

KA MUA, KA MURI

LOOKING BACK IN ORDER TO MOVE FORWARD

"THE CHANGE OF NAME TO WAIMARINO CONTROVERSY"

26 APRIL 1926 - RE: "WAIMARINO"

"I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE ABOVE (ANTHROPOLOGY AND MAORI (SIC) RACE) SECTION OF THE AUCKLAND INSTITUTE TO PROTEST AGAINST THE REPORTED INTENTION OF YOUR DEPARTMENT TO DISPLACE THE ABOVE NAME PLACE IN FAVOUR OF "NATIONAL PARK".

IF THIS REPORT IS CORRECT THEN WE WISH TO RECORD OUR OBJECTION THERETO ON THE FOLLOWING GROUNDS:— THE NAME WAIMARINO IS OF HISTORIC VALUE AND SIGNIFICANCE, AND IT IS DUE TO THE NATIVE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT WHO PRESENTED THIS AREA AS A NATIONAL PARK. THAT THEIR NOMENCLATURE SHOULD BE PRESERVED FOR FUTURE TIME.

THESE MAORI [SIC] PLACE-NAMES IN TIME TO COME WILL SERVE AS A VALUABLE MEMORY OF THE NATIVE RACE, AND ON THAT GROUND ALONE SHOULD NOT BE DISPLACED WITHOUT GOOD AND NECESSARY CAUSE. THIS IS NOT SHOWN TO BE THE CASE IN THE INSTANCE OF WAIMARINO, AND WE HOPE YOU WILL GIVE YOUR OFFICIAL DISSENT TO THE INTENDED CHANGE."

eleased Jind

LETTER FROM MR J LEMAIN FROM THE AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM'S ANTHROPOLOGY AND MAORI (SIC) RACE SECTION TO THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, JOSEPH GORDON COATES

The Minister in Charge Mellington Me Warmarino Jam unshirted by the above feeting the acet soil your Wepartment to displace the above name place in favor of "National Park"— Just to Record our of this report is correct—then first to Record our objection Museto on the following grounds:The name Warmaring of his true value of Symptomeer, or it is sing to the nature people of the district whip presented this area is a Retirial Park-Mal Meir nomercelature should be preserved to fature time & These Maniplace names in ten to comed will serve as a valuable momenty of the Balue dace, on that ground alone Should not be displaced authout good the neasony cause who has not shown to be the case on the wishance of Warmaring - Two thope you will give your afficial dis sent to the intended change RESTORE: BRING BACK OR RE-ESTABLISH

WHAKAINGOA ANŌ

RENAME: GIVE A NEW NAME TO

"THE CHANGE OF NAME TO WAIMARINO CONTROVERSY"

4 JULY, 1968 NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD AGENDA PAPER



1949 - WELLS NEWSON, A. 'PLAN OF WAIMARINO TOWNSHIP' MAP 16164. Source: Land Information New Zealand ACT 1982

RESEARCHED & PREPARED BY LIZ BROOKER

IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THERE IS HISTORICAL KÖRERO SHARED WITHIN THIS REPORT THAT IS CONSIDERED BY TANGATA WHENUA TO BE OFFENSIVE AND/OR FACTUALLY INCORRECT. THESE PASSAGES HAVE ONLY BEEN INCLUDED FOR THE PURPOSES OF UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORICAL NARRATIVES.

IT IS ALSO NOTED THAT SOME OF THE QUOTED KÖRERO CONTAIN INSTANCES WHERE SPELLING OR FORMATTING IS INCORRECT. WHERE POSSIBLE, THESE WORDS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED.

TO ALL WHO HAVE SUPPORTED THIS KAUPAPA, NGĀ MIHI

TE KURATAIAHA (KURA) WANIKAU TŪROA, AIDEN GILBERT, ERICA HAUMATE AND THE WHĀNAU OF UENUKU | TE KOROWAI O WAINUIĀRUA, JANE WELBURN, LUCY CONWAY AND MY WHĀNAU. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO THANK THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD FOR KEEPING SUCH AMAZING ARCHIVES WHICH INSPIRED THIS HĪKOI ALONG WITH ALL THE OTHER REPOSITORIES WHO HAVE SO GENEROUSLY DONATED TIME, IMAGES AND SUPPORT.



COVER IMAGE: 1971 - DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY. 'WAIMARINO TOWNSHIP' MAP NZMS 1; N111.

SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY. WELLINGTON

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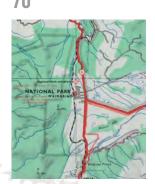


1970S & 1980S 62



WARU RĀRANGI WĀ 66







TEKAU RĀRANGI PUKAPUKA 74

IMAGES: UENUKU | TE KOROWAI O WAINUIĀRUA, AUCKLAND Museum, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington and Archives New Zealand, Wellington

TŪĀMUA

"As much as guns and warships, maps have been the weapons of imperialism. Insofar as maps were used in colonial promotion, and lands claimed on paper before they were effectively occupied, maps anticipated empire... Maps were used to legitimize [sic] the reality of conquest and empire. They helped create myths which would assist in the maintenance of the territorial status quo."

1988 MAPS, KNOWLEDGE, AND POWER J. BRIAN HARLEY FROM D. COSGROVE AND S. DANIELS, EDS, THE ICONOGRAPHY OF LANDSCAPE. CAMBRIDGE: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1988, PP. 277—312

While the following chapters share a century of history, requests and ultimately the decisions made pertaining to the name of one small village, it could be said that when read individually these communications do little to clarify what in effect started with an effort to solve the problem of

missing mail for a few fresh-off-the-boat Raetihi businessmen.

At the centre of this issue was not one of lazy postal workers or an apparent inability for railway staff to read, but one which started

decades earlier as the wave of the Empire swept through the country as quickly as Māori lands were taken and surveyors divided the country into 'their' version of the new Dominion.

"Present usage may in fact say more about the colonial encounter, and its power to modify indigenous place names and meanings, and produce new and abiding categories of thought. This suggests that we should pay more attention to the interplay of space, place and colonialism, and complicate our view of them." (Lindsay, 2023)

In Aotearoa the modification/renaming of the ingoa of indigenous places and spaces had been occurring since at least 1769 when James Cook led his scientific expedition to the South Pacific 'gifting' new names to all that he felt he had discovered.

Fifty years later, less than 200
Europeans had settled in New Zealand.
"Approximately 1,000 English settlers
arrived in the first wave of the New
Zealand Company settlement of
Wellington. Of the 18,000 settlers who
came directly from Britain between
1840 and 1852, about 14,000 arrived
through the Company or its successors.

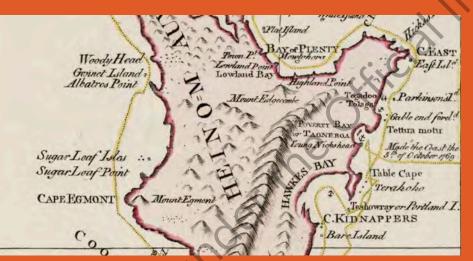


FIGURE 2: C1775 - COOK, J. 'MAP OF THE COAST OF NEW ZEALAND DISCOVERED IN THE YEARS 1769 and 1770'. Source: Alexander Turngull Library. Wellington. Ref: Publ-0037-25



By 1852 there were approximately 28,000 Europeans in New Zealand." (NZ Parliamentary Library, 2008)

By 1870 the non-Māori population of New Zealand rose to over 250,000 with the shores of the country literally teeming with settlers, missionaries and surveyors in search of their own slice of the Empire's latest iteration of paradise.

"PRESENT USAGE MAY IN FACT SAY MORE ABOUT THE COLONIAL ENCOUNTER, AND ITS POWER TO MODIFY INDIGENOUS PLACE NAMES AND MEANINGS, AND PRODUCE NEW AND ABIDING CATEGORIES OF THOUGHT"

In supporting the exponential growth of this burgeoning imported populace, securing vast tracts of land were integral to the Crown's promise of new homes and a prosperous future to the colonists.

Locally, a desire to ensure the smooth development of colonial transport and supply networks included the taking of lands at Pipiriki following the bloody battle between the Crown and kupapa against whānau of Uenuku | Te Korowai o Wainuiārua in 1865.

"Pipiriki is a point of such importance, that if we can get possession of it I must not lose the chance. All the roads from the interior to the Wereroa Pa and Ngātiruanui country pass through that place, it is in fact the main key of the river Wanganui [sic], and if we get it, we gain entire command of the river, and the people in the Wereroa Pa will be embarrassed by having their communication with the interior cut off. In getting Parikino, we have got the second most important position in the Wanganui, and if we can get Pipiriki, we shall be Quite safe for the future in this river, and the Rangitikei District will be much safer than it has hitherto been." (Grey, 1865)

In 1887 vast tracts of land were also taken from the whānau of Uenuku | Te Korowai o Wainuiārua for the construction of the North Island's Main Trunk railway line along with the milling of native timber required for, the building of houses.

"The [Māori Land] Court noted that the original estimated area of the whole Waimarino block was 490,000 acres. Having agreed to cut out the claim of Tareti Te Waimarama of 14,977 acres, Te Kiritahanga of 18,525 acres and Ngati Pare of 2309 acres, a total of 35,811 acres, all in the southern parts of the block, the Court was left with an estimated acreage for Waimarino of 454,189 acres." (Marr, 2004)

"The Crown acknowledges that it purchased a large amount of land in the Waimarino block in order to fund the North Island Main Trunk Railway line, provide for settlement and create a national park. The Crown further acknowledges that, through this purchase, it acquired more land than was necessary to accomplish these purposes...the Crown acknowledges that it failed

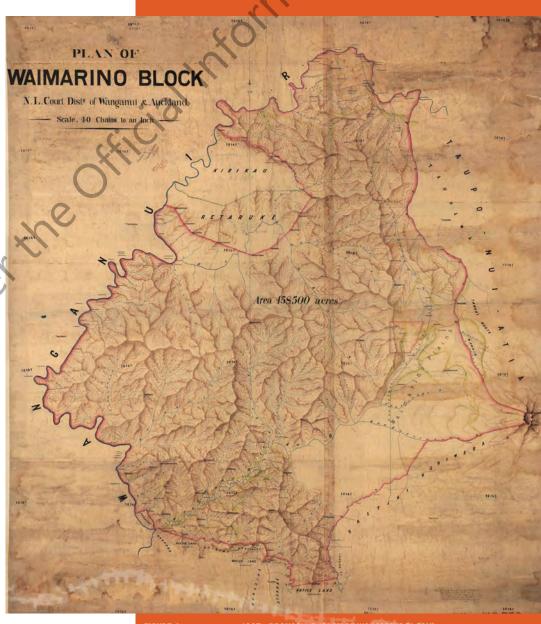


FIGURE 4: 1887 - BRONSON, F. 'PLAN OF WAIMARINO BLOCK'. Source: Archives New Zealand, Wellington, Code: R22549466

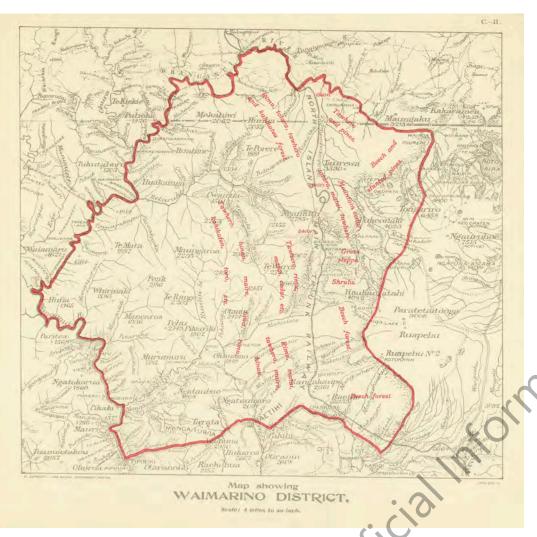


FIGURE 5: 1909 - DEPARTMENT OF LANDS NZ. 'MAP SHOWING WAIJJARING DISTRICT'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: MAPCOLL-NZGB-4/21+285/ACC.54972

to pay a fair price for the Waimarino block and its valuable resources and this was in breach of te Tiriti o Waitangi....Large parts of the western slopes of Ruapehu maunga up to its sacred peak which the Crown acquired without the consultation or consent of the iwi of Te Korowai o Wainuiārua despite being aware of its significance to them." (NZ Government, 2022)

By the time the newly legislated Waimarino County was formed through the enactment of the Waimarino County Bill on 27 August 1902 unsurprisingly, its boundaries were nearly identical to the borders of the Waimarino Block. Travelling from Taumarunui in the north, down the Whanganui River to south of Pipiriki before circling back to the north via Ruapehu maunga. At the same time, the British model of local borough and county Councils were appearing around the motu. Locally these included:

Waimarino County Council (1902-1988) Taumarunui Town Board (1906-1910) and Taumarunui Borough Council (1910-1989) Ohakune Town Board (1908-1911) and Ohakune Borough Council (1911-1988) Kaitieke County Council (1910-1956)

Manunui Town Board/Town Council (1911-1972)

Raetihi Town Board (1912-1921) and Raetihi Borough Council (1921-1988)

Taumarunui County Council (1922-1956)

All tasked with the colonial governance of areas within the 1902 Waimarino County boundaries.

Rather than basing themselves in Waimarino Village, following the clear-felling of the entire area and the ongoing rapid expansion of a colonial timber town, the Waimarino County Council decided on Raetihi as their base.

Ironically this area also went through a number of name changes. From Ngāpakihi to the new colonial identity of Mākōtuku which Crown officials named after the awa which runs through the town. However, confusion arose when another settlement

and railway station of the same name was identified near Ormondville on the East coast.

The ingoa was changed again with a Crown surveyor deciding to take the name of Raetihi from the prominent flat hill that sits on the flanks of Ruapehu maunga.

Fifty years later institutional knowledge of the whakapapa of the original county boundaries continued to erode. In a 1957 letter from the Waimarino County Council to the NZ Geographic Board they wrote, "the district universally known as Waimarino does not come within many miles

The Commissioner of Lands had to change the name of one of the townships, Makotuku, to Raetihi, because another township had been named Makotuku. Raetuhi had been chosen because it was the name of an adjoining block on the Makotuku river. In Raetihi 80 sections were put up, averaging in area a quarter of an acre each. The upset prices ranged from £5 to £7 10s, and the price realised averaged £16 16s, varying from £7 to £60 The total for this township was £1347.

FIGURE 6: 1893, 11 FEBRUARY - FEILDING STAR, VOLUME XIV, ISSUE 100, PAGE 2. SOURCE: PAPERS PAST REF: PAPERSPAST.NATLIB.GOVT.NZ/NEWSPAPERS/FS18930211.2.8

of the present National Park Station and it would be a misnomer as it could not possibly have any connection with the district whose name it would bear" (Fig. 60).

Over time institutional knowledge of the original korero and boundaries clearly faded and blurred further through the successive mergers of Council bodies concluding in 1989 when the Waimarino District Council, Taumarunui Borough Council, Taumarunui County Council and parts of the Rangitākei County, Taupō District, Waitomo District and Stratford District Council lands were all merged to form the Ruapehu District Council.

Alongside this merger was the formation of a number of new Council Wards including the Waimarino Community Board. Successive 'official' definitions of the boundaries of the Waimarino have drastically reduced from the original 454,189

acres of the Waimarino Block to that commonly now known as mere thousands.

Today the lands of Raetihi, Ohakune and the smaller villages in their immediate surrounds including Pipiriki, Rangataua and Horopito encompass the Council region now defined as "Waimarino" pertaining to the geographic area now governed by Ruapehu District Council's Waimarino-Waiouru Community Board.

Over the last 150 years many books have been penned, maps drawn, boundaries redefined

and diaries shared; however, the robustness of this information is only as good as the integrity of an author and publisher.

Errors on maps and in numerous publications could have very easily lead to our tupuna maunga becoming known as Ruapahu, Ruapeha or even Ruaperhue, however Waimarino can only be found to be mis-spelt once "Waimareno" (fig. 42), with the only other published variant being, "Wai Marino" (Wakefield, 1845), its location has never been in dispute.

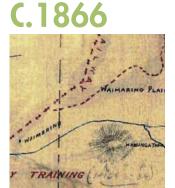
AS EACH GENERATION OF GOVERNMENT CHANGED SO DID THEIR UNDERSTANDING AND OPINION ON THE ROHE OF WAIMARIND. THE SAME CAN ALSO BE SAID FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL OFFICIALS AND SOME RESIDENTS, HOWEVER, THE KÖRERO OF JUENUKU | TE KOROWAI O WAINUIĀRUA WHĀNAU HAS NEVER CHANGES.



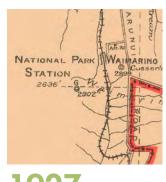
FIGURE 7: 2022 - RUAPEHU DISTRICT COUNCIL. INITIAL REPRESENTATION PROPOSAL 2022-2028 - PROPOSED WAIMARINO-WAIOURU COMMUNITY BOARD BOUNDARY'. SOURCE: RUAPEHU DISTRICT COUNCIL WEBSITE



FIGURE 8: 1902, 26 JUNE - AUCKLAND WEEKLY NEWS. 'THE MAORI [SIC] VILLAGE AT RAETIHI NEAR WANGANUI [SIC]'. SOURCE: AUCKLAND COUNCIL LIBRARIES, AUCKLAND. RECORD ID: AWNS-19020626-11-01

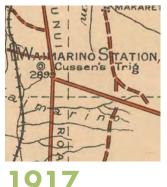




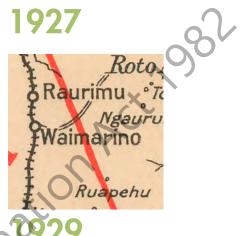


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WAIMARINO • WAIWARINO • WAIWAR



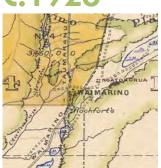
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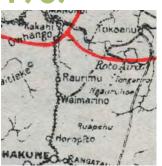




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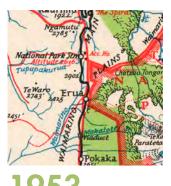


1961 National Park Aerodrome A NATIONAL PARK Hotel Police Stn Post Office



1943





1964 National Park THE CHATEAU TONGARIRO Waimarino

NATIONAL NATIONAL PARK

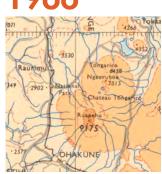
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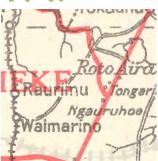
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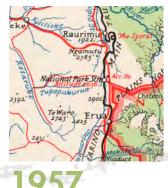


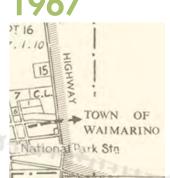




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1985

7 NOVEMBER 1843

"WHEN WE REACHED THE TOP I FOUND WE HAD ASCENDED ANOTHER PLATEAU AND HAD GOT INTO A DIFFERENT CLIMATE THE AIR WAS SEVERAL DEGREES COLDER, AND THE SCENERY QUITE ALPINE, WE SOON GOT THROUGH THE WOOD AND THEN A LARGE PLAIN BURST IN UPON OUR VIEW COVERED WITH GRASS AND BOUNDED WITH LONG LEVEL RANGES OF HILLS COVERED WITH TIMBER WHICH NOW BEGAN TO BE STUNTED THE SCENERY WAS SCOTCH BUT THE LAND GENERALLY SPEAKING MORE AVAILABLE EXCEPT IN PLACES WHICH WERE BOGGY AND GAVE RISE TO NUMBERLESS STREAMS WHICH INTERSECT THE PLAIN IN EVERY DIRECTION.

THE TARAMEA A PRICKLY PLT. HERE ABOUNDS A GT. NUISANCE TO NAKED FOOTED TRAVELLERS, WE WERE NOW ABOVE THE REGION OF FERN FOR ALTHOUGH I NOTICED SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL NEW SPECIES OF THEM, YET THE EDIBLE OR COMMON FERN WAS NO LONGER TO BE MET WITH, EVERYTHING WAS DIFFERENT EVERY SHRUB AND PLANT AND YET BEAUTIFULLY HARMONIZED WITH THE N. Z. FLORA ELSEWHERE SO IT IS ALWAYS WITH NATURE THROUGH EVER SO MUCH VARIED IN ITS PRODUCTIONS ACCORDING TO ELEVATION STILL ALL BEAUTIFULLY HARMONIZES NOTHING STANDS OUT AS IN A PATTERN WHERE ONE COLOUR IS NOT IN UNISON WITH ANOTHER.

SOON TONGARIRO AND RUAPEKA [SIC] BURST IN UPON OUR VIEW THAT IS THEIR LOWER PARTS THE HIGHER WERE ENVELOPED IN CLOUDS THERE WAS NO FOLIAGE ON THEIR BASES AND THEY HAD A VERY DESOLATE AND GLOOMY APPEARANCE WHICH STRUCK ME AS BEING VERY DIFFERENT FROM SWISS SCENERY BUT PERHAPS IT WAS THAT THIS MOUNTAIN WAS MORE ELEVATED THAN ANY EUROPEAN ONE. WE HEARD A WEKA MY BOYS TRIED TO TAKE IT BY IMITATING ITS CRY WHICH THEY DID VERY NATURALLY BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS ALTHOUGH THEY WERE ANSWERED BY THE BIRD.

WE HAVE ENCAMPED ON A LITTLE SHELTERED SPOT IN THIS PLAIN FOR THE NIGHT AND THOUGH WE GAVE LARGE FIRES IT FEELS VERY COLD. TONGARIRO IS SOME DISTANCE SAY 12 MILES FROM RUAPEKA THE NATIVES SAY THAT TARANAKI ONCE FILLED THE SPACE BETWEEN THE TWO BUT THE LATTER QUARELLING [SIC] ABOUT ANOTHER PEAK OF TONGARIRO A LADY, IN DISGUST TARANAKI RETIRED TO HIS PRESENT SITUATION, THE SPACE BETWEEN THESE TWO MTS. JUST HAS THE APPEARANCE AS IF ANOTHER HAD ONCE FILLED IT UP.

