

# St Johns Redoubt 1863

## Heritage Assessment

Andy Dodd, Auckland Conservancy

25 MAY 2006



Department of Conservation  
*Te Papa Atawhai*

St Johns Redoubt 1863  
Heritage Assessment

Andy Dodd, DOC, Auckland Conservancy

25 May 2006

Peer-reviewed by Sarah Macready, DOC, Auckland Conservancy

Publ.info.

© Copyright New Zealand Department of Conservation

ISBN 978-0-478-14301-0 (web PDF)

In the interest of forest conservation, Research, Development and Improvement unit supports paperless electronic publishing.

Cover image: Cropped copy of painting of St Johns Redoubt, Papatoetoe, 1863 by Lt-Col. Arthur Morrow (Auckland Institute and Museum CN756)

# Contents

1.	Site Overview	7
2.	History description	7
3.	Fabric description	7
4.	Cultural connections	8
6.	National context sources	8
5.	Historic significance	9
6.	Fabric significance	9
7.	Cultural significance	10
8.	Significant themes & site types	10
9.	Management recommendation	10
10.	Management history	11
11.	Work vision statement	12
12.	Sources & reports	12
13.	Evaluation of sources	15
14.	Location & site maps	17
15.	Definitive photo	18
16.	Chronology of events	19

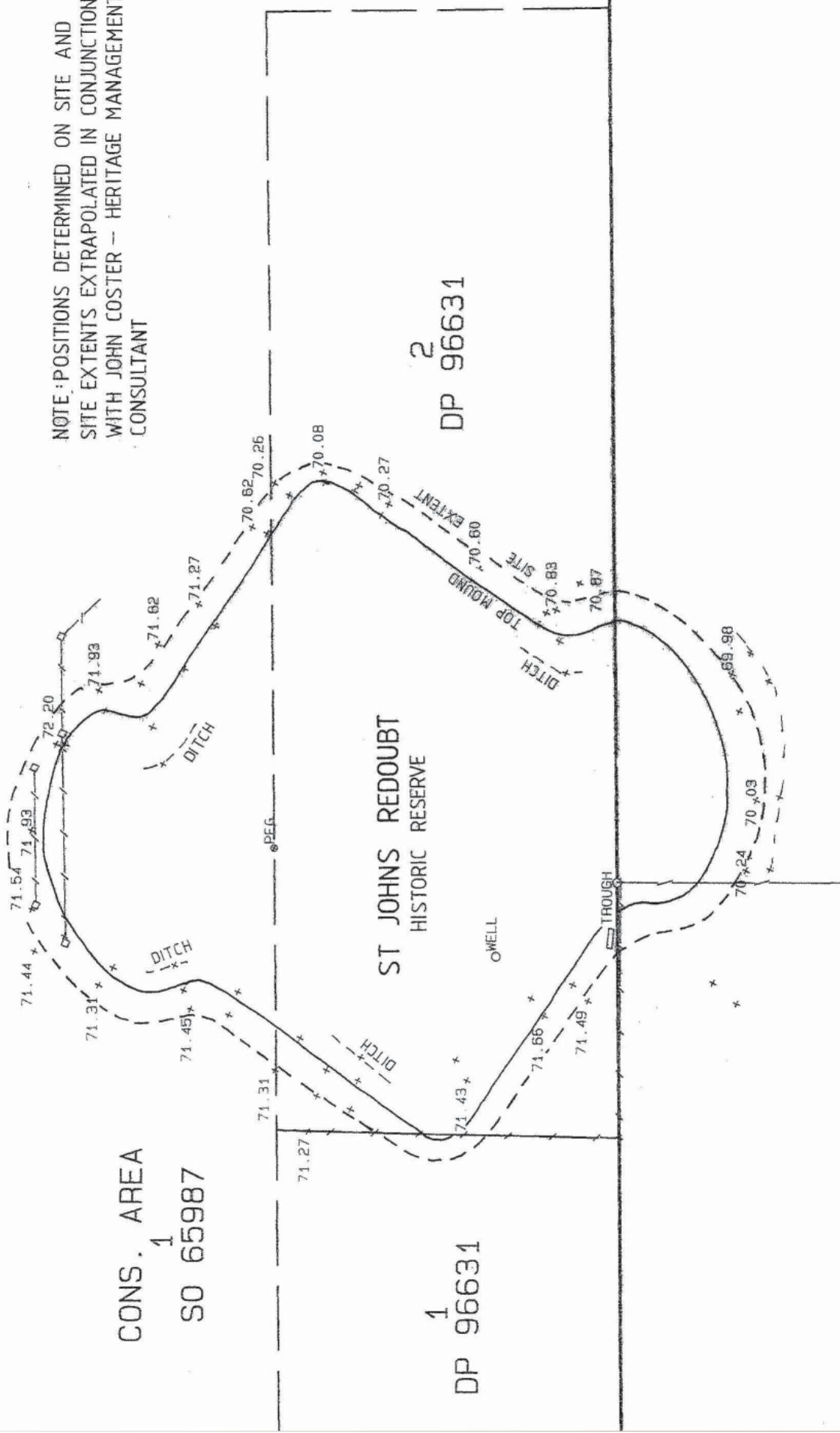
NOTE: POSITIONS DETERMINED ON SITE AND  
SITE EXTENTS EXTRAPOLATED IN CONJUNCTION  
WITH JOHN COSTER -- HERITAGE MANAGEMENT  
CONSULTANT

