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AN ANATOMY OF ANTIPODEAN ANGLICANISM: THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND 1945 to 2012

A thesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy in History
at
Massey University, Albany
New Zealand

Volume 1

Noel William Derbyshire

2013
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Volume 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>xvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronology</td>
<td>xix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 1 Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chapter 2 The Demographic Context</strong></td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Introduction</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Trends in Affiliation</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican Affiliation</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Affiliation</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Religions</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ‘Nones’</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Variables in the Religious Profile</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 The Geography of Anglicanism</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Urban Areas</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunbelt Areas</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern South Island</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central North Island</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Reliability of the Census as a Measure of Religious Affiliation</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Conclusions</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chapter 3 Finance</strong></td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Introduction</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Parish Finances</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Finances: 1945-60</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Finances: 1960-75 and the Wells Campaigns</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Finances: 1975-2010</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Stipendiary Ministry</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Diocesan Finances</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“What does it cost to run the Diocese?”</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Impact of Wells</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of Diocesan Incomes</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 The General Synod</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The General Church Trust</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diocesan Contributions 90
3.6 St John’s College Trust 92
3.7 Conclusions 96

Chapter 4 The Parish: 1945-1976 97
4.1 Introduction 97
4.2 The Structures of Parish Ministry 98
   Parishes and Parochial Districts 98
   Other Ministry Units 100
4.3 The Development of Parish Ministry 101
   Formation of Parishes 102
   Multi-centred Parishes 105
4.4 The Physical Setting 105
   The Parish Plant 105
   The Church Building 106
   The Influence of the Gothic Revival 107
   The Post-War Church Building Boom 108
   The Parish Hall 111
   The Vicarage 112
4.5 The Life of the Parish 113
   Pastoral Visiting 113
   Baptism, Sunday School, and Confirmation 113
   Weddings and Funerals 116
   The Occasional Offices 117
   Women’s and Men’s Groups 119
   The Vestry 120
4.6 Worship in the Parish 121
   Parish Worship Arrangements 121
   The Eucharist 123
   The Church Year 125
   The Liturgical Movement 126
   Prayer Book Revision 129
   The Charismatic Movement 131
4.7 The Clergy 138
4.8 Conclusions 141

Chapter 5 The Diocese and the Bishop: 1945-1976 143
5.1 Introduction 143
5.2 The Diocesan Structure 144
5.3 Diocesan Identity 147
   The Maori Presence 147
   Diocesan Identity and Churchmanship 148
5.4 The Bishop 153
   Bishop of the Whole Church and of the Diocese 153
   Profile of Bishops 155
   A Typical New Zealand Bishop? 161
5.5 Assistant Bishops 162
5.6 Other Elements in the Diocesan Structure 165
   The Cathedral 165
   The Diocesan Office 168
The Diocesan Synod 169
Standing Committee 170
Archdeacons 171
Examining Chaplains 172
Social Services and Hospital Chaplains 172
Christian Education 174

5.7 Conclusions 174

Chapter 6 Province and Primacy: 1945-1975 177

6.1 Introduction 177
6.2 Background 178
  Diocese of New Zealand 180
  The General Synod 183
  The Primacy 184
6.3 Cautious Conservatism: 1945-55 190
  The Primacy 190
  The General Synod 193
  The Standing Committee 195
  The Provincial Secretary 196
6.4 Provincial Activism: 1955-75 196
  The General Synod 198
  The Primacy 200
  The Provincial Secretary 201
  Church Union 202
6.5 The Context: The Church in the World? 204
6.6 The Maori Church and the Missionary Dioceses 209
  The Bishopric of Aotearoa 209
  The Associated Missionary Dioceses 211
6.7 Conclusions 213

Chapter 7 From a Province to a Three Tikanga Church: 1976-2012 215

7.1 Introduction 215
7.2 The New Zealand Context 216
7.3 Searching for Direction: 1976-92 218
  Partners in Mission Consultation 1976 220
  Towards a Definition of Mission: Anglicans in Aotearoa and Disciples in Mission 221
7.4 Maori and Pasefika 222
  Te Hāhi Mihinare 222
  The Diocese of Polynesia 228
7.5 Elements of the Church’s National Structure 229
  The General Synod 230
  The Primacy 235
  The Standing Committee 241
  The General Secretary 243
7.6 Life in a Three Tikanga Church 246
  Devolution 247
  Inter-Diocesan Conference 248
  Ecumenical 250
  Review of Achievements 251
Chapter 8  The Diocese and the Bishop: 1976-2012