THIS SCENERY IS SO DIFFERENT FROM OTHER PARTS OF N. Z. THAT I FELT THOUGH VERY FATIGUED QUITE ENLIVENED BY IT NEW OBJECTS SURROUNDED ME ON EVERY SIDE, THE PLAIN'S SURFACE IS PUMICE BELOW OCHREOUS CLAY AND LOWER DOWN VOLCANIC BOULDERS IT IS FILLED WITH NUMEROUS PITS WHERE THE GROUND HAS SUBSIDED AND FORMED CAVERNS WHICH ARE THE GENERAL ABODE OF TRAVELLERS."

THE RECOLLECTIONS OF RICHARD TAYLOR WHILE TRAVELLING THROUGH THE WAIMARINO FROM THE MANGANUI-A-TE-AO TO ROTOARIA ON NOVEMBER 7, 1843.

VOLUME 2: 1 JANUARY 1838 - 7 JULY 1844 [TYPESCRIPT] AUCKLAND WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM REF: MS-302-18



FIGURE 9: 1846 - TAYLOR, R. 'VIEW OF RUAPAHAD ISIC! ON THE ROAD FROM MANGANUIATEAO ISIC! TO ROTOAIRA #2'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: 1296-0



1925 - ADKIN, L. 'TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARK: WHAKAPAPA'. SOURCE: MUSEUM OF NEW ZEALAND - TE PAPA FIGURE 10: TONGAREWA, WELLINGTON. REGISTRATION NUMBER: A.006036

TĪMATANGA KŌRERO

"Māori give names to places which, amongst other things, recount history, identity and a sense of belonging. Māori place names should be seen as markers which ground us, no pun intended, to the whenua (land), our history, our whakapapa (genealogy) and therefore our common identity."

2020 AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PROFESSOR PARE KÈIHA Is it time to restore all of New Zealand's Māori Place Names? Published on Stuff.co.nz

For ngā hapū of Uenuku | Te Korowai o Wainuiārua the site of Waimarino Pā sits at the centre of the universe. Situated just to the west of Matariki and to the north of maunga Hauhungatahi and

Ngātokoerua, the Village is situated on the edge of New Zealand's first and only UNESCO dual world heritage National Park, bordering the tussock covered plains which flank tūpuna maunga Ruapehu, Ngāuruhoe and Tongariro.

"We left Ngatokorua [sic] with a pressing invitation to return again, and took an easterly course across the Waimarino Plains ...The whole country we passed through to reach Tongariro consisted of a series of magnificent plains, richly grassed, surrounded for the most part by forest,

and dotted here and there with patches of bush that grew in the centre of the plains and bordered many of the streams."

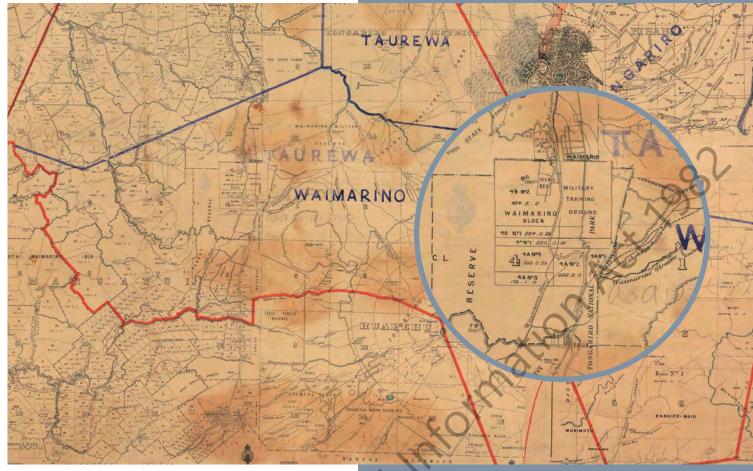
As much as the romantic recollections of Kerry-Nicholls continue to help us reflect on the magnitude of the towering rākau and sheer beauty of our once untouched lands, they also serve to remind us of the mass deforestation that occurred following the taking of the Waimarino Block. At



FIGURE 11: 1920, 21 JUNE - BROOKER, L. UENUKU CHARITABLE TRUST HUI-A-TAU & BOARD OF TRUSTEES HUI. SOURCE: UENUKU FACEBOOK PAGE

454,189 acres it was the single largest tract of land taken by the Crown.

"By extending the [railway] line [from Waimarino] on to Taumarunui it would tap a magnificent totara [sic] forest, estimated to comprise 30,000



acres, and valued at £25 an acre" (NZ Government, 1892). Equating to £750,000, today this would be worth NZ\$248-million today in timber alone.

The memoir of Kerry-Nicholls also serves to remind us just how easily the names of our spaces and places can so quickly be changed.

"As this magnificent peak [Paretetaitonga] of Ruapehu, with its rocky crown of ice and snow, was not only the highest point of the mountain, but the very topmost summit of the North Island, we named it "Point Victoria," in honour of her Majesty the Queen." (Kerry-Nicholls, 1884)

Shakespeare once wrote, "what's in a name?", for 97 years miss-information, myths, gossip and siloed research surround the name of the Waimarino Pā.

From the mid 1800s there have been numerous published Western references to mighty chiefs of the plains of the Waimarino, the Waimarino Block and Waimarino Pā.

One of the first instances of the village being recognised in Crown Journals was in 1892 specifically pertaining to the planning and construction for the Main Trunk railway line which subsequently was built running through

FIGURE 12: 1892 - BRONSON, F. 'WAIMARINO BLOCK - SURVEY OFFICE PLAN SO 10161'. SOURCE: ARCHIVES NEW ZEALAND, WELLINGTON. CODE: R1434906

the middle of the Pā displacing whānau and completely destroying the pā and its urupā.

"Through the Waimarino Block, the country is of an altitude from 2,000 to 2,600ft and mostly under a forest of excellent quality; where open. As it is for about five or six miles near the Native village of Waimarino, there is a good growth of natural grasses; and I noticed when I was there, in April 1887, some cattle in very good condition, also sheep." (NZ Government, 1892)

"IN 1967, DESPITE INITIALLY SUPPORTING THE MOVE BY THE TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARK BOARD, NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY AND FEDERATED MOUNTAIN CLUBS TO AGAIN RETURN THE NAME OF THE KĀINGA TO WAIMARINO, IN 1969 WAIMARINO COUNTY COUNCILLORS CHANGED THEIR MIND AND, WITHDREW THEIR SUPPORT"

It is acknowledged that over the years many have tried to get to the bottom of this century of confusion. In 2010 authors Alexander Wyclif Reed and Peter Dowling made one of the better attempts to dispel this urban myth in Place Names of New Zealand however, several key pieces of this puzzle remained missing from their korero.

In 1924 the men of the newly formed Raetihi Chamber of Commerce were concerned the mail destined for the town kept going missing. They petitioned the Waimarino County Council – also based in Raetihi – who formed a committee to discuss this issue (Fig. 18). By 1925 councillors then recommended that an, "application be made to have the [station] name changed to either National Park or Ruapehu" (Fig.20).

Support for this change was also sought from, and provided by amongst others, Councils from around the motu.

Despite having sought no advice from the newly formed Geographic Advisory Board (constituted in 1924), following the recommendation from the County Council, on 2 May, 1926 the Minister for Railways officially change the name of the station to "National Park" (fig.37).

"I would like to mention that subject to the interests of the Dominion as a whole, I am distinctly averse to the abandonment of Maori [sic]

**Wonderland of the Pacific **

**Wonderland of the Pacific **

FULL INFORMATION FROM

The High Commissioner for New Zealand **

**New Zealand Trade and Tourist Commissioner **

**Superior **

**Superior **

FULL INFORMATION FROM

The High Commissioner for New Zealand **

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AUD ALL TRAVEL AGENCES

AUDITION New Zealand Government Tourist Department WELLINGTON, New Zealand AND ALL TRAVEL AGENCES

place names in favour of others of no historical importance to New Zealand...The circumstances in the case of Waimarino are, however, somewhat unusual and after carefully considering the position as I have set out I trust you will agree with me that it would be inadvisable to revert to the old name" (Fig.37).

"TE KOROWAI O WAINUIĀRUA IS A LARGE NATURAL GROUP COMPRISING THE DESCENDANTS OF THREE TÜPUNA — TAMAHAKI, TAMAKANA AND UENUKU KI MANGANUI A TE AO, NĀ TŪKANHORO IN CENTRAL WHANGANUI. THE AREA OF INTEREST COVERS APPROXIMATELY 613,000 HECTARES AND INCLUDES LARGE PARTS OF THE WHANGANUI AND TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARKS, THE CENTRAL TO UPPER WHANGANUI RIVER AREA AND THE TOWNSHIPS OF NATIONAL PARK ISICI AND RAETIHI"

Almost instantaneously, as the tourism industry continued to flourish with manuhiri flocking to the region and the Tongariro National Park, the colloquial usage of "National Park" became the norm as visitors were welcomed to "National Park Station", this urban myth simply continued to snowball.

In 1957 the Council of the time voted against a request to revert back to Waimarino from the National Parks Authority and The Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand.

In 1967, despite initially supporting the move (Fig.76) by the Tongariro National Park Board, National Parks Authority and Federated Mountain Clubs to explore the option of returning the name of the Pā to Waimarino, by 1969 the Geographic Board changed their mind withdrawing their support (Fig.96).

Ironically at the time both these requests were being made, published Crown maps and Council documents were still showing the village's name as Waimarino.

It wasn't until 1971 the title of the Pā changed to 'Waimarino (National Park)' on the NZMS 1 series map. In 1985, NZMS 260 series Lands & Survey map was amended to show the Waimarino Village as "National Park". To this day, the name "National Park" has never been officially gazetted by the New Zealand Geographic Board.

Currently the NZ Gazetteer states for both the

FIGURE 13: 2012 - ALSOP, P ET.AL. NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF TOURIST AND PUBLICITY POSTER 'WONDERLAND OF THE PACIFIC'. SOURCE: SELLING THE DREAM: THE ART OF EARLY NEW ZEALAND TOURISM

Village and the Railway Station that:

- · "This name is not official" and.
- Current Status as "Recorded"- rather than Approved.

Michael Stevens suggests that, "present usage may in fact say more about the colonial

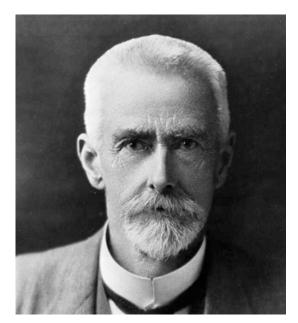


FIGURE 14: 1930 - S. P. ANDREW LTD. 'ELSDON BEST'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: 1/2-043389-F e-296-0

encounter, and its power to modify indigenous place names and meanings, and produce new and abiding categories of thought". (Stevens, 2011)

Through this exploration of historic letters, maps, newspaper articles, council minutes and communications it is hoped that the origins of this 97 years of "controversy" (Fig.95) can be better understood enabling ingoa Waimarino to be returned to its rightful place, as the name of a small village that sits in the centre of the universe.

Decades of kōrero, research and reports (including The Waimarino Purchase Report, primarily pertaining to Wai claims; 48, 73, 146, 221, 555, 843, 954, 1672 and 1170 amongst others) fully recognise the rights of hapū at place. 180 years of wars, displacement and maemae has now formally been recognised and acknowledged by the Crown through the signing of Te Tihi of te Rae, the Uenuku | Te Korowai o Wainuiārua Deed of Settlement on 29 July, 2023.

AS ELSDON BEST ONCE ADVISED:
"WAIMARING SHOULD BE RETAINED" (FIG.30).
KA MUA, KA MURI
LOOKING BACK IN ORDER TO MOVE FORWARD



FIGURE 15: C1930 - UNKNOWN. 'MOUNT NGAURUHOE ISIC! EMITTING SMOKE, WITH GROUP IN FOREGROUND WATCHING'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: 1/2-057225-F

1920S

"In common with many of your readers who desire to preserve, to some extent, the beautiful native place names in our country, I note with great regret, the decision of the Government to change the euphonious name "Waimarino," for the banal "National Park." It is a poor compliment to the Maori chiefs who gave this magnificent gift to the country."

23 APRIL 1926 - 'LETTER TO THE EDITOR' PUBLISHED IN THE NEW ZEAL AND HERALD

The earliest connection to the source of this hīkoi can be found 99 years ago. On 11 January, 1924 the Whanganui Chronicle reports that the Raetihi Chamber of Commerce (established a year earlier) had identified a number of kaupapa they felt

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Everyone should be aware of the enormous good the local Chamber of Commerce has done in the past. It is now nearly twelve months since that body has met to discuss matters affeeting the town and district. At the present time there are many vital questions which should be fully dis-cussed by a body of business men (such as the Chamber of Commerce usually consists of) before application is made to the local body or department concerned to remedy the existing cir-cumstances. The most important, perhaps, is the mail service, and though an application for improvement was turned down by the Postal Department some time ago constant agitation would surely have the desired effect. Mails for north and south close at Rae-tihi at 5 p.m. the north mail leaving Ohakune Junction at 9.30 p.m. and the south mail at 4.30 o'clock next morning The mail by the north-going express at 9.30 p.m. and the south-going one at 4.30 a.m. arriving at Ohakune does not arrive in Raetihi until 10 a.m. which to say the least is a long delay. This is only one of the many matters where improvement could be brought about if the people of the town would only move in the right direction. Several towasmen are ready and willing to do what they can to assist re-forming the Chamber of Commerce, but it requires someone to make the first move.

needed to be resolved in an effort to support the exponential growth of a town buoyed by the influx of colonial migrants, "the most important [issue], perhaps, is the mail service" (Fig.16).

This take was brought to the attention of the Raetihi Borough Council (established 1921) who agreed the Postmaster-General should be asked for assistance along with copies of their letter be, "forwarded to the member for the district asking for his assistance, and that the Waimarino County Council, Raetihi Chamber of Commerce, Tradesmen's Association and other local associations be asked to cooperate". (Unknown - 'Mail Service', 1924)

"THIS MONUMENTAL DECISION BY COUNCILLORS
MURRAY (CHAIR) HARRIS, JENSEN, MCARTHUR,
MCLEAN, MORTON AND SINNETT IN THE COUNCIL
CHAMBERS ON SEDDON STREET TO ADVOCATE
FOR A CHANGE TO THE NAME OF WAIMARINO
STATION IS CLEARLY THE START POINT"

1924

This issue was then formally tabled to the Waimarino County Council at their hui on 24 May, 1924. Along with discussing the purchase of a stone crusher and two horses, a by-law enacted to stop speeding on the Raetihi-Ohakune Road and the topic of State Highway maintenance, members were also advised that the issue of the missing mail was so serious that the Raetihi Chamber of Commerce had even decided to form a committee.

Councillors Murray Harris and McLean were endorsed to represent Council at a first meeting of the Committee held on 11 July, 1924 at 7pm (Fig. 18).

Despite having garnered local Government support, clearly the businessmen of Raetihi were frustrated that their plans for improvement were not occurring quickly enough.

On 21 June 1924 the Whanganui Chronicle reports the Chamber of Commerce had taken matters into their own hands and, "erected a postal box for late fee letters which are carried to the Main Trunk trains free of charge by the motor-bus proprietor... a letter was received from the Postal Department protesting against the action of the Chamber, and stating that the Department wanted control of all mail matters". (Unknown - Recently in Raetihi, 1924)

anagad her Camadala

The movement to have the name of the Waimarino Railway Station altered to National Park or Ruapehu met with the approval of the Auckland City Council last evening. The suggestion came from the Waimarino County Council, which had already approached the Minister of Railways on the matter. The City Council decided to recommend that Ruapehu would be a suitable name.

FIGURE 17: 1926, 29 JANUARY - NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME LXIII, ISSUE 19238, PAGE 8. 'LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS' SOURCE: PAPERS PAST REF: PAPERSPAST.NATLIB.GOVT.NZ/NEWSPAPERS/NZH19260129,2.45

The following additional business was considered by the Council:-From Raetihi Chamber of Commerce advising that a Committee had been appointed by
the Chamber to formulate a scheme to endeavour to get the Mail service improved and
and asked if the Council would appoint representatives to join with the Chamber

The Council decided to appoint Councillors Murray Harris and McLean to represent the Council at a meeting of the Committee

Proposed by Councillor Jensen)
Seconded by Councillor Sinnett) That Councillors Murray, Harris and McLean be a Committee to meet the Raetihi Chamber of Commerce to consider means of improving the present mail service.

Carried.

FIGURE 18: 1924, 24 MAY - MEETING MINUTES OF THE WAIMARINO COUNTY COUNCIL. Source: Archives Central. Feilding

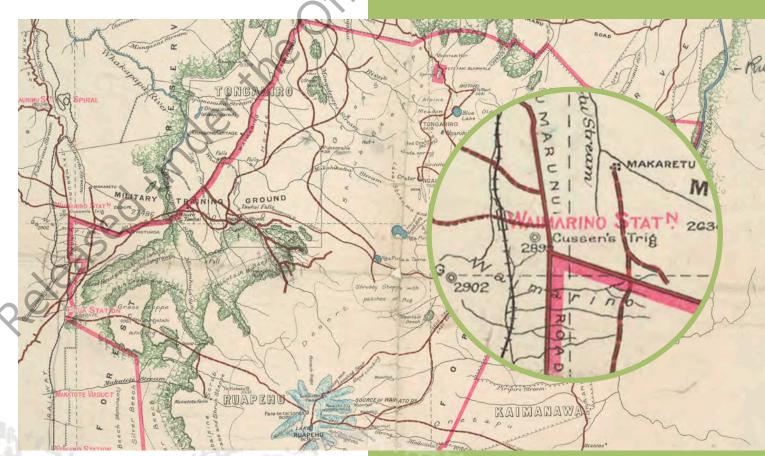


FIGURE 19: 1924 - WALSHE, H. 'PLAN OF TONGARIRO NAITONAL PARK'. Source: Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington. Ref: Mapcoll 832.17GBBD 1924 2730

1925

The Raetihi Chamber of Commerce then took the drastic measure of seeking support from the Waimarino County Council to have the name of the Waimarino Railway Station changed.

This monumental decision made by councillors Murray (Chair) Harris, Jensen, McArthur, McLean, Morton and Sinnett at the Council Chambers on Seddon Street on 10 October 1925 to request the Crown change the name of Waimarino Station is clearly the formal start point for what is a century of korero about the village of Waimarino and its train station (Fig. 20).

"The Council on consideration of this matter instructed the Clerk to write to the Auckland and Wellington City Councils, Tongariro National Park Board, Raetihi and Ohakune Borugh [sic] Councils, Raetihi and Ohakune Chambers of Commerce seeking their support in endeavouring to have the name of the Railway Station altered suggesting 'National Park' or 'Ruapehu' or similar names, so that whatever name was chosen it would have some connection with the National Park in which it was situated" (Fig. 20).

1926

Councillors received a number of subsequent indications of support for their proposed name change including from; the Tongariro National Park Board, Wellington City Council, the Auckland City Council (Fig. 21) leading the Minister of Railways, on 10 April, 1926 indicating to the Waimarino County Council that after "mature consideration" he had, "decided to acceede [sic] to the Councils request that the name of the Waimarino Railway Station be altered. On and after the 2nd day of May 1926 it would be known as "National Park" (Fig.22).

While there would have been more than a few celebratory whiskeys consumed in Raeithi that night, opposition to this decision would continue for the next year.

On the same day the Councillors heard of support from the Minister of Railways, the first public objection to this decision was published in the Waikato Times.

"The Tongariro National Park isn't the only national park in New Zealand, though in view of the Government's decision to change the name

Ordinary meeting

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Waimarino County Council was held in the Council Chambers Seddon Street Ractini on Saturday the 10th day of October 1925 at the hour of 11-15 o'clock a.m.

Present Councillor Murray in the Chair Councillors Harris, Jensen, McArthur, McLean, Morton & Sinnett

From Raetihi Chamber of Commerce stating that they would be prepared to support the Council in anendeavour to have the name of the Waimarino Railway Station altered The Council on consideration of this matter instructed the Clerk to write to the Auckland & Wellington City Councils, Tongariro National Park Board, Raetihi & Ohakune Borugh Councils, Raetihi & Ohakune Chambers of Commerce seeking their support in endeavouring to have the name of the Railway Station altered suggesting "National Park" or "Ruapehu" or similar names, so that whatever name was chosen it would have some connection with the National Park in which it was situated.

FIGURE 20:

1925, 19 OCTOBER - MEETING MINUTES OF THE WAIMARINO COUNTY COUNCIL. SOURCE: ARCHIVES CENTRAL, FEILDING

conditions being complied with.

From Auckland City Council advising that it had decided to support the Council in its endeavour to have the name of the Waimarino Railway Station altered to Ruapehu Station Received.

FIGURE 21:

1926, 13 FEBRUARY - MEETING MINUTES OF THE WAIMARINO COUNTY COUNCIL. SOURCE: ARCHIVES CENTRAL, FEILDING

From Minister of Railways intimating that it had been decided to acceede to the Councils request that the name of the Waimarino Railway Station be altered. On and after the 2nd day of May 1926 it would be known as "National Park".

Received.

FIGURE 22:

1926, 10 APRIL - MEETING MINUTES OF THE WAIMARINO COUNTY COUNCIL. SOURCE: ARCHIVES CENTRAL, FEILDING

of the Waimarino railway station to 'National Park', this might be supposed to be the case. Presumably the idea is to give tourists a better notion of where they should get off the train when they wish to visit Tongariro. Reasoning along the same lines one comes to the conclusion that Hangatiki [sic] isn't at all suitable for the station where one has to leave the train if a trip to the Waitomo Caves is in contemplation. How would 'Glow-worm Gaze', 'Fairyland's Ante-room', or

National Park Station.