CONS. AREA  
1  
SO 65987

1  
DP 96631

ST JOHNS REDOUBT  
HISTORIC RESERVE

2  
DP 96631



## 1. SITE OVERVIEW

The site of St Johns Redoubt (a fort), built in 1863, is one of only ten military sites from the Waikato campaign of the New Zealand Wars that today survive as legally protected heritage sites. The site is significant because the Waikato War, 1863-64, was one of the most controversial and influential episodes in New Zealand's colonial development.

- St Johns Redoubt Historic Reserve
- NZAA site record R11/534
- Administered by Auckland Area Office, and Manukau City Council
- Access from Redoubt Road, Manukau City
- No visitor numbers available for this reserve, but located immediately adjacent to main road in suburban Auckland
- An actively managed historic asset
- Reserve area approximately 0.419 hectares (Site is partially owned and managed by Manukau City Council, and western bastion of redoubt is outside reserve boundary on private property)

## 2. HISTORY DESCRIPTION

St Johns Redoubt is associated with the 1863-64 Waikato campaign of the New Zealand Wars. Construction of the redoubt began on 21 July 1863, shortly after Governor George Grey's declaration of war to the Waikato chiefs on 11 July 1863,<sup>1</sup> and the first military engagements at Koheroa and Martin's farm.<sup>2</sup> It is uncertain when the earthworks were finished but James Stichbury's diary reports that the trenches were still being dug on 21 August.<sup>3</sup> The purpose of the redoubt was largely to protect the supply line along the Great South Road into the Waikato, and to guard against any threat of attack on Auckland.<sup>4</sup> It was located on a rise to the east of the road at a location approximately halfway between the military camp at Otahuhu and Drury redoubt. The redoubt was named after the commanding officer of the 1st Waikato militia, Captain J.H.H. St John (later Lieutenant Colonel), and was also known as Burton's Redoubt on account of the nearby Burton's Hotel on the western side of the road (also referred to as the Raglan Hotel). Due to its position well behind the frontline, St Johns Redoubt never saw any active engagement, but maintained a regular posting of sentries, and was used as accommodation for militiamen while on route to Drury and beyond. With the exception of false alarms, the closest fighting occurred approximately 1.5 km to the south at the vicinity of the Puhinui Stream.<sup>5</sup>

## 3. FABRIC DESCRIPTION

The redoubt itself covers an area approximately 50x50m with the western bastion of the reserve extending up to 20m outside the reserve boundary. The design is a variant on the standard two bastion design

with characteristic curved bastions, which allowed enfilading fire and if necessary positioning of Armstrong guns.<sup>6</sup> The redoubt was capable of accommodating 150-200 men,<sup>7</sup> and had room for 25 bell tents.<sup>8</sup> The extent of the redoubt can be easily identified by the remnant trench, although no trace of the inner bank visible on Morrow's drawing remains (refer cover image). A slight outer bank is visible when the grass is cut short, although this is not visible in the 1863 drawing or on 1869 plans and may represent subsequent earthmoving. In addition to the redoubt itself there are likely to be subsurface archaeological deposits such as drainage works, bivouac sites and peripheral defensive works.<sup>9</sup> Until recently a well was located towards the northern end of the site within the defensive earthwork, but this was filled by a mowing contractor. The terraces on the spur below the redoubt to the south west (R11/1958) were investigated by Rod Clough and Nigel Prickett in 1998 to determine their association with the redoubt, but no features were uncovered, and the only artefacts appear to have been re-deposited by ploughing.<sup>10</sup> A trench dug below the western corner of the redoubt during this investigation did, however, uncover a 'V' shaped drain extending down slope from the redoubt. Artefactual evidence previously recovered in the area includes bottle glass, and a brass cartridge case.<sup>11</sup> A review of aerial photographs clearly shows the redoubt in ruins from 1940, 1960, and 1972 although the 1960 aerial shows a fairly substantial hedgerow obscuring the western bastion on the neighbouring lot DP 20053.