8.1 Introduction
8.2 Population Movements and Worship Attendance
8.3 The Criteria for a Diocese
   Classification of Dioceses
   Review of Diocesan Boundaries
8.4 The Bishop
   The Role of the Bishop
   The Profile of Bishops
   Election of a Bishop
8.5 Sharing the Load: Assistant Bishops
   Regional Bishops: Auckland
   Assistant Bishops: Wellington
   Bishop in the Bay of Plenty
   Taranaki Bishopric
8.6 Sharing the Load: Archdeacons, Rural Deans, and Chaplains
   Archdeacons
   Regional Deans and Other Models
   Ministry Educators
8.7 Other Elements in the Diocesan Structure
   The Diocesan Synod
   Standing Committee
   Sector Councils
8.8 The Diocese and Other Levels of Church Life
8.9 Conclusions

Chapter 9  Ministry at the Grassroots: 1976-2012

9.1 Introduction
9.2 The Physical Setting
   The Church Building
   The Vicarage
   The Parish Office and Parish Hall
   Single-centred Parishes
9.3 Worship
   A New Zealand Prayer Book
   The Liturgical Year
   Music
9.4 The Life of the Local Church
   The Occasional Offices
   Pastoral Care, Administration, and Communication
9.5 The Structures of Local Ministry
   Abolition of Parochial Districts
   Cooperating Parishes
   Local Shared Ministry Units
   Regional Deaneries
9.6 The Clergy
Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES

2.1 New Zealand Population and Anglican Adherents: 1945-2006
2.2 New Zealand Non-Maori Population and Anglican Adherents: 1891-1945
2.3 Anglican Adherents as Percentage of Total Population: New Zealand and Australia 1945-1991
2.4 Four Major Denominations: Adherents as Percentage of Population 1945-2006
2.5 Four Major Denominations: Adherents 1945-2006
2.6 Four Major Denominations: Percentage of Adherents in relation to Total 1945-2006
2.7 Four Major Denominations: Number of Adherents and Percentage in each Diocese: 2006
2.8 Four Main Denominations and All other Christian Adherents as Percentage of Total Christian Adherents in each Diocese: 2006
2.9 Christian Population: Analysis 1996 to 2006
2.10 All Other Christian Groups: Total Adherents in each Diocese 2006
2.11 All Other Christian Groups: Percentage of Adherents in each Diocese 2006
2.12 Other Religions: Adherents in Auckland and Rest of New Zealand 2006
2.13 Other Religions: Adherents 1991 to 2006
2.16 ‘No Religion’: Percentage of Total Population North and South Islands 2006
2.17 Age Groups: Religious Affiliation of Total Population and Selected Denominations 1945-2006
2.18 Age Groups: Religious Affiliation Percentage of Denominational Adherents to New Zealand Population 1945-2006
2.19 Average Number of Births per Woman by Religious Family in the United States
2.20 Fertility Ratios: Children aged 0-4 per 100 Women aged 15-39, Total Population and Four Major Denominations: 1945-2006
2.21 Fertility Ratios: Various Religious Groups: 2006
2.22 Gender: Percentage of Males in each Age Group in Total Population and among Major Denominations 1945 and 2006
2.23 Ethnicity: Religious Groups 2006
2.24 Country of Birth: Percentage of Religious Affiliation for each Group 2006
2.26 Ethnic Groups: Percentage of Regional Population identifying with Major Ethnic Groups 2006
2.27 Ethnic Groups: Percentage of Total resident in Specified Regions: 2006
2.28 Anglican Population: Percentage of Total Population in each Diocese 1945 and 2006
8.11 Dioceses in Australia, Canada and New Zealand: classified according to Number of Parishes
8.12 Dioceses categorised by Size
8.13 Dioceses with Assistant Bishops
8.15 Population: Percentage residing in Main Urban Area of each Diocese and Region
8.16 Diocesan Boundaries: Summary of Proposals for Revision 1986
8.17 Diocese of Auckland: Attendance statistics 1945-2010
8.18 Diocese of Waipu: Result of Voting on Boundary Options 1987
8.19 Archdeacons and Rural Deans: Canonical Provision in Church of England
9.1 Multi- and single-centred parishes: Auckland City Area 1975-2012
9.2 Ministry Units in each Diocese: 1975 to 2012
9.3 Ministry Units: Analysis 2012
9.4 Clergy listed in Clerical Directory
9.5 Non-Maori Clergy: New Zealand Dioceses
9.6 Ordination to Diaconate: Dioceses 1940 to 2009
9.8 Female Clergy: Dioceses, Clerical Directory 2009-10
9.9 Age at Ordination: Auckland Non-Maori 1940-2009
9.10 Stipendiary Clergy: Age at Ordination Auckland 1975-2009
9.11 Stipendiary Clergy: Age Auckland 2010
9.12 Stipendiary Clergy: Age at Ordination: Auckland 2010
9.13 Stipendiary Clergy: Years of Service Auckland 2010
9.14 Stipendiary Clergy: Years of Service remaining to age 65 Auckland 2010
10.1 Acts of Communion: New Zealand Dioceses 1975-2010
10.2 Acts of Communion: New Zealand Dioceses Percentage Increases 1975-2010
10.4 Non-Maori Anglicans: Average Number per Parish: 2012
10.7 Main Urban Areas: Population 1961-2006
10.8 Main Urban Areas: Population rates of increase 1961-2006
10.9 Four Major Denominations: Ranking in Parishes 2006
10.10 Corporate, Programme, Pastoral and Family Size Parishes: Characteristics of each Type
10.11 Parishes classified according to Size: 2012
10.12 Parishes classified according to Size: Urban and Rural 2012
10.13 Parishes classified according to Size: 2012
10.14 Proportion of worshippers attending parishes of different sizes: Anglican and Presbyterian
10.15 Size of Parishes: Anglican and Presbyterian by percentage
10.16 Average Annual Attendance over 10,000: Parishes 2006-10
10.18 Annual Acts of Communion: Classification of Ministry Units 1976 and 2010
10.20 Annual Acts of Communion: Classification of Parishes 2010
10.21 Total Attendance: Small ministry units (under 100 per week) 1976 and 2010
10.22 Total Attendance: Larger ministry units (over 150 per week) 1976 and 2010
10.23 Annual Acts of Communion: Parishes with over 10,000, 1976 and 2010
LIST OF FIGURES