Waimarino has been the name of the railway station at the top of the Spiral ever since the Main Trunk line has been in existence, states the "Auckland Star." It is the getting off place for visitors to the Tongariro National Park as well as for tourists Who wish to go to Taupo, Wairakei, and Napier by that route. Some time ago an agitation was set up to have the name altered to National Park, and this has been the subject of much discussion and correspondence between those concerned and the Government. On making inquiries a "Star" reporter was informed at the Auckland head office of the Railway Department that it had been decided to change the name of the station from Walmarino to National Park on 1st May.

FIGURE 23: 1926, 29 JANUARY - EVENING POST, VOLUME CXI, ISSUE 79, PAGE 6. 'NEWS OF THE DAY'. SOURCE: PAPERS PAST REF: PAPERSPAST MATTLE GOVT. NZ/NEWSPAPERS/EP19260403.2.24D

something else 'toney' and suggestive to attract the attention of tourists answer" (Fig. 38).

Sir,-In common with many of your readers who desire to preserve, to some extent, the beautiful native place names in our country, I note with great regret, the decision of the Government to change the euphonious name "Waimarino," for the banal " National Park." It is a poor compliment to the Maori chiefs who gave this magnificent gift to the country. Surely the Maori names are worth preserving as well as the gift itself. If passengers and tourists are really so blind as not to see the mountains lying before their eyes from the railway line, or if they are so dense as not to be able to remember that Waimarino is one of the stations from which access can be had to the various camps, it might be well to undertake a campaign of enlightenment, rather than to pander to their ignorance. In any case a prominent notice could easily be displayed without changing the name. Why not also change Ohakune and Waiouru, both of which places give access to camps? Or, why not go a step further, and let Rotorua become "Boiling Water," or, Te Awamutu, "The Last Pub" Both these changes might appeal strongly to a certain section of the travelling public. H.S.J.

FIGURE 24: 1926, 23 APRIL - NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME LXIII, ISSUE 19238, PAGE 9. SOURCE: PAPERS PAST REF: PAPERSPAST.NATLIB.GOVT. NZ/NEWSPAPERS/NZH19260423.2.40.7



FIGURE 25: C1926 - JOBSON, J. 'WAIMARINO RAILWAY STATION'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: 830BJE1960-75

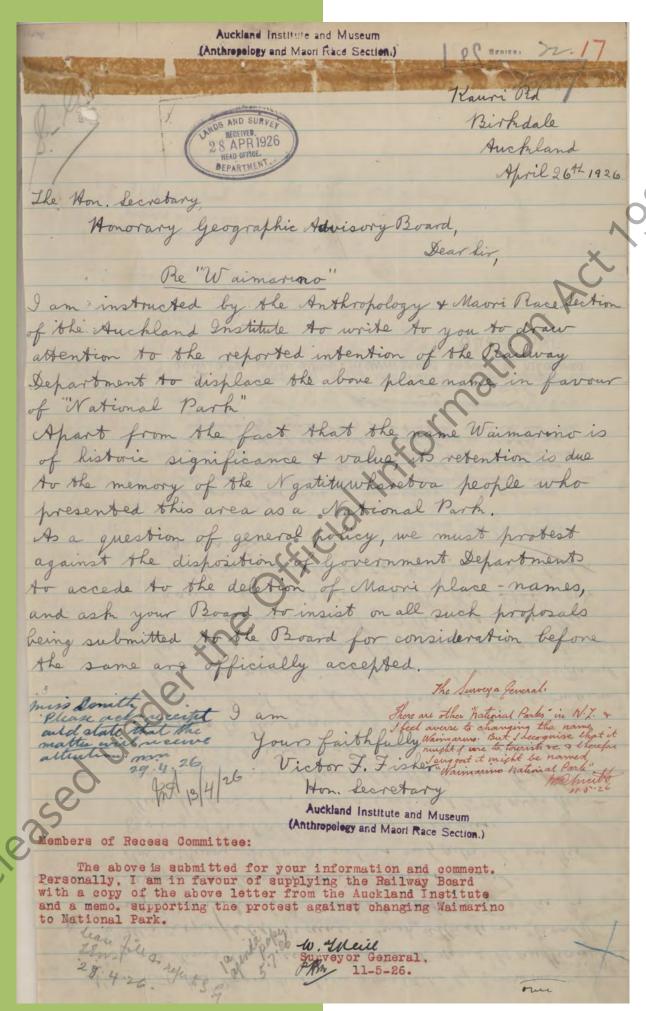


FIGURE 26: 1926, 26 APRIL - LETTER FROM THE AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM (ANTHROPOLOGY AND MAORI [SIC] RACE SECTION) TO THE HONOARY GEOGRAPHIC ADVISORY BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

The author goes on to say, "Maori [sic] names are not good enough for Americans (according to a recently quoted visitor from the States), which possibly supplies a poor reason for the authorities' complacence in altering Waimarino's designation" (Fig. 38).

of any geographical feature and recommend the name to be retained, to collect original Maori place-names, consider the advisability of substituting British for alien names that have no reference to explorers or distinguished loyal British subjects, and to investigate and decide upon any

"AS A QUESTION OF GENERAL POLICY, WE MUST PROTEST AGAINST THE DISPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS TO ACCEDE TO THE DELETION OF MAORI [SIC] PLACE-NAMES, AND ASK YOUR BOARD TO INSIST ON ALL SUCH PROPOSALS BEING SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD"

An editorial in the New Zealand Herald accused Department advisors and the Minister for Railways of having, "apparently acted precipitately".

"If it [the Department] knows of any, it has not published adequate reasons for displacing a name that is thoroughly established, euphonious, and in harmony with the native nomenclature that is preserved in all the important topographical features of the region... Nor is there any indication that other interests have been consulted....not only is it improper for any department to alter recognised names independently, but it is directly contravening the Government's policy in this matter" (Fig.24).

Despite being formed in 1924 and constituted to, "adopt rules for the orthography of geographic names, to examine cases of doubtful geographical spelling and nomenclature, to investigate and decide the priority of the discovery



FIGURE 27: C1928 - LANDS AND SURVEY
DEPARTMENT. 'SURVEYOR GENERAL: T. NEILL. 1920—1928'.
SOURCE: 'EARLY WELLINGTON' BY LOUIS E. WARD - 1928.



FIGURE 28: C1928 - ANDREWS, S. FOUNDATION MEMBERS OF THE N.Z. GEOGRAPHIC ADVISORY BOARD'. SOURCE: 'EARLY WELLINGTON' BY LOUIS E. WARD - 1928.



FIGURE 29: C1950 - UNKNOWN. 'VICTOR FISHER' SECRETARY OF THE AUCKLAND INSTITUT And Museum (anthropology and maori [Sic] race section). Source: Auckland Museum, Auckland. Ref: Ph-Neg-H2218.

Auckland Institute and Museum Of Benies, 22. (Anthropology and Maori Race Section.) Now that this Doord has been constituted by forements I do not their that very defartment should be authorised to alter groposcal names: Fuch alterations mould only be wade of the central authority after the Charge has been submitted to this Board. Hu richory Department is only auterested in the groing of duit able warmer to Hatois. Min perposal is zet a perposal to the any the name of a district but of a Nation that how ever wont went all lear to a populus enous to the name of the somet. I agree that the people council to recommend hat the nypertion of the Railway defurthant he not worthy shall that the Doan hould recommend that for the Matron the name Warriarino with the attend work National Tanks by the added in truitable Hedre R. Chaphyin May 131926 ree that there is no necessity to ch waimarino is not diffice speedily be kn the National Park: those added if desired, but there is really no cessity, and they probably would not a es Randersen 13 May 1926 I quite agree with above. Waimourino strouted be retained Eledon Best.

FIGURE 30: 1926, 13 MAY - LETTER FROM THE AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM (ANTHROPOLOGY AND MAORI [SIC] RACE SECTION). SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

proposed alteration of a geographical name" (Eard, 1928), no documentation has been found to indicate that by the time the name of the Station at Waimarino was officially changed on 2 May, 1926 that the opinion of Geographic Advisory Board had ever been sought.

"GEOGRAPHIC BOARD WAS CREATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEALING WITH SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE CHANGING OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, AND ITS DECISIONS ARE MADE ONLY AFTER THOROUGH INVESTIGATIONS. I AM THEREFORE OF THE OPINION THAT THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD ON SUCH MATTERS SHOULD BE ADOPTED BY ALL THE STATE DEPARTMENTS."

The first time it can be evidenced the Board had formally been made aware of the change was through a number of letters of emphatic objection..

On 26 April, 1926 secretary of the Auckland Institute and Museum - Anthropology and Maori [sic] Race Section, Victor Fisher told the Board that, "apart from the fact the name Waimarino is of historic significance and value, its retention is due to the memory of the Ngatituwharetoa [sic] people who presented this area as a National Park.

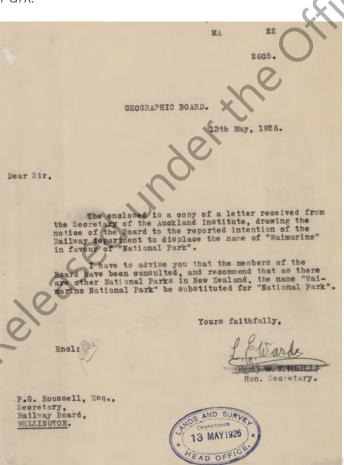


FIGURE 31: 1926, 13 MAY - LETTER FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO The railway board. Source: NZ Geographic Board Archives, Wellington

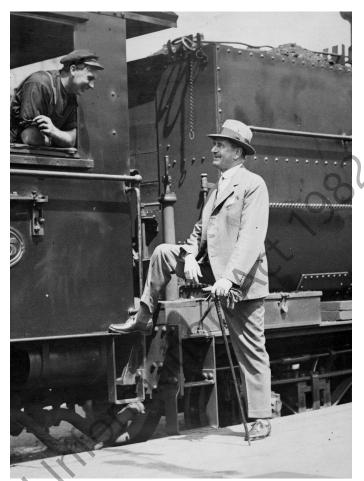


FIGURE 32: C1928 - UNKNOWN. 'JOSEPH GORDON COATES SPEAKING WITH THE DRIVER OF LOCOMOTIVE AB825 AT AUCKLAND RAILWAY STATION'.
SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: PACOLL-5469-054

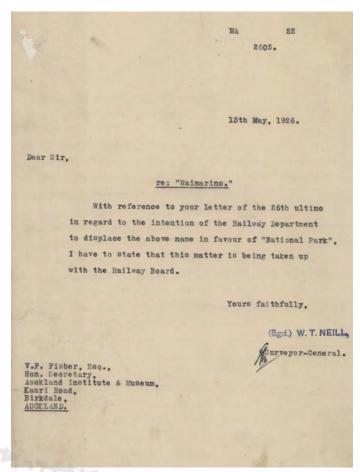


FIGURE 33: 1926, 13 MAY - LETTER FROM THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL TO THE AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM (ANTHROPOLOGY AND MAORI (SIC) RACE SECTION). SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES. WELLINGTON

"As a question of general policy, we must protest against the disposition of Government Departments to accede to the deletion of Maori [sic] place-names, and ask your Board to insist on all such proposals being submitted to the Board for ongoing consideration before the same are officially accepted" (Fig. 26).

HON. GEOGRAPHIC ADVISORY BOARD. Provisionally constituted 1924. 1st meeting of the Recess Committee, held in the Surveyors Board Room, Monday 5th July, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. PRESENT: -Sir Frederick Chapman, Messrs. Elsdon Best, J.C. Anderson, M. Crompton-Smith and W.T. Neill. Appointment of Chairman. How his hiderick bhapman, AGENDA PAPER. Subjects for Consideration. Decision. Resolved that the correspondence relating to A & C be submitted to the Minister of Lands to confer with the Minister of Railways with a view to retaining the name "Waimarino" and that National Park may be placed within parenthesis beneath it. A. Correspondence emanating from the Auckland Institute re change of name from "WAIMARINO" to "NATIONAL PARK." 26.4.1926. B. Nominating Mr. Geo. Graham, Auck-land, as Hon. Representative of Resolved that Mr. Graham's nomination the Board. 1.5.1926. C. Memo. from Secretary of Railway Board informing that name recom-1926, 5 JULY - MEETING MINUTES OF THE HONORARY GEOGRAPHIC ADVISORY BOARD .

Mr Fisher also sent a letter to the Minister of Railways stating that, "These Maori [sic] place-names to come will serve as a valuable memory of the Native Race and on that ground alone should not be displaced without good and necessary cause. This has not been shown to be the case in the instance of Waimarino" (Ref. pages 3-4).

By 13 May, 1926 three other kaimahi from the Auckland Institute and Museum - Anthropology and Maori [sic] Race Section supported retaining the status quo taking the opportunity to remind the Board of their foundation purpose.

Mr Chapman: "Now that this [Geographic Advisory] Board has been constituted I do not think my department should be authorised to alter geographical names. Such alterations should

SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

A yea

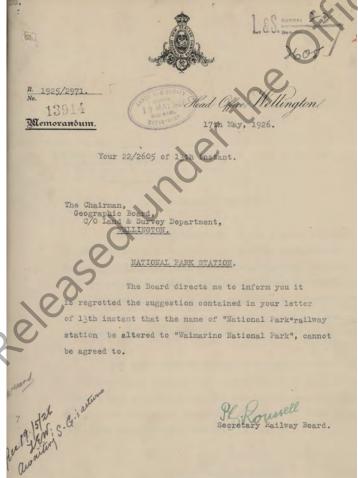


FIGURE 35: 1926, 17 MAY - LETTER FROM THE RAILWAY BOARD TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

A year ago the Government set up the Honorary Geographic Board with the special purpose, among other responsibilities, of consider-It was then ing such innovations. decided that a new name should not be officially sanctioned until it had been submitted to the board, and that after the latter's consideration notice should be given to the public in the Gazette and in the press to allow of possible objections or suggestions. In the case of Waimarino this procedure has apparently been A suggestion has been neglected. made to the Railway Department, by whom has not been disclosed, and entirely on its own responsibility it has decided to alter the geography of the country in an important par-There is, fortunately, still ticular. time to suspend the alteration and that should be done for a sufficient time to permit proper consideration of the proposal.

FIGURE 36: 1926, 23 APRIL - NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME LXIII, ISSUE 19309, PAGE 10. 'NAMING RAILWAY STATIONS'. SOURCE: PAPERS PAST REF: PAPERSPAST.NATLIB.GOVT.NZ/NEWSPAPERS/NZH19260423.2.45

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: 'HEADLANDS.



In your reply

ellington 16th July, 1926.

GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

MEMORANDUM for

The Hon. Minister of Lands.

Re Displacement of name of Waimarino Railway Station

I have the honour to report that at a Committee meeting of I have the honour to report that at a Committee meeting of the Geographic Board, held in the office of the Surveyor-General on the 5th instant, Correspondence, Item 2 % C, emanating from the Auckland Institute, protesting against the displacement of the name of "Waimarino" for a railway station in the Waimarino district, in favour of the name of "National Park," was considered; and a resolution was passed: - "That the Correspondence relating to item 2 A & C be submitted to the Minister of Lands, asking him to confer with the Minister of Railways, with a view to retaining the name of "Waimarino" for the railways station and that "National Park" may be placed within parenthesis beneath it.

Correspondence (tagged on file herewith) relating to the puestion, is summarised as under:-

Memorandum dated 26/4/1926: From the Secretary of the Auckland Institute (A) directing the Board's attention to the displacement of the name of "Waimarino" for "National Park", (B) and asking the Board to insist of all such proposals being submitted to the Board for consideration before the same are officially accepted.

Memorandum dated 28/4/1926: From the Auckland Institute, covering a copy of memo to the Minister of Railways in terms of Section A No. 1.

- Memorandum dated 13/5/26: From the Secretary of the Geographic Board, covering a copy of memo dated 26/5/1926 of the Auckland Institute's protest, to the Railway Board with the former's recommendation that "Waimarino National Park" be substituted for "National Park."
- Memorandum dated 17/5/1926: From the Secretary of the Railway Board, regretting the Board's inability to comply with the Geographic Board's recommendation.

The Geographic Board was created for the purpose of dealing with such questions as the changing of geographical names, and its decisions are made only after thorough investigations. I am therefore of opinion that the recommendation of the Board on such matters should be adopted by all the State Departments.

Surveyor General.

only be made by the Central authority after the change has been submitted to the Board."

Elsdon Best: "Waimarino should be retained"

Johannes Anderson: "I agree that there is no necessity to change the name. Waimarino is not difficult and it would speedily be known that Waimarino was the National Park: those two words could be added if desired but there is really

The Tongariro National Park isn't the only national park in New Zealand, though in view of the Government's decision to change the name of the Walmarino railway station to "National Park," this might be supposed to be the case. Presumably the idea is to give tourists a better notion of where they should get off the train when they wish to visit Tongariro. Reasoning along the same lines one comes to the conclusion that Hangatiki isn't at all suitable for the station where one has to leave the train if a trip to the Waitomo Caves is in contemplation. How would "Glow-worm Gaze," "Fairyland's Ante-room," or something else "toney" and suggestive to attract the attention of tourists answer. Maori names are not good enough for Americans (according to a recently quoted visitor from the States), which possibly supplies a poor reason for the authorities' complacence in altering Walmarino's designation.

FIGURE 38: 1926, 10 APRIL - WAIKATO TIMES, VOLUME 100, ISSUE 16770, PAGE 13. 'THE PASSING SHOW'. SOURCE: PAPERS PAST REF: PAPERSPAST. NATLIB.GOVT.NZ/NEWSPAPERS/WT19260410.2.114.12

no necessity and they would probably not be used" (Fig. 30).

In reply to a query from the Geographic Board, Railways declined to revert the Station's ingoa back to Waimarino (Fig. 35).

At their hui on 5 July 1926 to discuss the now renamed Station at Waimarino, the Geographic Advisory Board resolved that, "all correspondence relating to [the name change]...be submitted to the Minister of Lands to confer with the Minister of Railways with a view to retaining the name "Waimarino" and that "National Park" may be placed within parentheses beneath it" (Fig. 34).

"NOT ONLY IS IT IMPROPER FOR ANY DEPARTMENT TO ALTER RECOGNISED NAMES INDEPENDENTLY, BUT IT IS DIRECTLY CONTRAVENING THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IN THIS MATTER"

Formed in 1894, by 1926 the now UNESCO dual world heritage Tongariro National Park was not the only one in existence, with Egmont National Park created in 1900.

On 16 July 1926 the Surveyor General advised the Minister of Lands that the "Geographic Board was created for the purpose of dealing with such questions as the changing of geographical names, and its decisions are made only after thorough investigations. I am therefore of the opinion that the recommendation of the Board on such matters should be adopted by all the State Departments" (Fig. 37).

Despite a clear understanding of the roles and

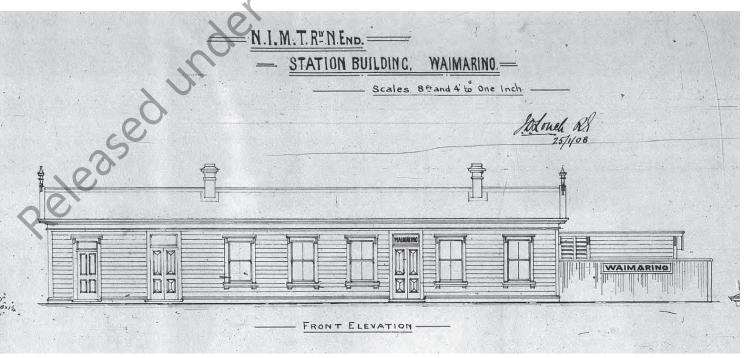


FIGURE 39: 1908 - UNKNOWN. 'N.I.M.T. RY [NORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY] SOUTH END, STATION YARDS AND BUILDINGS AS CONSTRUCTED FROM MATAPUNA TO RAURIMU - NO. 3 STATION BUILDING WAIMARINO'. SOURCE: ARCHIVES NEW ZEALAND, WELLINGTON. CODE: R25342494

E.E.T.



10th August, 1926.

MEMORANDUM for:

The Hon. Minister of Lands, WELLINGTON.

In reply to your memorandum of the 24th ultimo relative to the recent change in the name of "Waimarino" railway station to "National Park" I desire to make it clear that the lateration was not made at the instigation of the Railway Department but in response to strong representations made by various local bodies which urged that an alteration of the name was very necessary on account of the confusion caused by the misdirection of correspondence for the Waimarino County Council whose headquarters are at Raetihi, and for the Waimarino Electoral District at Taumarunui. It was also urged that the railway station associated with the Tongariro National Park should bear a name identifying the station with that locality and in this connection the names of "Tongariro" and "Ruapehu" came under review. It was ascertained, however, the natives of the district regard the names of the mountains with much sentiment and the problem of fixing upon another Maori name which would still enable the desire of the parties mostly concerned to be given effect to was found to be beyond solution.