#### 4. CULTURAL CONNECTIONS

Apart from the adjacent road named after the redoubt there is limited ongoing cultural connection with this site. This is partly due to the fact that the remains of the earthworks are now faint, and there is no on-site interpretation which makes it difficult for people unfamiliar with the site to appreciate its significance. There is, however, considerable community support for New Zealand Wars sites, and this is supported by the restoration work for Queens Redoubt presently underway at Pokeno (which was also until recently an almost featureless paddock). St Johns Redoubt has been described in several publications and local histories relating to the sites of the New Zealand Wars, and is one of the few remaining redoubt sites north of Pokeno that retains visible earthwork features. St Johns redoubt is featured in the Redoubts of the Great South Road special issue of the *Auckland Waikato Historical Society Journal* and it is likely that with on-site interpretation community esteem for the site will increase.

#### 6. NATIONAL CONTEXT SOURCES

The Waikato campaign of the New Zealand Wars had a profound impact on New Zealand society. The Waikato Wars were essentially an attempt to secure land for European settlers in the face of mounting Maori

opposition, and the effects of this still have a bearing on present day race relations. While St Johns Redoubt played a minor role in this campaign it is none-the-less a significant site and one of the few remaining redoubt sites that still lends itself to interpretation.

## 5. HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The following excerpt is taken from Dave Veart's statement of evidence prepared for the Manukau City Council in 1997 and neatly summarises the significance of the redoubt in its wider context:

*St Johns Redoubt has cultural significance in relation to the New Zealand Wars, one of the most controversial and influential episodes in this country's development. The redoubt was associated with the Great South Road, constructed to facilitate the military advance against Waikato Maori during 1863-64. St Johns Redoubt was one of a chain of earthwork fortifications built to defend the road, and was the only defensive earthwork between the major military camps at Otahuhu and Drury. The site on which the redoubt was built was chosen as an elevated position with commanding views overlooking the road, and it was also a position where the road was vulnerable to attack because the forest extended westwards close to the road.*

It could also be mentioned that the strategic importance of St Johns Redoubt appears to have been greater at the start of the Waikato War in July 1863. Isolated skirmishes in the vicinity were causing alarm amongst European settlers and the threat of a direct attack on Auckland was considered real cause for concern. The delay in completing the redoubt suggests that as the war progressed further south this became less of an issue. Through the course of the war St John's Redoubt remained a minor fortification. The main camps in the area seem to have been the Otahuhu camp and Kirikiri (Ring's) redoubt at Papakura. Although St Johns was a minor fortification, the redoubts were constructed as an integrated defence network to protect the lines of supply, as the army advanced along the waterways into the Waikato.<sup>12</sup>

## 6. FABRIC SIGNIFICANCE

St Johns Redoubt is one of the few redoubt sites north of Pokeno for which the trench and shape of the redoubt can still be identified by features visible on the ground surface. While relatively little fabric remains visible on the ground surface the site is likely to contain archaeological deposits that will provide useful information for interpreting activities associated with the occupation and construction of redoubts during the New Zealand Wars of the 1860s. It would appear that while much of

the surrounding land has been ploughed, causing many of the associated artefacts to be redeposited, subsurface features such as the drainage trench still remains. In addition to the physical remains the uninterrupted views of the Great South Road and back to Auckland were also an important feature of the site, although these have unfortunately been compromised.

## 7. CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Visitor numbers for the site are unknown, but the reserve is used by the public as a thoroughfare. The site has considerable public esteem from those involved with historical societies, and an interest in New Zealand Wars sites.

## 8. SIGNIFICANT THEMES & SITE TYPES

DOC historic Heritage web pages topics: New Zealand Wars

## 9. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

The primary issue for the site of the St Johns Redoubt is the potential threat to the western bastion, and the uninterrupted viewing corridor back to the Great South Road. The remaining portion of redoubt not in public ownership should be acquired and vested with Manukau City Council or in the DOC historic reserve. This purchase should also seek to include a 30m buffer as recommended in Prickett's 1987 statement of evidence. An alternative option might be to pursue a covenant over the adjacent land to assist in statutory protection and realign the existing fence to allow the entire site to be maintained as a single land unit.

In the future it would also be desirable to excavate a section of the ditch of the redoubt as is being currently undertaken by a Trust for the Queens Redoubt in Pokeno. This would accentuate the defensive features, enhance the site visually and make it easier for people to appreciate the original form of the redoubt.

