryan, C. 1991. Bert Barra: A Hundred Deer a Day. *Terra Nova* 5: 55-56.
- Thomson, Joff 1964. *Deer Shooting Days*. A.H. & A.W. Reed, Wellington.
- Wilson, Major R.A. 1963. *My Stalking Memories*. Pegasus Press, Christchurch.

Files - Department of Internal Affairs Files - Head Office Files

- 48/10/2 pt 1 Animals Protection and Game Act - Deer destruction - Air Transport - General file re: 11/2/46 to 20/12/48. Archives New Zealand, Wellington.
- 48/10/2 pt 2 Animals Protection and Game Act - Deer destruction - Air Transport - General file re: 15/2/49 to 28/2/51. Archives New Zealand, Wellington.
- 48/26 pt 1 A.P. & Game Act - Deer Destruction - Conference of Field Staff 27/10/1937 to 30/9/1946. Archives New Zealand, Wellington.
- 48/28/3 A.P. & Game Act - Deer Destruction - Southern Lakes District Organisation - General re: Vol I, 27/3/46 to 19/5/48. Archives New Zealand, Wellington.
- 48/28/3 A.P. & Game Act - Deer Destruction - Southern Lakes District Organisation - General re: Vol. II, 23/7/48 to 18/9/51. Archives New Zealand, Wellington.
- 48/28/3 A.P. & Game Act - Deer Destruction - Southern Lakes District Organisation - General re: V III, 17/9/51 to 13/4/53. Archives New Zealand, Wellington.
- 48/51/1 v.1 Deer Destruction - use of various huts in connection with - general hut file, 25/6/36 to 3/4/46 Archives New Zealand, Wellington.
- 48/51/2 pt 1, Animal Protection & Game Act - Deer Destruction - Use of various huts in connection with - general file. 9/5/46 to 23/3/56. Archives New Zealand, Wellington.
- 48/118/5 pt 1 Wildlife Act - Deer Destruction - No. 5 - Westland District Organisation - Operations etc. - general file Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

9.0 Appendices

9.1 APPENDIX 1 — REMAINS OF ROUGH CREEK HUT



Door from Rough Creek Hut - cullers named include F. Erceg, Farley Hoy (?), P. Thompson, Mike Parker, Ben Buckley.
MARK MARTINI DOC, DECEMBER 1996.



Chimney base from Rough Creek Hut.
MARK MARTINI DOC, DECEMBER 1996.

9.2 APPENDIX 2 — LIST OF NAMES RECORDED ON LANDSBOROUGH RANGERS HUT FRAMING

W.H. Richards, 11(?) July, 1938.

Mr. E. Joyce 1938

J. Purdie, AM 13 Sept 1938, raining like hell

G. Stevenson, 1944

Patrick R. Smith, 450 Avonside Drive, Christchurch, Government deer shooter, drowned Burke, 1945

M. Bond (?), 1954

Ben Buckley, Govt Shooter, 1956-57, Waimate & Haast

J. Enright, Govt Shooter, 1951-52, 1952, 1952-53, 1953, 1953-54

Frank Erceg. GDS, King Country, North Island

Burke Block, 1st Season summer, 1956, Haast 1956 winter, 1956-57

Dingle, Hunter, 1957-58 Matukituki — NZ Record 2255 deer 6 months,
10 chamois, 1958-59 Dobson, 1959-60 Wilkin, 1960-61 Haast, Makarora
1961-, Eyre Mountains Haast

Vic Erceg 1951-52, Stewart Island & Clarke
1957-58 Shotover & Wilkin
1958-59 Hopkins & Shotover
1959-60 Hopkins, Dobson & ...
1960-61 Hopkins & Dobson ...
1962 Rangers - Clarke
1963 Rangers - Clarke

A.N. Gilmore (19)49 - (19)50 Nth Canterbury
1950-51 Murchison and Bruce Bay
1951-52. Nth Westland
1952-53 (as above)
1953-54 Nth Westland - Hawkes Bay
1954-55 Hawea - Wanaka
1955-56 To be continued
1956-57 SACKED TO NI

Gerald Goodger, I.A.D., 1956-57, Burke Block

Rex Haywood, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, 1956 Clarke Block
(An unflattering drawing of Rex with a large pot belly
accompanies the name along with the added words '10 day
wonder' and 'couldn't take it').

Neil Kennedy, Queens Birthday 1958, Dunedin

F. S. McCraw 1958

Doug Reeves 1961

Rob McElven 1961

Les Russell 1961

Lindsay G. Taylor (& others) 1961?

N.W. Mathews, 1963

Barb ... Chris Herbert, Dunedin, 25.3.67

P. Swale (?) 1977

Names with no dates

K.W. Findlay, Govt Shooter, Christchurch

Alfred J. Freed, Govt Shooter, Dunedin, 12 Kilgour Street

W.S. Hardwicke, Waimate.

W. Jack I.A.D 7 St Albans S, St Albans, Christchurch

Alex Jocelyn (?)

Len McConnell, Govt Shooter