The change was made only after mature consideration and at the direct representation of the local bodies concerned. As an indication of the manner in which the change of name was received it may be mentioned that letters of appreciation have been received from the Wellington City Council, the Waimarino County Council and

the

1926. 10 AUGUST - LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD (PAGE 1). SOURCE: SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC **BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON**

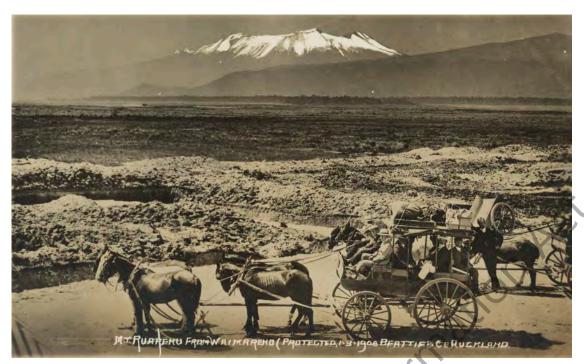


FIGURE 42: 1908 - BEATTIE & CO. EMPIRE POSTCARD 'MT RUAPEHU FROM WAIMAREND (SIC)'. SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO LIBRARY, HOCKEN COLLECTIONS, DUNEDIN. ASSET ID: 26744

the Tongariro National Park Board. This fact coupled with the absence of complaints other than that emanating from the Geographic Board and luckland Institute would appear to lead to the conclusion that the change meets with approval in so far as the general public is concerned.

I would like to mention that subject to the interests of the Dominion as a whole, I am distinctly averse to the abandonment of Maori place names in favour of others of no historical importance to New Zealand. The circumstances in the case of Waimarino are, however, somewhat unusual and after carefully considering the position as I have set it out I trust you will agree with me that it would be inadvisable to revert to the old name.

Minister of Railways.

FIGURE 41: 1926, 10 AUGUST - LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD (PAGE 2). SOURCE: NZ Geographic Board Archives. Wellington

responsibilities of the Board, the Minister of Railways stood by his decision choosing to ignore recommendations stating that his reason was wholly based on the recommendations made by the Waimarino County Council in Raetihi and Waimarino Electoral District at Taumarunui.

"THE CHANGE WAS MADE ONLY AFTER MATURE CONSIDERATION AND AT THE DIRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE LOCAL BODIES CONCERNED"

"It [Waimarino County Council] has also urged that the railway station associated with the Tongariro National Park should bear a name identifying the station with that locality and in this connection the names of "Tongariro" and "Ruapehu" came under review...It was ascertained, however, the natives of the district regard the names of the mountains with much sentiment and the problem of fixing upon another Maori [sic] name which would still enable the desire of the parties mostly concerned to be given effect to was found to be beyond solution."

"The change was made only after mature consideration and at the direct representation of the local bodies concerned. As an indication of the manner in which the change of name was received it may be mentioned that letters of appreciation have been received from the Wellington City Council, the Waimarino County Council and Tongariro National Park Board."

"This fact coupled with the absence of complaints other than that emanating from the Geographic Board and Auckland Institute would appear to lead to the conclusion that the change meets with approval in so far as the general public is concerned."

"I would like to mention that subject to the interests of the Dominion as a whole, I am distinctly adverse to the abandonment of Maori [sic] place names in favour of others of no historical importance to New Zealand."

"The circumstances in the case of Waimarino are, however, somewhat unusual and after carefully considering the position as I have set out I trust you will agree with me that it would be inadvisable to revert to the old name" (Fig 40 & 41).

Mountains Hidden.

The run to Waimarino was made over a road which fire weather and traffic had made of wonderful smoothness. The time taken for the journey was less than two hours. Unfortunately the great scenic wonders of the journey in the National Park were hidden. Ruapehu and Tongariro's tops were sulking amid dense clouds, but as nightfall approached there was seen silhouetted against the subdued surset the far-off bulk of towering Egmont, 120 miles away, a sight which pleased the Boyal couple greatly.

As Waimarino was entered in a smart shower of rain an old Maori woman, wearing a white headdress, waved a torch, and on attracting the Royal attention waved the flag of New Zealand. The Duke lifted his hand to the salute and the Duchess pave a characteristically gracious smile and wave.

Despite the isolation of Waimarino there were hundreds of people gathered at the station to which they were not denied ingress. Some of them had travelled as far as fifty miles by motor or horse. An address of welcome from the district residents was presented by Commissioner Cullen.

FIGURE 43: 1927, 10 APRIL - AUCKLAND STAR, VOLUME LVIII, ISSUE 52, PAGE 9. 'HOLIDAY ENDED'. SOURCE: PAPERS PAST REF: PAPERSPAST.NATLIB.GOVT. NZ/NEWSPAPERS/AS19270303.2.84

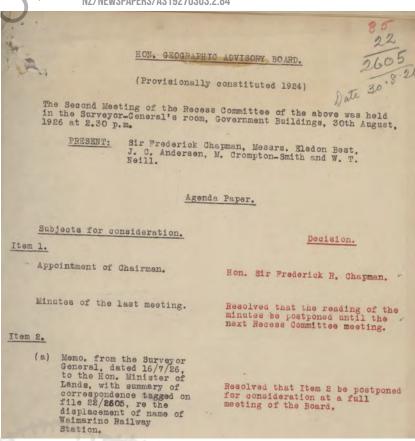


FIGURE 44: 1926, 10 AUGUST - MEETING MINUTES OF THE HONORARY GEOGRAPHIC ADVISORY BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES. WELLINGTON

1927

In considering the negative response from the Minister of Railways, on 9 February, 1927 at their third annual meeting, the Geographic Board

LEAVE TOKAANU FOR NEW PLYMOUTH

GATHERING AT WAIMARINO

By Telegraph-Press Association

NEW PLYMOUTH, this day. The Royal journey from Tokaanu to Waimarino was made in the evening, the earlier portion giving the visitors a glimpse of the wide panorama of mountain, plain and lake as the shore of Rotoairo was skirted. With nightfall rain came down, but this did not deter a considerable number of people gathering at Waimarino station to witness the arrival and entraining of the Duke and Duchess of York and their entourage. Dinned was served on the train, which left at 10 o'clock Taranaki.

FIGURE 45: 1927, 3 MARCH - WAIHI DAILY TELEGRAPH, VOLUME XXW, ISSUE 7489, PAGE 2. 'GATHERING AT WAIMARINO'. SOURCE: PAPERS PAST REF. PAPERSPAST.NATLIB.GOVT.NZ/NEWSPAPERS/WHDT19270303.2.13

reluctantly accepted Joseph Coates' decision however, they also agreed to suggest a more robust process should name changes be being considered by Government and it's agencies. "The Board expresses the wish that the Ministers and Heads of Departments, in all cases, refer proposed changes of names to this Board" (Fig. 47).

In 1927 the town at the centre of the universe came to the attention of the world through the extensive media coverage of the Duke and Duchess of York (who later became King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1936) and their tour of New Zealand.

A month later on 2 March following a camping trip in Tūrangi where the Duchess was reportedly bubbling with delight having caught and killed a fish, the large entourage then traveled by road to Waimarino to connect with the Royal Train ahead of an overnight hīkoi to New Plymouth.

"The run to Waimarino was made over a road which fine weather and traffic had made wonderful smoothness...as Waimarino was entered in a smart shower of rain an old Maori [sic] woman, wearing a white headdress, waved a torch, and on attracting the Royal attention waved the flag of New Zealand...Despite the isolation of Waimarino there were hundreds of people gathered at the station to which they were not denied ingress. Some of them had traveled as far as fifty miles by motor or horse." (Telegraph – Special to "Star", 1927)

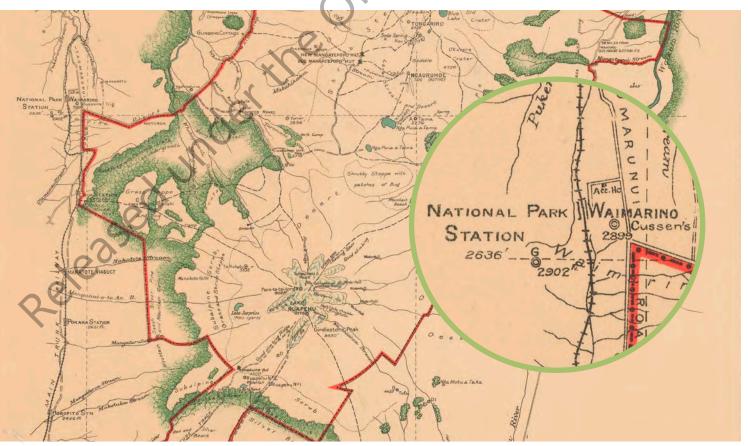


FIGURE 46: 1927 - LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT. MAP NZMS 054 'TONGARIRO NAITONAL PARK'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. ALMA MMSID: 991687303502836

Ahead of a subsequent hīkoi to Aotearoa by the Queen Mother in 1958, the Christchurch Press published the recollections of former New Zealand Herald editor Elsie Morton. She had joined the 1927 Royal Tour at Waimarino.

Rather than a simple connection undertaken with military precision, a truck carrying all the royal crockery and silverware crashed causing manuhiri, including the world's media, to stay hours longer in Waimarino than originally scheduled.

"For two hours we waited patiently, while distracted chefs and stewards galloped round as each box arrived, trying to gather together sufficient knives and forks, plates and dished, to start the hungry Duke and Duchess on the first courses of the dinner, slowly, ever so slowly, drying up in the Royal train ovens....Darkness fell. The rains came. Strange sights were seen beneath the flickering station lights as each belated car dashed up and cases were unpacked on the rain swept platform, under the fascinated gaze of scores of Waimarino residents." (Morton, 1958)

BY 1927, THE NAME OF THE RAILWAY STATION WAS NOW KNOWN GLOBALLY AS "NATIONAL PARK STATION" IN THE TOWN OF WAIMARINO.

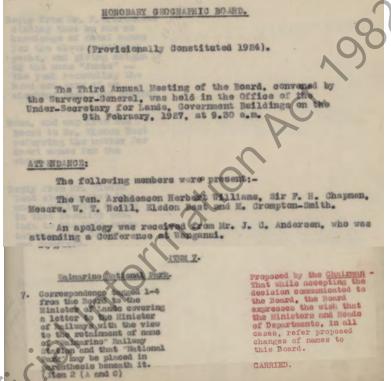


FIGURE 47: 1927, 9 FEBRUARY - MEETING MINUTES OF THE HONORARY ADVISORY GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES



FIGURE 48: 1927 - NEW ZEALAND TOURIST AND PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT. 'DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK, TROUT FISHING IN TAUPO DURING THEIR 1927 TOUR'.
SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON, REF: 1/2-125114-F

1950S

"In the story of the colonization [sic] of Indigenous Peoples, the founding myths serve a particular purpose that is integral to colonization itself: they justify the current status quo by masking the reality or extent of dispossession that shaped the past and present. The myths become an exercise in absolution for the colonizer, and the basis for ongoing denial of the rights of the colonized. Such absolution is both created and promoted by the agencies of colonizing power."

2018 MOANA JACKSON — BEING INDIGENOUS: PERSPECTIVES ON ACTIVISM, CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND IDENTITY



FIGURE 49: C1905 - NEW ZEALAND TOURIST AND PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT. 'MAORI CHIEF' PORTRAIT OF PEHI HITAUA TŪROA. SOURCE: PRIVATE COLLECTION

The Tongariro National Park has been a shining jewel in the 100% pure promotion of New Zealand since its inception in 1894. Following an exponential increase in travelling to the 'Land of the Long White Cloud' for leisure rather than migration, by 1901 the Minister of Railways, Joseph Ward, had established a dedicated tourist office within his Department.

A year later this morphed into The Department of Tourist and Health Resorts and from its inception, in combination with the stunning panoramas of our now numerous National Parks, Māori - including whānau of Uenuku | Te Korowai o Wainuiārua (Fig. 13, 49 & 51) - have also been the face of promoting Aotearoa to the world (Alsop et. al, 2012).

1952

In 1952 the National Parks Act was enacted which repealed legislation affecting existing national parks bringing them all together. As part of this change, the National Parks Authority was established to represent both Government Departments and the private organisations who had interests in the parks.

At the time the Waimarino Railway Station was renamed to "National Park", only the Tongariro and Egmont National Parks existed.

By 1957, an additional seven: Arthur's Pass in 1929, Abel Tasman (1942), Fiordland (1952), Aoraki/Mount Cook (1953), Mount Aspiring (1954) and in 1956, Nelson Lakes and Te Urewera had been created. In 2023 there is now 13 National Parks in Aotearoa.

1957

The continued increase in manuhiri looking to connect with recreational activities (Fig.52) and nature was not lost on the National Parks Authority who felt the name "National Park" for Waimarino was "miss leading" (Fig. 56). On 17 October, 1957 they requested the Geographic Board restore the name of the Station back to Waimarino to avoid confusion with the now eight others (Fig.56).

"At a recent meeting of the National Parks
Authority, mention was made of the name
"National Park" for the railway station of that
name, and in fact for the general region nearby,
as being miss leading and out of harmony with

An old Maori chief of note, named Pehi Hilaua Turoa, died recently at Raetihi. Pehi was the highest in rank of all the Upper Wanganui natives, and, in the Maori wars, from 1864 to 1870, was a prominent man amongst the Hauhaus. His elder brother, the venerable Topia Turoa, died at Wanganni a few months ago. Physically, Pehi was a fine specimen of the old-school Maori - tall, soldierlylooking, and well tatooed. He was present at the battle of Moutoa, on the Wanganui River, in 1864, when he and his fellow Hauhaus, who meditated a descent upon Wanganui town, were defeated by the friendly natives. For many years after the war he isolated himself from all Europeans, and lived chiefly at a remote little settlement in the Waimarino forest. This earned for him from the Lower Wanganui natives the subriquet of "te ruru noho-notu"-the owl which abides in the depths of the bush. It was not often that he cared to emerge from his seclusion, but in later years he occasionally visited Wellington, and he was one of the chiefs who presented valuable gifts to the Duke and Duchess of York on the occasion of their visit to Rotorua. Pehi was in Wellington for some time towards the end of last session of Parliament, in connection with tribal land matters. He was an old friend of the Hon, J. Carroll, Native Minister.

FIGURE 50: 1905, 1 NOVEMBER - MAORI RECORD : A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE MAORI PEOPLE, VOLUME I, ISSUE 5, PAGE 8. SOURCE: PAPERS PAST REF: PAPERSPAST.NATLIB.GOVT.NZ/NEWSPAPERS/MAOREC 1905 110 1.2.14

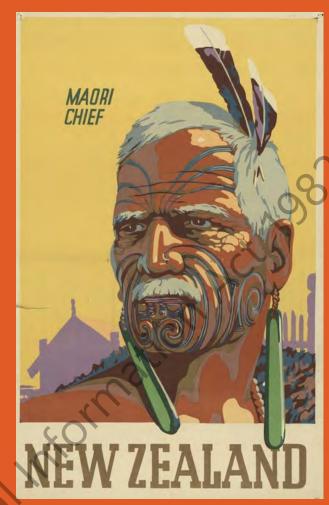


FIGURE 51: C1940S - NEW ZEALAND TOURIST DEPARTMENT. POSTER 'MAORI [SIC] CHIEF' FEATURING PEHI HITAUA TÜROA. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: EPH-E-TOURISM-1940S-01



FIGURE 52: C1940S - KING, M. NEW ZEALAND TOURIST DEPARTMENT POSTER 'WINTER SPORTS AT TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARK'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: EPH-D-TOURISM-1960-01

"RAILHEAD."

PRIVATE BAG, WELLINGTON, C.1."

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L & Sories:

OFFICE.

Sub-No.

LANDS & SURVEY DEPT.
H.O.
2 O NOV 1957

RECEIVED

Head Office! Wellington!

Surveyor-General, Dept of Lands & Survey, P.O. Box 8003, Government Buildings, WELLINGTON. C.1.

NAME OF RAILWAY STATION: NATIONAL PARK

While the Railways Department would have no great objection to the reversion to the name Waimarino, there would be some inconvenience to the Department in altering timetables, etc., and some confusion to the travelling public, and the change should not be made without good reason.

It is possible that the reason for the original name of Waimarino being changed to National Park in May 1926 has been overlooked by the Chairman of the National Parks Authority. This alteration was made in response to strong representations received from various local bodies who unged that an alteration to the name was very necessary on account of confusion caused by the misdirection of correspondence for the Waimarino County Council, whose headquarters are at Raetihi, and for the Waimarino Electoral District at Taumarunui. It was also urged that the railway station associated with the Tongariro National Park should bear a name identifying the station with that locality, and in this connection the names Tongariro and Ruapehu received consideration. The Maori population of the district regard the names of the mountains with much sentiment, and the problem of fixing a Maori name which would still allow the desire of the parties concerned to be given effect to was not solved.

The change to the name National Park was made only after careful consideration and at the direct representation of the local bodies in the area.

Shortly after the alteration was made, the Geographic Board objected on the ground that there were several national parks in New Zealand but, in his reply to the Minister of Lands who represented the case on behalf of the Geographic Board, the late Rt Hon. J.G. Coates, then Minister of Railways, insisted that the circumstances in the case of Waimarino were somewhat unusual and that it would be inadvisable to revert to the old name.

I trust that these few comments may be of assistance to you.

A.T. GANDELL, GENERAL MANAGER.

Per: Ohomal

おうち たけんはなななる おっちゃ かかかりかり マーデン

present usage. It was stated that people gained the wrong impression as some thought there was only one National Park in New Zealand. The former name of the station was "Waimarino" and it was felt that this name could be used again" (Fig. 56).

Upon receipt of this request, the Surveyor-General sought the opinion of NZ Railways. On 19 November, 1957 Mr A T Gandell sent a letter that stated, "while the Railways Department would have no great objection to the reversion of the name Waimarino, there would be some inconvenience to the Department in altering timetables, etc., and some confusion to the travelling public, and the change should not be made without good reason" (Fig. 54).

The views of the Waimarino County Council were also sought (Fig.57). At an ordinary monthly meeting held at 7.45pm on 12 December, 1957 at the Seddon Street Chambers, Councillors; Berry (Chair), Martin, Meyer, Pearson, Price and Wilson considered the request.

A motion, "that the Council is not in favour of the proposal to change the name of the National Park Railway Station to Waimarino and that the Clerk write giving reasons for its decision" (Fig. 59) was passed. No notation of any discussion was included in the minutes from this hui.

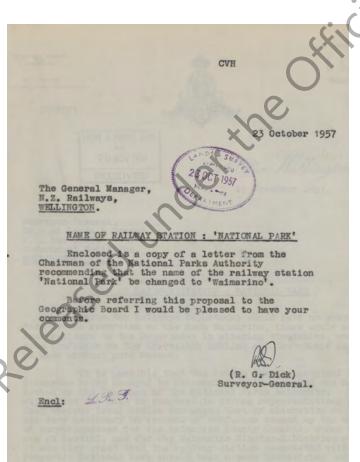


FIGURE 55: 1957, 23 OCTOBER - LETTER FROM THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL TO THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES. WELLINGTON

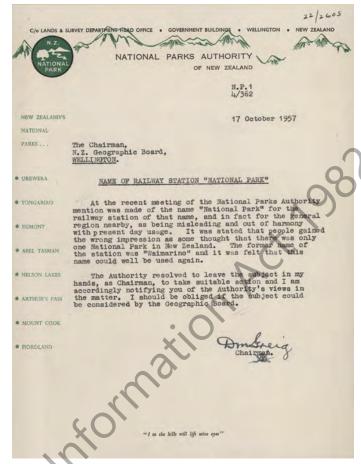


FIGURE 56: 1957, 17 OCTOBER - LETTER FROM THE NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD (PAGE 2). SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

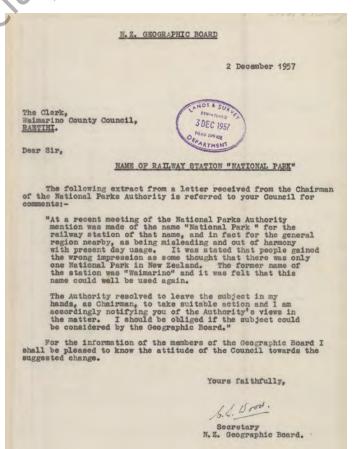
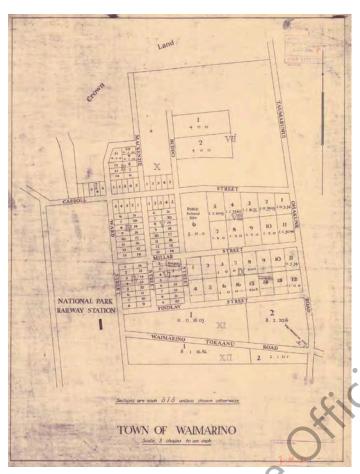


FIGURE 57: 1957, 2 DECEMBER - LETTER FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO THE WAIMARINO COUNTY COUNCIL. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

On 16 December, 1957 in his reply to the Geographic Board's request, the County Clerk referred to Council as being the instigators of the original 1920s request and at that time the name "National Park" was considered more in keeping with the area to which it was a gateway, i.e. the Tongariro National Park.



1935 - DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY 'TOWN OF FIGURE 52: WAIMARINO' PLAN. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: 832.17BJE

"By associating the station under the name 'National Park' it would be immediately connected with the area which it served, whereas 'Waimarino' gave no indication that it was other than a name and certainly not the rail access to the Park.

"The district universally known as 'Waimarino' does not come within many miles of the present National Park Station and would be a misnomer as it could not possibly have any connection with the district whose name it would bear. It is, we think, usual for a railway station to bear the name of the town or district with which it is associated and this the present name does" (Fig. 60).

This statement contains factual inaccuracies, the least of which was that the district of Waimarino lay only to the south of the district (Fig. 4).

These inaccuracies could have possibly contributed to the Councillors, and possibly even the Geographic Board's, final decision in not supporting a reversion back to Waimarino (Fig. 4 & 5).

"Place names and the names of geographic features provide information about the land, about the relationships of people with the land and/or resources and about place. Some names reference Māori origin narratives or conceptualise the land as a body. Others, record some aspect of tribal history and identity and, a large number describe the physical features of a landscape the terrain and resources of an area." (Stock et.al,

The ingoa Waimarino celebrates the deep and intrinsic links of whanau to their lands and history, a simple definition celebrates the numerous

ORDINARY MEETING

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Waimarino County Council was held in the Council Chambers, Seddon Street, Raetihi, on Thursday December 12th 1957 at 7-45 o'clock p.m.