To provide for on-going management of the site it is recommended that a joint Management Plan be developed with Department of Conservation, Manukau City Council, the Manurewa Historical Society and Latter-Day Saints Church. The Management Plan could include restoration of earthworks, interpretative panels, provision of panoramic map showing associated sites such as Woodside Methodist cemetery, mile posts, and Great South Road (this management recommendation has in the past been supported by the Manukau City Council).

In the interim the Council should continue the present management and maintenance regime of mowing.



## 10. MANAGEMENT HISTORY

- 1863: Site fortified by the Auckland Militia
- 1863: Redoubt designed by military engineers, construction supervised by Captain Heaphy, on the site selected by General Galloway. Redoubt mainly used as sentry post and accommodation for troops.
- 1864: Troops withdraw from St Johns Redoubt
- 1898: Subdivision of portion of Clendon's Grant containing redoubt
- 1912: Survey and construction of Redoubt Road
- 1923: Subdivision of property isolates western bastion
- 1929: Subdivision of property down centre of redoubt
- 1960: Reserve gazetted for historic purposes to preserve redoubt
- 1978: Site included in NZAA Site Recording Scheme (S. Bulmer, University of Auckland)
- 1980: Land declared surplus to requirements by Ministry of Works and Development
- 1980: Site surveyed by Department of Lands & Survey (redoubt misplaced to south)
- 1980: Site mapped (W. Spring-Rice)
- 1982: Motel subdivision hard against northern corner of trench (result of misplaced redoubt)
- 1987: Land transferred to Department of Conservation
- 1988: Site record updated (B. Sewell, Department of Conservation)
- 1996: Added to Auckland Conservancy Register of Actively Managed Historic Places
- 1997: Submission of DOC opposing the removal or reduction of viewing corridor of Great South Road from proposed Manukau City Council District Plan
- 1997: Submission of NZHPT to MCC requesting that resource consent for adjacent development be declined
- 1997: Site visit and assessment by John Coster for Cooper Rapata Architects Ltd.
- 2000: Reserve reclassified as Historic Reserve
- 2001: Historic Baseline Inspection undertaken
- 2002: Site record updated (A. Dodd, Department of Conservation)
- 2002: Fluxgate gradiometer survey of site (Thorne and Sutherland, University of Auckland)
- 2003: Computer reconstruction of redoubt completed and presented in MA Thesis (D. Rudd, University of Auckland)
- 2006: Historic Inventory completed

## 11. WORK VISION STATEMENT

- Install on-site interpretation
- Secure preservation of western bastion through acquisition, or if this is not possible covenant
- Prepare management plan for redoubt
- Investigate feasibility of restoring the dig and bank defences

## 12. SOURCES & REPORTS

### **Archival sources**

Army Department Files, Archives New Zealand

John Coster file (privately held collection of material relating to the redoubt)

Cowan papers, Alexander Turnbull library

Department of Conservation files DOC357-40; HHA-02-01-07-04

George Grey diaries, Auckland Public Library

Maurice Lennard papers

Military engineers' records, Mitchell archives

### **Land Information New Zealand: Deeds Index**

A2/50

A2/746

5A/25

21A/663

27A/126

32A/74

CT 506/98

CT 516/196

### **Photographic Collections**

Aerial photography 33/14 (1940); SN1052 Q15 (1958); SN1925: 34-35 (1960); SN4606: 17-18, 20-22; SN 5783 R17 (1981)

Lt.-Col. Arthur Morrow painting<sup>13</sup>

### **Newspapers and Periodicals**

*Auckland Weekly News* July-September 1863

Auckland Waikato Historical Journal September 1993: Special edition: Report on the redoubts of the Great South Road

*Daily Southern Cross*, July-September 1863

30/07/1863 p.3 col.3  
04/08/1863 p.3 col.3,4  
05/08/1863 p.3 col.1  
06/08/1863 p.3 col.2,3,4  
07/08/1836 p.3 col.4  
08/08/1863 p.3 col.4,5  
14/08/1863 p.1 col.4  
19/08/1863 p.3 col.2  
12/09/1863 p.3 col.2  
19/09/1863 p.2 col.4

*New Zealand Defence Quarterly*

[Series on Walking the Waikato Wars 1993-1998 by C. Pugsley contains commentary on the major campaigns of the New Zealand Wars]