2.1 New Zealand Population and Anglican Adherents: 1945-2006
2.2 Anglican Adherents: 1945-2006
2.3 Anglican Adherents: Percentage of Population 1891-1945
2.4 Anglican Adherents: Percentage of Population 1945-2006
2.5 Four Major Denominations: Percentage of Population 1945-2006
2.6 Four Major Denominations: Total Adherents 1945-2006
2.7 Four Major Denominations: Percentage of Population 1945-2006
2.8 Four Major Denominations: Adherents of Each 1945-2006
2.9 Four Major Denominations: Percentage of each in relation to Population 1945-2006
2.10 Four Major Denominations: Percentage of Anglican Adherents in each Diocese 2006
2.11 Four Major Denominations: Adherents of each as Percentage of 4MD Adherents in each Diocese 2006
2.12 Anglican Adherents: Percentage of Total Christian Adherents in each Diocese 2006
2.13 Four Major Denominations: Percentage of Total Christian Adherents in each Diocese 2006
2.14 All Other Christian Adherents: Percentage of Total Christian Adherents in each Diocese 2006
2.15 Other Religions: Percentage of Population 1945 to 2006
2.16 Other Religions: Major elements: Population 1991 to 2006
2.17 Other Religions: Percentage of Total Population, Auckland compared with Rest of New Zealand: 2006
2.18 ‘No Religion’, ‘Object to state’, and ‘Not specified’: 1945 to 2006
2.19 ‘No Religion’, ‘Object to state’, and ‘Not specified’: Percentage of Population 1945 to 2006
2.20 ‘No Religion’, ‘Object to state’, and ‘Not specified’: Percentage of Total Population in each Diocese: 2006
2.21 Age Distribution: Anglican Adherents compared with Total Population 1945 to 2006
2.22 Age Distribution: Anglican Adherents compared with Other Groups 2006
2.23 Age Groups: Percentage of Denominational Adherents in each Age Group 1945-2006
2.24 Fertility Ratios: Children aged 0-4 per 100 women aged 15-39, 1945 to 2006
2.25 Gender distribution: Percentage of Males in each Age Group among Anglican Adherents 1945, 1976, and 2006
2.26 Gender: Percentage of Males in each Age Group in Population compared with Anglicans, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics and ‘No Religion’, 1945, 1976, and 2006
2.27 Ethnicity: Percentage of Ethnic Groups within each of Four Major Denominations 2006
2.28 Ethnicity: Four Major Denominations 2006
2.29 Ethnicity: Non-European Population Groups as Percentage of Total Affiliation of Four Major Denominations 2006
2.30 Country of Birth: Percentage in Four Main Denominations 2006
2.31 Ethnicity: in Various Parts of New Zealand 2006
2.32 Ethnicity: Major Ethnic Groups in Various Parts of New Zealand 2006
Anglican Adherents: Percentage of Population of each Diocese 2006
2.34 Anglican Adherents: Percentage of Population in each Diocese 1945 to 2006
2.35 Anglican Adherents: Percentage of Population in each Diocese 1945 and 2006
2.36 Anglican Adherents: Percentage of Population in each Diocese in 2006 as Proportion of 1945 Percentage
2.37 Auckland Region: Percentage of Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians resident in Anglican Parishes 2006
2.38 Manukau City: Percentage of Adherents of each of Four Major Denominations in local areas 2006
3.1 Parish Offerings: Auckland 1945-1960
3.2 Parish Offerings: Wellington 1945-1960
3.3 Parish Offerings: Christchurch 1945-1960
3.4 Parish Offerings: Dunedin 1945-1960
3.5 Parish Offerings: Waikato 1945-1960
4.1 Acts of Communion: Dioceses 1945-75 (incomplete)
4.2 Acts of Communion: Total for Dioceses 1961-75
4.3 Acts of Communion: Dioceses 1961-75
4.4 Baptisms: 1945-75
4.5 Sunday School Pupils: 1945-75
4.6 Confirmations: 1945-75
4.7 Marriages: New Zealand 1951-75
4.8 Marriages: Anglican 1945-75
4.9 Funerals: Christchurch and Dunedin 1945-76.
9.1 Baptisms, Confirmations and Marriages: 1975-2010
9.2 Baptisms: 1975-2010
9.3 Confirmations: 1975-2010
9.4 Marriages: Anglican 1975-2010
9.5 Funerals: Anglican 1975-2010
9.6 Funerals: Anglican total 1998-2010
9.7 Ordination to Diaconate: New Zealand Dioceses 1940 to 2009
9.9 Gender: Men and Women ordained Deacon: Auckland 1965-69 to 2005-09
9.10 Gender: Percentage of Men and Women ordained Deacon: Auckland 1965-69 to 2005-09
9.11 Age of Ordination: Auckland Non-Maori 1940-2009
10.1 The Dynamics of Changing Membership Numbers in a Denomination or Congregation
10.2 Acts of Communion: Total 1975-2010
10.3 Acts of Communion: Dioceses 1975-2010
10.4 Distribution of Anglican Population: Urban and Rural Categories
10.5 Distribution of Anglican Parishes: Urban and Rural Categories
10.6 Main Urban Areas: Population 1961 to 2006
10.7 Main Urban Areas (except Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch): Population 1961 to 2006
10.8 Parishes: Classification by Size based on Church Attendance: Major Urban Parishes
10.9 Parishes: Classification by Size based on Church Attendance:
Rural and Minor Urban Parishes
10.10 Parishes: Classification by Size based on Annual Acts of Communion 1976
10.11 Parishes: Classification by Size based on Annual Acts of Communion 2010
10.12 Parishes: Classification based on Size of Weekly Congregation
10.13 Parishes: Percentage of Worshippers attending Parishes of Different Sizes