PRESENT: Councillor D.J. Berry in the Chair Councillors: - Martin, Meyer, Pearson, Price and Wilson. The minutes of the last ordinary meeting as circulated were confirmed the motion of Councillors Martin and Meyer. The Chairman atata

N.Z. GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Advising that the National Parks Authority considered that the name of National Park Railway Station should be changed to its former mame of "Waimarino" as people thought that this Tongariro National Park was the only National Park and asked the Council its views on the suggestion for the station to revert to its former name.

RESOLVED That the Council is not in favour of the proposal to change the name of the National Park Railway Station to Waimarino and that the Clerk write giving reasons for its decision.

BERRY PEARSON

FIGURE 59:

1957, 12 DECEMBER - MEETING MINUTES OF THE WAIMARINO COUNTY COUNCIL. SOURCE: ARCHIVES CENTRAL, FEILDING

Waimarino County Council

SEDDON ST..

RAETIHI, 16th December, 1957

The Secretary,
N.Z. Geographic Board,
Department of Lands and Survey,
WELLINGTON C.I.

Dear Sir,

NAME OF RATIWAY STATION "NATIONAL PARK"

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 2nd inst. relative to the suggestion made by the National Parks Authority to revert to the former name of "Waimarino" for the Railway Station of the above name.

In reply I have been instructed by my Council to state that it is not in favour of reverting back to "Waimarino" as the name of the station.

My Council, many years, ago were the instigators of the proposal to change the name as much confusion was caused through it being assiciated with this district, mails being very frequently delayed through being sent on to that place.

Rail consignments also being frequently sent there finstead of to Raetihi.

In those days the Mational Park was not widely known and appreciated as it is today, it was considered that the naming of the station "National Park" would be more in keeping with the area to which it was the gateway.

By associating the station under the name "National Park" it would be immediately connected with the area which it served, whereas "Waimarino" gave no indication that it was other than a name and certainly not the rail access to the Park.

The district universally known as "Waimarino" does not come within many miles of the present National Park Station and would be a mispomer as it could not possibly have any connection with the district whose name it would bear.

It is, we think, usual for a railway station to bear the name of the town or district with which it is associated and this the present name does.

My Council cannot see that the present name gives a wrong impression as it is very widely known that there are several National Parks in New Zealand and the Tongariro National Park is so well known throughout the length and breadth of the North Island that to revert back to its former name would be a retrograde step and not generally approved and also mis-leading.

Yours faithfully,

A. Mabbott

ACTING COUNTY CLERK

AM/CPC

tributaries that once flowed down the flanks of the tūpuna maunga to pool on the vast plains below, "Wai" – water "Marino" – calm (Wanikau-Tūroa, 2023).

As discussed previously, the origins and historical knowledge of Waimarino, the Waimarino Plains and the Waimarino Block had been well documented including in published books, the diaries of missionaries, surveyors including

The Chairman,
National Parks Authority,
WELLINGTON.

NAME OF RAILWAY STATION "NATIONAL PARK"

I acknowledge receipt of your memo of 17 October 1957.

The suggested alteration of the railway station name
"National Park" will be submitted to the members of the
Geographic Board at the next annual meeting.

For the information of the Authority I enclose copies of letter received from the General Manager of Railways and the Waimarino County Clerk setting out the attitudes of the Railway Department and the County Clerk setting out the attitudes of the Railway Department and the County Council towards the suggested change.

You will be notified in due course as to the decision of the Board.

Encls. (2)

FIGURE 61: 1958, 30 JANUARY - LETTER FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO THE NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES,

FIGURE 62: 1950S - UNKNOWN. 'MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY CONFER IN THE 1950S'. SOURCE: ARCHIVES NEW ZEALAND, WELLINGTON VIA TEARA.GOVT.NZ REF: UNKNOWN

Rochfort, the Crown and local government.

"A MOTION, "THAT THE COUNCIL IS NOT IN FAVOUR OF THE PROPOSAL TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE NATIONAL PARK RAILWAY STATION TO WAIMARINO AND THAT THE CLERK WRITE GIVING REASONS FOR ITS DECISION" WAS PASSED"

From the Council Clerk's letter, it would appear that by the 1950s very little, if any, institutional knowledge had been retained regarding the onomatology of the name of not only the pā site but also, its history across the wider region.

1958

At their hui on 11 June, 1958 the National Parks Authority considered the responses from both the NZ Railways and Waimarino County Council. The views of the Tongariro National Park Board were also scoped. Recorded in notes from this hui was that, "there is by no means a unanimity of thought that a change of name is desirable" (Fig. 63).

The Tongariro National Park Board Chairman is attributed as saying, "to my mind there is little in the argument that people gain the impression there is only one National Park in New Zealand...a simple explanatory name such as 'National Park' has much more merit than some obscure Maori [sic] name which visitors and, indeed, residents in New Zealand have difficulty in pronouncing and understanding" (Fig. 63).

In the context of the 1950s and opinions held at this time by some, this statement is in some respects not surprising.

"Resistance to Maori [sic] pronunciations can be both political (part of a collective viewpoint) as well as psychological (in which the listener prefers not to have her/his psychic comfort disturbed). These two possibilities are, we contend, closely connected, with an aversion to both linguistic change and political issues often experienced" (Berg, 1996).

Some members of the Tongariro National Park Board thought that if there was to be a change they would take the interesting step of bringing together their own list of suggestions for considering one which had been

NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY NEETING 11 JUNE, 1958

NAME OF RAILWAY STATION - "NATIONAL PARK"

FILE: H.O. N.P. 1

CASE NO: 523

BUSINESS:

At the Authority's meeting on 10 September 1957 (under "General") mention was made of the name "National Park", given to the railway station of that name. It was thought that this name gave the public an erroneous impression. The former name of the station was "Waimarino" and it was felt that this name could well be used again. The matter was left in the hands of the Chairman to take suitable action.

The Chairman of the N.Z. Geographic Board was notified of the Authority's views and he has advised that the subject will be considered at the Board's next annual meeting to be held shortly. The Chairman of the Board has forwarded copies of letters received from the General Manager, N.Z. Railways, and the Waimarino County Clerk indicating the views of the Railways Department and the County Council on the suggested change. Copies of the letters are attached.

The views of members of the fongariro National Park Board were also sought, and the Chairman of the Board reports as follows:-

"There is by no means a unanimity of thought that a change of name is desinable.

Some members consider that the "National Park" railway station serves the Tongariro Park and it is, therefore, convenient and less c nfusing to visitors for the name to be retained. More so is this true when it is realised that, although there are three national Parks in the north Island, Tongariro is by far the most popular and must remain so because of its geographical situation, existing amenities and variation of features that cater for the interests of a wide section of the public.

To my mind there is little in the argument that people gain the impression there is only one National Park in New Zealand. So much literature is available and Press announcement made on the various Parks in New Zealand that there cannot possibly be any confusion. Again, a simple explanatory name such as "National Park" has much more merit than some obscure Maori name which visitors and, indeed, residents in New Zealand have difficulty in pronouncing and understanding.

Some members of the Board thought that if a change was essential the following might be suitable:

Pukerimu - the name of a nearby stream.

Marino - Waimarino without the prefix.

Maungatoru - Three mountains.

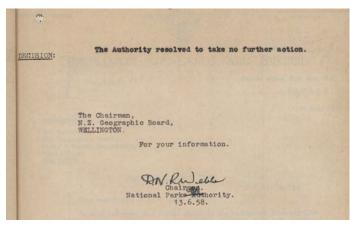
Spiral - The well known adjacent railway engineering feat.

Altogether, none of these suggestions appeal and I must ally myself with the Railway authorities and the Waimarino County Council that the existing appellation is satisfactory in all respects and should not be altered."

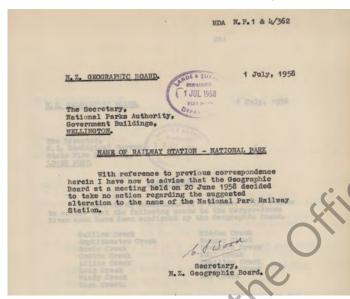
FIGURE 63: 1958, 11 JUNE - MEETING MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY (PAGE 1). SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

made up. This notion was not supported by the Chair.

These suggested ingoa are recorded in the



1958, 11 JUNE - MEETING MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FIGURE 64: AUTHORITY (PAGE 2). SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON



1958, 1 JULY - LETTER FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO THE NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

minutes of their hui as:

- **"Pukerimu** the name of a nearby stream
- **Marino** Waimarino without the prefix
- **Maungatoru** three mountains
- **Spiral** the well-known adjacent railway engineering feature" (Fig. 63).

In concluding their hui, the National Parks Authority, "resolved to take no further action" with their request (Fig. 64). On 20 June, 1958 "National) Park" was confirmed as the name for the Railway Station by Messrs. Dick, Bogle, Pascoe, Jones, Sir Harper and Dr Jobberns at the annual meeting of the Geographic Board.

Possibly unaware of the previous request made by the National Parks Authority just four months later, on 6 October, 1958 The Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand wrote to the Geographic Board also suggesting, "the time was appropriate for a change in the name of the township in the central North Island now called National Park" (Fig. 66).

"Why it should be that special prominence is given to this one Park (perhaps implying that the others are non-existent or inferior), or why a township should carry such a name when it is not in a National Park. The reflection on the other Parks is aggravated by the use of the name by the Weather Office in the daily broadcasts" (Fig. 67).

1959

On 13 February, 1959 this second request was considered by Messrs. Dick, Bogle, Pascoe, Jones, Sir Harper and Dr Jobberns who were joined by Mr Grace. They again confirmed, "the name of 'National Park' for the railway station serving the

ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC

of Annual Meeting held in the Lands & Survey Conference Room, Government Buildings, Friday, 20 June 1958, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

PRESENT: Messrs R.G. Dick (Chairman), A.H. Bogle, J.D. Pascoe, P. Te H. Jones, A.G. Harper, Dr Geo Jobberns and the Secretary.

PARK Railway Station. Block XVI. Kaitieke S. D. Wellington. On N. I. M. T. Railway. Request by National Parks Authority to revert to Waimarino or other suitable name to avoid confusion with other National Parks. III/68; 16, 50, 51.

FIGURE 66:

1958, 20 JUNE - MEETING MINUTES OF THE GEOGRAPHIC ADVISORY BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

THE FEDERATED MOUNTAIN CLUBS OF N.Z. (Incorporated)

OFFICE 2605/

7 - OCT 1958

P.O. Box 1604

Wellington.

6th October 1958

The Secretary, New Zealand Geographic Board, Lands and Survey Department, WELLINGTON.

'National Park'

This Federation wishes to submit that the time is appropriate for a change in the name of the township in the central North Island now called 'National Park'.

Previously it was called 'Waimarino', the objection to which apparantly was that it was not in the County of that name. The name 'National Park' was doubtless chosen to publicise the attractions of Tongariro National Park, and at the time there would seem to have been nothing against it.

Circumstances have however changed, and we have numerous other National Parks: Urewera, Egmont, Nelson, Lakes, Abel Tasman, Arthur's Pass, Mt. Cook, and Fiordland. Naturally people with special interests in these other National Parks, or in National Parks generally, are beginning to question why it should be that special prominence is given to this one Park (perhaps implying that the others are non-existent or inferior), or why a township should carry such a name when it is not in a National Park. The reflection on the other Parks is agravated by the use of the name by the Weather Office in the daily broadcasts.

Yours faithfully,

B.R. Mason Secretary. Chateau area of the Tongariro National Park...it was considered that this name had become firmly established by usage over a long period" (Fig. 72). However, this was not a unanimous decision with Mr Pascoe recorded as voting against.

The Secretary, Federated Mountain Clubs, P.O. Box 1604, WELLINGTON.

Dear Sir,

"NATIONAL PARK"

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6 October suggesting the changing of the name "National Park".

A similar suggestion made by the Chairman of the National Parks Authority was placed before the Geographic Board at its last meeting and the Board after due consideration decided that the present name should be retained.

Your letter will be submitted to the members of the Board at the next meeting and you will be advised in due course as to the decision.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary,
N.Z. GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

FIGURE 68: 1958, 8 OCTOBER - LETTER FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO THE FEDERATED MOUNTAIN CLUBS OF NZ. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES. WELLINGTON



Despite confusion surrounding the name of the Village being shown by both applicants, at no time in their communications back to either the National Parks Authority or The Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand did the Geographic Board pro-actively clarify whether their decision pertained to just the railway station or also, the ingoa of the Village. Minutes from these two hui only refer to the railway station:

20 June, 1958 – "NATIONAL PARK Railway Station Block XVI. Kaitieke S.D. Wellington. On N.I.M.T Railway" (Fig. 66). **13 February, 1959** – "NATIONAL PARK Railway Station. Block XVI Kaitieke S.D. Wellington" (Fig. 72).

Any usage of "National Park" as the name of the Village by the 1950s started as an urban myth when the name of the railway station changed in 1926.

By the late 1950s, research suggests the ingoa of Waimarino for the Village had still never formally been considered or approved by the Board and, without any formal clarification, common usage continued to snowball.

This, in part, can be credited to a number of reasons including: the migration of new residents to the region and their personal lack of historical knowledge, the continuation of a flourishing tourism industry to the Tongariro National Park, the ongoing developments at Whakapapa ski field combined with a loss of institutional knowledge surrounding the history of Waimarino.

At this time the Kāwanatanga were publishing conflicting nomenclature with some identifying only "National Park Station" while others, predominantly pertaining to the promotion of the Tongariro National Park referring to "National Park" as the Village. As late as 1971, "National Park Station" was still situated in the "Town of Waimarino" in the Department of Lands and Survey map N111 (Refer pages 10-11).

"IN AOTEAROA, MANY MAORI ISICI ARE STRIVING TO ESTABLISH NEW WAYS OF BELIEVING THAT FOCUS NOT ON THE DETERMINABLE GRIEVANCES OF THE PAST BUT INSTEAD ON THE SYSTEMIC INJUSTICES OF COLONIZATION ITSELF. SUCH A PROCESS INVOLVES IDENTIFYING THE MYTHS THAT PERMEATE AND MAINTAIN COLONIZATION AS THE FIRST STEP IN ITS DECONSTRUCTION." (JACKSON, 2018)

FIGURE 69: 1930S - NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS. 'PUBLICITY BRANCH: TWO ROUND TRIPS; RAIL & MOTOR'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: EPH-E-HOTEL-1930S-01



FIGURE 70: 1936 - PASCOE, J. SELF-PORTRAIT OF 'JOHN DOBREE PASCOE'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: 1/2-058791-

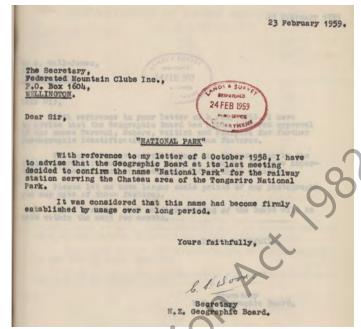


FIGURE 71: 1958, 23 FEBRUARY LETTER FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO THE FEDERATED MOUNTAIN CLUBS OF NZ. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

MINUTES

of meeting held in the Lands and Survey Conference Room,

Government Buildings, Friday 13, February 1959.

PRESENT:

Messrs R.G. Dick, (Chairman), A.H. Bogle, J.D. Pascoe, J. te H. Grace, P. te H. Jones, Sir Arthur Harper, Dr G. Jobberns and the Secretary.

No.

Name and Remarks

Decision

15/59

NATIONAL

Railway Station. Block XVI Kaitieke S.D. Wellington. This name confirmed 25/58 but further letter received from Federated Mountain Clubs, XXX11/284. NATIONAL PARK
Confirmed
(MrPoscoe records
negative)

FIGURE 72: 1959, 13 FEBRUARY - MEETING MANUTES OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

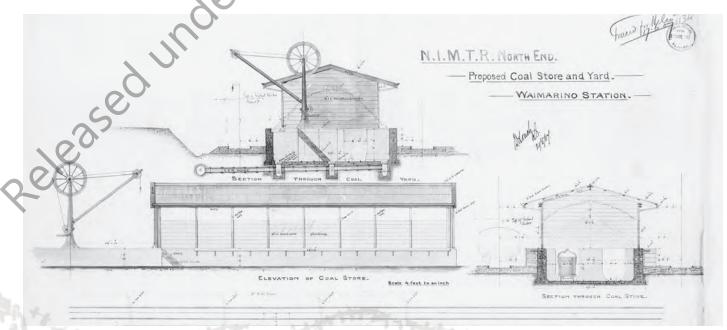


FIGURE 73: 1908 - UNKNOWN. 'N.I.M.T. RY INORTH ISLAND MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY! SOUTH END, STATION YARDS AND BUIDINGS AS CONSTRUCTED FROM MATAPUNA TO RAURIMU - PROPOSED COAL STORE AND YARD, WAIMARINO STATION'. SOURCE: ARCHIVES NEW ZEALAND, WELLINGTON. CODE: R2534249

1960S

"Attempts to change non-Māori place names often attract stern criticism and objection, particularly among local residents who identify specifically with commonly used names... these views reflect identity politics which involve often barely conscious construction of race, culture, and the nation."

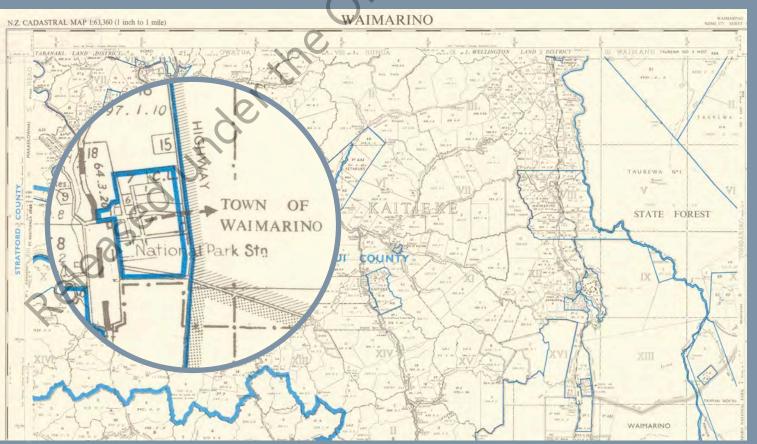
2023 NEIL LINDSAY AND ROBIN KEARNS — PLACE NAMING, IDENTITIES AND GEOGRAPHY:
CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES IN A GLOBALIZING AND STANDARD ZING WORLD

The late 1960s saw a third series of requests for change and growing support for ingoa Waimarino.

1967

On 15 March, 1967 history repeated itself when the Tongariro National Park Board asked the Geographic Board to consider restoring the original name of the Village as they themselves were now losing mail (fig.75). "My Board is keen to see the name 'National Park' for National Park Township in the centre of the North Island, changed to a name that would eliminate the confusion that exists at present between the township of National Park and Tongariro National Park."

"The present name of the Township causes endless confusion, not only with the mail and parcels delivered by rail but also with overseas visitors who mistake the Township for Tongariro National Park."





Secretary, P.O. Box 5014, Phone 44-435, Wellington.

15 March, 1967

The Secretary, Geographic Board, C/- Department of Lands & Survey, Head Office, WELLINGTON.

Dear Sir,

CHANGE OF NAME : NATIONAL PARK

My Board is keen to see the name "National Park" for National Park Township in the centre of the North Island, changed to a name that would eliminate the confusion that exists at present between the township of National Park and Tongariro National Park.

The present name of the Township causes endless confusion, not only with mail and parcels delivered by rail but also with overseas visitors who mistake the Township for Tongariro National Park.

We have a continual problem with mail being addressed to National Park and not to the Chateau, the Post Office for Tongariro National Park. Any mail not addressed correctly goes from National Park Township to Taumarunui then back to The Chateau, a journey which sometimes takes many days. Parcels and freight for one of the two other National Parks in the North Island, i.e. Urewera, often arrives at the National Park Railway Station and the Tongariro National Park Rangers are requested to collect. It then takes considerable time to arrange the return of the goods to their correct destinations.

My Board makes no recommendation as to a new name for the Township although "Waimarino" has been suggested by the Board's Chief Ranger

I enclose a plan showing the proximity of National Park Township in relation to Tongariro National Park.

Yours faithfully.

N.J. Male Secretary 16 MAR 1967
RECEIVED

ENC:

Range Male 5/5/67 and subject This submission awarling row him

NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

MINUTES of meeting held in the Conference Room of the Department of Lands and Survey, Government Buildings, Wellington on Thursday 29 June 1967 commencing at 9.00 a.m.

PRESENT Mr R.P. Gough, (Chairman), Dr G. Jobberns, Sir John V. Meech, Mr A.H. Bogle, Mr J.D. Pascoe, Mr J. Te H. Grace and Mr A. Evans (secretary).

NATIONAL PARK TOWNSHIP

Application by the Tongariro National Park Board dated 15.3.67 to change the name of National Park (Township) by reverting to the former name of Waimarino or alternatively a new name, because of confusion caused by misdirection of mail.

The Geographic Board's view is that either of the aforementioned names would cause confusion and while the members are aware of the need for the change they do not favour reverting to "Waimarino" as this would similarly be affected by confusion. The Board agrees that there is a good case for changing the name of National Park Township. but it is a matter of finding an acceptable alternative name.

FIGURE 76:

1967, 29 JUNE - MEETING MINUTES OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCKIVES

"We have a continual problem with mail being addressed to National Park and not to the Chateau, the Post Office for Tongariro National Park. Any mail not addressed correctly goes from National Park Township to Taumarunui then back to The Chateau, a journey which sometimes can take many days."