*New Zealander*, July-September 1863

20/07/1863 p.2 col.3; p.2 col.4; p.3  
21/07/1863 p.3 col.1  
24/07/1863 p.3 col.1  
28/07/1863 p.2 col.5  
29/07/1863 p.3 col.2  
30/07/1863 p.3 col.1; p.3 col.2  
31/07/1863 p.3 col.2,3  
01/08/1863 p.9 col.1  
03/08/1863 p.2 col.4,5; p.3 col.1  
05/08/1863 p.2 col.6; p.3 col.1; p.3 col.3  
08/08/1863 p.5 col.3; p.9 col.3  
10/08/1863 p.2 col.5; p.3 col.1,2  
11/08/1863 p.3 col.4,5  
13/08/1863 p.3 col.3; p.6 col.4  
14/08/1863 p.3 col.4  
19/08/1863 p.2 col.4; p.2 col.6; p.3 col.1  
28/08/1863 p.3 col.4,4  
31/08/1863 p.4 col.4; p.4 col.5; p.8 col.2-4  
01/09/1863 p.3 col.1  
03/09/1863 p.3 col.1

## Publications (including background reading)

- ALEXANDER, J. 1973. *Bush Fighting: Illustrated by Remarkable Actions and Incidents of the Maori War in New Zealand*. Capper Press, Christchurch
- BELICH, J. 1986. *The New Zealand Wars and the Victorian Interpretation of Racial Conflict*. Auckland University Press, Auckland. Pp.121-125
- CAREY, R. 1863. *Narrative of the Late War in New Zealand*. Richard Bentley, London
- COWAN, J. 1922. *The New Zealand Wars, and the Pioneering Period*. Government Printer, Wellington. pp 246; 289
- DOC, Auckland Conservancy, Conservation Management Strategy 1995-2005 Vol.1
- FEATON, J. 1923. *The Waikato War*. Reprinted 1971 Capper Press, Christchurch.
- HAMILTON, D 1993. 'The Road, The War, the Redoubts.' Auckland-Waikato Historical Journal Special Edition: Report on the Redoubts of the Great South Road. September, 1993
- LENNARD, M. 1986. *The Road to War. The Great South Road 1862-64*. Monograph 16, Whakatane and District Historical Society, Whakatane
- MARJOURAM, W. 1861. *Memorials of Sergeant William Marjouram, Royal Artillery*. James Nisbet, London
- PRICKETT, N. 1996. 'British Army Field Fortifications of the New Zealand Wars'. *The Volunteers*. 22(1):17-37
- RITCHIE, N. 2001. *The Waikato War of 1863-46: A Guide to the Main Events and Sites*. Te Awamutu and District Museum, Te Awamutu
- SINCLAIR, K. 1957. *The Origins of the Maori War*. New Zealand University Press, Wellington
- SINCLAIR, K. (ed.) 1982. *A Soldier's view of Empire: The Reminiscences of James Bodell 1831-92*. Bodley Head. Pp.131-138
- SMYTHEMAN, I., ALBERT, E. and TONSON E. 1962. *Our First Hundred Years. An Historical Record of Papatoetoe*. Papatoetoe Borough Council.
- TONSON, A. 1966. *Old Manukau*. Tonson Publishing House, Auckland

## Unpublished sources

- CAMPBELL, M. 2006. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Religious Services Complex, 9 and 19 Redoubt Road, Manukau (Pt Clendon's Grant (DP16630) and Pt Clendon's Grant (DP20053) - archaeological assessment and section 18 archaeological investigation, St Johns Redoubt (R11/534): Final Report. (Report to New Zealand historic Places Trust, GHD and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Trust Board. CFG Heritage Ref. 2007/41
- CLOUGH, R. 1998. Possible 'Outworks' St Johns Redoubt (R11/1958) - Investigation under Section 18 HPA (1998/31). (unpublished report prepared for Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints)
- COSTER, J. 1997a. Archaeological Assessment of DP 16630 (Pt Clendon's Grant) & DP 20053, 9 Redoubt Road, Manukau City. (unpublished report to Cooper Rapata Architects and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints 22/08/1997)
- COSTER, J. 1997b. Report on Fieldwork DP 16630 & DP 20053 (Pt Clendon's Grant) 9 Redoubt Road, Manukau City (unpublished report to Cooper Rapata Architects and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints 27/08/1997)
- COSTER, J. 1997c. Report on Fieldwork (No.2) DP 16630 & DP 20053 (Pt Clendon's Grant) 9 Redoubt Road, Manukau City (unpublished report to Cooper Rapata Architects and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints 22/10/1997)
- PRICKETT, N. 1987. Submission to Manukau City Council under Town and Country Planning Act 1977 with regard changes in Manukau City Council District Plan (10/09/1987)