LIST OF MAPS

2.1 Anglican affiliation in District Councils: 2006
2.2 Roman Catholic affiliation in District Councils: 2006
2.3 Presbyterian affiliation in District Councils: 2006
2.4 Relative strength of denominations in District Councils: 2006
5.1 New Zealand showing Diocesan Boundaries 1945
5.2 Plan for Union 1969:
   Proposed Boundaries for Dioceses in the Church of Christ in New Zealand
8.1 Approximate boundaries of Roman Catholic Dioceses in New Zealand, 2011
8.2 Anglican Dioceses in New Zealand: Approximate boundaries, 2011
8.3 Anglican Dioceses and Regions in New Zealand:
   Proposed by General Synod Commission, 1986
8.4 Comparative Distances and Travelling Times between North Island Centres
8.5 Anglican Dioceses in New Zealand: An Alternative Proposal
8.6 Presbyterian Church Presbyteries 2013

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 List of Parishes and Clergy, and Diocesan and Provincial Officials
Appendix 2 Bishops: 1840 to 2014
   Moderators of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church 1901-75
Appendix 3 Census 1945 to 1981: Total Population, Anglican Population, and Anglican Percentage of Total, by Local Bodies
Appendix 4 Census 1986 to 2006: Total Population, Anglican Population, and Anglican Percentage of Total Population, by District Councils
Appendix 5 Parishes: Acts of Communion 1945 to 2010
Appendix 6 Parishes: Offerings 1945 to 2010
   Summary of General Synod Returns 1945-46 to 1986-87
Appendix 7 Parishes: Average Annual Attendance 2000-10
Appendix 8 Parishes classified according to Size (Corporate, Programme, Pastoral, and Family Size Categories) based on average annual worship attendance 2000-10
Appendix 9 Parishes classified according to Location (Metropolitan Urban, Main Urban, Secondary Urban, Minor Urban and Rural Areas): 2006 Census
Appendix 12 Parishes: Attendance Quotient (Average Annual Attendance 2000-10 divided by Non-Maori Anglican Population 2006)
Appendix 13 Anglican affiliation: Auckland Isthmus: 2006, with maps
   Auckland City, Census Area Units 2006
   Map 13.1 Percentage of Anglicans in Population
   Map 13.2 Percentage of Roman Catholics in Population
   Map 13.3 Percentage of Presbyterians in Population
Abstract

This thesis explores the structures of the Anglican Church between 1945 and 2012 at parish/local, diocesan/regional, and national/provincial levels and considers how they have evolved in the context of social life in New Zealand since the Second World War.

The period is divided into two parts, before and after 1975/1976. The first thirty years were ones in which the role of the church was largely accepted within the community. Prosperity in the 1950s and the baby boom benefited local congregations and parishes recorded higher levels of activity. Every parish was led by a resident priest who also discharged certain functions in the wider community. The dioceses were the major units of church life. They and their bishops jealously guarded their domain and the church resembled seven mini-denominations. The church was weak at national level: its general synod a small body which met only every three years. Its function as the ‘representative and governing body’ was interpreted narrowly. The primate’s responsibilities were restricted. The church saw itself as part of the Church of England and, although constitutionally separate from the Mother Church, looked to it not only for guidance but as a source of supply for its bishops.

Societal changes beginning in the 1960s had a profound impact on the church, and statistical indicators moved downwards. Some sensed that the church had lost its way. That was reinforced by the conclusions of an international consultation in 1976 which highlighted the need for change and acted as a catalyst for many of the changes that followed. Belich’s ‘recolonising’, ‘Better Briton’ and ‘tight society’ motifs are useful tools for interpreting the changes that took place. The church became more aware of its location in the Pacific, it asserted its independence, and was less reliant on ties with England. New models of ministry and parish life emerged as parishes found it more difficult to support stipendiary clergy. Parishes were given more authority although this threatened diocesan unity; a new form of ‘congregationalism’ emerged.