"Parcels and freight for one of the other two National Parks in the North Island, i.e. Urewera, often arrives at the National Park Railway Station and the Tongariro National Park rangers are requested to collect. It then takes considerable time to arrange the return of the goods to their correct destinations."

"My Board makes no recommendation as to a new name for the Township although "Waimarino" has been suggested by the Board's Chief Ranger" (Fig. 75).

On 29 June, 1967 three members involved in the

1959 decision, Dr Jobberns and Messrs. Bogle and Pascoe were joined by Messrs. Gough (chair), Grace and Sir Meech to consider this latest request.

Minutes from the hui indicate a significant shift in this great debate.

Despite the 1967 release of the first edition of Crown map NZMS 177A; sheet N111 (Fig. 74) which clearly indicates the "National Park Station" as being located in the "Town of Waimarino" and both 1959 decisions (Fig. 66 & 72) clearly notated as specifically pertaining to the Railway Station, the Board appears to have shifted their korero to that of the Village.



FIGURE 77: 1970 - NATIONAL PUBLICITY STUDIOS. 'MEMBERS OF THE NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: PA1-Q-551-43

C/o LANDS & SURVEY DEPARTMENT READ OFFICE . GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

WELLINGTON . NEW ZEALAND

NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY

DT N.P. 1 4/362 OF NEW ZEALAND

L. & S. Surton . NF

3 July 1967

NEW ZEALAND'S

NATIONAL

The Secretary,
New Zealand Geographic Board,
WELLINGTON

PARKS . . .

"NATIONAL PARK" RAILWAY STATION,
POST OFFICE AND TOWNSHIP

• UREWERA

• TONGARIRO

The National Parks Authority at its last meeting discussed a motion that the name "National Park" be changed to Waimarino or some other suitable Maori name. The Authority resolved to obtain the opinion of the Tongariro National Park Board on the proposal and then discuss the matter with your Board. The attached extract from the minutes of the meeting records the discussion.

I now find that it is the wish of the Park Board that the name be changed and that the Board in fact wrote to you on the subject on 15 March.

• EGMONT

· ABEL TASMAN

NELSON TAKES

· ARTHUR'S PASS

• MOUNT COOK

• FIORDI AND

Westland

The Urewera National Park Board whose mails have also on occasion apparently been affected passed a resolution at a recent meeting strongly advocating that the name of the township "National Park" be changed to some other name in order to avoid confusion with New

Zealand's National Parks as such.

The Authority members would certainly be happy if agreement on another suitable alternative name could be reached. With ten National Parks in existence it is anomalous for a township not in a National Park to have the official name of "National Park".

Mount

Secretary.

Encl.

And the telephone and the state of the state

"Application by the Tongariro National Park Board...to change the name of National Park (Township) by reverting to the former name of Waimarino or alternatively a new name, because of the confusion caused by the misdirection of mail."

"The Geographic Board's view is that either of the aforementioned names would cause confusion and while the members are aware of the need for the change they do not favour reverting to 'Waimarino' as this would similarly be affected by

NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

20 July 1967.

The Secretary,
National Parks Authority of New Zealand,
WELLINGTON.

HATIONAL PARK TOWNSHIP

In reply to your memorandum of 3 July 1967, your reference 4/362:

The application by the Tongariro National Park
Board to change the name of National Park Township and
Railway Station by reverting to the former name of
"Maimarine" or alternatively a new name, mainly because of contusion caused by misdirection of mail, was considered by the N.Z. Geographic Board at the recent meeting held on 29 June 1967.

The Geographic Board's view is that to revert to the old name, Waimarino, would cause just as much confusion as the present name.

The change from Weimarino to National Park was made in 1926 following strong representations from the local bodies mainly concerned the medical rection of mail for the Weimarino County Council (with headquarters at Raetihi) and the Weimarino County Council (with headquarters at Raetihi) and the Weimarino Scientific at Taumarunui.

During the weeting it was agreed that there is a good case for changing the name of National Park Township but it is a matter of finding an acceptable alternative name.

The Geographic Board would be pleased to consider any alternative name which the National Parks Authority thinks would be suitable.

FIGURE 79: 1967, 20 JULY - LETTER FROM THE DEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO THE NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON



FIGURE 80: 1967, 9 AUGUST - LETTER FROM THE FEDERATED MOUNTAIN CLUBS OF NZ TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

confusion."

"The Board agrees that there is a good case for changing the name of National Park Township but it is a matter of finding an acceptable alternative name" (fig. 76).

On 3 July the National Parks Authority again submitted their support for a change to, "Waimarino or some other suitable Maori [sic] name" (Fig. 78). In their reply to the Authority, the Board incorrectly suggested the change of ingoa from Waimarino to "National Park" had occurred in 1926 going on to indicate they were willing to consider a name change to anything other, than Waimarino.

"The Geographic Board's view is that to revert to the old name, Waimarino, would cause just as much confusion as the present name."

"The change from Waimarino to National Park was made in 1926 following strong representation from the local bodies mainly concerned by the misdirection of mail for the Waimarino County Council (with headquarters at Raetihi) and the Waimarino Electoral District at Taumarunui."

"During the meeting it was agreed that there is a good case for changing the name of National Park Township but it is a matter of finding an acceptable alternative name" Fig. 79).

The Board then asked the Authority to suggest any ingoa they thought would be suitable with a copy also sent to the Tongariro National Park Board.

1968

By 1968 The Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand (Fig. 80) and National Park Board (Fig. 81) also tautoko the Authority's application. In January, the Board reached out to the Waimarino County Council (Fig. 84) and NZ Railways (Fig. 83) to scope their support to revert back to the original name of Waimarino.

On 26 January, 1968 the Waimarino County Council Clerk states they had changed their opinion from that shared in 1957, "my Council has no objection to the renaming as Waimarino of the locality and railway station now known as 'National Park'" (Fig. 86) however, no archived minutes of this decision being made by Councillors has been located. On 9 February the NZ Railways (Fig. 89) also indicate they have no objection.

By the end of January 1968 support for a reversion back to Waimarino ingoa had been indicated to the Geographic Board by the Waimarino County



Secretary, P.O. Box 5014, Phone 44-435, Wellington

6 December

9 67

The Secretary,
The New Zealand Geographic Board,
C/- Department of Lands and Survey,
Head Office,
WELLINGTON

Dear Sir,

CHANGE OF NAME: NATIONAL PARK TOWNSHIP

Further to my letter of 15 March and your reply of 20 July 1967 I would like to advise that at a recent meeting of the Tongariro National Park Board this matter was raised again and after considerable discussion it was decided that a recommendation again should be made to the Geographic Board to have the name of National Park Township changed to Waimarino.

Mr Hepi Te Heuheu, Board Member and paramount Chief of the Ngati Tuwharetoa Maori people, was asked for a recommendation and he suggested that the name should be reverted to Waimarino which translated to English means Calm Waters, a name which arose because of the mirage phenomena to be observed in several places on the flat land in that locality.

I believe that the Waimarino County Council, who originally objected to the name of the township being changed back to Waimarino because of the fact that their headquarters was at Raetihi, now have no objection to the name being changed back to Waimarino.

The National Parks Authority will be writing to you to support this recommendation.

Yours faithfully,

- 8 DEC1967

RECEIVED

V.P. McGLONE Chairman

FIGURE 81: 1967, 3 JULY - LETTER FROM THE TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARK BOARD TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

Council, New Zealand Railways, Tongariro National Park Board, National Parks Authority of New Zealand and The Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand.

As discussions continued, local residents became aware of the possibility of proposed reversion back to Waimarino with the National Park Town Committee leading an objection. A lack of media coverage at this time suggests that this was a localised conversation. These concerns came to the attention of the Geographic Board via an urgent telegram sent 20 Feburay, 1968.

"Strong objection to change of National Park. Name Letter Following. National Park Town Committee" (Fig. 88).

"We have a petition with one hundred and forty seven signatories who support our opposition to any name change. Our post office has the number of householders in this area as one hundred and twenty three so you will see we have over 100% support" Fig. 88).

In their letter the National Park Town Committee carried on to list their objections:

 "All National Park businesses have been registered as National Park and any change in name would involve legal costs as well as the costs of altering



FIGURE 82: 1936 - UNKNOWN. 'HEPI TE HEUHEU SPEAKING AT THEOPENING OF TAPEKA MEETING HOUSE AT WAIHI, NEAR LAKE TAUPO ISICI'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: MP-0379-099-F

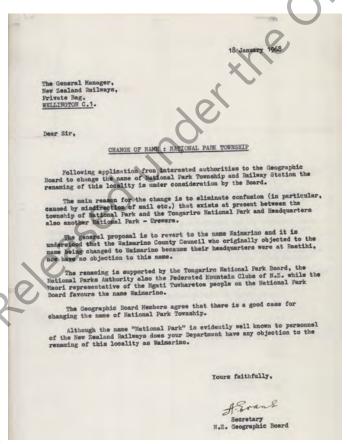


FIGURE 83: 1968, 18 JANUARY - LETTER FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO NZ RAILWAYS. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

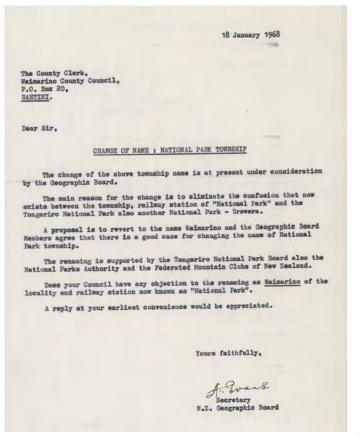


FIGURE 84: 1968, 18 JANUARY - LETTER FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO WAIMARING COUNTY COUNCIL. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON



1968. 19 JANUARY - LETTER FROM THE NATIONAL PARKS FIGURE 85: AUTHORITY TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES. WFILINGTON

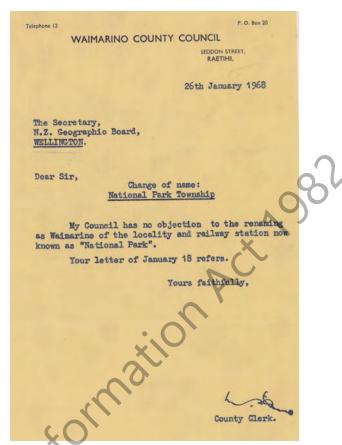


FIGURE 86: 1967. 9 AUGUST - LETTER FROM THE WAIMARING COUNTY COUNCIL TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON



FIGURE 87: 1908 - UNKNOWN. 'RUAPEHU FROM WAIMARINO'. SOURCE: AUCKLAND MUSEUM, AUCKLAND. REF: PH-ALB-357-4-P34-1

Box 24

National Park

20:2:68

New Zealand Geographic Board, Land and Surveys Dept., Wellington.

Dear Sir,

The National Park Town Committee have instructed me to inform you of the very strong objections of the people of National Park to any change in the name of their town. We have a petition, with one hundred and forty seven signatories who support out opposition to any name change. Our post office has the number of householders in this area as one hundred and twenty three so you will see we have over 100% support.

We list our objections as follows:

1. All National Park businesses have been registered as National Park and any change in name would involve legal costs as well as the cost of altering sign - writing letterheads and many other items.

The people have adopted the name National Park to avoid the utter confusion which using the name Waimarino created. Our Fire Brigade which used to be called the Waimarino Fire Brigade had to be changed to National Bark Fire Brigade and is gazetted as such, because of the confusion with mail.

Waimarino area is such a wide one that there is a Waimarino Discount Store in Chakune, a Waimarino Hotel in Raetihi, and a Scout Group at Waiouru is in the Waimarino district.

This village has been known as National Park ever since the ski fields began to be extensively used and developed and therefore is known worldwide as National Park.

There would be road sighs, maps, and advertising and tourist pamphlets which all cost money to change.

In conclusion this committee suggests that in order to obviate hte need for this costly change the problem could be over-come by structer supervision of postal sorting staff.

Yours faithfully,

DATE STAME TAUMARUNUI 9 34A = RGENT BOARD PHONE 44435 WELLINGTON = Rec'd 120,000 pads/9/66-25151 M K Tel. 142

1968. 20 FEBRUARY - LETTER FROM THE NATIONAL PARK FIGURE 88: TOWN COMMITTEE TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

- sign writing, letterheads and many other items
- 2. The people have adopted the name National Park to avoid the utter confusion which using the name Waimarino created. Our Fire Brigade which used to be called the Waimarino Fire Brigade had to be changed to National Park Fire Brigade and is gazetted as such, because of the confusion with mail
- 3. Waimarino area is such a wide one that there is a Waimarino Discount Store in Ohakune, a Waimarino Hotel in Raetihi, and a Scout Group at Waimarino is in the Waimarino district.
- 4. This village has been known as National Park ever since the ski fields began to be extensively used and developed and therefore is known worldwide as National Park.
- 5. There would be road signs, maps, and advertising and tourist pamphlets which all cost money to change.

"In conclusion this committee suggests that in order to obviate the need for this costly change the problem could be overcome by stricter supervision of postal sorting staff" (Fig. 88).

A copy of this petition has not been located in the Geographic Board archives, however achieving, by their calculations over 100% support, there could be questions pertaining to the construction and implementation of this survey, its respondent set and the possibility of inherent bias.

In 1974 the residents and ratepayers of the Village were encouraged to sign another petition requesting, "the Taumarunui County Council by Special Order declare the township of National Park...to be a County Town" (Various, 1974).

Documents state that at this time there were 102 individual assessments (properties) in the Village with at least 20 of these easily identified as being commercial rather than residential and owned, by "approx 75 separate ratepayers" (Various, 1974). Archived documents from the submitted petition show it was signed by 85 people with it being signed twice by at least two of the signatories.

In essence, it is unclear just who and what relationship the 147 signatories who supported the National Park Town Committee letter of objection had with each other or the Village (fig. 88).

One day later the Waimarino Acclimatisation Society also formally lodged their objection with the Geographic Board.

"Originally Raetihi have had trouble in the past (namely) letters addressed, 'Raetihi Waimarino" being sent to National Park" (Fig. 91).

Founded at the turn of last Century, this

organisation's boundaries, like many of the time, include almost the entire rohe of the former Waimarino block (Fig. 92) and choose, like the County Council to base themselves in Raetihi.

In their reply to the National Park Town Committee on 14 March, 1968 the Geographic Board made the interesting statement that, "any change from the present name of National Park has not officially been considered by the N.Z. Geographic Board" (Fig. 90).

In considering the previous communications over

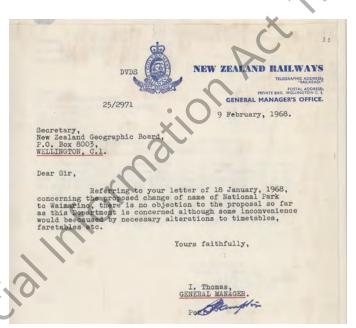


FIGURE 89: 1968, 9 FEBRUARY - LETTER FROM THE NZ RAILWAYS TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

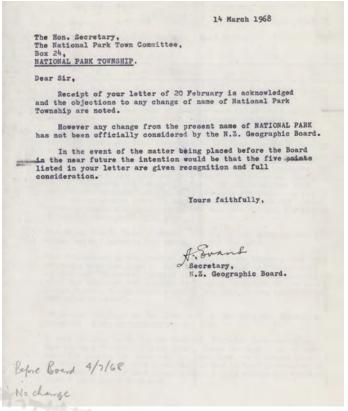


FIGURE 90: 1968, 14 MARCH - LETTER FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO THE NATIONAL PARK TOWN COMMITTEE. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

the last year and the clear support indicated by the Waimarino County Council, New Zealand Railways, Tongariro National Park Board, National Parks Authority of NZ and The Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand, this is somewhat of a surprise.

Rather than seeking wider public and agency feedback, four months later the issue was back on the agenda of the Geographic Board listed as the, "National Park Township – change of name to Waimarino controversy" (Fig. 95).

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Ag geographic Board

April 10st

April 10st

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to its former name of Warmarino.

Originally Raetili Lare Rod trouble in

the hast (manely) letter addressed, Raetile

Dainarino "being sent to National Parks.

Sefaithfully

April 10st

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FIGURE 91: 1968, 14 MARCH - LETTER FROM THE WARMARINO ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES. WELLINGTON

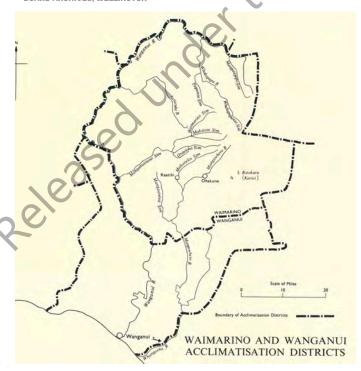


FIGURE 92: 1962 - DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY. 'WAIMARINO AND WANGANUI ACCLIMATISATION DISTRICTS' MAP. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: NZMS 224; 6.

On 4 July, 1968 Messrs. Gough (chair), Pascoe, Miller, Jones, O'Dea and Dr Jobberns and Sir Grace decided that, "No action was [going to be] taken to alter the name" (Fig. 94), noting both the proposals to change the name to "Waimarino or another suitable Maori [sic] name, also the objections to such a proposal by the Town Committee and local residents" (Fig. 94).

In sharing their decision with the National Parks Authority, the Board said reconsideration of the objections they had received from the National Park Town Committee, local residents, the Waimarino Acclimatisation Society and the Waimarino A & P Association had helped inform this decision, going on to now suggest that there was, "100% support of opposition by residents in the area" (Fig. 96).

As discussed previously, the validity of this claim is highly unlikely.

"Giving regard to local usage and acceptance of the name National Park for the township, post office and railway station the Geographic Board after due consideration decided not to proceed with any action to alter this name. Since being advised of the contributing factors towards this decision it is understood that the Tongariro National Park Board agreed that the Geographic Board should be asked not to pursue the matter any further" (Fig. 96).

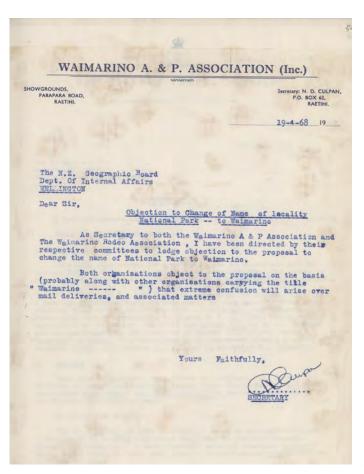


FIGURE 93: 1968, 14 MARCH - LETTER FROM THE WAIMARINO A&P ASSOCIATION TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

Faced with a growing division of opinion over the ingoa of Waimarino coming from multiple stakeholders, rather than making an effort to seek further clarification or consult further, the Geographic Board backtracked on their 1967 decision to, "agree that there is a good case for changing the name of National Park Township" to one of to, "not proceed" (Fig. 96). In effect this put an immediate stop to what had now become a political debate.

"All legislative procedure is loaded with devices for controlling the flow of explosive materials into the governmental apparatus. All forms of political organization [sic] have a bias in favor of the exploitation of some kinds of conflict and the suppression of others because organization is the mobilization of bias...The function of institutions is to channelize conflict, but they do not treat all forms of conflict equally, just as the football rules discriminate between legitimate and illegitimate forms of violence. This is the bias of institutions which are never neutral about all kinds of conflict." (Schattschneider, 1957)

Despite the decision of the Board, locally this "controversy" (Fig.95) continued to play out. At the end of 1968 the Taumarunui County Council received the "Waimarino Village" report, a plan to promote the town as a tourism hub for ski field manuhiri.

This spacial management plan contains 11 mentions of ingoa "Waimarino" and one each of "Waimarino (National Park)" and "National Park (Waimarino)" (Fig. 99). The research for this document was undertaken by Wellington based town planning specialists Gabites and Beard.

Minutes from the Council hui suggest Councillors were not at all happy with the name.

On voting to receive the spacial plan, the minutes

make no mention of ingoa Waimarino with discussion minuted as: "National Park - Revitalize [sic]" and a motions to, "receive the report on National Park Township" (Fig. 98) rather than the "Waimarino Village Report".

N. Z. GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

AGENDA

Meeting of the New Zealand Geographic Board and N.A. Antarctic Place Names Committee to be held in the Conterence Room, Department of Lands and Survey, Room 351, Government Buildings, Wellington on Thursday 4 July 1968 commencing at 9 a.m.

BUSINESS:

- 1. Apologies
- Consideration of Antarctic names by the Antarctic Place Names Committee (separate list).
- 3. Confirmation of Minutes of previous meeting.
- 4. Consideration of the list of New Zealand names herewith.
- 5. Confirmation of names approved by Recess Committee.
- Report of the United Nations Conference on Geographical Names held at Geneva, Switzerland, 4 - 22 September 1967.
- 7. Policy on abbreviated forms of spelling of Maori place names.
- 8. Duplication of place names in Search and Rescue operations.
- National Park Township change of name to Waimarino controversy.
- Pronunciation of Maori place names with reference to the policy of the N.Z.B.C.
- 11. Resolution pursuant to the Fees and Travelling Allowances Regulations.
- 12. General

FIGURE 95: 1968, 4 JULY - AGENDA FOR4 JULY, 1968 MEETING OF THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES

NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

of meeting held in the Conference Room of the Department of Lands and Survey, Government Buildings, Wellington, on Thursday 4 July 1968, commencing at 9 am.

PRESENT Mr. R.P. Gough (Chairman), Dr. G. Jobberns, Sir John
Te H. Grace Mr. J.D. Pascoe Mr. J. H. Miller Mr. Pei

NATIONAL PARK TOWNSHIP - PROPOSED CHANGE OF NAME

Recent submissions from the National Parks Authority and the Tongariro National Park Board proposing to change the name of National Park Township to Waimarino or another suitable Maori name, also the objections to such a proposal by the Town Committee and local residents were read to members.