- RUDD, D. 2003. *The Forts of the Waikato: A Study of British Fortifications in 19th Century New Zealand*. (unpublished MA thesis, Auckland University)
- VEART, D. 1997. *Statement of Evidence in support of submission 5997.000 in relation to the proposed Manukau City Council District Plan (17/02/1997)*
- YOUNG, A. 1992. *The Management of Redoubts in the South Auckland - Franklin Region* (unpublished MA thesis, Auckland University)
- NZAA site records R11/534; R11/1958-60

### 13. EVALUATION OF SOURCES

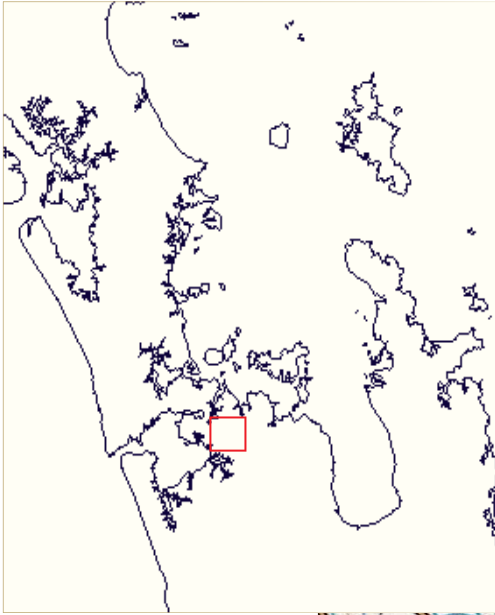
Because St John's Redoubt played a relatively minor role in the Waikato campaign and never saw any active engagements, the main published sources for the NZ Wars and the Waikato War contain relatively scant details,<sup>14</sup> the exception being the Stichbury diary extracts included as an appendix to Cowan 1922. More specific details and accounts pertaining to the redoubt are contained in the local publications and area histories such as Tonson or Lennard,<sup>15</sup> and in the special issue of the Auckland-Waikato Historical Journal (Sept. 1993). The site has been the subject of ongoing debate over the private land use of adjacent sections versus the conservation of historic features and context, and as a result there have been numerous archaeological reports describing the remaining historic fabric,<sup>16</sup> and statements of evidence regarding the significance of the site and its location.<sup>17</sup> Although focused more broadly on other sites associated with the New Zealand Wars, two Auckland University MA theses are also relevant.<sup>18</sup> Young's thesis contains numerous primary references relating to the construction and occupation of specific redoubts. Rudd's thesis includes detailed information on St John's Redoubt, and its role in the Waikato campaign, as well as the results of Fluxgate gradiometer survey and 3D reconstruction.<sup>19</sup> John Coster's collection of archival references and material from numerous collections including Auckland Public Library, Auckland Institute and Museum, Turnbull Library, and Archives New Zealand has involved considerable research and contributed substantially to the production of this Inventory. Many of the newspaper references listed above do not specifically mention St John's [or Burton's] redoubt, but infer activity associated with the site (such as troops arriving at, or departing from other locations within a day's march of St Johns Redoubt).

### 14. LOCATION & SITE MAPS

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Featon 1879:18
- <sup>2</sup> Cowan 1922(1):255-7
- <sup>3</sup> Cowan 1922(1):462 citing James Stichbury diary
- <sup>4</sup> Tonson 1966:184
- <sup>5</sup> Smytheman, Albert and Tonson 1962:27
- <sup>6</sup> Rudd 2003:86-88
- <sup>7</sup> Coster file
- <sup>8</sup> Rudd 2003:86-88
- <sup>9</sup> Coster 1997a:2
- <sup>10</sup> Clough 1998:1
- <sup>11</sup> Coster 1997b:2
- <sup>12</sup> Rudd 2003:142-144
- <sup>13</sup> Held by Auckland Museum and reproduced in Cowan 1922(1):246; Tonson 1966:114; and Lennard 1986:35
- <sup>14</sup> These sources include Alexander 1873; Cowan 1922; Featon 1879; Sinclair 1957; Belich 1986
- <sup>15</sup> Tonson 1966, Lennard 1986
- <sup>16</sup> Clough 1998; Coster 1997a,b,c
- <sup>17</sup> Prickett 1987; Veart 1997
- <sup>18</sup> Young 1992; Rudd 2003
- <sup>19</sup> Rudd 2003:26-27, 86-88, 112-113, 144