Demands for greater biculturalism led to a major revision of the constitution in 1992: a Three Tikanga church emerged. This gave the church a new shape, one that was significantly different from other national churches in the Anglican Communion.

Another debate followed: should the primate be one person or an instrument of diversity (shared by three archbishops)? This thesis focuses on the Pakeha stream of the church which struggled with its identity and failed to develop robust instruments of cooperation.
Anglican affiliation (measured at the census) declined from 37 to 14 percent between 1945 and 2006 but this was a measure of identity rather than involvement. Between 1976 and 2006 attendance declined by 15 percent but this was much lower than the 39 percent decline in affiliation. Attendance declined particularly in areas of population loss and where major immigration had taken place. Auckland suburbs became enclaves of various ethnicities with rates of Anglican affiliation ranging from three to 30 percent. The thesis introduces an ‘attendance quotient’: a measure of attendance related to census affiliation.
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I dedicate this thesis to the bishops and clergy, and lay members of synods and vestries who have faithfully served the church in New Zealand since the Second World War. I also honour those who inspired and encouraged me to study history in an academic setting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAW</td>
<td>Association of Anglican Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abp</td>
<td>Archbishop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Anglican Church in Aotearoa, New Zealand and Polynesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>Anglican Consultative Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ang</td>
<td>Anglican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANZPB</td>
<td>A New Zealand Prayer Book/He Harakia o Mihinare Aotearoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AoC</td>
<td>Acts of Communion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch</td>
<td>Archdeacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aust</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYA</td>
<td>Association of Young Anglicans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A&amp;M</td>
<td>(Hymns) Ancient and Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bapt</td>
<td>Baptist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bishop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>CCA</td>
<td>Council of Churches in Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCANZ</td>
<td>Council of Churches in Aotearoa New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCEA</td>
<td>Council of the Church in East Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEMS</td>
<td>Church of England Men’s Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMS</td>
<td>Church Missionary Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPNZ</td>
<td>Church of the Province of New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSN</td>
<td>Community of the Sacred Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoE</td>
<td>Church of England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&amp;P</td>
<td>Church and People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Diocesan Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFM</td>
<td>Education for Ministry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FPP</td>
<td>First Past the Post (electoral system)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCT</td>
<td>General Church Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS</td>
<td>General Synod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFS</td>
<td>Girls’ Friendly Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSS</td>
<td>Guild of Servants of the Sanctuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSSC</td>
<td>General Synod Standing Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTB</td>
<td>General Trust Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>Holy Communion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDC</td>
<td>Inter-Diocesan Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDCCG</td>
<td>Inter-Diocesan Council Coordinating Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCCU</td>
<td>Joint Commission on Church Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JKTL</td>
<td>John Kinder Theological Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSM</td>
<td>Local Shared Ministry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSMU</td>
<td>Local Shared Ministry Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>Locum tenens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTh</td>
<td>Licentiate in Theology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meth</td>
<td>Methodist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMP</td>
<td>Mixed Member Proportional (electoral system)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Rev(d)</td>
<td>Most Reverend (for an Archbishop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRI</td>
<td>Mutual Responsibility and Interdependence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MU</td>
<td>Mothers’ Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCC</td>
<td>National Council of Churches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSM</td>
<td>Non-Stipendiary Ministry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZACPB</td>
<td>New Zealand Anglican Church Pension Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZABM</td>
<td>New Zealand Anglican Board of Missions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZCCE</td>
<td>New Zealand Council for Christian Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZOYB</td>
<td>New Zealand Official Year Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>Overseas Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGS</td>
<td>Oratory of the Good Shepherd or Order of the Good Shepherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBCE</td>
<td>Provincial Board of Christian Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCM</td>
<td>Provincial Council on the Ministry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCCU</td>
<td>Provincial Commission on Church Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGS</td>
<td>Proceedings of General Synod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIM</td>
<td>Partners in Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinc</td>
<td>Priest-in-charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres</td>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNZAF</td>
<td>Royal New Zealand Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>Returned Services Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev(d)</td>
<td>Reverend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rt Rev(d)</td>
<td>Right Reverend (for a Bishop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Standing Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJC</td>
<td>St John’s College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJCTAB</td>
<td>St John’s College Trust Advisory Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJCTB</td>
<td>St John’s College Trust Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNZ</td>
<td>Statistics New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAC</td>
<td>South Pacific Anglican Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPCK</td>
<td>Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPG</td>
<td>Society for the Propagation of the Gospel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSF</td>
<td>Society of St Francis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stip</td>
<td>Stipendiary or Stipendiary clergy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEE</td>
<td>Theological Education by Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TeK</td>
<td>Te Kotahitanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Vicar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ven</td>
<td>Venerable (for an Archdeacon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Rev(d)</td>
<td>Very Reverend (for a Dean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCC</td>
<td>World Council of Churches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YB</td>
<td>Yearbook or Year Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4MD</td>
<td>Four Major Denominations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dioceses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AK or Auck</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH or Chch</td>
<td>Christchurch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DN or Dun</td>
<td>Dunedin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL or Nel</td>
<td>Nelson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL or Poly</td>
<td>Polynesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WP or Waip</td>
<td>Waiapu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WK or Waik</td>
<td>Waikato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W&amp;T</td>
<td>Waikato and Taranaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WN or Wgtn</td>
<td>Wellington</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chronology