No action was taken to alter the name.

1969

23 October 1968

The Secretary, National Parks Authority of New Zealand, Department of Lands and Survey, WELLINGTON.

NATIONAL PARK TOWNSHIP, POST OFFICE AND RAILWAY STATION

Following further recommendations from the National Parks Authority and the Tongariro National Park Board concerning the proposal to change the name of National Park Township to Maimarino or another suitable Maori name, the matter was reconsidered by the N.Z. Geographic Board in July 1968. Previously the Geographic Board had decided that it was a case of finding an acceptable alternative name.

Although the Waimarino County Council no longer objected to "Waimarino" if the locality was re-named, prior to the above mentioned reconsideration, objections to the proposal to change the name had been received from the National Park Town Committee, local residents, the Waimarino Acclimatisation Society and the Waimarino A. and P. Association.

The National Park Town Committee has a petition containing 147 signatories who are opposed to a name change. This represents 100% support of opposition by residents in the area as well as by a number of persons residing in the vicinity. Briefly the main reasons for opposition are:

- 1. Cost of such a change.
- Name was changed to National Park from Waimarino to avoid confusion with mail involving various authorities and organisations.
- The present area of Waimarino District is such a wide one that "Waimarino" is used commercially and by groups and organisations both in Raetihi and Ohakune and even in Wainury.
- 4. The village has been known as National Park since the ski fields were developed and it is claimed that the name is known 'world wide' as NATIONAL PARK.

The Waimarino Acclimatisation Society and the Waimarino A. & P. Association forwarded their objections to the proposed change particularly because of extreme confusion with mail and associated matters if there was a reversion to Waimarino for the township name.

Giving regard to local usage and acceptance of the name NATIONAL PARK for the township, post office and railway station the Geographic Board after due consideration decided not to proceed with any action to alter this name.

Since being advised of the contributing factors towards this decision it is understood that the Tongariro National Park Board agreed that the Geographic Board should be asked not to pursue the matter any further.

Secretary .Z. Geographic Board

FIGURE 96: 1968, 23 OCTOBER - LETTER FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO THE NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY OF NZ. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES. WELLINGTON

Evidence of this ongoing confusion within Council is confirmed on 26 March, 1969 when the County Council Clerk sends a letter to the Geographic Board requesting the name of Waimarino Village officially be changed to National Park (Fig. 100).

"Pursuant to Section 10 of the N.Z. Geographic Board Act, this Council by resolution requested that the name of Waimarino Township be changed to National Park Township. National

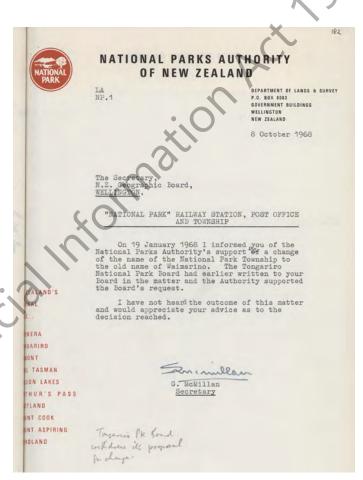


FIGURE 97: 1968, 8 OCTOBER - LETTER FROM THE NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY OF NZ TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

MINUTES OF ORDINARY MEETING OF TAUMARUNUI COUNTY COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNTY CHAMBERS ON 19 DECEMBER 1968 AT 1.30 PM.

PRESENT:

Cr. Jones (in chair): Crs. Grant, Binzegger, Brears, Forbes, Gibbons, Hura, Malcolm, McKay and Middleton.

10492 NATIONAL PARK - REVITALIZE:

Grant - Brears

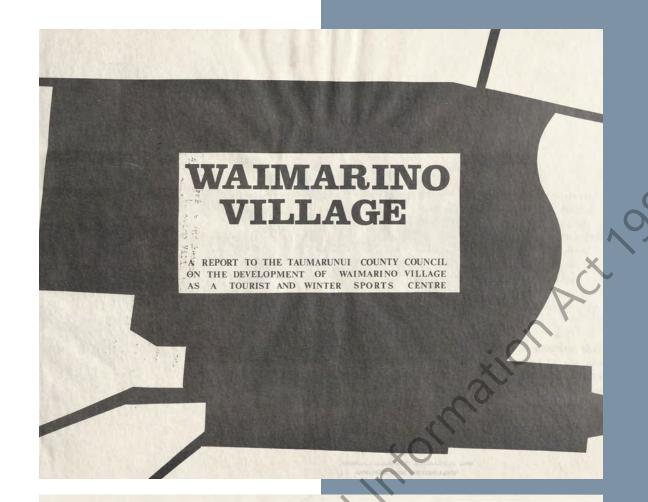
THAT 1. Council receive the report on National Park Township.

 Crown Lands be approached formally and acquainted with the scheme to ascertain what degree of co-operation can be obtained from Government sources.

CARRIED

FIGURE 98:

1968, 19 DECEMBER - MEETING MINUTES OF THE TAUMARUNUI COUNTY COUNCIL. SOURCE: ARCHIVES CENTRAL, FEILDING



4.

26/6926

Waimarino Township, at a distance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from The Chateau, is the most conveniently situated in relation to the principal ski fields and would be an obvious choice for expansion in pursuance of such a policy of developing existing towns first.

On the other hand it has grown up strictly as a servicing town on the Main Trunk Railway and its down-to-earth origins and functions are betrayed by an unusually large share of timber yards, contractors' depots and other necessary but unsightly uses throughout the settlement.

This factor undoubtedly must work against the acceptance of Waimarino for expansion as a tourist and holiday centre, but in view of the underlying principles involved we have given particular consideration in this study to ways and means of overcoming these difficulties. The alternative in this immediate locality would be the erection of a completely new village on the lines already proposed by Lands Department but a satisfactory solution of the existing amenity problems in Waimarino would obviate the need for a new settlement in an isolated location, at least for some time.

Having studied the present situation in Waimarino we are firmly of the opinion that these problems can be solved with careful detailed planning on a comprehensive basis with the cooperation of local residents, the Crown, the private developers and the County as local authority responsible for overall planning.

Taumarunui County Council

The Secretary,
N.Z.Geographic Board,
Department Lands & Survey,
Government Building, Lambton Quay,
WELLINGTON.

MIRIAMA ST. TAUMARUNUI

280

PHONE - 8188

26 March 1969

YOUR REFERENCE

YOUR LETTER

MY REFERENCE 4/182

SUBJECT

Waimarino Township

Dear Sir,

Pursuant to Section 10 of the N.Z.Geographic Board Act, this Council by resolution requested that the name of Waimarino Township be changed to National Park Township.

National Park is the postal address, the telephone address, the railway station name, the Secondary Urban Fire Authority name, the school name, and the generally used name. Waimarino is only used on cadastral series maps in title descriptions.

The local residents have requested the change; the Council endorses it.

Yours faithfully,

COUNTY CLERK

IF RINGING OR CALLING ABOUT THIS LETTER PLEASE ASK FOR Mr. Hunter

IF WRITING, PLEASE ADDRESS LETTERS TO: THE COUNTY CLERK

IVATE BAG . TAUMABU

FIGURE 100: 1968, 8 OCTOBER - LETTER FROM THE TAUMARUNUI COUNTY COUNCIL TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

Park is the postal address, the telephone address, the railway station name, the Secondary Urban Fire Authority name, the school name, and the generally used name. Waimarino is only used on cadastral series maps in title descriptions. The local residents have requested the change; the Council endorses it" (Fig. 100).

In reviewing Council minutes following the 19 December, 1968 hui previously mentioned, with no meeting held in January 1969, there is no record of such a request coming from Councillors recorded in the minutes of 27 February or 4 March. No decisions have been recorded as having made retrospectively during the Council meetings held on either 27 March or 24 April, 1969.

On 10 April the Geographic Board replied, "the present

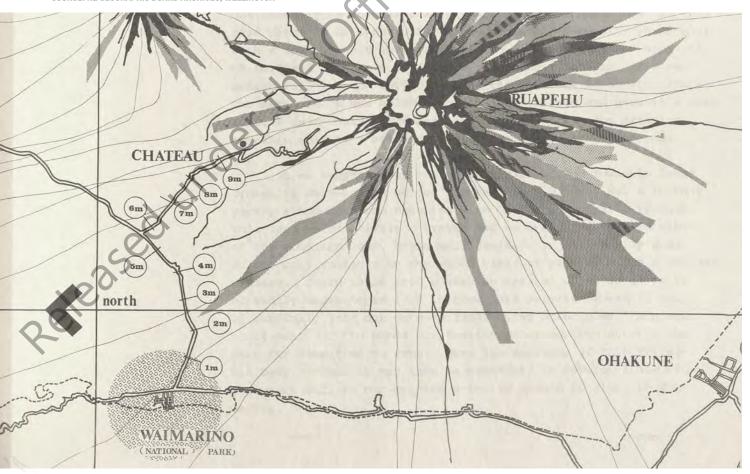


FIGURE 101: 1968 - GABITES AND BEARD. 'WAIMARINO VILLAGE' REPORT PREPARED FOR THE TAUMARUNUI COUNTY COUNCIL (PAGE 5) . SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF: P Q711.558 GAB 1968

official name of the township in the Taumarunui County to which you refer is National Park" (Fig. 102).

No historical evidence has been found to date that any formal conversation or decisions have been made, by the Geographic Board, to officially change the name of the Village to "National Park".

Geographic Board minutes only indicate a shift from debating the ingoa of, "National Park Railway Station. Block XVI. Kaitieke S.D. Wellington. On N.I.M.T Railway" in 1958 (Fig. 56) to that of, "National Park Township" in 1967 (Fig.76).

From their pānui, as of March 1969 (Fig. 100) the Taumarunui County Council clearly thought the ingoa for the Village might well still be, Waimarino.

Today, New Zealand Gazetteer records the name of both the Village and the Railway Station as "not official" and its status simply as "recorded" rather than as approved.

WHILE THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTEER HAS LISTINGS FOR WAIMARINO FOREST, WAIMARINO RIVER, WAIMARINO RIVER RECREATION RESERVE. WAIMARING SCIENTIFIC RESERVE AND WAIMARINO STREAM. THERE IS NO OTHER PLACE IN AOTEAROA CURRENTLY CALLED WAIMARING.

Y.R. 4/182.

10 April 1969.

The County Clerk. TAUMARUNUI.

Dear Sir,

With regard to your letter of 26 March 1969 on the subject of the name "Waimarino Township".

The present official name of the township in the Taumarunui County to which you refer is <u>Mational Park</u>. Following application recently from interested authorities to change the name of Mation Park township by reverting to the name "Maimarino" township, the matter has been considered by the N.Z. Geographic Board.

The main reason for proposing the change was to eliminate confusion, particularly that caused by misdirection of mail etc. between the township of National Park and Tongariro National Park Headquarters also other National Parks such as Urewera

However, some of the factors which the Board took into account were briefly:-

- (a) The present area of Waimarino District is such a wide one that the name Waimarino is used commercial and by groups and organisations both in Raetihi and Ohakune and even in Waiouru.
- The township has been known as National Park since the ski fields were developed and it is claimed generally that the name is known beyond New Zealand as "National Park".

Giving regard to local meage and acceptance of the name National Park for the township, roat office and railway station the Geographic Board after due consideration, decided not to proceed with any action to alter this name

Yours faithfully,

N.Z. Geographic Board

FIGURE 102: 1968, 8 OCTOBER - LETTER FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO THE TAUMARUNUI COUNTY COUNCIL. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES. WELLINGTON



WA-72529-F

1975 - WHITES AVIATION. 'NATIONAL PARK TOWNSHIP, RUAPEHU DISTRICT'. SOURCE: ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, WELLINGTON. REF:

1970S & 1980S

"Narration itself is a complex psychic process of constructing and positioning the Self in relation to Others. Every day, taken-for-granted narratives about place—and thus place names—are composed in ways that interact with hegemonic readings and understandings of the politics of location."

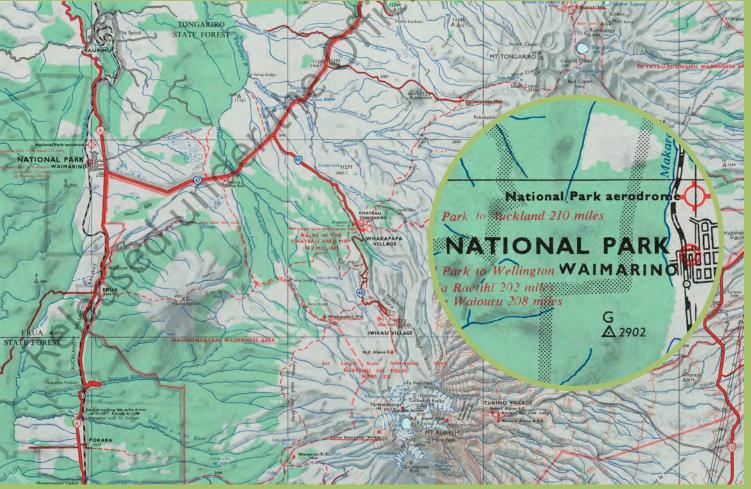
1995 LAWRENCE BERG – NAMING AS NORMING: 'RACE, GENDER, AND THE IDENTITY FOUTICS OF NAMING PLACES IN AOTEAROA/NEW ZEALAND

Despite the 1969 statement from the Geographic Board that, "the present official name of the township in the Taumarunui County... is National Park" (Fig. 102), maps at the time and since this statement indicate that at no stage had internal memos been sent to the Department of Lands and Survey.

In 1967 the Crown Department published its first

edition of Series NZMS 177A; sheet N111. This map of the Waimarino district clearly identifies "National Park Station" in the "Town of Waimarino" (Fig. 74). This nomenclature was reproduced again in 1971 with exactly the same ingoa.

In 1971 the first edition of the NZMS1 series of regional maps was published identifying the ingoa of the Village as "Waimarino" with "National Park"



NOMENCLATURE INVESTIGATION

FEATURE: Locality - National ParkQUERY: name possibly Waimarino. LOCATION: Locality at intersection of State Highways 4 847.

ETRIC: Sig/6-4 IMPERIAL: NIII/9 SURVEY: Town of Waimarino; Block XVI Kaitieke

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FIGURE 106: 1985, 18 OCTOBER - QUERY FROM THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

HEAD OFFICE

15 November 1985

CS WELLINGTON

Attn:

Wr D McCord

PLACE NAMES ON NZMS 260 SHEET 19

Thank you for forwarding the two prints of this map before printing, which I have inspected in my capacity as Secretary of the Geographic Board. The signed off transit note is returned herewith.

The addition of 'Tepure Stream' is acceptable by virtue of the name appearing on a document (30 Plan 18790) before creation of the New Zealand Geographic Board in 1946. There is no reference to this name in the board's records, and it is therefore accepted without formal appreval.

The naming of National Park was last considered by the board in 1968 and in that instance the proposal was to replace that name with 'Waimarano'. From the attached copy of a 1968 letter on this subject you will see that there were several objections to the proposal and the board decided not to change the name.

In light of this information, I would be reluctant to recommend that 'Waimarino' be added to your map. While you do not propose to remove the existing name 'National Park' I believe that full Geographic Board approval to any change of format should be obtained, not offly because of the board's rules on nomenclature, adopted in 1974, states that the use of alternative names should as a general rule' be discontinued.

Since you are very near to publishing this map, you would probably not wish to hold it up pending Geographic Board approval to the name, and I therefore recommend that 'Waimarino' not be added.

You may however wish to submit the name for approval with a view to adding it to subsequent revisions of the NZMS 260.

Other names on your map appear to be acceptable and do not require comment.

FIGURE 107: 1985, 15 NOVEMBER - FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO The Surveyor-General. Source: NZ Geographic Board Archives, Wellington contained in brackets underneath (ref. Cover). There is no mention of the railway station.

In 1973 the fourth edition of the Tongariro National Park nomenclature (Fig. 104) has "National Park" in a font twice the size of "Waimarino" sitting underneath. This is the last map located containing any reference to the original ingoa of the Village.

By 1977, the reference to the town had been changed to "National Park" by the Department of Lands and Survey in their latest edition of NIII.

On 21 October 1985, ahead of publishing NMZS 260; sheet S19, the Department of Lands and Survey asked the Geographic Board whether or not the original ingoa should be included.

"We have been asked whether 'Waimarino' could be shown in brackets as an alternative name for locality 'National Park'. Please advise if you have any info. on this locality name" (Fig. 106).

Included with this letter was a Nomenclature Investigation form outlining maps, plans and book references the Department were aware of from as early as 1895; "locality named Waimarino" to 1985; "shown as National Park" (Fig. 105).

In their reply, the Geographic Board Secretary indicated they, "would be reluctant to recommend that 'Waimarino' be added to your map" (Fig.107).

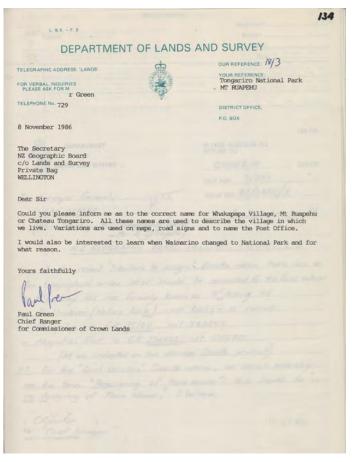


FIGURE 108: 1986, 8 NOVEMBER - FROM THE CHIEF RANGER TO THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD. SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

They went onto say, "While you do not propose to remove the existing name 'National Park' I believe that full Geographic Board approval to any change of format should be obtained, not only because of the board's previous deliberations, but also because one of the board's rules on nomenclature, adopted in 1974, states that the use of alternate names should as a general rule be discontinued" (Fig. 107).

"Since you are very near to publishing this map, you would probably not wish to hold it up pending Geographic Board approval to the name, therefore recommend that 'Waimarino' not be added" (Fig. 107).

As previously evidenced, knowledge of the ingoa of Waimarino continued to fade.

On 8 November 1986 the Chief Ranger for the Commissioner of Crown Lands inquired to the correct "name for Whakapapa Village, Mt Ruapehu or Chateau Tongariro" (Fig.108). All names that had been used on maps over the years. He also took the opportunity to inquire when "Waimarino changed to National Park and for what reason" (Fig.108).

In their reply, 25 November, 1986 the Geographic Board secretary confirmed the confusion around the name of the ingoa of the Village from the late 1960s.

"Regarding your question about when the name Waimarino changed to National Park, I have been unable to find any reference to such a change in the board's records. According to 'Wises New Zealand Guide' the locality was originally known

as Waimarino, but became referred to as National Park because the railway station there was the stop for travellers to the Tongarira National Park."

"In 1968 the board proposed to replace the existing name with 'Waimarino' but because there were several objections the proposal did not go ahead. In the light of that earlier decision, I recommended that a new edition of the basic scale topographical map, being prepared by Wellington district office mapping staff last year, continue to show the existing name National Park."

"Unfortunately, the board

has little recourse to extensive research facilities and must wait until such work is carried out by interested individuals or organisations and put to the board in the form of a submission, in this case to change the name National Park" (Fig. 109).

NINETY-SEVEN YEARS LATER IT IS HOPED THAT THIS BODY OF RESEARCH CAN HELP PROVIDE CLARITY ALONG WITH A GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THE WAIMARINO "CONTROVERSY" FOR THOSE WHO CHOOSE TO SEEK GREATS

> 25 November 1986 Mr Paul Green Chief Ranger Tongariro National Park MOUNT RUAPEHU

Your letter of 8 November

Your letter of 8 November 1986 refers.

The mountain village in which you live, known variously as Whakapapa Village, Mount Quepehu, or Chateau Tongariro, appears to have no official name approved by the New Zealand Geographic Board. You would probably have more idea than me of the age of the village, but I would suggest that it was in existence or at least planned before the New Zealand Geographic Board spredecessor, the Mohorary Geographic Board, came into existence in 1924. On this basis, whatever name(s) was in use at the time would have been accepted until such time as someone put forward a submission suggesting that the name shown on maps is wrong or inappropriate. This of course has not happened to date and the officially accepted name must be as per Department of Lands and Survey mapping, ie 'Whakapapa Village'. While I personally prefer this name over the other options, I do have some doubts as to its correctness in terms of my previous theory. I would have thought that the Chateau Tongariro, opened in 1929, would have been the first building around which the village grew, more likely than not known as Chateau Tongariro or similar.

I cannot therefore provide you with a definite answer on the correct name for your village but hope that the above information is of use to you. Should you wish to pursue the matter further by having the Geographic Board make a ruling on the name, then background information and an idea of the degree of support for any proposed name would be useful. Also the views of the Tongariro National Parks and Reserves Board should be sought.

As an aside, it is interesting to note that the Post Office, formerly known as The Chateau Post Office had its name changed by the New Zealand Geographic Board to Mount Kuapehu Post Office in 1971, at the request of the New Zealand Post Office.

Finally, regarding your question about when the name Waimarino changed to National Park, I have been unable to find any reference to such a change in the board's records. According to 'Wises New Zealand Guide' the locality was originally known as Waimarino, but became referred to as National Park because the railway station there was the stop for travellers to the Tongariro National Park. In 1968 the board proposed to replace the existing name with 'Waimarino' but because there were several objections the proposal did not go ahead. In the light of that earlier decision, I recommended that a new edition of the basic scale topographical map, being prepared by Wellington district office mapping staff last year, continue to show the existing name National Park. Unfortunately, the board has little recourse to extensive research facilities and must wait until such work is carried out by interested individuals or organisations and put to the board in the form of a submission, in this case to change the name of National Park.