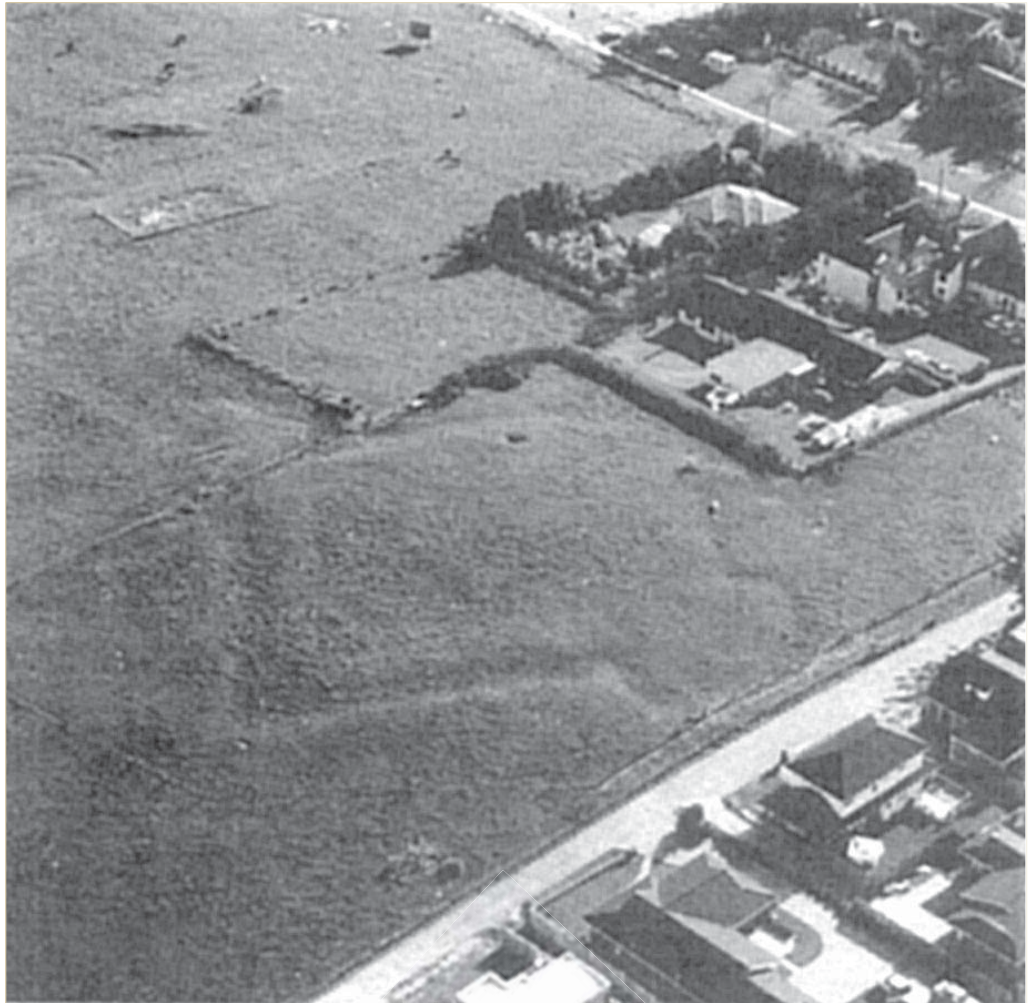


Location of  
St Johns Redoubt





15. DEFINITIVE PHOTO



Aerial oblique St Johns  
Redoubt.  
*Hamilton*, published  
in *Auckland-Waikato  
Historical Journal* Sept  
1993



Outline of redoubt taken  
from John Coster's  
extrapolation on page 6.