1814 Samuel Marsden’s first visit; first Christian service on Christmas Day
1823 Henry Williams arrives; new beginning for CMS mission
1838 Bishop Broughton of Australia visits Bay of Islands
1839 Captain William Hobson RN arrives; becomes first Governor
1840 Treaty of Waitangi
   New Zealand Company settlers arrive
1841 Diocese of New Zealand constituted
1842 Bishop Selwyn arrives
1850 Organised Anglican settlement in Canterbury
1852 New Zealand Constitution; provinces established
1856 Bishop Harper arrives in new Diocese of Christchurch
1857 Church Constitution signed
1858 Dioceses of Wellington and Nelson
1859 First General Synod
   Diocese of Waipu established
1862 Christchurch representatives boycott General Synod
1865 William Williams transfers Waipu headquarters to Napier
1868 Selwyn leaves New Zealand; Harper elected Primate
1869 Diocese of Dunedin established
1874 Board of Theological Studies established
1886 Mothers’ Union first NZ branch, Holy Trinity, Avonside
1891 Liberal Party forms government; social reforms introduced later
1893 Women’s suffrage
   Community of the Sacred Name founded
1904 Bishop Nevill elected Primate by default
   Church of England Men’s Society established first NZ branch
1914 Purchas’ The English Church in New Zealand published
1916 General Synod Standing Committee formed
1919 First Provincial Secretary appointed
1920 NZ Anglican Board of Missions formed
1922 Churchill Julius designated as Primate with title of Archbishop
1925 A.W. Averill becomes Primate
   Diocese of Polynesia attached to the New Zealand Church
1926 Diocese of Waikato established
1928 First Bishop of Aotearoa (Frederick Augustus Bennett)
1930 Beginning of the Great Depression
1931 Hawke’s Bay earthquake; major destruction and loss of life
1935 First Labour Government elected
1940 Campbell West-Watson becomes Primate
   Provincial Youth Council formed
1941 National Council of Churches formed
1943 Provincial Council on Religious Broadcasting
1945 Dom Gregory Dix’s Shape of the Liturgy published
1946 St John’s College crisis over appointment of Warden
   Church and People becomes provincial newspaper
1948 World Council of Churches formed
1949 Parish and People Movement formed in England
1950 First visit to NZ by an Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Geoffrey Fisher)
Outbreak of Korean War