Yours faithfully

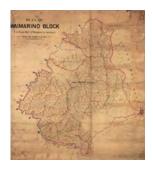
K J Twydle secretary

1986. 25 NOVEMBER - FROM THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD TO THE THE CHIEF RANGER. SOURCE: NZ FIGURE 109: GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES. WELLINGTON

1887

Waimarino Block acquired

The 1887 purchase of the Waimarino block was the biggest single partition between the Crown and nonsellers' portions. Of the 490,00 acres. 454.189 was awarded to the Crown resulting in rapid alienation of whanau from lands of crucial economic, social, political and spiritual importance to iwi.



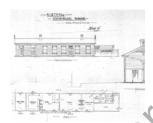


Waimarino County Bill is passed

"The Waimarino County is hereby constituted, and shall comprise all that potion of the Wanganui [sic] County, already constituted under 'The Counties Act, 1886'...and the boundaries of the Wanganui [sic] County are hereby altered accordingly."

Waimarino Station opens

After more than two decades of surveys and engineering challenges, the North Island Main Trunk Line's first train left Wellington on the night of 7 August 1908 for Auckland.





Raetihi mail goes

missing The Raetihi Chamber of Commerce report, "there are many vital questions which should be fully discussed by a body of business men (such as the Chamber of Commercel... the most important, perhaps, is the mail service, and though an application for improvement was turned down by the Postal Department some time ago constant agitation would surely have the desired effect".

WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO

WAIMARINO STATION • WAIMARINO

Tongariro National Park established
The first designated in Aotearoa and the fourth in the world at the time, this space was recognised by UNESCO for its geological and ecological values in 2002 and in 1993, the TNP became the first to be inscribed on the World Heritage list under the revised criteria List under the revised criteria describing cultural landscapes.





Waimarino County Council is formed

Following the clear felling of the area and the ongoing immigrant migration and rapid development of a colonial timber town, the Waimarino County Council decided on Raetihi for their base.

924

Geographic **Advisory Board** created

With a role to: "investigate and decide the priority of the discovery of any geographical feature and recommend the name to be retained, to collect original Maori [sic] place-names, consider the advisability of substituting British for alien names that have no reference to explorers or distinguished loyal British subjects".



Council support name change for the Station

The Raetihi Chamber of Commerce suggest Waimarino County Council petition the Crown to change the name of the Waimarino railway station in an effort to help stop the mail of Raetihi from going missing. Councillors agreed that there was confusion over the name and suggested and that application be made.

925

IMAGES: CONRAD SMITH, ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY, ARCHIVES NEW ZEALAND, AUCKLAND MUSEUM, ARCHIVES CENTRAL, AUCKLAND LIBRARIES & NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES

10 APRIL **1926**

Railway's Minister approves Station name change

"The Minister of Railways advises Waimarino County Council it has been decided to accede to the Councils [sic] request that the name of the Waimarino Railway Station be altered. On and after the 2nd day of May 1926 it would be known as National Park."





WAIMARINO RAILWAY STATION CHANGES NAME TO "NATIONAL PARK STATION"

² MAY **1926**

10 AUG 1926

Railway's Minister ignores objections

"I am distinctly adverse to the abandonment of Maori [sic] place names in favour of others of no historical importance to New Zealand. The circumstances in the case of Waimarino are, however, somewhat unusual and after carefully considering the position as I have set out I trust you will agree with me that it would be inadvisable to revert to the old name."





Town of Waimarino plans published

The Department of Lands and Survey produce NZMS 16 the "Town of Waimarino map outlining a number of sections and roads for the Village.

1935

WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO



NATIONAL PARK STATION • NATIONAL PARK STATION • NATIONAL PARK STATION

26 APRIL 1926

Academic experts object to station's name change

"As a question of general policy, we must protest against the disposition of Government Departments to accede to the deletion of Maori [sic] placenames, and ask your Board to insist on all such proposals being submitted to the Board for ongoing consideration before the same are officially accepted."



GEO Board object to the station's name change

"The board directs me to inform you it is regretted the suggestion...that the name of "National Park" railway station be altered to "Waimarino National Park" cannot be agreed to. The Geographic Board was created for the purpose of dealing with such questions...l am therefore of the opinion that the recommendation of the Board on such matters should be adopted by all the State Departments".

5 JULY 1926

1927

Waimarino Village shared with the world

Media coverage of the Duke and Duchess of York's tour of New Zealand includes the stop at the National Park Station. "Despite the isolation of Waimarino there were hundreds of people gathered at the station to which they were not denied ingress".





Requests made to restore name to Waimarino

The National Parks Authority and Federated Mountain Clubs request the NZ Geographic Board return the name to

Waimarino.

"At the recent meeting of the National Parks Authority mention was made of the name "National Park" for the railway station of that name, and in fact for the general region nearby, as being misleading and out of harmony with present day usage...the former name of the station was "Waimarino" and it felt that this name could we be used again."

1957

1957

Council say no

"I have been instructed by my Council to state that it is not in favour of reverting back to "Waimarino" as the name for the station. My Council, many years ago, were the instigators of the proposal to change the name as much confusion was caused through it being associated with this district, mails being very frequently delayed through being sent to that place. Rail consignment also being frequently sent there instead of to Raetihi.

The district universally known as "Waimarino" does not come within many miles of the present National Park Station and it would be a misnomer as it could not possibly have any connection with the district whose name it would bear.'



GEO Board confirm vote to retain status quo

"I have to advise that the Geographic Board at its last meeting decided to confirm the name "National Park" for the railway station serving the Chateau area of the Tongariro National Park. It was considered that this name had become firmly established by usage over a long period." John Dobree Pascoe votes against this decision.

1959

1967

GEO Board in principal supports

The application by the Tongariro National Park Board to change the name of National Park Township and Railway Station...was considered by the NZ Geographic Board at the recent meeting held in 29 June...During the meeting it was agreed that there is a good case for changing the name of National Park Township but it is a matter of finding an acceptable alternative name.





Crown publishes new regional map

The Department of Lands and Survey produce the first edition of Series NZMS 177A; sheet NIII map of the Waimarino district for distribution. This clearly identifies "National Park Station" in the "Town of Waimarino".

WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO



NATIONAL PARK STATION • NATIONAL PARK STATION • NATIONAL PARK STATION • NATIONAL PARK STATION • NATIONAL PARK

TNP Board suggest other names

"A simple explanatory name such as 'National Park' has more merit than some obscure Maon [sic] name which visitors and, indeed, residents in New Zealand have difficulty in pronouncing and understanding. Some members of the Board

thought that if a change was essential the following might be suitable:

'Pukerimu' - the name of a nearby stream
'Marino' - Waimarino without the prefix

'Maungatoru' - Three mountains

'Spiral' - The well know adjacent railway engineering feature.'



TNP Board request name restoration

The Board, "is keen to see the name "National Park" for National Park Township in the centre of the North Island changed to the name that would eliminate the confusion that exists at present between the township of National Park and Tongariro National Park".

1967

1967

Others support the call for Waimarino to be returned

National Parks Authority and The Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand again support the call for inoga Waimarino to

be returned.





Council tautoko ingoa Waimarino as does NZ Railways

"My Council [the Waimarino County Council] has no objection to the renaming as Waimarino of the locality and railway station now known as 'National Park'."

"There is no objection to the proposal so far as this Department [NZ Railways] is concerned although some inconvenience would be caused by necessary alterations to



In considering the documented existence of Waimarino Pā on the Waimarino Plains in the centre of

1968

National Park Town Committee objects to name change

"The National Park Town Committee have instructed me to inform you [the GEO Board] of the very strong objection of the people of National Park to any change in the name of their town. We have a petition with one hundred and forty seven signatories who support our opposition to any name change."



GEO Board also change their mind

"The present official name of the township...is National Park.*

"Following application recently from interested authorities to change the name of National Park township by reverting to the name "Waimarino" township, the matter has been considered by the N.Z. Geographic Board. The main reason for proposing the change was to eliminate confusion, particularly that caused by misdirection of mail etc. between the township of National Park and Tongariro National Park Headquarters also other National Parks such as Ulrewera.

"Giving regard to local usage and acceptance of the name National Park for the township, post office and railway station the Geographic Board after due consideration, decided not to proceed with any action to alter this name."

1969

1985

Lands & Survey query Waimarino

"We have been asked whether 'Waimarino' could be shown in brackets as an alternative name for the locality "National Park". Please advise whether you have any info. on this locality name."





CROWN PUBLISHES
NZMS 260 SHEET ST9
RAURIMU, IDENTIFYING
WAIMARINO VILLAGE AS
"NATIONAL PARK"

1985

NATIONAL PARK • NATIONAL PARK • NATIONAL PARK

O • WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO • WAIMARINO



IRK STATION • NATIONAL PARK STATION



Council change their mind

"Pursuant to Section 10 of the N.Z. Geographic Board Act, this Council by resolution requested the name of Waimarino Township be changed to National Park Township.

National Park is the postal address, the telephone address, the railway station name, the Secondary Urban Fire Authority name, the school name, and the generally used name. Waimarino is on used on cadastral series maps and in title descriptions.

The local residents have requested the change; the Council endorses it."

1969

1971

Crown publishes new regional map

The Department of Lands and Survey produce its first edition of Series NZMS 1; sheet NIII map of the Waimarino district for distribution. This clearly identifies Waimarino as, despite all the previous requests and körero as still being formally recognised as the inoga of the Village.





Surveyor-General state the name of both the Station and the Village is "National Park"

"I would be reluctant to recommend that 'Waimarino' be added to your map. While you do not propose to remove the existing name 'National Park' I believe that full Geographic Board Approval to any change of format should be obtained, not only because one of the board;s rules on nomenclature, adopted in 1974, states that the use of alternative names should as a general rule be discontinues."

1985



97 YEARS LATER...
UENUKU | TE KOROWAI
O WAINUIARUA ARE
MAKING A REQUEST TO
THE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD
CONSIDER AN OFFICIAL
REVERSION BACK OF
INGOA 'WAIMARINO' FOR
BOTH THE STATION AND
THE VILLAGE



*There is no evidence of when the Geographic Board formally made this decision as both recorded in the 50s refer specifically to the Railway

KUPU WHAKATEPE

"The extraordinary natural beauty of your rohe has made it an attraction for many New Zealanders and international visitors alike who've come to play and explore but who do not always recognise this whenua as your home, as your source of kai, mātauranga and rongoā, and as a sacred place where you lay your loved ones to rest...I understand that you've been suspicious of the Crown, that you feel you have had no good reason to trust the Crown. Your historical account is a painful story of conflict and loss. Nevertheless, it's important the Crown acknowledges this history, the grievances, the injustices, and takes responsibility for its role in the harm it has caused to Te Korowai o Wainuiārua."

2023 ANDREW LITTLE — MINISTER'S KÖRERO AT THE SIGNING OF TE TIHI O TE RAE, THE UENUKU | TE KOROWAI O WAINUIĀRUA DEED OF SETTLEMENT

A lack of historical knowledge combined with assumption, urban myth and the publication of factually incorrect pānui - perpetuated in part by Government agencies and Council - has led to today's difference of opinion - by some - on the ingoa of the Village and its railway station.

A letter from the Secretary of the Geographic Board in 2002 states it was the, "New Zealand Railways [who] actually changed the name from Waimarino to National Park" in 1926 (NZ Geographic Board, 2002). As evidenced in this report, this was not the case and at the time it was

only the name of the Station that had changed.

When asked why the name of Waimarino was chosen?, the Secretary replied, "there is no information in the Board's archive records as to why Waimarino was the name given to the Railway Station in the first instance" (NZ Geographic Board, 2002).

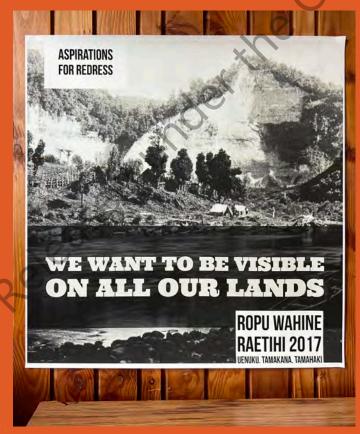
As evidenced by the very first Crown references to the Pā site as far back as c1866 (Ref. page 10), ingoa Waimarino was never the Crown's name to assign which, could be why there's no evidence contained in the archives of the Geographic Board.

Regardless of opinion, what is not in dispute is the ingoa of Waimarino Pā and the place it sits in the centre of the universe situated to the west of Matariki and just to the north of maunga Hauhungatahi and Ngātokoerua on the edge of the Tongariro National Park.

What has caused confusion - for some over successive generations has been sadly compounded by a gradual loss of factual knowledge.

Over the last Century the whānau of Uenuku | Te Korowai o Wainuiārua have not once changed their kōrero regarding ingoa Waimarino. During the decades of debate surrounding this "controversy" (Fig. 95), not once has their opinion ever been sought.

KA MUA, KA MURI Looking Back in order to move forward



Subjects for Consideration.

Gorrespondence emanating from the Auckland Institute re change of name from "WAIMARINO" to "NATIONAL PARK."

26.4.1926.

B. Nominating Mr. Geo. Graham, Anckland, as Hon. Representative of the Board. 1.5.1926.

Decision.

Resolved that the correspondence relating to A & C be submitted to the Minister of Lands to confer with the Minister of Railways with a view to retaining the name "Weimsrino" and that National Park may be placed within parenthesis beneath it.

Resolved that Mr. Graham's nomination be adopted.

Waimarino Mational Park-

Correspondence tagged 1-4 from the Board to the Minister of Lands covering a letter to the Minister of Railways with the view to the retainment of name of "Walmarino" Railway Station and that "Mational Park" may be placed in parenthesis beneath it. (Item 2 (A and C) 7.

Proposed by the Chairman -That while accepting the decision communicated to the Board, the Board expresses the wish that the Ministers and Heads of Departments, in all cases, refer proposed changes of names to this Board.

CARRIED.

20 JUNE 1958

ARK Railway Station Block XVI. Kaitieke S.D. Wellington. On N.I.M.T. Railway, Request by National Parks Authority to revert National Parks Authority to revert to Waimarino or other suitable name to avoid confusion with other National Parks III/68; XXXII/13-16, 50,05

National Park

Name and Remarks

NATIONAL PARK

Railway Station. Block XVI Kaitieke S.D. Wellington. This name confirmed 25/58 but further letter received from Federated Mountain Clabs, XXX11/284.

Decision

NATIONAL PARK Confirmed (MrPascoe Yecorch negative)

29 JUNE

NATIONAL PARK TOWNSHIP

Application by the Tongariro National Park Board dated 15.3.67 to change the name of National Park (Township) by reverting to the former name of Waimarino or alternatively a new name, because of confusion caused by misdirection of mail.

The Geographic Board's view is that either of the aforementioned names would cause confusion and while the members are aware of the need for the change they do not favour reverting to "Waimarino" as this would similarly be affected by confusion. The Board agrees that there is a good case for changing the name of National Park Township but it is a matter of finding an acceptable alternative name.

National Park Township - change of name to Waimarino controversy.

NATIONAL PARK TOWNSHIP - PROPOSED CHANGE OF NAME

Recent submissions from the National Parks Authority and the Tongariro National Park Board proposing to change the name of National Park Township to Waimarino or another suitable Maori name, also the objections to such a proposal by the Town Committee and local residents were read to members.

No action was taken to alter the name.

4 JULY 1968

SOURCE: NZ GEOGRAPHIC BOARD ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON

PARK

WHAP'S IN A NAME?
ERRORS ON MAP'S COULD HAVE VERY
EASILY LEAD TO OUR TUPUNA MAUNGA
BECOMING KNOWPAS RUAPAHU, RUAPEHA OR
EVEN RUAPERHUE HOWEVER, "WAIMARINO"
CHAS ALWAYS BEEN "WAIMARINO" & ITS
LOCATION HAS NEVER BEEN IN DISPUTE

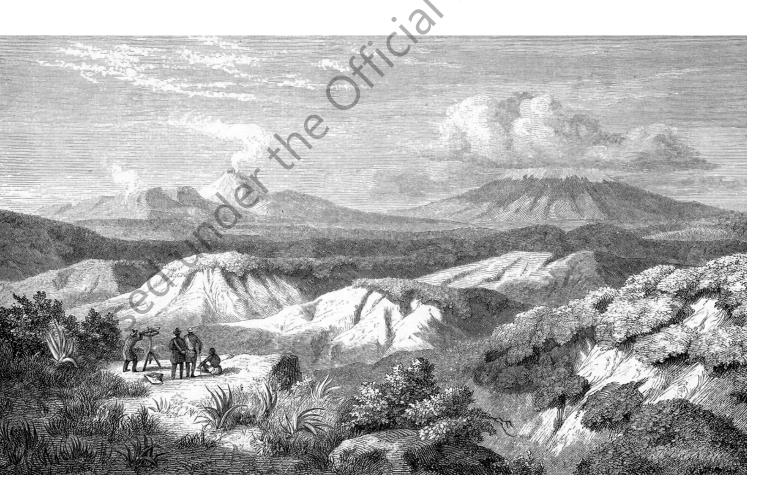


FIGURE 111: 1867 -VON HOCHSTETTER, F. 'TONGARIRO AND RUAPAHU - VIEW FROM MOUNT NGARIHA TOWARDS SOUTH-EAST' FROM NEW ZEALAND ITS PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OF GOVERNMENT EXPEDITIONS IN THE PROVINCES OF AUCKLAND AND NELSON (PAGE 354).. SOURCE: ENZB.AUCKLAND.AC.NZ

RUAPAKA

"We saw also Ruapaka, bearing S. S. E. This immense mountain is covered with snow, and looked like a brilliant bank of fleecy clouds cradled in the rays of the setting sun. Ruapaka cannot be seen either from the eastern or western coast, but is visible from Cook's Straits"

1835 - THE MISSIONARY REGISTER [SECTIONS RELATING TO NEW ZEALAND.] - 1835 -CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, EXPLORATORY VISIT TO WAIKATO, P 520-527

RUAPAUHU

"At one place was a very singular rush of water form a rock which formed the source if a large river. The weather was hot and no shade if a tree. At 6.30 brot. up for the night at the foot of Ruapauhu. The land very high and apparently but a few feet below the snow which lay on the mountain."

1839 PUBLISHED IN 1961 — WILLIAMS. H. THE EARLY JOURNALS OF HENRY WILLIAMS — XI OCTOBER 1939 TO JANUARY 1840

RUAPEKA

"Soon Tongariro and Ruapeka burst in upon our view that is their lower parts the higher were enveloped in clouds there was no foliage on their bases and they had a very desolate and gloomy appearance"

1843 - REV. RICHARD TAYLOR - VOLUME 2: 1 JANUARY 1838 - 7 JULY 1844 P 303-304

RUA PAHU

"Even in the middle of summer the Rua pahu" reaches above the limits of perpetual snow. To the westward this group of mountains descends gradually into the valley, and beyond it is the Hauhunga-tahi,"

1843 DIEFFENBACH, ERNEST. TRAVELS IN NEW ZEALAND [VOL.I] - PART II

RIJAPFHIJ

"The plains now seemed to xtend on every side; and as the weather cleared up, and the clouds lifted, we saw the majestic forms of Ruapehu, and the Para te tai Taonga volcano, within a few miles of us to the eastward.

1845 - WAKEFIELD, E. J. ADVENTURE IN NEW ZEALAND [VOL.II.] - CHAPTER IV

The range extends towards the centre of the North Island, and is connected by the Rua Wahine range with the group of the Rua-Pohu and Tongariro in the Taupo district"

1853 - EARP, G.B. NEW ZEALAND: ITS EMIGRATION AND GOLD FIELDS

RUAPERHUE

"Tongarroo, a volcano still active, and Ruaperhue, whose fires have long been extinguished, stand in the centre of the island--one 6200, the other loftier, both crowned with perpetual snow, and forming, with two or three others, a magnificent group of mountains, reared in the middle of a more level but picturesque country."

1858 - PUSELEY, DANIEL. THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND. INEW ZEALAND CHAPTERS ONLY! - NEW ZEALAND, P 223 256

RUAPAHO

"I was much disappointed for I was told t bright day the summits of Ruapaho, Tongariri, and the other mountains of Taupo might be distinctly seen above the crests of the Rangitoto chain, and a more brilliant day never shore under the face of

C1848 PUBLISHED IN 1959 - TAYLOR, N. 15D.1 EARLY TRAVELLERS IN NEW ZEALAND ISELECTED ACCOUNTS--SOME AUGMENTED WITH MISSING SECTIONS1 - JOHN JOHNSON. NOTES FROM A JOURNAL LINCLUDING OMITTED SECTIONS1, P 113-185

RAUPAHU

"Q. –Describe the river Wanganuni. A. –It rises near the source if the Waikato, on Mount Raupahu, and flows southwards a distance of 130 miles to Cook's Straits."

1868 — WYLDE, J. A GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF NEW ZEALAND

RUAPEHA

"Tongariso, an active volcano in the centre of the Northern Island, is 6,500 feet above sea level, and Ruapeha, only ten miles distant, rises to nearly 10.000 feet."

1872 - WARD, R. LIFE AMONG THE MAORIES OF NEW ZEALAND - CHAPTER II. THE COUNTRY

RUAPEHO

"He impressed upon me the fact that the cloudless days of mid-winter lend additional enchantment to the shores of Taupo, for then a perfect view is obtained of the grand volcano of Tongariro, and the still more lofty peak of Ruapeho in the distance, clad in a spotless robe of eternal snow." 1873 - TINNE, J. ERNEST. THE WONDERLAND OF THE ANTIPODES - THE WONDERLAND OF THE ANTIPODES [PART 2], P 23-49

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IN THE SECOND WEEK OF AUGUST 2023 A RIPLE OF SURPRISE FLOWED AROUND THE LITTLE VILLAGE WHICH SITS AT THE CENTRE OF THE UNIVERSE AS NEW SIGNAGE WAS INSTALLED IN AND AROUND, THE RAILWAY STATION