## 16. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1842	18 Oct	Clendon accepted a Crown grant of 10,000 acres including land on which St Johns Redoubt would later be built	Tonson 1966:56
1858		Te Wherowhero of Ngati Mahuta proclaimed first Maori King at Ngaruawahia, becoming King Potatau I. Government regards this as direct challenge to authority of the Crown	Cowan 1922:233; Ritchie 2001:3
1861	Dec	Grey orders Lieutenant-General Duncan Cameron to extend the Great South Road from Drury to the Waikato River.	Ritchie 2001:4-5; Young 1992:32; Featon 1879:11
1862	1 Jan	Work commences on military road into the Waikato	Lennard 1986:10
	June	Military camp set up at Pokeno by Captain Leslie and detachment of 40th regiment, and begin work on construction of Queens redoubt at Pokeno	Featon 1879:11; Young 1992:32
1863		Great South Road construction completed	Sinclair 1957:246 citing War Office correspondence 33/16 p.29
		Burton's Halfway house (Raglan Hotel) built at Papatoetoe	Tonson 1966:186
	23 June	Circular issued by George Grey enlisting Auckland Militia	Featon 1879:13
	4 July	Militia Volunteers camped at Otahuhu under Capt St John	Featon 1879: 17; Cowan 1922:461
	9 July	Maori in South Auckland ordered to swear oath of allegiance to the Queen and give up their arms or be banished across the Mangatawhiri	Reproduction of notice by George Grey reproduced in Featon 1879:15
	11 July	Grey issues virtual declaration of war to the chiefs of Waikato	Reproduction of declaration to chiefs of Waikato by George Grey reproduced in Featon 1879:18
	12 July	British troops cross the Mangatawhiri	Cowan 1922(1):252
	17 July	Military engagements occur at Koheroa (Mercer) and Martin's Farm (Bombay)	Cowan 1922(1):253- 257; Featon 1879:29- 30
	18 July	Additional clearing of bush along Great South Road to destroy cover for raiding parties	Cowan 1922(1): 260
	21 July	First Battalion of Auckland Militia marched to Papatoetoe to build a redoubt at location selected by General Galloway. Site reached at 2pm, pitched tents, could not begin on trenches because of rain.	Cowan 1922(1): 461 citing James Stichbury diary 1863- 4; NZer 01/07/1863 p.3 col. 2-3
	22 July	Men instructed to build cook houses, out-houses and a well at campsite. Started on trenches under supervision of Captain Heaphy	Cowan 1922(1): :461 citing James Stichbury diary 1863-4
	22 July	Waikato Maori ambush settlers clearing bush at Hay's farm and are pursued by a militia detachment under Captain Clare and Captain Ring from Kihikihi (Ring's) Redoubt at Papakura	Cowan 1922(1):257- 259; Reproduction of Captain Rings account in Featon 1879:33-34

	28 July	St John, Lt Farmer and General Galloway march to Burton's with 37 men to be involved in construction of redoubt. St John to take over command of redoubt	NZer 30/07/1863 p.3 col.2; DSC 30/07/1863 p.3 col.3
	17 Aug	Charles Burton proprietor of nearby Raglan Hotel appoints himself postmaster for Post Office established in hotel.	Tonson 1966:186
	19 Aug	Colonel Haultain to take command of militia at Burton's (St John's) Redoubt	DSC 19/08/1863 p.3 col.2
	21 Aug	Trenches for St Johns Redoubt still being dug. False alarm of redoubt under attack when sentries start firing at what later turns out to be the grindstone	Cowan 1922(1): 461 citing James Sitchbury diary 1863-4
1864	2 April	End of three day siege at Orakau - final major engagement in Waikato war	Featon 1879:80-87; Young 1992:14
	28 April	Attack on Gate Pa (Pukehinahina) results in heavy colonial casualties, Maori abandon position that night	Featon 1879:90-94
	27 May	Wiremu Tamehana (Ngati-Haua) makes peace at Tamahere	Featon 1879:86-87 Cowan 1922:409
	12 June	Colonial forces to be withdrawn from St Johns Redoubt	Waikato Militia Inwards letters 1863-1867 AD 73-1
	21 June	Capture of Maori position at Te Ranga, Tauranga leads to unconditional surrender of Ngaiterangi and end of Waikato War	Reproduction of Colonel Greer's despatch in Featon 1879:96-97
1873		Lieutenant-Colonel St John passes through Manukau and redoubt was just 'a crumbling mound on a rise'	Tonson 1966:77
1898	01 April	Subdivision of part of Clendon's grant containing redoubt	Deeds Index 5A/25 Ref: R61:16
1912	21 Sept	Redoubt Road surveyed	Deeds Index 5A/25; SO 15938
1923	01 Feb	Subdivision of property isolates western bastion from remainder of redoubt	Deeds Index 21A/663; DP16630
1929	13 Feb	Further subdivision of property containing larger part of redoubt	Deeds Index 32A/74; DP 22123
1956	21 Aug	Motorway reserve surveyed in vicinity of redoubt	SO39707
1960		Reserve gazetted for redoubt (Lot 2 DP 96631) western bastion in adjacent lot (DP 16630)	NZ Gazette 1960:1947; SO 62040
1978		Site included in NZAA site recording scheme	NZAA record R11/534
1980		Land declared surplus by Ministry of Works and Development	DOC 357-40
1982	16 June	Motel subdivision along northern corner of redoubt	CT Vol.516/196; DP96631
1987		Part of redoubt land transferred to Department of Conservation	DOC 357-40
1996		Site added to Auckland Conservancy Register of Actively Managed Historic Places	HHA-02-01-07-04
2000		Reserve reclassified as historic reserve	HHA-02-01-07-04