1951 Waterfront strike/lockout: lasts 151 days
1952 Reginald Owen becomes Primate; assistant bishop appointed to assist him
1955 Anglicans invited to join other churches in exploring church union
1957 Wells Campaigns begin
1958 Anglican Church joins other other denominations in exploratory conversations
    Provincial Commission on Liturgical Questions appointed
    Pope John XXIII elected; encourages reforms in Roman Catholic Church
1959 Billy Graham Crusade
    First woman minister in Methodist Church
1960 Television begins in NZ
1961 Norman Lesser becomes Primate
    Hunn Report sets out basis for assimilation of Maori
1962 Second Vatican Council
    Dr Raymond Foster appointed Warden of St John’s; now a provincial college
1963 John Robinson’s *Honest to God* published
    Anglican Church enters church union negotiations
1963-64 Anglican Youth Conference, Lincoln
1964 Bishop of Aotearoa given seat on General Synod
    Provincial and Joint Commissions on Church Union formed
    Provincial Commission on Prayer Book Revision
    Roman Catholic mass in English language
1965 NZ troops sent to Vietnam
    First woman minister in Presbyterian Church
1966 General Synod now meets every two years
    *New Zealand Liturgy* authorised for experimental use
    Provincial Board of Christian Education formed
    Charismatic movement makes impact in Auckland
1967 Lloyd Geering tried for heresy in Presbyterian Church
1968 Provincial Council for the Ministry formed
    Provincial Commission on Clergy Stipends appointed
    Words ‘Church of England’ removed from church’s title
    Manu Bennett elected Bishop of Aotearoa
1969 Association of Anglican Women established
    Plan for Union 1st edition produced
1970 Remarriage of divorced persons permitted
    Advisory Council to Bishop of Aotearoa appointed
    First ordination of women to the diaconate
1971 Plan for Union final version produced
    Paul Reeves elected Bishop of Waiapu
1972 Allen Johnston becomes Primate
    Clergy stipends and pension schemes reformed; NZ Anglican Church Pension Board established. Purposes of St John’s Trust expanded
    First woman elected to General Synod
    Referendum on Plan for Union fails to provide decisive vote in favour
1974 Melanesia withdraws from province and becomes autonomous
1975 Whina Cooper leads Land March from Cape Reinga to Parliament
    Labour Government establishes Treaty of Waitangi Commission
    Conference of Maori clergy presses for new direction in the church
1976 General Synod decides not to proceed with church union negotiations
Maori directly represented on General Synod
*Church and People* ceases publication
Partners in Mission Consultation held in Rotorua

1977 First women ordained to the priesthood
1978 General Synod enlarged

1980 Commission on Primacy recommends retention of existing system but favours full-time Provincial Secretary based in Wellington
Paul Reeves becomes Primate
General Synod rejects Unification of Ministries
Regional bishops appointed in Auckland
Saturday shopping introduced

1981 Anglicans in Aotearoa Conference in Lower Hutt attended by over 500
Whakahuihui Vercoe elected Bishop of Aotearoa
Springbok rugby tour leads to mass protests

1984 St John’s College Trust Advisory Board established
David Lange becomes Prime Minister; ‘Rogernomics’ reforms introduced
ACC-6 produces new 4-fold Definition of Mission
Bicultural Commission established to review constitution
General Synod commission scheme for revised diocesan boundaries

1985 Paul Reeves resigns from Primacy to become Governor-General
Wellington electoral synod stalemate; commission appointed to review process
Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior* sunk in Auckland

1986 General Synod Standing Committee strengthened
Provincial Secretary becomes full-time position
Brian Davis elected Primate

1987 Labour Relations Act passed
Nuclear-free legislation passed

1988 Disciples in Mission Conference

1989 *A New Zealand Prayer Book* published
CCANZ established; succeeds NCC

1990 Bicultural Commission releases report
Penny Jamieson first woman bishop in Anglican Communion
Diocese of Polynesia a ‘full, equal and integral’ diocese
Richard Randerson appointed first Social Responsibility Commissioner
Sunday shopping introduced

1991 Employment Contracts Act enacted
1992 Revised Constitution enacted
1993 Churches’ release Social Justice statement
1996 Church Leaders’ Open Letter on poverty
1998 Te Kotahitanga established for St John’s College
Hikoi of Hope organised by Anglican Church
John Paterson elected Primate; use of title Archbishop ceased

2001 Trust Investments Management Ltd formed
2004 Title of Archbishop restored; Whakahuihui Vercoe elected
2005 CCANZ disbanded
2006 Joint Primacy established
2009 Anglican-Methodist Covenant signed
2010/11 Christchurch devastated by earthquakes